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Come and see our Work and we will show you that we are doing it with that of others.  
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CHATHAM, N. B.

**THE LARGEST FLOWER.**  
The Rafflesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, Governor of Sumatra at one time, and his friend Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of a brick red color, covered with numerous irregular yellowish white veillings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide the margin of which bears the stamens.  
This cup is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like miniature cow's horns. The cup when free from its contents would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch in thickness. With its beauty one is led to expect sweetness, but its odor is that of tainted beef. Dr. Arnold supposed that even the flies were deceived by the smell and were depositing their eggs in the thick disk, taking it for a piece of carrion.  
"What, begging for something to eat?" exclaimed the lady, as she stood in the kitchen door. "Do you call yourself a man?" "No, ma'am; I'm only the frame of one," answered the hungry tramp. "I need a lot of fillin' to make a man of me."  
When poverty comes in at the window love crawls under the bed.

The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than on the slip it is the responsibility of the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement.

# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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## Incident of The War

I have received from a Russian sailor, recently returned from Hainan, some hitherto unpublished details of the execution of two Japanese spies arrested by some Cossacks as they were about to blow up a bridge on the Manchurian railroad, writes M. Pradine in Le Petit Temps, of Paris.  
My informant is a young man who was severely wounded during the first bombardment of Port Arthur. He obtained permission to go to Italy to convalesce from his wound, but before his departure he made a short stay with some officers, relations of his, at Harbin, where he arrived just at the time when the Japanese were arrested, and in the act, condemned and executed.  
"You were present at the execution of the two Japanese?" I asked him.  
"Alas! I saw them die," answered the young sailor.  
"And so I looked at him with astonishment as he hastened to add: "Do not take me for an anarchist. I am, on the contrary, an ardent patriot, and I eagerly longed for the war with Japan; I longed to see the Japanese exterminated, and I desired that we might be able to dictate terms of peace to them at Tokio. But, like all my comrades, on seeing those two Japanese officers die by the bullets of our soldiers, courageously sacrificing their lives for their country, I could not but think their execution was just."  
"Were you present at the trial?"  
"I saw the two spies arrested; I was present at the trial, and all the details of it, for the dreadful spectacle has not faded from my memory."  
"And in half an hour the wounded officer, pausing only when the pain of his right knee, wounded by the bursting of a Japanese shell, and from which the splinters had not yet been removed, became too keen, narrated to me the following events: "I can give my testimony that, when the two prisoners were brought into the little room of the Chinese prison, transferred into a courtroom by the Harbin council of war, both the judges and the public—the latter composed almost exclusively of officers—could not avoid manifesting openly their enthusiastic admiration for them."  
"And indeed, those men were actuated by the most noble sentiments; they had resolved, as patriots, to make use of any means to assure victory to their side, and, as soldiers, under superior orders, they went to meet certain death."  
"The trial took the ordinary course; the arguments on either side offered nothing of interest, the prisoners having loudly and with patriotic pride, assumed the responsibility of the crime of which they were accused."  
"They gave their names and their titles without the slightest tremor of the voice."  
"Thomson Jokoka, forty-four years of age, colonel of the General Staff, graduated with honors from the Military High School of Jeddah, the elder of the prisoners, a short, stout man, with a strong face."  
"Teiko Jokki, thirty-one years of age, captain, attached to the General Staff, said his companion, who was taller and more slender in figure than the other, with angular features and a very dark complexion, casting a slightly disdainful glance around the courtroom."  
"The 'buddhist,' he added, after a moment's silence, "I am a Christian. And observing the astonishment produced on every one by this declaration, he hastened to add: "But I am a true Japanese, born of Japanese parents. My only in youth I was captivated by the gentle teachings of Christ, and I became a convert to Lutheranism."  
"Col. Jokoka spoke English, and it was a subject of King Edward, an employe of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who translated to the court the declarations of the prisoner."  
"Capt. Jokki was interrogated by means of a Chinese interpreter."  
"The accused were shown the explosive materials which had been found upon them; they did not attempt to defend themselves, or to deny in any particular the statements of the Cossacks who had arrested them."  
"The interpreters translated to the prisoners the military prosecutor's speech, asking the punishment of death by hanging."  
"I watched the countenances of the two men, and I could not observe in them the slightest indication of fear. They remained impassive; the painful working of their minds was betrayed by no sign."  
"The counsel of the two Japanese asked that the sentence of death should be commuted to imprisonment with hard labor, the accused

## About the ... House

of the lowest class, everywhere the same; idle tradesmen, business men come to the extreme Orient to avail themselves of any chance windfall.  
The two Japanese officers arrived at the place of execution with a lighter punishment we all expected a commutation of the sentence.  
"The deliberations lasted for half an hour, and the court condemned the two officers, the maximum penalty, the scaffold."  
"Col. Jokoka and Capt. Jokki heard their sentence with an detachment as if it had concerned indifferent persons. It is probable that if the sentence had been less severe they would have shown some surprise."  
"The sentence was to be executed on the following morning at one o'clock; all that was waiting for was a despatch from Gen. Kouropatkin confirming it."  
"The telegram arrived promptly; the generalissimo approved the condemnation, but spanned the Japanese officers the humiliation of the scaffold, and granted them the grace of being shot, according to a soldier's death."  
"I was present when the commandant read to the prisoners Gen. Kouropatkin's order."  
"It is well," responded Col. Jokoka. "I am ready."  
"The captain said nothing; his expression, that became every moment more disdainful, showed his indifference to the manner of punishment reserved for him."  
"Col. Jokoka asked permission to write to his family; then he embraced the captain."  
"I die more tranquil than you, colonel," said the latter.  
"Why do you say that?"  
"I have fulfilled my duty to my country and to the Deity. I have done yours and to your country only."  
"What do you mean, captain?"  
"I have reflected a good deal on what you have said to me about Christianity. You are always boasting its superiority. Well, I think you are not in accord with Christ; while I have nothing to reproach myself with."  
"Perhaps you are right, captain. And I, I have a favor to ask of you. Give me your authorization to perform the first truly Christian act which it has been given to me to perform during my life. You know I have a number of Chinese banknotes, the value in all of about a thousand Russian rubles. Well, I desire to send this money to the commandant, to be given to the Russian Red Cross, for the poor wounded among our enemies. Do you consent to this?" Jokki reflected an instant.  
"I have always had a great affection for you, colonel, and if it will give you pleasure, I am willing that you should give this money to our enemies."  
"When the commandant came for the prisoners, Col. Jokoka gave him a bundle of white banknotes with red signs."  
"There are here about a thousand rubles, and we beg you to give them to the Russian Red Cross."  
"But would it not be better for me to send this money to your families?"  
"Oh, no," cried both the condemned men together. "The Mikado will not forget our wives and children."  
"Do not refuse us this satisfaction," said Jokoka. "Distribute this money among the Russian wounded."  
"The commandant again urged the officers to let all they should leave behind them be sent to Japan."  
"There are here about a thousand rubles, and we beg you to give them to the Russian Red Cross."  
"I should like to have a bath, if it were possible," said the Buddhist. "After that we shall be at your orders."  
"A bathroom being an object of luxury unknown in Harbin, the commandant caused tubs of water to be brought and ordered the sentinels to go to one side so that the unfortunate men might be able to perform their ablutions at their ease."  
"The want of a bathroom was felt much more keenly by the Buddhist than by the Christian colonel, whose desire was to see a priest before going to execution. As there was no Lutheran pastor, the chaplain of the regiment was sent to him. The colonel begged the priest to read to him the Sermon on the Mount. The chaplain read in Slav, and Jokoka followed the text in his Japanese prison. When they came to the words: 'For if ye love them which love you what reward have ye? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others?' he closed the book, folded his hands and cast down his eyes for a moment while his lips moved.  
"Jokki," he said, "you are right; Bible-reading has left him in you I have never felt more keenly than now how little in accordance my life has been with the teachings of Jesus."  
"The which which was to convey the two men to the place of execution was already waiting. Outside surged the crowd, the hideous crowd

## A REMARKABLE VOYAGER

**ROUND THE WORLD IN A CANADIAN CANOE.**  
Captain Voss, of British Columbia, Accomplishes a Great Feat.  
Captain John C. Voss, a native of British Columbia, and for many years master of Nova Scotia ships, has just accomplished a remarkable voyage in a two and a half ton canoe. He recently arrived at London, England. Captain Voss began his voyage from Seattle, Wash., on May 2, 1903, leaving his companion Mr. Luxton, formerly of Winnipeg. The craft draws 24 inches of water, and her skipper had done his best to make her seaworthy by adding lead, keel 3 cwt. and constructing a cabin as a protection from adverse winds. The vessel, known as the "Mikado," crossed the equator about 122 west longitude. He established friendly relations with the natives of the Penrhyn Islands, and

## THE WHITE MAN IN AFRICA.

Population of Principal Towns in the Transvaal.  
The discussion as to the admission of Chinese to the new South African colonies has drawn renewed attention to the state of these colonies as regards their white population, and upon this question interesting, and, it may be remarked, only recently published analyses of the census returns of the present year. At present the figures are unauthenticated, but they show that on the night of April 17 last there were in the Transvaal proper 1,268,716 persons, of whom only 299,327 were white, while 965,488 were aboriginal natives, and the remainder aboriginal races. In Swaziland, the census of which is given with that of the Transvaal, there were in all 85,484 persons, of whom only 109,000 were whites, and the remainder aboriginal natives, with the exception of 55 other colored people. In the Orange Colony there were 385,045 persons, of whom only 23,891 were whites and 241,626 colored.  
In the Transvaal the largest groups of white folk are, as may be expected, on the Rand and at Pretoria. Johannesburg district, including Johannesburg municipality, Boksburg, Germiston, and Krugersdorp as urban areas, with a total of 92,410 white, and sub-districts 23,029 whites, and 23,891 colored. The Johannesburg municipality, Boksburg, Germiston, and Krugersdorp as urban areas, with a total of 92,410 white, and sub-districts 23,029 whites, and 23,891 colored. The Johannesburg municipality, Boksburg, Germiston, and Krugersdorp as urban areas, with a total of 92,410 white, and sub-districts 23,029 whites, and 23,891 colored.  
In the Pretoria district there were 43,551 whites, of whom 21,161 were in the municipality, 13,699 in small urban areas, and the remainder in the sub-districts, with the exception of 34,044 military. In the municipal district there were 12,295 aboriginal natives and 12,499 colored persons; besides 62,415 aboriginals and 33,785 colored in the district outside the city.  
The white population of some other Transvaal towns was returned as follows: Boksburg, 12,095; Ermelo, 7,677; Heidelberg, 1,838; Krugersdorp, 5,686; Lydenburg, 7,782; Zerkort, 974; Middleburg, 2,395; Jagersfontein, 2,201; Potchefstroom, 6,021; Standerton, 2,015; Volksrust, 1,242; Christiansburg, 1,536; Pietersburg, 1,637. These figures are, of course, apart from the sub-districts and nonurban population, which in some cases is much more than that of the town. In the Middleburg district, for instance, the farmers and others of the sub-districts account for 10,711 whites, while the town itself numbers but 4,000.  
In the Orange River Colony the towns having a white population of over 1,000 are: Bloemfontein, 102,319; Barmen, 12,954; Kofffontein, 13,329; Ficksburg, 10,111; Haritzburg, 4,366; Kroonstad, 37,223 (town, 24,554); Ladybrand, 2,333; Parys, 1,278, and Humberg, 11,053. Thaba Nchu has an urban population of 583 and a rural population of 2,553; Vredereed 987 urban and 2,208 rural.

## THE NEW SOLDIER.

The experiences of Tirah and South Africa have evolved a new type of British soldier. Gone has the stiff and upright soldier-man; the auto-mation-whose business it was to obey and not to think. In his place we have quite a new kind of warrior, something of the Red Indian, with his stealthy creepings, stratagems and ambushes, something of the ferret ever digging and building, something of the twentieth century man, carrying in his hand the magazine rifle, the latest word of science on the art of killing.  
One woman who is successful in getting good effects in her house uses the trick of framing, or mounting, her pictures in a color to match the wall. The "I did" and "I was" are, she says, "that when one moves or cleans house, the pictures get soiled and soiled so that when one finally gets the picture down, it is a collection of dirt and grime. The picture, without some special treatment, it would be to the artistic interests of the room in question to stain the wall, or to send them to the ragging sale. There are, however, lingering memories about them, and some of them have been household treasures, and by using the color to match the wall, they have a harmonious effect which may once more be made things of joy in the household. The light tints with which the flat bedroom is usually painted are readily matched, and the picture framing store, will often blend successfully with pictures, both old and new.  
In a room in a room done in a soft terra cotta pink brown photographs can be hung. Take the old ones out of the frames and remat with terra cotta, and you will have a charming effect, both upon the picture and upon the old fashioned frame, which is probably of either walnut or gold."  
In a room in which this plan was followed, new photographs of both deep brown and terra cotta tone were bound in passe partout edge, the larger ones being done in gold, the edge with brown binding, and the smaller ones in the same way after being artistically mounted, some on the terra cotta paper and some on brown paper with a little edge of

**MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY**  
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GANG EDGES, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.  
**Can Dies, Iron Pipe, Valves and Fittings of All Kinds.**  
DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

## PHALANXES OF FIGURES

**A BRITISH BLUE-BOOK IN A NUTSHELL.**  
Some Interesting Facts Which Everyone Should Read.  
The final report on the last British census, recently published, is crowded with curious and interesting information for anyone who has the courage to face "phalanxes of figures."  
For those who shrink from statistics the most interesting of these facts can be given in one simple column, and are well worth a glance of inspection, says London Tit-Bits.  
We find, for instance, that for every ten persons living in the United Kingdom in 1891, there were nearly as many in 1901; while in the latter year we had a population twice as large as when George IV. came to the throne. A curious thing to note is that in the decade ending in 1891 the population increased just six times as much as between 1841 and 1851, and 50 per cent. more than in the last census period.  
Eighty years ago, out of every 100 people in the United Kingdom 32.55 lived in Ireland; in 1901 this proportion dwindled to 10.75 in every 100. In other words, while in 1821 there were more than three Irishmen to every Scotsman, to-day there are actually more people north of the Tweed than in all Ireland. A noticeable fact, too, is that while forty-five English and Welsh counties added to their population during the last census period, the population of the last decreased; Huntingdonshire losing as many as 7.04 of every 100, Rutlandshire over 5 1/2 per cent, and Montgomery over 5 per cent. During the last thirty years the increase to the population by births has been steadily losing ground.  
From 37.8 per cent. in 1881, it had dropped to 34 1/2 per cent. ten years later, and to 31.37 per cent. at the 1901 census.  
It is little astonishing to learn that there are nearly 449,000 uninhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland, roughly one in every twelve, to say nothing of the 61,909 houses which, in 1901, were in process of building.  
Although more males than females are ushered into the world, the ladies prove so much better able to wage the battle of life that at the last census they outnumbered their male counterparts by over 1,070,000, or nearly twice the population of Manchester. For every 1,000 males there were 1,000 females—and sixty-eight over. Bournemouth appears to be the ladies' Paradise, for there they swamped the masculines by 1,709 to 1,000; London had 118 redundant females in every 1,000. Devonshire 119, Sussex 202, and Cardiganshire 263. In the last census there were actually 1,000 males to 898 females.  
One would naturally have thought that the army of women-workers was much more numerous to-day than twenty years ago, and yet, according to the Registrar-General's figures, the percentage of occupied females was 33.5 in 1881, and ONLY 31.6 in 1901.  
Among men the number of railway employes has almost doubled in twenty years, and there are 109 commercial clerks in 1901 there were 172 ten years later; while males employed in agriculture have fallen off 153,000 in the same period. There were in 1901 over 107,000 female domestic servants, fewer than in 1891; but the numbers employed in schools, laundries, on dress and food have increased largely.  
It is comforting to see that the percentage of blind and other feeble-minded persons is declining at a gratifying rate. In 1851, of every million inhabitants there were 1,056 blind; half a century later the number had fallen to 792, which during the same period the deaf and dumb inhabitants had declined from 645 to 527 per million. On the other hand, the number of mentally deranged people has gone up from 3,079 in 1851 to 4,203 in 1901. The mentally deranged persons in the United Kingdom at the last census numbered nearly 178,000, or more than the population of Bolton.  
The Registrar-General, we may note in conclusion, has to deplore the fact "that a considerable number of females under twenty years of age have returned themselves as widows, and that very large numbers at ages between twenty-five and forty have understated their ages."

## THE SECRET OUT.

"Dunn—I called on the Munniswell today. Stylistic people; house splendidly furnished. Received me very graciously, and asked me to call again."  
"Gunn—You don't mean it. Always heard they were very exclusive. How did they entertain you?"  
"Dunn—You didn't stay long. Only called with a bill for groceries. But I thought it was very kind of Mrs. Munniswell to ask me to call again."

## KAISER'S SAUSAGE-MAKER.

Feeding the German Emperor is no light task. Despite all that is said about the Kaiser's Spartan habits, there are few monarchs who have more elaborate tables. He has no less than four chefs—Schlodenstucker, a German; Harding, an Englishman; an Italian; and a Frenchman—so that he can have a specialty in every nation he may happen to fancy. Each of these chefs has his staff of assistants; while, in addition, there is an Italian sausage-maker, who is described as "sausage-maker to the Kaiser." His Majesty is very fond of the huge white Frankfurter sausage, and has a supply of them made fresh every day in his own kitchen. When engaged in maneuvers, his army on a big field-day, these Frankfurters are bread, washed down with draughts of lager beer, invariably from the Kaiser's larder. In addition to all these cooks, there is a special staff to prepare meals for the younger of the princes and the princess, who are not allowed to partake of the rich dishes the elder members of the family indulge in.

## HOW OUR PEOPLES ARE FED

**WHEAT KINGDOM AND EMPERORS LIKE TO EAT.**  
King Edward is a Very Light Eater—German Emperor Is Fond of Sausage.  
"Though there are nearly fifty persons employed in the Royal kitchen commencing with a French chef, whose salary is well over four figures a year—King Edward himself tastes but little of their skill. A little thin soup—such as spring, or mushroom, or white fish, and a delicate dish composed of chicken or other bird, form one of his Majesty's typical meals; so that it is to his guests that most of the dainty dishes go. When the King dines away from home, he has a specialty brought in, though his hosts naturally study his tastes as far as possible. It is a very little known fact, though, that when either his Majesty or his Prince of Wales "dines out," except at the most intimate of their friends, they always take their own wine with them. The Prince's case with this is a very light, delicate burgundy.  
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