

**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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The "Miramichi Advance" has the largest circulation of any paper published in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, Brunswick, and Beauport and Gaspe, Quebec, in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertising, and is published by the Editor, Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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**STRANGE OLD SHIP.**  
Attempt to Identify Frigate Found at Bottom of Channel.  
More interesting discoveries have been made on the ancient frigate which has been brought to the surface. It is still loaded, and the cannon-balls can be seen a few inches within the barrel. In the other cannon a huge conger eel has taken up its residence.  
Two flint-lock muskets tightly cemented together were also found, and both of them were also found. A search among local records shows that during the bombardment of Havre by the Anglo-Dutch fleet in 1759 a small English vessel armed with two bombardiers was sunk by the French fleet.  
Speculation is rife as to whether the sunken vessel is the English ship which was sunk during the bombardment of Havre by the French fleet.

There were 187 more casualties among railway passengers in British railways last year than in 1902, but 6,613,781 more people travelled.

# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 23, No. 41 CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 18, 1904 D. G. SMITH, PROPRIETOR TERMS—\$4.50 a Year, 7 paid in advance, 31, 33

**Outwitting Monsieur Arnotte**  
and the other to keep watch. turn as usual about.  
The sun was well up ere Ainslie roused his companion. Foster sat for a few moments rubbing his eyes, then he turned excitedly to Ainslie.  
"I've got it," he cried. "What do you think of this?" He forthwith held up the plan, which he had concocted during his watch on the previous evening.  
"It's a bit low down, don't you think?" said Ainslie, when his chum had finished speaking. "I mean, I think it makes us look like a couple of swindlers."  
"Only in Arnotte's eyes, and that only for a short time," cried Foster. "You see, as soon as he tries to make it public it will be at once disproved, and no one will believe him."  
Eventually the plan was agreed upon, and the two friends retraced their steps back to the town, which they reached during the evening.  
Their return did not cause any surprise, for, as yet, no one had given much thought to their absence. It being quite usual for towns men to be absent for a few days on some mysterious expedition into the interior; then they were usually wealthy for a day or two, and there was mourning in some far-off native village.  
It was part of the plan that negotiations should be opened up with Arnotte, and for obvious reasons it was considered desirable that Ainslie, and not Foster, should conduct these.  
The offices of the Government from which the law was dispensed in Austeran consisted of two villas, built on the same foundations and connected by a glass-roofed passage. The office was the largest building in the town, and above it flew the Tricolor.  
At eleven o'clock the Consul entered his private office to transact his daily business, but Ainslie was before him and was waiting.  
The Englishman sat cooling his heels until half-past twelve, when the Consul signified his readiness to see him.  
"Good morning, Mr. Ainslie," said Arnotte, through the smoke of his cigarette. "What can I do for you?"  
"I am the favor of a private interview," said Ainslie.  
Arnotte looked suspiciously for a moment at his visitor, and in a seemingly thoughtless manner toyed with a revolver on his desk.  
"Divine his intentions, but he would divine his intentions, but the Englishman's face was like a mask.  
"Now, then, Mr. Ainslie, what is it you want?"  
"I want to enter into a little compact with you. You have doubtless heard that there is a good deal to be made out of mining; you know, company promoting and that sort of thing. Somebody finds a mine out in some unknown land, a company is formed, and the mine is sold to them, of course, there is a lot of gold in the mine." Ainslie paused and solemnly winked at the Consul.  
"Ah!" said Monsieur Arnotte, whilst his heavy eyes glittered.  
"We have discovered a wonderful mine," said Ainslie, and he once more winked at the Consul.  
"Of course," continued Ainslie, "if we could get a lease of the ground we would not mind paying the Government a good price for it. Here both men smiled, for Ainslie had admitted the word "Government."  
"And," he continued, "say 10 per cent. for yourself on the price we realize on the mine."  
"I have no official reason why such a lease should not be granted," said Arnotte, after a little consideration. "Where is your mine?"  
"On Thakre Plateau."  
"Ah," said the Consul. "It's some way in the interior; it will be awkward getting machinery there. Once more he winked.  
"Shall we have an agreement drawn up?" asked Ainslie.  
"A map was produced, and an area, the bearings of which had been roughly taken by Foster and Ainslie the day before, was marked off by Ainslie in an apparently careless manner. A deed was then made out by which the land was secured to Ainslie for all time at the payment of \$5 per acre; the land in question had an area of about forty acres, but was worthless at a distance of more than four or five miles from the mine. Ainslie suggested a clause being put in the agreement to the effect that Arnotte was entitled to 10 per cent. of the amount realized on the sale of the property, but to this the wily Consul objected, not wishing his name to be on paper in such a manner.  
"No," he said. "I will rely on your honesty. Has it not been said that all Englishmen are honest even to a fault?"  
The agreement was signed by both parties and duly witnessed and stamped. A sum of \$200 was then handed over to the Consul, in the shape of a draft on a London bank.  
"Well, good-bye, Mr. Ainslie," said Arnotte. "I must congratulate you on your fortunate discovery."  
"Yes, I am indeed lucky," returned Ainslie.  
The two men more than winked, and then the Englishman withdrew.  
Left alone, the Consul laughed softly and rubbed his hands.  
"Ah, my fine English friends, I've got you this time, and I'll pay a

little of what I owe you. By Heaven, you shall suffer now!  
Outside, Ainslie met Foster and accosted him with the success of his interview, and together they laughed over the precious document which had been obtained so easily.  
"Now the next thing to do," said Foster, "is to get word out to our friends. We had better telegraph for him."  
Matthews was a mining expert of considerable repute in London. He had added to his title of Foster and Ainslie, and had told them, prior to their departure on the nomad tour, to let him know by cable if they discovered anything in his line. He added that he would be over-glad of a chance to join them, and as he was empowered to treat for his firm (one of the largest mining syndicates existing), they decided to send the cable as quickly as possible.  
This meant a two days' journey to the coast, which was accomplished by river one day and by train during the next. Matthews was drawn into English territory, from where they were able to send the telegram. The reply came on the following day to say that Matthews would leave by the first boat which was due on the coast in about three weeks.  
The two Englishmen retraced their steps to Austeran, for they deemed it necessary to keep a watchful eye on Arnotte's movements.  
The time seemed to go by on leaden wings whilst Ainslie and Foster waited the coming of Matthews. Only once did they make any reference to the mine to Arnotte, and then Ainslie would add a few words on his way to inspect the mine; at the same time he winked vigorously and the Consul smiled, but inwardly that worthy gentleman rejoiced in the fact that his time for revenge was drawing near. He was still smarting under indignity of the blow from Harry Foster.  
Matthews arrived, and the trio proceeded at once to the plateau. The time seemed to go by on leaden wings whilst Ainslie and Foster waited the coming of Matthews. Only once did they make any reference to the mine to Arnotte, and then Ainslie would add a few words on his way to inspect the mine; at the same time he winked vigorously and the Consul smiled, but inwardly that worthy gentleman rejoiced in the fact that his time for revenge was drawing near. He was still smarting under indignity of the blow from Harry Foster.

At that moment their visitors came face to face with them.  
"This is an unexpected pleasure, Monsieur Arnotte," said Ainslie, with ironical courtesy.  
"So I anticipated," returned the Consul, a triumphant smile illumining his face. "Permit me to introduce Monsieur de Stanton and Monsieur Lescage."  
There was considerable bowing, and then the Consul continued speaking, the malicious triumph in his voice being visibly apparent.  
"These gentlemen are mining experts sent down by the Government," he said, whilst he watched the Englishmen narrowly, expecting to see them cowed, but to his disappointment his words had no effect on them. "They will proceed to make an examination of your so-called gold-field. Meanwhile, you will consider yourselves under arrest." He motioned to the sergeant, who stepped forward with his men and ranged themselves alongside the Englishmen.  
"What do you mean?" cried Ainslie. "What is the meaning of this outrage?"  
The Consul paid no heed to his remarks, but began to converse with the mining expert, who commenced to examine the ground.  
"Look here, my friend," said Matthews. "What charge do you make against me?"  
The sergeant only against these two, replied the Consul, as he indicated Foster and Ainslie. "If you can go where you like and do what you like."  
"My friend," cried Ainslie, "if you don't let your toy soldiers there'll trouble me. What are we under arrest for?"  
"What for?" returned the Consul, with a triumphant laugh. "Why, for salting the ground with intention to defraud."  
His reply was a hearty peal of laughter, which considerably disconcerted him. Shortly afterwards the two experts, who had been joined by Matthews, came along.  
"One of the finest fields I have ever seen," said Monsieur Lescage.  
"Yes," assented de Stanton; "I really do not know why Monsieur the Consul brought us down here."  
Jules Arnotte was staring at the men, his countenance livid with rage.  
"What!" he screamed. "Do you mean to say there is gold here?"  
"What! the place is simply full of it," replied de Stanton.  
"Merciful heavens!" cried the Consul. "And I have given it away."  
"Pardon me, you received two hundred and twenty-five pounds for it," remarked Ainslie. "Now, kindly order your men away."  
In a state of stupefaction the Consul did as he was bid.  
"I really do not know why Monsieur the Consul brought us down here," said Ainslie.  
He turned and, mounting his horse, rode away. Before he was ten paces distant he turned in his saddle and shook his fist at the Englishmen.  
"I shall win yet," he shouted. "I shall win yet."  
"You'll have to get up very early in the morning," was Foster's retort.—London Tit-Bits.

**About the House**  
TESTED RECIPES.  
Quick Potato Biscuits—Mix and sift together one cupful of flour, one cupful of corn starch, one teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Have ready four large hot boilers. Keep out the large flour, and put them through a potato press, adding two cupfuls of milk and two well-beaten eggs. Stir into this mixture, adding as much more sifted flour as may be necessary to make a soft dough. Turn out on the board, roll out in small balls, bake in four two-ounce tins, and bake in a quiet oven.  
Cornstarch Cake—Cream two cupfuls sugar and one teaspoonful butter; add one cupful cornstarch, and the same quantity milk; mix with hot water, add four teaspoonfuls Fuls Price's Cream Baking Powder, and then add, following with the whites of seven eggs beaten to a stiff foam.  
Almond Cake—Beat one teaspoonful of sugar with half a teaspoonful of butter; add half a teaspoonful of salt; two teaspoonfuls of flour with a teaspoonful of Cream Baking Powder; and add four white eggs, and one pound of blanched almonds chopped fine.  
Grandmother's Pudding—Crumble one pound of butter; mix with one cupful of cold water, and boil for one hour. Serve with jam, marmalade, or sweet custard.  
Tommy Pudding—One cup of boiled rice, one and a half cupfuls of milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three-fourths of a cup of sugar, one teaspoon of baking powder, and one-half cup of raisins, twenty minutes.  
Indian Pudding—Boil one quart of milk; set it off the stove, and stir in one cup of Indian meal; one cup of sugar, and one-half cup of butter, one egg, a little ginger, and salt. Bake one hour.  
Date Pie—Soak the dates over night, and stew until they can be strained. Mix with one cup of milk, three eggs, and add a little salt and nutmeg. Bake with an undercrust only. One pound of dates will be sufficient for one pie.  
"Rice Cream"—Make a custard of sugar, milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and one-half cup of milk. Dissolve it in one-half ounce of gelatine, softened in a little cold water; stir in one tablespoonful of butter, with white and nutmeg if preferred. Rinses mold with cold water, pack the cream in it, and let stand until firm enough to hold its shape.  
Boiled Rice—Boiled rice forms the basic principle of nearly all rice dishes. It is, therefore, well worth any cook's while to master the art of preparing it. First of all, a superior grade of rice must be selected.—The Carolina is the best in the market to-day—then it must be washed in several cold waters, and carefully strained over after which it should be plunged into unrelaxed boiling water, allowing four quarts of water for each pint of rice. Cover the pot, and boil rapidly for twenty minutes. Turn into a colander, and drain well; then stand the colander over a vessel containing a small quantity of boiling water, and let the rice steam in it until dry occasionally stirring lightly with a fork. The grains should be full and soft, and each one retain its form, though twice its original size.  
Patties—Take as many large, well shaped potatoes as it is intended there should be patties. Wash well and bake them. Take them out before they are quite done enough, so that the skin may not be injured, carefully cut off the top, and scoop out the inside with a spoon. Mix with the flour part of butter, and a little cream, a pinch of salt, together with sugar, the yolks and whites of two or three eggs, and a dash of nutmeg. Put this mixture into the hollow potatoes, place them upright side by side in a buttered dish and bake them in a hot oven. If liked savory add a little mushroom catsup and mix in suitable proportions. Time to bake, twelve to fifteen minutes. When meat is used, cook them a little longer.

**IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS.**  
How Well the English Language is Taught.  
The London Daily News prints the following letter from a seventeen-year-old pupil in a Japanese school, sent to an English correspondent. It shows how well the English is taught in Japan.  
"I am very glad to have the opportunity of corresponding with you who lives in England. Still I think it is a very good idea, and by its means I can make a true friend in England.  
"I will tell you something about myself and our country. I am 17 years old and attending the Kakegawa school, where I am in the fifth year class. Though I live in Kakegawa, my native province is Harima, not far from the famous port of Kobe. Have you a Japanese map? You will find it at once.  
After describing the school organization, Taro mentions the subjects he is learning in his class. They are ethics, physics, economy, law, Japanese history and the history of the world, solid geometry, physical geography, trigonometry, Chinese classics, rhetoric, drawing, composition and English. Seven hours a week are given to English, and Taro's beautiful cursive writing and excellent idiomatic sentences show how well the time is used.  
"Early in the morning we get up to change our clothes to jacket. And then, wearing shoes and gator, we go to school. School begins at 7 a.m., and ends at noon or 2 p.m.  
"We play on 'Judo' (Japanese boxing), Japanese fencing, football, ball race and law tennis. Some of boys are playing a baseball, but I don't like it. We have many excursions in the year, one or two speeches being a term. Do you know about athletic sport of Judo? To speak plainly, our school boys do not play active like you. What do you like best? I am very fond of science and journey best. I am writing to you, and use a writing brush called 'Fude,' beside pen or pencil. This writing brush is our original one, so that before the Restoration of 1867 were few persons who use pen or pencil for writing. Now pen or pencil are chiefly used at school."  
Then he goes on to tell how Japan is "fighting with Russia for the chance of the Manchurian peninsula to feel them wide to keep close together."  
"Don't cook unless you know how. When his digestion goes, reform adorns his table."  
"Don't ask him for money; make him offer it. You know the saying, 'If you do not, you show. Satisfy a man's curiosity, and he will rebel when he is asked to part with his money. Men shrink the things that are expected of them; but they will give freely of time, money, and labor when accredited with not only the thing done, but the impulse that prompts it. Men are generous enough, but they like large portions of glory."  
Be prudent and as thrifty as you can. Men are attracted by ethereal means, but held by material needs. Wise economy, however, requires great tact. There is no economy in that course which leaves your limps limp, your personality shoddy, or your home conducted on poor-house rations.  
Don't listen to outside criticism, whether of friends or relatives-in-law.  
Don't condemn these rules the first time they fail. They are good. The only question is, are we good enough

to persevere with them until we get results?  
**THE FLOORS IN SUMMER.**  
Bare floors are preferable to carpet for the kitchen during the summer months, for they are easier to keep clean. It is a positive rest to one's eyes to see a room without the dust catchers, once considered so ornamental, with only the necessary furniture and bedstead. Keep out the flies with screens, and let the air and sunshine in. Paint or oil the floors, or if they are too rough to look well unvarnished, get all cloth or linoleum, but do not buy the woolen carpet for the dining room. A few minutes' work every few days will suffice to keep them clean and free from dust. Neither linoleum or oilcloth should be scrubbed with a brush or mopped with hot water. Heat the water until lukewarm and dissolve enough dust in it to make a good suds. Now wash the oilcloth, changing the water frequently as it grows dark. Nothing causes it to grow dull and grimy so quickly as washing with insufficient or dirty water. Mop a small place, then rinse with clear water, and wipe dry. Proceed in this way until the floor is clean. Oiled or painted floors are treated in the same way.  
**TO CLEAN PAINT.**  
Tea leaves may be saved from the table for a few days, and when sufficient are collected, get all cloth, them for half an hour in a tin pan. Strain the water off through a sieve and use this tea to wash all varnished surfaces. It removes spots and gives a fresher, newer appearance than when soap and water is used. For white paint, take up a small quantity of whitening on a damp piece of cloth, and rub it over the surface lightly and it will leave the paint remarkably fresh and new.  
**PERSONAL POINTERS.**  
Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.  
Jules Verne, the great French novelist, had a peculiar hobby as a small boy. This was to construct nests at the top of high trees and spend whole days in them. The czar is one of the most nervous of men, and carries his horror of facing a camera to almost as great a length as Abdul Hamid, who keeps his portrait under lock and key, and will on no account allow it to be published in his dominions. Curiously enough, it is only when he is required to appear in public that he is required to be photographed; in a group he is quite happy.  
The late Sir H. M. Stanley used to relate the following story. One day while he was conversing with a friendly tribe during his travels, one of the chiefs present inquired how many wives he possessed. Upon Stanley replying that he had none, all those present, stood up like one man and unanimously exclaimed, "What a splendid liar!" They instantly admired the apparent calmness with which he had, as they thought, tried to pass off on them a pious and untruthful tale.  
Sir Henry Thompson, who was so famous as an author, an angler, an artist, and a surgeon, was once staying at a country house with another surgeon of great fame, and somehow the talk turned on the number of letters that each received. When the post arrived only one or two letters came for Sir Henry, while his friend received an imposing batch. "Yes," said Sir Henry with a twinkle in his eye, "but I see yours are all in black-edged envelopes!"  
Elizabeth, the poet of Queen of Roumania, better known to the readers of the "Littell's Living Age," dislikes for electric lights, and opposed their use in her apartments until quite recently. Her boudoir was lighted by crystal flowers, in the shape of a chandelier, and colored lights. The palace is filled with panel pictures and verses, all written by the Queen or painted by one of her gifts.  
The dining-hall is ornamented with a series of illustrations of the principal incidents in Carmen Sylva's novels, romances, and poems. The Queen strictly forbids the wearing of black colors in dresses at her table. She prefers a uniform to conventional evening dress, and does not shrink from any fancy dress if it is gay and pretty.  
In France, for the advancement of West African negroes excited so much interest at the Royal Colonial Institute, enjoys the honor of being one of the only negroes who have ever lectured before that body. One is due in great measure to the international friendships he has formed and kept up by interchange of hospitality or regular attentions.  
Nor has the King confined himself to any special social tratum or profession in the foreign conversations he has enjoyed.  
In France, for instance, the Duc d'Annam, M. Gambetta, General Gallifre, the Duc de Mouchy, the Marquis de Breteuil and M. Delasse were present at the banquet, and the King in every detail of their work, and who never turned a deaf ear to any suggestion which might make the advancement of their art or profession.  
Of the divines of the church who have exercised any considerable influence on the present "Reform of the Faith" it is probable that Dean Stanley would stand foremost; but here again it is safe to assert that no sincerely religious movement or unselfishly pious person has ever failed to find the heartiest encouragement and incentive at the hands of a ruler whose deep and sincere reverence for the varying phases of widely known.  
It is impossible to place the Sovereign in the large category of those persons who are justly regarded as the friends who surround them, but it is certainly true that the wise deeds which have marked the present reign and the "Reform of the Faith" are due in great measure to the monarch are due in great measure to his having gained his knowledge and experience of men at first hand.

**KING EDWARD'S CIRQUE**  
HE DELIGHTS IN FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE.  
Loyal to His Chums, But Never Allows Political Affairs to Intervene.  
It is often remarked that the King has visited almost all the intimate friends of his youth and early middle age, writes a London correspondent.  
It is true that the joyous coteries identified with Marlborough House a quarter of a century ago, Lord Carrington, Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Henry Chaplin are the only names which occur in public journals.  
Lord Blandford (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), Lord Aylesford ("Jo-Jo"), Lord Dupplin ("Duppy"), Lord Clonville, the Countess of Saint Priest, Count Jaraczeski ("Sherry Whiskey"), Colonel Oliver Montagu, Mr. Harry Tyrwhitt Wilton, Mr. Augustus Savile, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Mr. Andrew Cockburn and others have all paid the debt of nature.  
Yet none of the men whose names are quoted reached the Palmist's limit of years. Many of them were the juniors of their august companion.  
Not one of this entourage was endowed with the wonderful constitution which enabled the King to resist not only the demands which his exalted rank and station have continuously made upon him, but also the dangers of two serious illnesses.  
To His Majesty's credit must also be placed his great activity of brain and body, an abstemiousness in the way of eating and drinking, which can almost be called "asceticism," and an ability to undergo great fatigue without any depression of spirits.  
These pre-eminently healthy habits are in a great degree the reason why the King can be added to-day as an admirable example of the "survival of the fittest."  
**PLEASURE IN SOCIETY.**  
But while the then heir-apparent took keen pleasure in the vivacious society which naturally formed around him, he did not neglect the culture of the variety of his personal interests. Such were, of course, mostly his seniors in age, and many of them are now but landmarks of a past. Lord Salisbury, Lord Spencer, Lord Cadogan, Lord Redvers, and Lord Rosebery are still in the full vigor of years.  
The entire absence of any sort of political bias was not a remarkable feature of his life before his accession to the throne. He was a frequent visitor at Hatfield and the warden, and while Queen Victoria showed, not unreasonably perhaps, marked signs of favor towards the Tory minister, the versatility of character which marked the "Grand Old Man" appealed very strongly to the sympathies of the heir-apparent.  
His friendship with Lord Granville and Lord Spencer, and his constant association with Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Idlesleigh, while his unwavering regard for the Duke of Devonshire, who was wholly unaffected by party vicissitudes.  
But although the Prince never allowed himself to criticize publicly the actions of the government of the day, he would never suffer his personal friendships to be overshadowed by any political claims.  
When that great South African general, Lord Buller, was called by the Radical party in 1880 the first greeting which he received on landing in England was a gracious summons to Aberfeldy Castle, the Highland home of the Prince and Princess of Wales.  
During the years of physical suffering and political neglect which ensued upon the death of his father, his royal master never varied, and when the tardy honors of a public funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral were accorded him, the Prince insisted that all the noblemen and gentlemen who had been associated with his tour in India should pay the last tribute of respect.  
**SPIRIT OF LOYALTY.**  
Yet all this time relations between Marlborough House and Downing Street were of the most cordial character, and no member of the government has ever been able to complain of any indifference or hostility from this exalted quarter.  
This spirit of loyalty and staunchness which King Edward has always shown in his public life, is entitled to-day to exercise on the loyalty of his subjects.  
It is to those who from misfortune or other and graver causes are no longer in personal contact with the Sovereign to whom kindly messages are sent testifying that former acquaintances are fully loosened or by no means broken.  
The many visits which the King has paid to almost every country in Europe, and his constant presence in West Africa, have always extended to distinguished foreigners have necessitated acquaintances of various racial characteristics, and our Sovereign's consummate knowledge of the world has ever lectured before that body. One is due in great measure to the international friendships he has formed and kept up by interchange of hospitality or regular attentions.  
Nor has the King confined himself to any special social tratum or profession in the foreign conversations he has enjoyed.  
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