General Business.

When?

Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your house will not be filled with the odor of hot lard, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, *when*

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Your children can safely eat the same food as yourself, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your money will be saved, and your cooking praised, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Famous cooks, prominent physicians and thousands of everyday housekeepers endorse it. Will you give it a trial?

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows ;—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited".

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

Splendid Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Bremner farm, which contains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar and firewood.

The farm is seven miles from Chatham which offers a fine market for its products.

The land under cultivation is in splendid condition and the portion under grass will cut about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a fine new two-storey dwelling, commodious barn and other outbuildings.

The district school is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a cedar bog on the farm and mussel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER,
Lower Napan

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM.

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the Farm to

WM DIXON
or at J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[*From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.*]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of smelt fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Negnac It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing It is about 20 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a star stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired It may also be fitted to burn coal There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, $5, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy it Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER,

organist of St. Luke's church, professor of the

PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION

and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

FISH !

Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all exported. We are offering at retail

FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, EELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC.

Telephone orders will be attended to promptly.

W. S. LOGGIE CO, LTD

JAN. 5, 1895.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 25 1895.

The Bye-Elections.

The government party made heroic efforts to prevent Antigonish, N. S.—the constituency vacated by the lamentable death of Sir John Thompson—from returning to its time-honored liberal allegiance, but without avail. Hon. Mr. McIsaac, the liberal standard-bearer, won by a majority of 118 votes. In the election of 1881 the late Sir John Thompson carried it for the conservatives by a majority of 227. There were, however, special circumstances which accounted for this conservative victory, notably the personal prestige of Sir John, and the fact that he was openly supported by Bishop Cameron. Mr. Chisholm, the conservative candidate of Wednesday last, had not similar conditions in his favor, the result being the return of the constituency to its normal political position.

Sir C. H. Tupper threw himself pluckily into the fight and was ably seconded by Hon. Senator Ferguson of P. E. Island, but Mr McIsaac had the redoubtable D. C. Fraser, M. P., and other political giants of the liberal faith on his side, which together with the fact that it seems to be an epidemic year for the conservatives, carried the opposition banner to victory in the now historic Nova Scotia constituency.

In Haldimand, Dr. Montague—the newly appointed Secretary of State—was opposed by a Dalton McCarthy candidate. Mr. McCarthy is a kind of "left centre" man. Like our Mr. Mitchell, he is reported as having broken with the conservatives because Sir John A Macdonald always failed to have him called to a seat in the cabinet, while Sir John Thompson did not sufficiently consult him when the new cabinet was formed after Sir John A. Macdonald's death. J. A. McCarthy, who was put up by his namesake, to wrest Haldimand from Dr. Montague had his leader's assistance and also that of Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, on the stump. The constituency is an almost exclusively Protestant one and an Orange stronghold, and the Manitoba School question was worked to its extreme limits by the McCarthyites, who rode "the protestant horse" with the desperation of a forlorn hope. The result was that McCarthyism was snowed under. Dr. Montague's former majority of 78 was increased by about 600. This was Mr. Dalton McCarthy's first trial of his strength as a political leader, and much sympathy is felt for him by his supporters—a not very numerous band.

In Vercheres—an almost exclusively Roman Catholic constituency and always a liberal stronghold—Geoffrion, the liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 157. The liberal majority in 1891 was 168.

In Quebec West, there was no liberal candidate. Thomas McGreevy, conservative, who gained notoriety two years since as a political corruptionist and spent some time in jail as punishment, was opposed by Mr. Dobell, another conservative, but a man of untarnished reputation. It is an encouraging sign of the times that Mr. Dobell won, although his majority was only seven.

On the whole, the result of these elections was unfavorable to the Government. The changes were not material, but sufficient to cause jubilalation in the liberal ranks and corresponding depression on the conservative side.

The Transcript's Mistake.

Our excited friend, the Transcript, is still harping on our criticism of its Mr. Brewer, who defamed the public men of Canada. Amongst other things it says:

"The clerical critics are not responsible for the corruption practiced at Ottawa today, censured by Judge Rose in his judicial capacity when he sentenced McGreevy and Connolly to jail; and brazenly defended by Sir Adolphe Caron in parliament!"

Exactly. Now if Mr. Brewer had referred to these men and condemned their acts, no person or paper could reasonably object. In fact, the defeat of McGreevy, who had the hardihood to offer for election last Wednesday in Quebec West, was hailed by all right-thinking men as a healthful sign of the times. The mistake Mr. Brewer made was this: Instead of singling out the McGreevys and Carons and condemning them, he so shaped his discourse as to be smirch the public men of Canada, as if the McGreevys and Carons were fair samples of them. If we were disposed to adopt the Brewerian style we might condemn clergymen as a class because one of them has, now and then, turned out to be a profligate and criminal. That, however, would be manifestly slanderous and unjust—as much so as Mr. Brewer's assault upon Canadian public men was.

The Transcript is so much out of temper as to represent the ADVANCE as shielding, or making a practice of shielding corrupt public men, and says our course in that respect is "criminal." We are not aware of ever having defended or attempted to condone any corrupt act by any man in public life, and do not believe the Transcript is in a position to cite a single case to justify its charge. We ought not, however, to expect much in the way of justification for anything it asserts from a paper so reckless in its statements, for we doubt whether it really understands the meaning of much of the language it employs in dealing with the many persons and interests it makes a business of assailing. It is one of the few papers of the province that seeks to perpetuate the "Eatenswill Gazette" style of journalism, which, when it ceased to be tolerated at Ottawa, was deported to Moncton and seems to be thought good enough for that locality by at least the few who still support the Transcript.

The Lunatic Paper.

A few weeks ago the St. John Record was endeavoring to revolutionise politics in that city and county. It read the old readers out of the Liberal party, established a new order of control for Dominion affairs generally and had a little millenuium of its own of which it was the great Gabriel playing a solo of triumphal joy on a big brass trumpet of its own manufacture. It abused all and sundry the other papers of the city and set them right to its own entire satisfaction. Its columns were full of dictatorial directions to everybody as to how they should talk and vote and, generally, conduct themselves, etc. All this was, of course, as the Record saw it, but people outside of the office of that paper wondered what ailed it, for, so far as they could observe matters political or otherwise were proceeding in the ordinary, orthodox fashion, and when the time came for practical action the politicians entirely ignored the policy and prejudices of the Record—in fact acted as if that paper never had an existence. Since that time the Record has been very quiet and has preserved a tone suggestive of the fact that something had dropped and had its fall broken by the Record being in its way. On Friday last, however, it recovered somewhat from its dazed condition and said:—

"While the St. John press is enjoying a brief rest from controversy and caustic attack and repartee the journals of York, Charlotte, Westmorland and Northumberland are in violent contest. Charges and counter charges are the order of the day, yet the country still exists, the humdrum of life continues, children are born, marrying and giving in marriage takes place, and there is a terrible waste of ink to little purpose."

It will be news to the readers of the ADVANCE to hear that it is or has been in "violent contests" with the other papers of the County, or that any or either of the Northumberland papers have been making charges and counter charges against each other. Fortunately for the safety of the community in which the Record is published, it has the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in its midst, so that if its writers break out afresh they can be transferred to quarters where they will be as harmless as they were before they entered upon that "brief rest from controversy and caustic attack and repartee."

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, April 18.—Parliament was opened this afternoon at three o'clock with a great deal of pomp by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, who drove up to the main entrance in an open carriage. He was dressed in full gold lace uniform and accompanied by an escort of the Princesss Louise Dragoon Guards. The scene upon his arrival under the great tower of the Parliament Buildings was brilliant. The weather was beautifully bright and warm. The green lawns, the blue sky, the imposing building, the flashing swords and the flutter of feathers swaying above the scarlet uniforms of the chief officers of the day, the guard of honor, the gorgeous vice regal footmen and outriders and the brass band playing the National anthem, the immense crowd behind all combined to make the show on the outside one well worth seeing. The powdered, plushed and polished footmen on the vice-regal carriage were the admired of all beholders. Four horses drew His Excellency and in a carriage behind Lady Aberdeen, accompanied by Lady Tweedmouth, her sister-in law, and the Hon. Dudley Majoribanks, aides-de-camp and staff and other officials made up the retinue.

Inside the Senate Chamber Sir Mackenzie Bowell occupied the place of honor to His Excellency's right and other Privy Councillors stood on either side. Occupying front seats were His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Schultz and Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh. Prominent persons occupied seats on the floor of the Senate. The public galleries were crowed to excess. When the gentleman usher of the Commons and Mr. Speaker White, followed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the members had crowded in below the bar, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is with much satisfaction that I again have recourse to your advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Dominion. By the sudden and lamented death of the late Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, Canada has sustained a grievous loss. The deep and heartfelt sympathy expressed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the manifestations of sorrow with which the distressing intelligence was received throughout the Empire, as well as tokens of esteem and respect everywhere paid to the memory of the deceased statesman, have been gratefully appreciated by the people of Canada.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Satisfactory assurances having been received from Her Majesty's government respecting the interpretation of certain clauses in the treaty of commerce with France, ratifications will be exchanged as soon as the necessary legislation has been passed.

The recent action of the Imperial Parliament, enabling the various Australian governments to enter into preferential trade relations with the other self-governing colonies of the Empire, affords gratifying proof that the suggestions of the Colonial Conference are being favorably entertained by Her Majesty's government.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

In conformity with a recent judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to the effect that the dissentient minority of the people of Manitoba, have a constitutional right of appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council against certain acts passed by the legislature of the Province of Manitoba in relation to the subject of education, I have heard in council the appeal and my decision thereon has been communicated to the legislature of the said province.

The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE

which has prevailed throughout the world for the past few years has made itself felt in Canada, but fortunately to a less degree than in most other countries. Although this has not resulted in any volume of decrease of our foreign trade, yet owing to low prices and recent reductions and in removal of taxation, it has been followed by a serious decrease in revenue derived from customs and excise. In order to produce equilibrium between revenue and expenditure for the coming year, it will be necessary to observe the greatest possible economy in the appropriations for the various branches of the public service.

LOYALTY OF CANADIANS.

During the period that has elapsed since the last session of parliament, I have had an opportunity of visiting many portions of the Dominion, including the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. Throughout those tours I have been impressed and gratified by manifestations of an unbounded loyalty and public spirit; and notwithstanding the phase of trade depression already referred to I observed everywhere unmistakable signs of that confident hopefulness in the future, based on a thorough belief in the greatness of the resources of Canada, which is one of the characteristics of her people, and which furnishes good augury and pledge to further development and progress.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

The government of Newfoundland having intimated its desire to renew negotiations looking to the admission of that colony into the Dominion of Canada, a sub-committee of my advisers have recently met in conference a delegation from the Island government, and discussed with them the terms of union. It will be a subject of general congratulation if the negotiations now pending result in the incorporation of Her Majesty's oldest colonial possession into the Canadian Confederation.

COMING LEGISLATION.

Measures relating to bankruptcy and insolvency, and to joint stock companies, will be laid before you. You will also be asked to consider certain amendments to the insurance act, to the act respecting Dominion notes, to the Dominion lands act, to the Indian act, to the North-West Territories representation act, as also a bill respecting the land subsidy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed that the accounts of the past year shall be laid before you. The estimates of the ensuing year will also be presented. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Geutlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I now leave you to the discharge of the important duties devolving upon you, with an earnest prayer that being guided by the spirit of wisdom and patriotism your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, conduce to the unity and well-being of Canada.

Mr. Charlton is the first to place a motion on the order paper, which is for leave to introduce a bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's day, —an annual offering on the hon. gentleman's part—also a bill to repeal the franchise act and one to amend the Criminal Code, for the more effectual punishment of seduction and abduction.

The Manitoba school question is also alluded to first by Mr. Charlton who gives notice of a motion for all papers and correspondence.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Mr. Bennet of East Simcoe, in rising to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was greeted with loud applause. He spoke for fully fifty minutes in excellent form, and was at times eloquent. He paid a fervent tribute to the public career of Sir John Thompson, and made a touching reference to his tragic death in Windsor Castle. From the ready firmness with which the conservative party had closed up its ranks on the deaths of three successive premiers, he predicted a sure and certain victory for the party when it next appealed to the people.

On the paragraph in reference to the Manitoba school question, Mr. Bennet recapitulated the facts and all the moves made in connection with that subject, showed that the Manitoba government had acquiesced in all the proceedings in which the federal government was concerned, being on each and every occasion represented by counsel, and expressed the hope that the Manitoba authorities would be pleased to amicably arrange all existing school troubles and thereby remove this most miserable matter from the arena of federal politics. This sentiment was received with a storm of applause.

Taking up the falling off in the revenue of Canada, Mr. Bennet showed that it was due to the general trade depression, to the great shrinkage in values, and to the lowering of the tariff and the enlargement of the free list. He emphasized the fact that Canada had passed through this world wide depression in a way that had won the admiration of all countries, and reminded the liberals that while deficits were the marked characteristic of their regime, it was rarely indeed that the conservatives had not a surplus to their credit. The present state of affairs was exceptional and brighter days would soon appear for the party and country. He urged the government to exercise rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.

On the paragraph relating to Newfoundland, Mr. Bennet said he was glad that the negotiations had assumed a tangible form and that he felt he was echoing the hope of all Canadians, irrespective of party, when he looked forward to the early rounding out of the great federation of all British North America by the admission of England's oldest colony to Canada

Mr. Belley of Chicoutimi who seconded the address in French, said the firm attitude of the government had restored confidence in the breasts of the Manitoba minority, who now felt that justice would be done them. The result of the late elections showed that the electorate approved the government's policy on this question, as even the liberal candidates had to pledge their support to the remedial order. In conclusion, Mr. Belley expressed the hope that the French-Canadian treaty would soon be in operation.

At 4·35 Mr. Laurier took the floor. He complimented the mover and seconder of the address on the manner in which they had discharged that duty, and expressed surprise that they had failed to remonstrate against calling the house together at this late date, instead of at the proper time fixed by the unwritten law of parliament. It was matter of notoriety that all winter the cabinet had been divided into two fighting factions, one in favor of an election, the other of a session. That their decision was wise was shown by the result of this week's elections, three of which were liberal victories, while the contest in Haldimand was only a conservative family quarrel.

Alluding to the report that Sir C. H Tupper had threatened to resign and had sulked for three days, Mr. Laurier said he had returned to the fold, where all was now apparent peace. He likened the cabinet to one of those sulphur springs, peaceful and placid on the surface, but at the bottom boiling up and generating mephitic gases.

In eloquent terms Mr. Laurier referred to Sir John Thompson's death as one of the saddest and yet most glorious in Canadian annals. Taking up the speech and address, Mr. Laurier taunted the government with having submitted a woeful wail for its triumphant pæans of joy over the trade and financial situation. They should no longer delude themselves, he said, with the idea that the national policy cured depressions. The opposition leader then preceeded at much length to reiterate his old blue ruin story, and to denounce the policy of the conservative party, promising that when the liberals came into power they would make Canada a cheap country to live in. He cordially endorsed all that had been said with regard to the union of Newfoundland, but would like to see the French shore question finally settled before union.

Turning to the Manitoba question, he said he would deal with it at a later day. He found the remedial order had one meaning in Catholic constituencies and another meaning in Protestant constituencies. The mover of the address said all that had been done was to hand over the case to the Manitoba government, while the seconder expressed fervent thanks that the government had done so much for the Catholic minority of the prairie province. Who was right? He had been accused of keeping silence, but why should he rush in where the government angels feared to tread? He spurned the idea that he should advise his excellency's advisers, and not let them act.

In closing he most gracefully congratulated Hon. Mr. Foster, on behalf of the liberals, on his elevation to the leadership of the house, which post he would fill with honor and marked ability.

Hon. Mr. Foster, who rose to reply at 5.30, was greeted with prolonged cheers. He heartily thanked Mr. Laurier for his kind and graceful words, and complimented the mover and seconder of the address. As to the late calling of parliament, he did not think it such a grave charge as Mr. Laurier would make it appear. Frankly speaking, the real reasons, the only reasons, were three. The death of their lamented chief, the Manitoba school question, which involved certain action on the part of the government, which action had been taken as promptly as possible, and thirdly the meeting of the Newfoundland conference. If the bill was as slim as Mr. Laurier charged, the members would not be long kept away from their homes. Mr. Foster here reminded the house that parliament had been called together several times since 1867 in April and March, and that this present case was not a new departure. Countering on Mr. Laurier's charge that the government had no mind of its own as to a session or a dissolution, Mr. Foster reminded him that on at least one great question Mr. Laurier had no mind of his own, or if he had, he had concealed it most successfully. It was no excuse to say he would not advise his excellency's advisers. As leader of the opposition it was his duty to advise his party and his constituents. In a brief and pleasant manner Hon. Mr. Foster disposed of Mr. Laurier's bantering talk about fighting in the cabinet, and showed up the hollowness of the victory claimed by Mr. Laurier in Quebec West, for his platform, which was not unrestricted reciprocity or free trade as it exists in Great Britain. The finance minister keenly scored Mr. Laurier for his blue ruin remarks and his attacks on protection. He reminded the opposition leader that the conservatives did not claim that the N. P. would stop cycles of depression, but only that it would moderate the effects of such periods, and pointed out that in the only free trade country of the world there had been a prolonged period of agricultural depression still existing that was without precedent in Great Britain's recent history, This was a matter for the free trade opposition to explain.—Recess.

After recess Hon. Mr. Foster resumed, replying particularly to Mr. Laurier's criticisms of the finances. He explained the exceptional circumstances which led to the great falling off in revenue, and pointed out that, unlike the deficits under their regime, the present conservative deficits were accompanied by a reduction of tariff, the sugar tax for example. He predicted that the government would soon get back the equilibrium between expenditure and revenue. Mr. Foster said ratifications had not yet been exchanged between the two countries re the French treaty. The colonial delegates here last year expressed the fear that this treaty would prevent Canada making preferential trade relations with Australia, etc., as to wines and other articles.

The government had since, however, received the assurance of the imperial government that this contention was not correct, the colonies not being "third powers" within the meaning of the treaty. Mr Foster fully explained the present position of the treaty and endorsed Mr. Laurier's hope that Newfoundland might be joined to the confederation on equitable terms. As to the settlement of the French shore question, which Mr. Laurier advocated by France and Great Britain, he said the negotiations were not completed. Passing on, he twitted the liberal leader with failing to put up a candidate in Haldimand, eloquently championed the government's course in treating the Manitoba school question, reciting the progress of the case through the courts, before the privy council, and showing that the government had proceeded all through in a constitutional way. The order issued had two sides, said Mr. Laurier, so had all along his followers, whom he refused to advise in the matter. He (Foster) deprecated any great discussion of the order at present, as the order had been referred to the Manitoba legislature, which had done a wise and proper thing in taking time to consider it. He regretted that the attorney general of Manitoba had taken the stump in Haldimand and hurled defiance at the federal government. He knew of no greater instance of outraging political decency. (Cheers). Until the 9th of May, when Manitoba's legislature would meet, he was bound to hope that the province would settle the difficulty in its own way for the rights of all.

Mr. Foster closed his speech at nine o'clock with an eloquent and masterly eulogy of the late Sir John Thompson, which was received with prolonged applause from all parts of the house.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed. He charged Mr. Foster with not having told the whole truth about the reasons that led to this late session, and after some elephantine pleasantries pitched vigorously into the financial position of the country, accusing the government of gross extravagance, mismanagement and incapacity, and with publishing misleading financial statements in the Royal Gazette. Sir Richard convulsed the house by saying he would let the French treaty, the annexation of Newfoundland and the Manitoba school question stand out for the present. He ridiculed Mr. Foster's promises of economy, saying his good intentions were powerless against his voracious colleagues. In view of the the enormous deficit he urged the minister to stand firm.

Sir C. H. Tupper took the floor at ten o'clock in reply to Sir Richard. He expressed surprise at the turn given to the the debate by the opposition, who trotted out their old arguments and charges that had done duty in many a budget, while their silence on the questions that were today exciting the country showed they were not a unit on these matters and had no policy to announce. Replying to the charge that he had said no dependence could be placed in the government press he flatly denied making any such remark, and assured the opposition that they attached too much importance to mere rumors about cabinet ministers. He complimented Sir Richard Cartwright on his unusual good humor, due possibly to the fact that he recognized in the deficits old and familiar friends.

Sir Hibbert contrasted the manner in which Canada had weathered the storm of commercial depression as compared with England and other countries, and then turning to the Manitoba question said that in Antigonish he had openly subscribed to Dr. Montague's speech when read in his presence. The liberals had won the fight in some constituencies because they were not trammelled by the utterance of their leader, who maintained a discreet, if not courageous silence. He upheld the language of the remedial order against the criticisms of the opposition speakers in the house to day. He trusted no member of the Manitoba legislature would be misled into believing that the government in any way intended to assume the role of dictator, but as that legislature had to deal finally with the subject it would be unwise to thrash out the subject in this house.

Mr. Mills of Bothwell moved the adjournment of the debate at 10.30 o'clock and the house at once adjourned.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The debate on the address was resumed by Mr. Mills of Bothwell and continued by Sir James Grant, Messrs Patterson, Davin, Casey and McMullen.

THE SENATE.

In the senate the address was moved and seconded by Hon. Messrs Primrose of N. S. and Arseneau of P. E. I.

The chief feature of the debate was the premier's statement with regard to the Manitoba school question. Sir Mackenzie spoke at much length, closing in substance as follows: "I hope, with the mover and seconder of the address, that the people of Manitoba may see their way clear to settle this question among themselves and to relieve the parliament of Canada from the serious situation that will otherwise devolve upon it. It is a very serious matter for the government of the dominion to undertake to deal with a question that effects solely one section of the country. If the people of Manitoba are patriotic they will keep this question out of the arena of dominion politics, but if they desire to continue flinging fire brands among the electorate of this country (who I am sure are desirous of living in peace and harmony) they will reject all overtures and act upon the suggestions if those who are leading the opposition throughout the country. I can only say that when the time comes, if it should come, for action by this government the people of Canada will find that the present administration are quite prepared to assume the responsibility which may fall upon them, no matter what the result might be."

A Floating Cannery.

An American schooner has recently been fitted at New York with every facility for cooking and canning fish, game, fruits, etc., for the purpose of cruising in southern waters and collecting those delicacies and canning them at sea. This novel enterprise is expected to yield encouraging profits, since many of the goods canned in this way may be brought into the country free of duty. The ship is provided with an eight horse power boiler and three 25 gallon copper cauldrons. The boiler was set up in the middle of the deck and connected by pipes with a large circular cast iron "process kettle." The schooner carries six canners and a chef in addition to the regular crew. Some 150 000 empty cans have been shipped, all of which it is expected will be filled during the voyage.

The materials to be canned will be turtle, pompano, guava jelly and fish game and fruit of many kinds. The turtles will be caught in the West Indies and off the Florida coast. Much of the materials will be secured by exchanging for them various manufactured articles, with which the ship is well supplied. When the actual work begins, the meats will first be boiled down in the three copper cauldrons. Next, they will be canned and lowered into the process kettle in steel crates and boiled at a high temperature under steam pressure in order to make them keep. The preparation of the meats, fish, jellies etc., will be superintended by the chef in charge and cooked after the most approved receipt. The floating cannery is expected to return to New York some time in the fall. Part of the canned goods will be brought back on the schooner and part will be landed at southern ports and sent by steamship or railroad to the North. [Sc. Am.

Great Ship Canal.

The ship canal between the Baltic and Black Seas will be about 1,000 miles long. There are no very formidable engineering difficulties. The estimated cost is £20,000,000, and the construction will occupy five years. The canal will be 27 feet deep, 213 feet wide at top, and 114 feet at the bottom. It is to run from Riga follow the course of the Dwina, Beresina and Dnieper, and end at Cherson. The canal will be lighted by electricity along its whole length, enabling the transit to be performed in six days, reckoning six knots as a maximum speed. Other towns and districts besides those touched by the canal will be benefited, owing to the improvement of navigation in the various rivers. [Sc. Am.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

Thorough investigation in India has finally proven that strychine is not an antidote against snake poision.

Experiments have been made to determine whether argon exists in nitrogenous vegetable or animal tissues, but no evidence of its presence in peas or in mice could be obtained.

Experiments by M. Auguste Strindberg are said to indicate that sulphur, instead of being an elementary substance is really a fossil resin or bitumen, and a compound of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.

A portable telephone apparatus devised by J. Berliner, of Hanover, is intended to be used in connection with telegraph wires on open tracks, for conversing with the next railway station. The apparatus, with containing box, weighs only 15 pounds.

The temperatures in all kinds of electric incandescent lamps have been found by Prof. Weber to be approximately the same, and are comprised between 1565° to 1588° Cent. Some lamps which have very thick filaments, giving a very brilliant light, have a temperature 40° higher.

A new and excellent liquid cement or glue, according to a German authority, is made by dissolving gelatin in a solution of chloral hydrate in water. For general purposes ordinary glue may be used instead of the more expensive gelatins. The cement thus made is said to dry quickly, to have great adhesiveness, and to remain unchanged indefinitely.

From a study of the records of earthquake registering apparatus, M. de Montessus de Ballore finds that the total number of shocks actually occurring in a group of well-studied earthquake districts must be estimated at 15,957 a year. The average for this area alone being therefore a shock every half hour, the old declaration that no day passes without a shock being felt on earth proves no exaggeration.

A cellulose paint is recommended by a French writer for the protection of steel ships and all exposed metal surfaces. He would use a ten per cent. solution of ordinary wood pulp, colored as desired, with the addition, at the time of using, of some siccative, such as an acid salt of lead or of manganese. This paint is said to be more adhesive than oil paints, and it finally becomes insoluble and absolutely inalterable.

The only school of tanning in the world is probably that which has been in operation since 1889 at Freiburg, Saxony. It is fitted up with American machinery, and every appliance for tanning, and experiments are constantly being made with hides from every part of the world, and with all kinds of tanning processes, barks and materials. The director is an American tanner, his assistants being chemists, teachers and practical tanners.

An English chemist has found that a peculiar wax—evidently not existing in the raw fibre—is sometimes found during the disintegration of cotton and linen pulp, and is deposited on the iron walls of the beater. The occurrence which few paper-makers have noticed, seems to be due to some peculiarity of the bleaching process. In one case 50 pounds of deposit was collected, and this yielded 77.54 per cent. of the substance resembling bees'-wax.

The complete removal of the stomach of a cat is a recent achievement credited Drs. Pachon and Carvallo. The animal continued to be as well nourished as before the operation. It was less able, however, to digest milk or raw meat, but cooked meat was digested without difficulty. This leads to the conclusion that the gastric juice prepares food for the action of the intestines by effecting in the stomach changes similar to those produced by cookery.

A novel form of bath has been on trial at certain London hospitals. It is a dry air bath having a temperature of 250° to 300° F., and is administered in chronic rheumatism and goutly affections, to affected parts only. A copper cylinder so ventilated as to keep the enclosed air practically dry, is placed over the part, care being taken to avoid contact of the metal with the skin, and is heated by gas burners. Circulation in the part is greatly quickened, while pain is usually remarkably lessened or removed entirely.

A disease known as aphthous fever, identical with the foot-and-mouth disease of cattle, has been constantly present among villagers near Berlin since 1891, and the epidemic has this year reached the city itself. The first symptoms are giddiness, shivering, and inclination to vomit; at a later stage the tongue and gums swell, the teeth become loosened, and little blisters appear on the tongue, the lips, and the legs. In some cases serious ulcers are formed, but few deaths occur. A bacillus found in the liver and kidneys is believed to be the cause, and inoculations with cultures of this organism have produced the typical foot-and-mouth disease in cattle. The disease is transmitted by milk.

Distinct tides in the atmosphere, corresponding to those of the sea, and produced twice daily by lunar attraction, have been traced by M. Bouquet de la Grye in the barometric records of stations removed from powerful local disturbances. The recorded observations of Brest, St. Helena, Cape Horn, Batavia and Singapore give positive evidence of a regular ebb and flow according to the moon's position. The effect is slight but measurable, by a movement of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in a water barometer, which is equivalent to about 1·50 inch in the mercury barometer. The tide seems to bear about the same ratio to the weight of the atmosphere that the sea tide bears to the depth of the ocean.

Flammarion, the ingenious French astronomer, has been photographing the celestial pole! The position of this is constantly varying on account of the procession of the equinoxes and movements of the earth, but with a stationary telescope its place at any particular time may be accurately determined from the circular lines drawn on a photographic plate by the circumpolar stars. Some of the plates used record the tracings of more than 200 stars. On a photograph taken last September with an exposure of 250 minutes, the arcs of the paths of the stars have a length of 60 5°, and the different paths closely joined to give a series of broken circles around a centre which represents the point towards which the earth's axis is pointed.

An artifical hand that will not give a chill to the person shaking it,—one that is warm and pulsating—is an invention claimed by a New York man. When exhibited, the hand was covered with a kid glove, and underneath the glove, according to the Electrical Review, there was felt a gentle throbbing motion which seemed to be communicated to the living hand, while an equally gentle and pleasant warmth was plainly perceptible. It seemed hard indeed to realize that the hand was not one of living flesh and blood. The apparatus is said to be very simple, a small dry battery supplying one electrical current which gently heats minute asbestos tubes—or "veins"—in the fingers, while another current sets in motion a number of small diaphragms in the hand.

In a recent lecture reviewing his investigation of atmospheric electricity between 1862 and 1868, Lord Kelvin stated that some very peculiar phenomena were discovered. It proved more difficult to diselectrify the atmosphere than to electrify it. The air becomes electrified when electricity is deposited in it, the electric force being continually varying, and sudden changes in electrification are explained by the motion of masses of differently electrified air. A peculiar phenomenon is that wherever a waterfall strikes against a rock the air is negatively electrified. The pattering of the drops does this. By shaking water in a bottle it is possible to generate electricity, a somewhat strong solution of salt causing a positive eletrification. As two-thirds of the earth's surface is ocean, the spray of storms must give positive electrification, and it is quite possible that storms at sea may explain the constant average of the positive electricity of the air.

Gem-stones are far more numerous than is commonly supposed, observed Mr. H. A. Miers of the British musium, although they often pass muster under erroneus names. Tourmaline is sold as ruby, zinnamon stone as jacinth, white jargon and phenacite as diamond, while green garnets are universally known in the trade as olivine or peridot. That the varieties of available gem stones are not far more numerous is due mainly to the prejudice of purchasers, who ring the changes on diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, and have heard of nothing else; estimating the stones, as the public estimates popular actors or authors, not by their real excellence, but by their names. In the mineral gallery of the British Museum are many examples of cut stones which have rarely or never been employed in jewelery, but should certainly win favor on their own merits. One very curious example is a little gem cut from a crystal of the ordinary tinstone, the same ore which is worked for tin in the Cornish mines. This is a stone which, when cut from a sufficiently transparent crystal, possesses a most beautiful luster and color. Another example is a single rough fragment of stone from the ruby mines of Burmah, which has puzzled many but has been proven by scientific tests to be the boro-silicate of lime known as Danburite, and whose appearance leads to the belief that it would make a beautiful gem.

News and Notes.

HE WOULDN'T TRADE.

"The way an Indian loves whiskey beats everything," said the soldier. "I once met a Cheyenne on his pony. 'Give me a drink of whiskey; I'll give you my bridle for it,' says he. 'No,' says I. 'I'll give you my saddle,' says he. 'No,' says. I 'I'll give you my pony,' says he. 'No,' says I. Finally, if you'll believe it, he offered his bridle and saddle and pony, all in a bunch, for a drink."

"Well, and wouldn't you give it to him for all that?" asked the soldier's listener.

"Not much," said the soldier. "I only had one drink left, and I wanted that myself.

BRITAIN TRIUMPHANT.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—A despatch was received at Simla this morning from Sir Robert Low, the commander of the British expedition, operating against Umra Khan, confirming the announcement made in the despatches last night, that Chitral fort had been relieved. The last previous advices received from the front related that the column commanded by Col. Kelly, which had been advancing upon Chitral from Gilgit, after passing the Shander pass, between Gilgit and Chitral at a height of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, arrived at a spot 15 miles from Chitral; it is therefore supposed that it was Col. Kelly who relieved the British garrison. General Gatacres' flying column had reached Dir and the main body is following speedily.

UNITY OF CHRISTENDOM.

LONDON, April 31.—The Times has the English text of the pope's recent apostolic letter to the English people. The letter fills three columns. In it the pope says he greatly desires to address the English people a special letter and thus give them a token of his sincere affection. He wishes keenly some effort of his might tend to further the great work of bringing about a reunion of Christendom.

The letter cites the historical evidence of the love and care shown by the pontiffs in England, since Gregory the Great, and alludes to the exertion made by England for the solution of the labor question, for religious education, for charitable objects, for the observance of Sunday and for respect of the scriptures