General Business.

The Best Food For Children?

is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment. No children are better, and most are worse, for eating lard-cooked food. If, however, their food is prepared with the healthful new vegetable shortening,

COTTOLENE

instead of lard, they can eat freely of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial of Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. 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 Nation 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 Neguac 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, $6, 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 Sternadale 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, HALIBUT, COD, HADDIES, CODFISH, BASS ETC.

Telephone orders will be attended to promptly.

W. S. LOGGIE CO, LTD

Jan. 5, 1895.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MAY, 2 1895.

Up-River Salmon-Fishing.

The Advocate has a despatch from Ottawa which says:—

"Mr. Adams has secured an order from Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to restore to the residents of the northwest and southwest Miramichi the right to use nets in salmon fishing under proper regulations."

We hope the up-river people's right to their salmon fisheries, which the ADVANCE has beeen contending for ever since it was taken from them, is to be restored, although it is evident that whoever wrote the Advocate telegram misunderstands the situation. An election is to come off before long and the Ottawa authorities and Mr. Adams are, doubtess, anxious to conciliate the people who have for several years suffered from a most flagrant injustice. The statement that an order has been secured from Hon. Mr. Costigan to restore the up-river people's salmon net fishing privileges seems, at best, only a most temporary measure of relief, which may be withdrawn just as soon as ordered, for Mr. Costigan has no power to make any order which will override a Dominion statute, and it is by a Dominion statute that the salmon fishing privileges were taken from the people of the upper Miramichi waters. If Mr. Costigan will introduce and cause to be carried through parliament a bill exempting the Miramichi from the operation of Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper's general act prohibiting salmon fishing with nets in non-tidal waters, we shall then have faith in his good intentions in the matter, but everybody who knows the law understands perfectly that any order such as that stated in the Ottawa despatch we have quoted is illegal and may be set aside at any moment. The up-river people's rights were legislated away by act of parliament. Let them be restored by the same process.

Ottawa.

The estimates have been submitted and show a reduction of about $2,000,000, compared with those of last year, although the supplementaries may bring them up to the usual figure.

The Senate on Monday had an hour's discussion on the question of rivers being polluted by sawdust and other mill refuse.

Senator Angers, speaking for the government, said it was probable that the act of last session prohibiting the pollution of rivers in this way would be partially suspended by another act to be passed this session.

Senator Snowball said he was sorry to hear that the government did not intend to enforce the act passed last session. The maritime mill owners, he said, were compelled by the fisheries overseers to dispose of their mill refuse at considerable cost to themselves. The wealthy lumbermen of the Ottawa valley, he contended, were in a much better position to undergo this expense than the small mill owners of the maritime provinces. That such a nuisance as existed at Ottawa should be allowed under the very eyes of parliament was a mystery to the people of the maritime provinces, and did not tend to the strict observance of the law elsewhere. So far as the St. John river was concerned, it was only international in its character for a very short distance, and the dumpings from American mills would not make any appreciable difference to the fisheries. He saw no reason why the government should not enforce the same law on the St. John and Ottawa rivers as was enforced on the Miramichi and other rivers of New Brunswick.

The Ottawa Citizen of last Thursday says:—

"Mr. Costigan's speech in winding up the debate upon the address was an important contribution to the discussion of the school question. It was concise, forcible and an admirable presentation of the merits of the case, as well as of the common sense of the government's position. Mr. Costigan, not long ago, disclaimed being a statesman; but, at all events, he never speaks without importing new vigor and a fresh view into the debate, or without causing the public to wish that he spoke oftener."

The Hansard report shows that Mr. Costigan declined to reply to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, whom he followed in the debate, on the fine constitutional phases of the Manitobaschool question, and also that he repudiated the assertion that the mention of the subject in the speech from the throne was calculated to promote sectarian strife in the Dominion. He said he had too much faith in the good sense and toleration of the people of Canada to entertain any fear of their disapproving of a just settlement of the matter. He denied the right of Mr. McCarthy to make appeals in the house and before the country on separate as against common schools, because that question had not yet arisen. "The whole question with which parliament, the courts and the privy council have been called on to deal," said Mr. Costigan, "is not whether separate schools are to be established in Manitoba or not. They could not deal with such a question; they were not clothed with power to deal with it. The whole question was: Have any rights under the constitution under which we live been taken away from any minority? What has been the answer? The highest tribunal in the empire has declared that certain rights have been taken away from a minority in one of the provinces. This is the whole subject, and not whether separate schools are better than common schools, or whether they could be forced on the people of Manitoba or not." Mr. Costigan took issue with Mr. McCarthy on another and more serious point, as follows:

I want to say in the name of the people for whom, to some extent, I have the right to speak, that it was a gross act of injustice to the Catholics of this country for the hon. member for North Simcoe, as well as certain newspapers and other prominent gentlemen, all through the time that the question had been under discussion, to inflame the public mind in trying to create the impression that the Catholics of this country have been the aggressors and have attempted to force Catholic schools upon the country, and to interfere with provincial rights. While I do not want to discuss the question, because the time has not yet come for discussing anything beyond the remedial order that has been passed, let me say here that I fully agree with the hon. gentlemen who have preceded me in expressing the most earnest desire that the legislature of Manitoba will afford the remedy to the evil created in that legislature by its own act, and that the matter may not be brought into this parliament at all. I will not be so unkind as to suppose for one moment that any hon. gentleman in this house would feel disappointed at such a peaceable solution of the matter. I would not do so cruel a thing to any public man in this country as to charge him with entertaining the hope that Manitoba might not settle this question, and that it might come here to be settled by the Dominion parliament, with the view of creating dissatisfaction and anxiety in the country. We all trust that the remedial order, having gone to the Manitoba legislature, will be dealt with effectually by that body. We do not all insist, as did the hon. gentleman who last addressed the house, that the remedial order places that legislature in the position that they must pay the last pound of flesh. If the hon. gentleman were in a position to say that the legislature of Manitoba had refused to take action and that this parliament was called upon to do so—if he were in a position to say that the legislature of Manitoba had offered any fair and reasonable compromise, with the object of restoring peace and harmony, and that the minority in that province had refused such a fair and reasonable compromise, his argument might have some weight.

But I say that it is most unfair and most ungenerous to charge the Catholics of this country with the responsibility of this agitation. There must be a beginning of all things, and there must be reasons for the exceptional legislation to which we are obliged to refer, and out of which this question grows. Every hon. member of this house who is familiar with the history of confederation and the circumstances under which confederation was brought about, knows full well that it was not the Catholics of the country who insisted on this exceptional legislation. We know that as a matter of history, as a matter of record, from the discussions which took place when the whole question of the agreement and the treaty between the different parties to the confederation was under consideration. When that was being considered by the old Canadian parliament, the parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, what were the real facts? The Catholics did not say: You must give us certain rights and privileges and make them permanent by law or else we will not go into confederation. No; it was quite the other way. It was the Protestants, the leading men in parliament at that time, men like the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. Mr. Holton, Sir Alexander Galt—all the prominent men at the time—who insisted, as the first condition of confederation, that the educational rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec should be protected and guaranteed. At that time the Protestant minority in the province of Quebec had certain rights, though not so extensive as those they now have. The Catholic minority in Ontario had certain rights under the bill of 1863, but more limited than those enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec. It was then declared by all these gentlemen I have named that if confederation could take place at all, the government must bring in a bill dealing with the province of Quebec, and amending right there and then the school question as it then existed in that province. The Protestant leaders in parliament were not content that the rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec as they then existed should be secured by confederation. They said: That is not enough, we want perfect and full control of educational matters for our minority in Quebec, and unless you mend the law now so as to give us that full and complete control, it will not be binding under the Act of Confederation. Therefore, that was done, and let me say to the credit of the people of Quebec, and their representative men, that no voice was raised during that discussion objecting in the slightest degree to the proposal. On the contrary, they said they were willing to give that, and any further guarantee which the minority might desire at the time.

Then followed the proposition that if you gave the minority in Quebec the protection they asked for on the educational question, why not give the same guarantee to the minority in Ontario? That was a fair proposition to make at a time when the prominent men of the country were assembled together to lay the foundations of a new nation by uniting provinces with different interests, speaking different languages, and believing different religions.

The fair proposition was then made to give, on the other hand, the Catholic minority in Ontario similar rights. I am not going to find fault. I am not attempting to draw a comparison in an offensive sense between the Protestants and the Catholics at that time, but I simply state the facts as proving the position I have taken from the first—that the condition of things we have now is not chargeable to the Catholics at all, except in part, but is simply due to the movement made by Protestants to secure protection to their minority in the province of Quebec. The Quebec representatives, having conceded the Protestant minority the right to so amend the then existing law as to give them full and complete control in the matter of education in the province of Quebec, Mr. Bourassa, whom I am glad to see hale and hearty in his place to day, moved an amendment to the effect that similar privileges should be extended to the Catholic minority in Ontario. That amendment was, however, lost by a very large majority. Mr. D'Arcy McGee gave us his reasons for opposing it. He said that the bill of 1863, which had been carried, conveyed to the Catholics of Ontario all that they had asked for in their petition, and he, for his part, had accepted that as a finality, and therefore would not ask to open up that question again, unless special and further privileges were granted to the Protestant minority in Quebec, in which case he thought the minority in Ontario ought to be protected in exactly the same way. Well, the vote was taken, and only a small vote was given in favor of the motion of Mr. Bourassa, showing that the minority in Quebec were exceptionally well treated—not too well treated from a Quebec point of view and from a Catholic point of view, because, as I said, there was not a single dissenting voice representing that province raised against the proposition.

Now, much has been said to surround this question with difficulty for the present, but only for the present, for, just as in Haldimand, when the question is understood by the intelligent people of the country, they will probably give the same answer.

A great deal has been said with a view to create sympathy for the people of Manitoba, that this would be an interference with their provincial rights, that it is dictation on the part of the federal parliament to force separate schools upon an unwilling province, ignoring its provincial autonomy. I will not answer the constitutional argument any further then to say that if this contention were true you would never have this judgment. The judgment of the privy council was surely not in favor of taking away any right from the province of Manitoba or any other province.

Then, you hear the appeal made that we should leave Manitoba alone to deal with this question. That is what we hope will be done. It is left in Manitoba's own hands. The question is before that province, and we trust the solution will come from there; that this parliament may not be forced to take a further step and do the unpleasant duty that may be forced upon it. But why all this sympathy with the province of Manitoba more than with the province of Ontario, with the province of Quebec, of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia?—for each one of these larger provinces I have named is exactly in the same position as Manitoba, has the same rights and no more. There is no reason why Manitoba should have any more rights than was intended to be given her under the constitution, than was actually given her under the constitution, or than was actually given to the other provinces in the confederation. My object is to protest against any attempt made in this house or out of it, to create disturbance in the country, by crying out that an attempt is being made to force Catholic schools upon a Protestant majority so large as that of Manitoba. I say that this exceptional legislation is a portion of our constitution; I say that if the Catholics enjoy rights, they enjoy them like other subjects; I say that Protestants have their rights specially guaranteed under the constitution in certain sections of the country; I say that for this exceptional legislation Protestants are more responsible than the Catholics; I say that if the exception had not been made in Quebec in the first instance, you would have had no guarantees of a similar kind in the other provinces.

Therefore I ask you to deal fairly, as I know the people of this country are ever ready to do, notwithstanding the efforts to mislead them and to confuse the issue by men who rejoice more in causing strife than in the peace and prosperity of their country, men who have no standing while the country is in a condition of quiet, and who only hope to succeed in the storm and whirlwind of sectarian feeling, men who sow the seed of strife and whose only activity is in sowing that seed for a bad purpose—among them some men who, in the opinion of many, were fitted for better things.

Many things, Sir, make us feel proud of the great deeds accomplished by our late chieftain, Sir John A Macdonald. They stand as monuments to his memory, and his countrymen are proud of them. But there were some things he could not accomplish. He undertook to make a useful statesman of the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy). He used his influence, he used his prestige, he did everything he could to promote the interests and the welfare of his young friend at that time, but it all proved an utter failure. That hon. gentlemen has disappointed the hopes of that great statesman, and he will disappoint, if he has not already done so, the hopes of his friends in this country in seeing him become a useful public man.

Now, Sir, having said so much with regard to the spirit in which we should approach this question, finding that it is not a question that we can afford to deal with in a small and narrow minded way, the duty of every hon. gentleman in this house is to approach it solemnly, honestly and candidly, as patriotic Canadians; the duty of every hon. gentleman in this house is to remember that it must have an important bearing upon the future of this country, that it is one fraught with danger and harm, but the harm will be minimized according to the character of the debate, and the manner in which the question may be dealt with if it should come here.

Therefore, I say it is the duty of every Canadian, in the first place, to know what the constitution is; what we are bound to do under that constitution. It is the duty of every Canadian in this house, on behalf of the people of this country, to establish this broad principle, that no matter whether a man is a Catholic, or a Presbyterian, or a Protestant—

Some hon. members—Hear, hear, and universal laughter.

Mr. Costigan—I take that as a confirmation of what I said in starting out, because it shows that, having spoken a few minutes upon this question, I have said nothing so offensive as to prevent the house from enjoying a very hearty laugh at a little Irish slip of mine. I say that in dealing with this question we should approach it in a broad spirit, in order to establish the confidence of every citizen in the country that the constitution is strong enough to protect him in all the rights he enjoys under it and that this parliament, and the representative men in this country of both political sides, can have no two opinions, upon that subject. The constitution must be observed, all rights under it must be preserved, so that every citizen in the country may feel that in our constitution he has a safeguard that no demagogueism can destroy. (Cheers.)

The report of the Dominion prohibition commission which has been presented to parliament, is a voluminous document, making nearly 1,500 type-written pages, apart from the printed evidence. The commissioners summarize their work as follows: The enactment of a prohibitory law for the whole dominion would, in the opinion of the undersigned, prejudicially affect the business, industrial and commercial interests of the country. The effect of the law on the federal, provincial and municipal revenues from the traffic would be to practically wipe them out. In Quebec the wiping out of so large a sum as $600,000 would prove severely embarrassing. Of the Scott Act it can only be remarked that it still remains the law of the country. That it is the nearest approach to a general prohibitive system which has been attempted, and that the act has been repealed in 52 per cent. of the counties and cities which originally adopted it, and no new district has put the act in force since 1886.

A prohibitory law was enacted in New Brunswick in 1855, put in force in January, 1865, and repealed the same year. The prohibitory system with permit provisions which was in force for several years in the Northwest was abandoned for a license system in 1892. It may be asked if the progress in the states of the United States, which have adopted prohibitory laws has been greater than the various Canadian provinces where the law has been what has just been described. The commissioners refer to the information already given and in the evidence submitted, for an answer to that question. They believe that it must be answered in the negative by everyone disposed to weigh the facts dispassionately.

The comparison deals with prohibition as a system. The commissioners cannot agree with the view so earnestly put forward by some church organizations and many witnesses, that the recognition of the traffic by licensing it is an immoral and a national sin. On the other hand, the undersigned are of the opinion that the combined system of license and regulation which for centuries has been the rule of civilized nations, with which amendments as experience has proved and shall from time to time prove to be needful in order to make it more efficient, should not be departed from.

The churches which have adopted the view that the use of liquor as a beverage is morally wrong have taken steps to give effect to their conclusions as regards their adherents which is wholly within their legitimate sphere of action. It is almost impossible, after reading the evidence taken by the commission, not to conclude that much of the agitation on this traffic is to be attributed to a desire to see these views adopted generally.

The undersigned consider that the aim of any system of regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic is to lessen or extinguish the evils which arise from intemperance or from the improper use of intoxicating beverages, and after the most careful and anxious consideration of the subject they have come to the conclusion that this would not be accomplished by the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Dominion and that if such a law were passed it could not be efficiently enfored.

A prohibitory law partakes too much of the character of coercive legislation on a matter in regard to which a very large portion of the people consider they are qualified and entitled to judge for themselves, to be accepted as a measure they are called upon to unhesitatingly obey and have the impracticability of efficient enforcement. With the powers possessed by the provinces to legislate in respect to the traffic, the certainty that in some of the provinces prohibition would meet with determined opposition; with an open frontier, such as the Dominion possesses, largely bordering on states in which sale would be carried on, the undersigned consider that it is illusory to anticipate that a general prohibitory law could be enforced with any reasonable degree of efficiency. The question of making compensation to those engaged in the manufacture and retail vending of liquors, one or both classes, should the traffic be put an end to by legislation, has been frequently referred to and much evidence has been taken on the subject.

The undersigned commissioners, regarding the evidence given and what has been proposed in other countries, as for instance England, France, Germany and some of the British colonies, consider that the payment of compensation could not justly be averted in the case of those who by such legislation would have their business, which they have been carrying on under the sanction of the law, abruptly put an end to, and their capital in many cases almost swept away, and in all considerably diminished.

The report is, in the main, concurred in by commissioner Gigault who, however, dissents from the suggestion that liquor dealers should be required to obtain certificates from the federal government, and a paragraph referring to the work of the Salvation Army, as he is not satisfied that the cause of temperance has been benefitted by that organization.

DR. MCLEOD DISAGREES WITH HIS COLLEAGUES,

The following are the conclusions arrived at by Rev. Joseph McLeod, who, dissenting from the report of the other members of the Commission, has submitted a report of his own, covering five hundred type-written pages:

1. That the house of commons of the dominion made a right and wise declaration in relation to the subject when it declared in 1878: "That total prohibition is the right and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance—" That the house of commons was right in declaring at the same time "That this house is prepared to enact such legislation as soon as public opinion will sustain them in doing so." and that the house of commons was well advised in reiterating this from time to time, as already set out in this declaration.

2. That all the information which your commission has been able to obtain has made it clear to the undersigned that the effect of the liquor traffic has been and is seriously detrimental to all the moral, social and material interests of the nation; that the measures employed to "lessen, regulate or prohibit" the traffic have been of value and effective only in proportion as they have approximated in their operation to the absolute prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and that the revenue requirements of the country should not be considered a reason for the continuance of an admitted evil, and, moreover, could be met without the continuance of that evil.

3. That the endorsement which the electorate of different sections of the dominion has given at the ballot box to the principle of prohibition whenever submitted, as well as many petitions, memorials and declarations of the church, courts, temperance organizations, municipal councils and other representative bodies, make it sufficiently clear that a majority of the people of Canada are in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

4. That it would, therefore, be right and wise for the Dominion parliament, without further delay, to carry out the promise given, and give effect to the principle stated in its resolutions by the enactment and thorough enforcement of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, sacramental and scientific purposes.

"Wheels" in its Head.

The Transcript has become incoherent in its ill-temper over its failure to successfully champion the Brewerian assault on Canadian public men, which was adversely criticised by the ADVANCE. It takes amiss our intimation that its application of harsh terms and vulgar charges against us was suggestive of the Eatanswill Gazette style of journalism, and practically acknowledges its own inefficiency by boasting of what "Commodore Stewart" can do with us, amongst other things declaring that "The gallant commodore can sail all around him and still keep ahead." This declaration impresses one with the idea that there is something going around and around in a head in the Transcript office, and that it must be "wheels." What all this has to do with Rev. Mr. Brewer's *faux pas*, however, it is not easy to determine. Perhaps the Transcript can enlighten us.

The California minister of the gospel who made some defamatory statements regarding a young lady in a public prayer and was sued for slander, has had to pay damages. The court has decided that no prayer containing a slander, publicly uttered, can be exempt from the legal consequences, and that no communication made by a pastor to his congregation is privileged because of such relation. There can scarcely be a more cowardly way of attacking a person than from a pulpit, and it is pleasing to note that clerical slanderers are getting their due.—[Progress.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany

HELIUM DESCRIBED BY POE—SENSITIVENESS OF THE EAR—STRENGTH OF TIMBER—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF THE WORLD'S CAPITALS—RECENT MEDICAL DISCOVERIES—PEAT AS A SOURCE OF GAS FOR ENGINES—CURIOUS FRENCH INDUSTRIES—HORSE-POWER OF THE BICYLIST—TIN.

Since 1888 the Malay Peninsula, according to M. Mortelet, has supplied nearly 30 000 tons of tin, or more than one-half of the world's total production. England has furnished 9000 tons; Austria, 6500 America, Tasmania, and the rest of Europe, 13,000 tons.

Nearly 40,000 tests by the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture have established these facts: Seasoned timber is twice as strong as green, but weakens with absorption of moisture; large and small timber have equal strength per square inch if equally perfect; knots weaken a column as well as a beam; long leafed pine is stronger than average oak; bleeding does not impair timber.

A French experimenter has found that bicyclists sometimes develop an astonishing amount of force. He estimates that the speed maintained by Windle and Zimmerman for two minutes could be kept up only by the expenditure of two-thirds of one horse power, while for six seconds the force exerted represented 1½ horse power. This is equivalent to raising a weight of 188 pounds one yard high in one second. Another surprising result of the calculations is that, while at moderate speed the runner's work is three times that of the bicycle rider, at high speeds the work of the latter is fully equal to that of the former for the same distance.

Some startling results, stated Lord Rayleigh the other day at the Royal Institution, have been obtained in investigating the sensitiveness of the ear to sounds. By one method he found that the ear is capable of responding to an amount of condensation and rarefaction in the air equal to one twenty-millionth of an atmosphere, though by other experiments the amount seemed to be a tenth. A point of some difficulty is, how do we know the direction of sounds? By trial he found that pure sounds, such as those of a tuning fork, tell their direction with certainty only when at the right or left; while with other sounds, such as those of the voice or of clapping the hands, the ear could easily judge the direction, wherever it was.

Some promising discoveries seem to have been announced at recent meetings of the Society of Physicians in Vienna. Prof. Wagner von Jauregg has found that inoculations of tuberculine produce great changes in cases of insanity; and Prof. Albert, that transfusion of blood and the subsequent high fever have caused remarkable improvement in cases of melancholia. Dr. Riehl has been investigating the *Primula obconica*, one of the most beautiful of the primroses, and to him something more than "a yellow primrose." He has succeeded in extracting the "poison" to which are due swellings and irritation produced on the skin by the tiny hairs of the leaf and stalk, and by injections of this he claims to have cured more than one obstinate skin disease.

Although peat has been used to some extent for illuminating gas in Germany, Mr. B. H Thwaite has just made the first successful trial of it for gas for motive power. An engine driven by gas from brown peat developed half the power obtainable from an equal weight of coal, and as the gas generator has no grates the large amount of ash gives little trouble, while the bulkiness of the fuel may be compensated for by making the furnaces somewhat taller. This gas generator and a gas engine will enable dwellers in peat districts to obtain power without coal and without a boiler. As the peat deposits of Great Britain alone are estimated to cover 6,000,000 acres to an average depth of 12 feet, a practicable means of utilizing the energy stored in this form is greatly to be desired.

The Gardens of the London Zoological Society, opened nearly 70 years ago, cover only about 36 acres, but contain a magnificent collection of about 2300 animals. In Berlin, the portion of the Theirgarten given up to animals embraces about 60 acres, accommodating 1500 animals. In Paris, the animals section of the Jardin des Plantes has an area of about 17 acres, with 900 animals. The National Zoological Park at Washington, the first appropriation for which was made only five years ago, has an area of nearly 167 acres, and the latest report gives the number of animals as 510, of which 200 are of larger size. Several of the older collections of the United States are larger than this in the number of specimens. That at Philadelphia, with grounds of about 40 acres, has 881 animals; that at Cincinnati, occupying 36 acres, embraces 800 animals; and in that at New York, assigned to some 10 acres of Central Park, are kept about 700 animals.

In his narrative of the adventures of Hans Pfaall, written more than fifty years ago, Edgar Allan Poe makes Hans describe a new gas which was made for inflating a balloon. This was prepared from "a particular metallic substance or semi metal and "a very common acid," was "a constituent of azote," and its density was "about 37.4 times less than that of hydrogen." It is interesting to note that helium, the gas just discovered by Prof. Ramsay is obtained in company with argon from the mineral cleveite by simple treatment with sulphuric acid, and that the new gas is believed to be much lighter than hydrogen. The mixture of helium and argon, moreover, was formerly regarded as nitrogen or "azote." Concerning Pfaall's gas the London Lancet asks: "Could it possibly have been the conception purely of a highly imaginative and poetic mind, or had Edgar Allan Poe learned from a friendly philosopher of the existence of a gas lighter than hydrogen, and whose discoveries may not have reached us for a host of conceivable causes?"

If the light-hearted Parisian has not reduced amusement to a science he has at least made the contrivances of science add not a little to his pleasure. A little shower of paper disks at an opera in January, 1891, tickled his fancy, and became the germ of a new industry. Confetti is now cut from fine colored papers by a special machine, in which a system of 572 cylindrical steel punches penetrates 36 sheets of paper at a cut, the punches being so arranged that the interval between each four disks forms a star which is mixed with the other confetti. The bits of paper are placed in a drum containing rapidly moving helices, which separate disks that have stuck together in cutting and remove all dust. The total annual product of confetti is now estimated at about 3,300,000 pounds, every carnival day in Paris calling for at least 330,000 pounds while the exportation reaches 888,000 pounds a year. South America is the best foreign customer. Showers of confetti have there replaced the strewing of flowers in religious ceremonies, and it is anticipated that funeral confetti will ere long become fashionable. The demand from all parts of the world keeps three or four factories at Belleville constantly running, one of them employing 50 persons. An allied industry is the manufacture of serpentines, coiled ribbons of paper usually about 80 feet long and two inches wide, which the French make—also by special machinery—to the extent of about 4,000,000 rolls annually, of which half is exported.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

News and Notes.

LIBEL SUITS.

MONCTON, April 22.—L. Wesley McAnn has caused notice preparatory to bringing a libel suit to be served on John T. Hawke, editor of the Transcript, for matter published concerning the Moncton graveyard insurance case, of which it was intimated Mr. McAnn had some knowledge. This action will be proceeded with at once. Similar actions against other papers are likely to follow. W. B. Chandler is acting for McAnn and A. G. Blair for Mr. Hawke.

IT IS HIGH-PRICED.

The prohibition commission's report which has just been laid before parliament, has already cost the country $69,376, and will probably cost $100,000 before it is fully disposed of. This large sum of money has been simply wasted, for no person pretends that any new fact in regard to the evils of the liquor traffic has been obtained by the commissioners. A majority of them are opposed to prohibition, while the Rev. Joseph McLeod is in favor of it. Any one might from the first have predicted what Dr. McLeod's attitude on this question would be, and the views of the other commissioners were equally well known.

MAINE LOGS ADVANCING.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 26.—Mr. Ira Randall, of Augusta Lumber Company, said to-day that the chances of getting clean drives on the streams tributary to the Kennebec are doubtful. The cut of lumber on the Kennebec last year is nearly one-third less than the year before. The snow has melted and wasted away by the continued rain of two weeks ago, and unless heavy rain falls by the first of May it will be impossible to clear the streams. This would also retard progress on the main river, resulting in a much smaller amount of lumber reaching the mills than usual. This condition will of course cause a rise in the lumber market.

ISAAC PITMAN DEAD.

LONDON, April 24.—Isaac H. Pitman died on Saturday at his home in Bath, Eng., aged 82 years, of general debility, due to old age. This wonderful man was born at Trowbridge, Wilts, Eng., on Jan. 4, 1813, and was educated at the grammar school of that town. He then clerked for a cloth manufacturer, was trained in the normal college of the British and Foreign School Society, London, and appointed master of the British School, Barton-on-Humber, 1832. He established the British School at Wottom-under-Edge in 1836, and took up his residence at Bath in 1839. In 1837 his first treatise on stenography appeared. He was the original inventor of the shorthand system now used in all parts of the world, and has devoted his entire life to the art. At his institution at Bath he taught the art and printed books in shorthand. Ben Pitman, of the Art Academy of Cincinnati and president of the Cincinnati School of Phonography, is his younger brother and was the father of the system in America, all the brothers growing famous and rich through the discovery of Isaac.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 26.—The Whiteway government has decided to adopt a policy of strict economy. In line with this decision it will abolish the St. John's municipal council, the government engineers department, the fisheries commission, special road grants, grants for ocean mail service and perquisites of government officials. A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made in the salaries of all government employes who received under $1,000 per year, while a cut of 20 per cent. will be made in salaries above that amount. A legislative commission will be appointed to reduce the membership of the legislative assembly one-third, and the executive council will be abolished. Economies will also be effected in other directions, principally in the abolishing of offices. It is expected that this scheme will effect a saving of $300,000 yearly to the colony. This step is rendered necessary by the disaster that threatens the country if the government shall be unable to meet the liabilities that mature at the end of June.

Rumors are current that the government has abandoned the plan of confederation with Canada, and that it expects to secure a loan of $2,000,000 in the U. S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla vitalizes and purifies the blood. If you feel languid you need it.

Quick Work.

On February 27th the office and entire plant of the Folding Sawing Machine Company of Chicago was destroyed in the great fire on the West Side, which involved a total loss to manufacturing interests of $750,000. Notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary for above mentioned company to have malleable castings made, which usually takes about four weeks, this company, with commendable enterprise, shaped matters so they were able to fill orders in just 21 days from the date of the fire. This was certainly quick work, and the gentlemen connected with this company deserve a great deal of credit for their energy and push. Their new address is Folding Sawing Machine Company, 64 and 66 So. Clinton St. Chicago. [Ex.

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The Great English Remedy.

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Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Chatham by
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Druggist

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of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable rates.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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in the following lines, viz:—

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A nice line of gift cups & saucers,
Mugs, Lamps, and a General assortment of
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ALEX. MCKINNON.

December 13th 1894.

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WHEAT FLOUR FROM HIGHEST TO MEDIUM ONTARIO PATENTS.

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PATENT MEDICINES,

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Sarsaparillas, Emulsions, Cough Syrups, Liniments, Maltine Preparations, Hawker's Preparations, Quinine Wine, Quinine Iron, Quinine Iron and Wine, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Groder's Syrups, Aati Dand