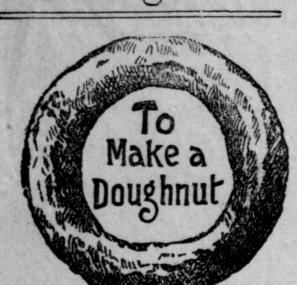
General Business.



"Take a hole and put some dough around it, then fry in lard." This simple recipe has brought thousands to grief, just because of the frying in lard, which as we all know hinders digestion. In all recipes where you have used lard, try

the new vegetable shortening and you will be surprised at the delightful and healthful results. It is without unpleasant odor, unpleasant flavor or unpleasant results. With CottoLene in your kitchen, the young, the delicate and the dyspeptic can all enjoy the regular family bill of fare. Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company. Wellington and Ann Sta-MONTREAL.

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 Bettle.

& CO., PROPRIETORS.



TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses

alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows ; 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 all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly L J TWEEDIE.

Splendid Farm

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 few odd.

Any such step would dry up whatever sympathies the Lords may have for the measure, and several of them are not unfavorable to many of the clauses. offers a fine market for its products lition 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 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 fer-thizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER,

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the

or atJ. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

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. FLANAGAN, ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

PROFESSOR LEICESTER, organist of St. Luke's church, professsor of the

PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett larship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND. FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.] Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked nd others who may have the good fortune to pro and others who may have the good fortune to pro-cure 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 goose-shooter's camp at Tabusintae and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermank, shorting it is just the is about 20 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom dampers, etc are of cast iron and th 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 fercing 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 beiler or oblong pan Altogether, the new shanty-steve seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, \$5, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it the coming winter, as well as sportsme 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.

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 11 1895

Explanatory

prostrated by "Grip" on Saturday last, and has since that time been confined to bed, entirely incapacitated for work. Mr. J. J. Pierce, who usually comes to our assistance in the absence of the editor from the office, is also confined to his house by illness. These facts will Act. sufficiently account for the ADVANCE not being quite up to the usual mark

British Politics.

London, April 6 .- The political situation is decidedly tame. The Conservatives, who have been in exceptation that the House of Lords will absolutely reject the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill, have been badly shaken up by a wellounded report that Lord Salisbury is in communication with the bishops for the purpose of advising them that the better way to treat the bill would be simply to alter it in committee in the House of Lords, so as to secure generous terms for the Church. Meanwhile, however, the pishops refuse to be parties to a compromise, but it is likely that they will eventually be brought around to Lord Salisbury's way of thinking.

The efforts of Archbishops Walsh and Croke to reunite the Irish parties have not been successful. The Parnellites demanded the cession to them of several seats, but the Anti-Parnellites refused to both factions declined to entertain the suggestion of a conference on the subject, and the matter may therefore be regarded as having fallen through.

technical and so complex a measure as the Irish Land Bill. The kernel of this proposal lies in what is called the improvement clauses. These commend themselves so much to the Ulster tenantry that after consulting the representatives of that body Mr. T. W. Russell declared he should cordially, heartily and strenuously support Mr. Morley's bill. This action no doubt helped to force the hand of the landlords, and to it is largely attributable the circumstance that the bill was unopposed on second reading. Mr. Balfour admitted that the Act of 1881 should be amended in some form, but this measure reopened too widely the whole question, and would encourage further demands on the part of tenants for the perpetuation of a state of things intrinsically intolerable. Some confirmation of this is found in Mr. Sexton's declaration that the bill embodies the principles of the Land League, and would result in the further manipulation of rents, with a view to some future superstructure of purchase. It was certainly a sensible suggestion that the bill should be referred to a committee of both Houses. because the landlords sit in one and the tenants in the other. The real struggle over the measure will come in committee. The Radicals are preparing for the conflict by pressing the Government to threaten closure of amendments on the principle of last year's gagging. Any such step would

Old Correspondence Found.

WINNEPEG, Man., April 6-An important discovery, relating to the school question, was made yesterday by Mr. J. P. Robertson, Provincial Librarian. looking over the volumes of state papers on the matter, the discovery was made and its bearing may be briefly given : The Manitoba Act says nothing about

separate schools, but there are certain sections which the minority claim refer to separate schools. In order to see what was meant by the framers in drawing up these sections, it is very important to have the documents upon which the Manitoba Act was based. The most portant of these are the bills of rights numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. The only two of which have any bearing on the present matter are numbers three and four. Bill number three is drawn up by the convention of Manitoba, and is the one deposited in the Provincial Library. This, the majority claim, is the bill presented by the delegates at Ottawa, and that upon it the Manitoba Act was based. Bill number four was brought out by Father Richot, who claims that it was the document taken to Ottawa by the delegates, and not number three, and that the delegates went as representatives, not of the convention, but of the Provisional Government of Assiniboia. Upon this the plea of the Catholic minority is large-

Each side, then, claims that its bill is the document from which the Manitoba Act was drawn up and as a good deal of doubt has existed in regard to this matter in the past, any evidence throwing light upon it is important.

It is noted that bill number three says

nothing about separate schools, so that if the Manitoba Act was based on it, separate schools could not be read into this Act. Bill number four has a great deal to say about separate schools and if it were the basis of the Act, it might be argued that some clauses squint that way. After the rebellion of 1869.70, the Imperial Parliament ordered a return to be brought down, showing all the papers in the matter. These papers were forwarded by Sir John Young then (1870) Governor-General of Canada, and it is in this volume of papers which Mr. Robertson turned up. The correspondence forms a large volume Canadians persist in their invitation when and is marked "Correspondence relating to recent disturbances in the Red River settlemeur, presented to both houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, August, 1870." At page 139 there is a copy of a dispatch which Sir John Young sent to Earl Granville, under date of

April 29, 1870, as follows : My LORD -With reference to my des-Globe newspaper, which gives an account of the proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Richot and Mr. A. H. Scott, since proceedings have been instituted or are pending against the Rev. Mr. Richot or Mr. A. H. Scott and they, together with their colleague, Judge Black, have been in conference with the ministers for several days past in their capacity of delegates from the convention of the people at the the sun

Red River.

subject of conference.

Sir John Young distinctly says Father Richot, Mr. Scott and Judge Black were the delegates from the people of the Red River and in the second communication, he forwards a copy of the document The editor of the ADVANCE was brought with them and which formed the subject of the conference. This document was the third bill of rights. In all this correspondence separate schools are not referred to once. The discovery, then, is important as showing that bill number three was the one brought to Ottawa, and which formed the basis of the Manitoba

Bill number four is a copy of bill number three except in clauses one and seven.

that the public money for schools be distributed among the different religious denominations in proportion to their the province of Quebec.

The difference between this and clause seven of bill number three is seen at once

The Queen's Health.

The latest official report in regard to the Queen received from Nice. -The Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Beauleau along the mountain road leading to La Bastide. She paid a visit to Lord and Lady Salisbury, and returned to Cimiez by the way of Villefranche. Her Majesty entertained Sic Edward Mallet and others at dinner. Her majesty was in good health spirits. A despatch from Nice dated accede to this demand. Subsequently says:-At 3 p. m. the Prince of Wales attended the christening of a son of his groom-in-waiting. Sir Francis Knollys. Earl Spencer, who has been serving as Minister in attendance upon the Queen, Parliament has rarely had before it so

> evening's advices reported her to be in and upon her return gave an audience to the Comtesse Trani. Later in the day she drove to Sabron, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and this evening gave a small dinner party at the Cimiez Hotel.

The Transcript and Mr. Brewer. The Moncton Transcript says :- "Th "Chatham ADVNANCE evidently does no "know the Rev. W. W. Brewer or it would "not write of him in the way it does." The ADVANCE may say with greater force, however, that Mr. Brewer does not know our public men or he would not have spoken of them in the way he did. anything we know to the contrary, Mr. Brewer may be quite a saint, but that does not excuse him for his uncharitable. unjustifiable and unchristianlike attack upon our public men. The ADVANCE'S criticism, like that of the St. John Sun, was based on what Mr. Brewer said. We judged him outof his own mouth, which is more reliable for the purpose than the Transcript's opinion of him.

Newfoundland and Canada

OTTAWA, April 4.—The first conference between Canada and Newfoundland took place this morning in the Premier's office. There were present the Hon. Robert Bond, the Hon. G. H. Emerson, the Hon. E. P. Morris and Mr. W. H. Harwood, representing Newfoundland, and Sir MacKenzie Bowell, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, the Hon John Haggard and Sir Adolphe Caron representing Canada. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was elected chairman and Mr. J. Lambert Payne as ancient colony as Newfoundland with the agreed on the point at issue. The hours of meeting were fixed for 9 to 12.30 and 3 to 5 each day. The Hon. Geo. E. recovered from his indisposition. After adjournment Sir Mackenzie Bowell drove down to Rideau Hall for an interview

A telegram was received to-day from the secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade enquiring if the delegates from Newfoundland intended visiting Toronto. The reply sent was that at present they were unable to say.

A Mr. Knowling, a leading business man in St. John's, Nfld., has cabled Sir Mackenzie Bowell claiming that the island feeling was opposed to confederation public sentiment. He also said that petitions against confederation were now being signed everywhere.

supporter of the Whiteway Government. Mr. McGrath also states that the Whiteside as confederave.

LONDON, April 5.- Commenting upon the conference between representatives of Canada and Newfoundland for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion the Chronicle says the fact that the the new partner is financially embarrased, proves the strength of their desire to create one strong, compact nationality from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

OTTAWA, April 5 .- The Newfoundland delegates had another conference with the Government this forenoon and submitted a statement of the public affairs of the patch, number 85, of April 25, I have the Colony showing the financial position of honor to transmit an extract from the the Island. It is as bad as could be well imagined. Newfoundland has about ten millions of dollars of debt and practically no credit. The revenues are falling and my last communication, and of the uncon- trade is paralyzed. The conference ditional release of the accused. No other adjourned until to-morrow so as to have quickly upon the letters of a complete the statement printed.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

Sir Robert Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, foresees a time when machinery will be driven by heat from the direct action of

P. S .- I think it right to forward to Roberovsky made a careful survey of the itself were commenced by the guides, who 1823, said: 'It seems searcely possible to ingurgent cases. The communications also the summer is gone. The boats on the your Lordship a copy of the terms and Luckhun depression, which proves to be were sent to clear the hills on the left. conditions brought by the delegates from nearly 100 miles long with an average width | The Maxim rapid firing guns, were placed to the credit of Mr. Herbert Murray 1,200 tons of merchandise and the shortage

the North-West, which have formed the of 50 miles, its level being from 300 to 500 to the front whenever they got within range indispensable to the continuance feet below the level of the sea.

> A watch called the phonotelemeter, has been invented by a French officer named Thouvenin, for measureing the distance of artillery by sound. A button is pressed at the instant of the fiash and again at the sound. A needle traversing the dial registers the interval to the tenth of a second, the distance being then a mere matter of calculation.

Not the least important of the enigmas of science is the slow, steady changing of the ear as magnetic pole. This secular variation has just been a subject of investigation by Dr. L. A. Bauer, who has constructed the actual curve described in In clause one a Legislature of two houses | the course of centuries by the north end is provided for. Clause seven is the one of a free magnetic needle at 24 stations which contains the point at issue. It distributed over the Globe. The results establish for the first time, it is claimed, (7.) That the schools be separate and the law that the north end of a freely suspended magnetic needle moves, in consequence of the slow magnetic variation of the entire earth, in the direction of the populations according to the system of hands of a watch. If there is a regular period, it has not yet been proven.

From a study of deep sea waves. Dr. G. Schott has estimated their velocity under a moderate breeze at about 17 miles an hour. increasing to 25 miles in a strong breeze, and reaching only 28 miles in storms. Their length in a strong breeze rises to 260 feet and reaches 400 or 425 feet, with a period of 9 seconds, only in storms. As the maximum encountered by him, Dr. Schott mentions waves of the Indian Ocean having a period of 15 seconds, their length being 1150 feet, and their velocity more than 45 nautical miles an hour. The maximum height is believed to be not great. The maximum observed by Dr. Schott was 32 feet, and he the ordinary trade winds the height is 5 or

It having been foretold by Prof. Falb. returned from Nice at 6.30 o'clock this of Vienna, that the earth will be destroy evening, Lord Ripon will leave here for ed by collision with a comet on Nov. 13, Nice on Saturday to fulfil a similar 1899. Dr. Klein has investigated the function. No official references are made | chances of such an event. It must be adto the state of the Queen's health. Last mitted that a collision is always possible. but if the nucleus of a comet is a quarter as large as the earth, there is only one A dispatch sent from Nice at 8.20 chance in 281 millions that any cometary o'clock this evening says the Queen this visitor will run against us, which means forenoon visited the Zoological Gardens, that such an accident would occur but once in two million years. The paths of known comets have not been determined with sufficient accuracy to justify any prediction. In case of collision, if the comet were solid and of the size of the moon, the consequences would be awfu beyond conception, and both bodies would be converted into vapor, while even if the comet were gaseous, the carbonic acid comets undoubtedly contain would destrey all organic life upon our planet. The earth has more than once passed through the tail of a comet without noticeable dis-

> Plates of aluminum immersed in the Norfolk Roads by American engineers were badly corroded at the end of three momths. but two aluminum plates on the bottom of a French sailing vessel were practically uninjured after a voyage around the world Such anomalies has led M. F. Baucher. French investigator, to suggest that the microrganisms of harbors may give rise to corrosive secretion that are absent from most of the ocean. Examinig sea water from different localities, he has found that the amount of salts contained varies from 31.34 parts per 1000 in the Atlantic to as much as 40.7 parts per 1000 in the Mediterranean near Marseilles; and that near estuaries and the shore line generally exists a considerable proportion of nitrates, arising from ferment ing organic matter. When tested, the shore water attacked metal plates much more actively than sea-water, the difference in effect being lessened on destroying the bacteria of the shore water by boiling. Paint a'so is attacked by the bacterial secretions, metal protected by it being soon exposed.

The prophecy that the closing years the century would mark the dawn of secretary. It was agreed to refer to the new era of activity in science and invention-more marvellous than any preceedaccent on the second syllable. The New- ing one-is beginning to be real zad. foundland delegates promised to submit a | Early this year the existence of the new full statement of the affairs of the colony gas in the atmosphere was satisfactorily for the information of Canada. The con- demonstrated. The discoverers were at ferences are to be private and no informa. first unable to make it enter into any tion published until both sides have combination, but Prof. Ramsay has since found it combined in clevete, a rare earth of Norway. Still more astonishing was the discovery in association with it in Foster whose presence at the conference | this earth of another gas, which Prof. is almost indispensable, has fortunately Crookes identifies as helium, the mysterious element so long known by its peculiar spectrum line to exist in the sun. Now M. Bertelot has brought argon into combination with certain organic compounds. notable benzene vapor, under the silent electric discharge, and is led to conclude that the northern lights are due to argon made fluorescent by electric currents. Prof. Olszenski has liquefied hydrogen, Mr. N. S. Amstutz has completed his electro-artograph for telegraphing artistic pictures and remarkable developments are soon to follow in other fields.

The type-setting machine of Father and that the delegates did not represent | Calendoli, a Sicilian Dominican, has no mechanical parts, its operations being controlled by electricity. The characters are on blocks of lead of less than the usual Mr. McGrath, editor of the St. John's height, and being strung upon reds that 'Herald,' who is here, says Knowling has | hold them in lines. They are placed in hitherto been an ardent and prominent vertical tubes, arrayed like the pipes of an organ in a single row. As a key is pressed and released, an electro magnet tion. He adds that there is certainly a pulls back a bolt closing one of the tubes. strong feeling in St. John's against union. permitting a single letter to drop into a conduit, from which it slides down an inway party owes its success at the polls to clined plane to one of the line rods that their violent denunciation of the other have been arrayed in advance upon a galley. Firmly held upon these rods the characters may be placed directly upon the cylinders of rotary presses. Corrections may be easily made by hand, and with several machines electrically connected, one operator may multiply the typeforms indefinitely. The important advantage claimed, however, is extrordinary rapidity, an experienced operator, it is said, being able to compose 50,000 letters | Canal.' an hour, while the most skilful compositor does not exceed 3000, and the best composing machines in use do not reach 8000. The speed depends upon the keyboard. This contains a number of alphabets in a series of squares, one arrangement consisting of tifteen case alphabets, with three alphabets of capitals at the right, and a line of punctuation points across the top. Each alphabet contains 30 keys, the lower case vowels-except u-being reproduced three times, and j, k, w and x being placed with the capitals. The positions of the keys makes it easy for the operator to place the fingers of each hand

The British Win.

here from the Malskand Pass, via Simla. to day at 4.30 a. m., says that the operations of the British troops against Umra Khan, of

the action became general. The Gordon Highlanders and the Scottish Borderers stormed the defenses of the a present of a million dollars annually as a enemy, which was composed of Swat The British troops advanced with spirit in | if England forced us into another declaration pass was out away in many places and that sangars, or stone breastworks, were coastructed, at various points, which had to be carried at the point of the bayonet.

Fifty of the British forces were wounded. including three officers severely and four slightly injured. Only three soldiers of the British force were killed. The enemy lost

A Set-Back for the United States.

[N Y. Herald, April 4.] No interference by the United States in the boundry dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela will be tolerated by the

British government. This, in effect, is the reply of the British Foreign Office to Ambassador Bayard's representation of the desire of the United States to bring about a settlement of the boundry dispute by arbitration. A cablegram was received at the State Department

Lord Kimberley's communication Ambassador Bayard was, of course, couched | time. in the usual diplomatic language, but the plain English of it is understood to be that Great Britain will not admit the right of the United States under the Monroe doctrine to interfere in her controversy with Venezuela as to the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela.

It is understood that the British government informed Ambassador Bayard that would insist upon the boundary line survey ed in 1841 by Sir Robert Schomburgh, and would not submit to arbitration in any form that would bring that line into question. It is claimed on behalf of Venezuela that the British position practically amounts to a declaration that if Venezuela will admi the claim of Great Britain to all the terri tory on the British side of the Schomburgh line arbitration may be resorted to determine whether still more territory shall not be taken by Great Britain. OUR GOVERNMENT IS PLEDGED.

The attitude of Great Britain in this matter makes the Venezuela boundary dispute an affair of the utmost importance to the United States. This government has practically made the cause of Venezuela her own. Not only have several Presidents endeavored in every way possible to bring about an arbitration of the long standing joint resolution requesting the administrato arbitration, and thus gave the sanction of | no need of calling out the troops. the legislative branch of the government to the efforts made by the Executive to secure a settlement of this question in such a way as to protect the rights of Venezuela.

POSSIBLE CLASH AT ANY MOMENT. A great deal will now depend upon the action of the two governments in disputed territory. Both Venezuela and Great Britain have established small outposts along the Guyual River, which flows through the centre of the territory in controversy. These outposts overlap each other, some of those established by Venezuela being nearer to the territory which is admittedly British than are some of the British outposts. It will be seen that the situation is such that a hostile clash might be brought on at any time, and if Great Britain should follow up her insistence on the Schomburgh line by an attempt to expel the Venezrelian soldiers it would bring

matters to a crisis at once. The forcible occupation of the disputed territory by Great Britain would make necessary for the administration to deter mine upon a definite policy at once and either abandon Venezuela to her fate follow up the moral aid which she has extended her by forcibly upholding he side of the controversy. If the Monroe Secretary Gresham to the extent which many prominent democrats are urging upon the administration. It will practically amount to the United States taking the stand that not only are the European nations precluded from acquiring territory which is admittedly the property of an American nation, but that disputed boundary lines where European interests are involved ca only be settled by arbitration which satisfactory to the United States,

MAY MAKE A NAVAL DEMONSTRATION. On account of the action of Congress this matter. President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham may feel warranted carrying their opposition to Great Britain further than they otherwise would, and if Great Britain insists upon the withdrawal the Venezuelan outposts along the Cuvunl River there is little reasons to doubt that the United States will make a naval demonstration in force along the Venezuelan coast, and it is possible that interference might be carried so far as to give actual assistance to Venezula in resisting the from General Lyons, Governor of Bermuda, forcible occupation of the disputed territory explanatory of the action of the island

the administration a great deal of concern. though it is hoped that before matters are carried to the extreme the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Great Britain may lead to an amicable settlement. It is held in Washington that Great Britain would be very reluctant to come to an open rupture with the United States on account of the disturbance which would result, and it is held that while the relations between the two countries might become very much strained a satisfactory settlement will be reached in the end. Should occasion arise for a display of force in Venezulan waters, Rear Admiral

Meade's squadron, now in the West Indies, could be ordered there at once.

Yankee "Blow."

Lewiston, Maine, April 3.-The Lewiston Journal' prints an interview with Senato Frye on foreign relations. The Senator closes as follows :- I would not submit to any insult, to any aggressions on our rights, to any violation of the Monroe doctrine, to any interference with Hawaii or Samoa as far as our interests are concerned, or within our project of constructing the Nicarague to have routed a large issurgent force near

'What would be your policy as to the

a cable from there to the Pacific coast. I would maintain our coaling station in Pago conduct. If Spain, by her actions at any | Washington. time, justified us in so doing, I would seize and hold Cuba against the world. This word, selecting for each word the most island has been nothing but a sponge to be CALCUTTA, April 4 -A despatch received become a paradice. As the residents are correspondence includes the refusal of supplies have been obliged to divide with

and of the enemy who numbered 12,000. The integrity of the union itself.' I would latter at first made but a feeble resistance, accept Canada as soon as she was ready to British Customs Department, who has gone In conclusion, all state that any large Democratic Congress did. They made her bonus to remain under the protection of Great Britain to insult and abuse us. Even spits of the fact that the roadway over the of war, I would promptly seize Canada and make her forever a part of the United

> In cases where dandruff, scalp diseases, falling and grayness of the hair appear, do not neglect them, but apply a proper remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

News and Notes. CANADIAN APPLES.

The last sales of Canadian apples on the account of one of our leading shippers, were made in Liverpool this week. The bost stock realized values equal to about \$4 05 per barrel in the west.

RESTORED TO THE OLD RATE. Chicago, April 6 .- The Grand Trunk, late to-night, issued a new tariff sheet, restoring the grain rates between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board to the old basis to-day from Ambassador Bayard conveying of 20 cents. The tariff will become effective April 16th. It is expected that all the other roads will follow suit within a short

NEW ZEALAND'S TRADE OFFER.

Ottawa, April 6 .- Hon. W. B. Ives has received a communication from the High Commissioner in London, stating that the Hon. Mr. Ward, treasurer of New Zealand, was then in London, and had expressed to him the willingness of the New Zealand Government to enter into trade negotiations with Canada. Hon. Mr. Ives cabled back for full information before submitting the matter to the Council. A RAT AND PIG STORY

The Richibucto Review is responsible for ne following: A large pig owned by Geo W. Raymond, Kouchibouguac, was recently killed by hungry rats. It seems that the pigs, there being two in the pen, were attack. ed by large numbers of the little animalseveral hundreds it is stated-resulting in the death of one and severely wounding the other. When discovered and driven off. they had almost devoured the dead pig.

REPORT ON BROOKLYN STRIKE. The report of the special legislative committee on the Brooklyn strike was made public yesterday. The report blames both capital and labor, and says Mayor Schieren was vacillating and indecisive; that the dispute, but the last Congress passed a superintendent of police was competent. and that if the municipal authorities had tion to urge the British government to agree | not lost their heads there would have been

WOMEN AS LEGISLATORS.

A review of the services rendered by the three women members of the Colorado Legislature leads to the conclusion that they have proved themselves level-headed, not too self-assertive, not cranky or overemotional and altogether ereditable representatives of the people. Moreover, their demeanor throughout the session was marked by the utmost propriety and they were treated with uniform courtesy by their fellow-members. Whatever may be thought of womon suffrage, the woman legislator appears to be a success in Colorade.

SLANDERED BY PRAYER.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 3 .- A slander suit has been brought by Miss Tesa L. Kelso librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, against Rev. J. C. Campbell the basis of the action being a prayer offered by the defendant in the presence of his congregation. He said: "O Lord, vouchthe city library and clease her of all sin taking the position that his statement was privileged. Judge Clark overruled the doctrine is carried by the President and demurer, holding that a slander can be perpetrated in a prayer as well as in any other form of speech.

ANOTHER CLERICAL SENSATIONALIST. Washington, April 7 .- When the report of the speech made in the New England Methodist conference at Salem, Mass., last week by Rev. L. J. Lansing, D. D., Boston and his subsequent published interview, accusing the president of intemperance, was shown to Mr. Cleveland this evening, he said with considerable warmth: is simply outrageous. It is not the first time a thing of this kind has been attempted. I cannot avoid a feeling of indignation that any man who makes claim to decency and especially one who assumes the role of a Christian minister, should permit himself to become a disseminator of wholesale lies and calumnies, not less stupid than they are cruel and wicked."

BURMUDA APOLOGIZES AND PAYS UP. A despatch has been received at Ottawa from the Colonial Office enclosing a letter authorities in seizing the Dominion red The situation is very grave and is giving ensign belonging to Captain Dixon, of the schooner Emma S., of Yarmouth. He says the Bermuda authorities acted in ignorance. The letter proceeds: 'I have the honor, therefore, to express my regret to your Lordship at the incident, and to inform you that I have issued instructions that the flag in question be returned and the owners of the vessel reimbursed the amout expended here on their behalf in purchasing a rec ensign to replace the flag seized.'

TRAMPS KILLED IN A WRECK.

Alton, Ills , April 5 -Four tramps were almost instantly killed and fifteen others badly injured in a freight wreck on the Chicago and Alton railway near hear to-day. It is thought the wreck was caused by a broken truck, which allowed a dozen cars to pile in a heap. It is estimated that seventy-five tramps were stealing rides on the train. When taken out four of them were dead. The injured were brought to the hospital in this city and the inquest was held at East Alton.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. Official despatches from Cuba continue to report many small skirmishes between insurgents and troops. Col. Salcedo is said

Helguin, killing and wounding many.

A third lot of troops for the Cuban campaign will embark toward the end of April. 'I would annex the Hawaiian islands at They will probably relieve troops now at once, improve and fortify Pearl harbor, lay | Porto Rico and the latter will be sent to the

The decision of the government to buy against the world. I would reach out to from the United States the gunboats needed take whatever in our opinion was, or might to complete the squadron in Cuban waters be, necessary to our future commercial is condemned by many influential politicians, supremacy, being careful not to violate the who are convinced that the insurrection gets laws of nations and able to justify our secret enconragement and support from

BRITISH GENEROSITY.

Mr. Murray, formerly Chairman of the it is expected will be the case this season. offer her to Newfoundland for the purpose of distri- immigration to Yukon valley would be botting relief, is to be final in regard to the disastrous to those now there and also te disposition of this fund.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

The revenue returns of Great Britain for he year ending March 31 were £101,697, 304, an increase of £3 399,942 over those of the preceding year. The increase is due principally to the increased duty payable on succession to estates. The figures show a tolerably healthy condition of things the motherland, notwithstanding the havo which some of our protectionist contem poraries would have us believe has been wrought there by half a century of free trade. No other country in the world could have assumed with such ease England has done the heavy burden naval expenditure which was taken up last year and which this year is to be still further increased. This addition of over twenty millions of dollars to the taxation was imposed in such a way as to fall almost entirely on the vast and ever-increasing wealth which an enlightened trade policy has brought to England.

REMARKABTE LONGEVITY OF A HORSE A Digby correspondent writes : During : ecent visit to Hectanooga, in this county your correspondent was shown what probably the oldest horse in Nova Scoti The animal is a pretty brown mare and owned by Mr. Wm. A. Cann, of that place. She was thirteen years of age when purchased by that gentleman twenty-nine years ago. To a person unskilled she appears to be in the prime of life. Her eagle-like eve has lost none of its brightness and she is able to chew her hay as well as ever she could Mr. Cann believes that a horse should rewarded for its many years of faithfu service by being allowed to live its last days in ease and comfort. He gives the animal his personal supervision and his visits attendance are always greeted by marked demonstrations of affection on the part the horse. He has had many flattering like to place her on exhibition, but I safe in saying that no money consideration would induce Mr. Cann to part with hi forty-two year old colt.

THE SHINGLE MAKING INDUSTRY. The manufacturing of shingles is

gouche a few years ago to any great extent, There are now about 30 mills, some large and some small, in operation in the County. Some of them are running night and day. Many hundred men are employed in cutting cedar in the forests, and in operating the mills. Almost at every station along the line of railway large quantities of shingles are constantly being shipped, chiefly to the United States. Besides cedar being cut for shingles, large quantities are cut Telegraph poles and railway ties. It is a question how long the fine cedar will ast at the rate at which it is being cut. In the meantime however, there is great activity in Restigouche on account of this industry. The shingle mill in Charlo s one of the largest and best in the County. It has all modern improvements to save manual labor. It is heated by steam and will soon be lighted with electricty for night work. The proprietors are Gray. Lawrence, & Co., Americans. The manager Mr. Pottle, is well qualified for his duties. The clerk, Mr. W. Hayes, has the good will of all the employees, and the whole community. - [Review.

A "CHAIN" SWINDLE

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch yesterday said :- Another "chain" swindle has just been unearthed here. A young man named A. R. Jackson, living in South Vancouver, sent a number of circulars to persons in Eastern Canada, asking them to send him ten cents to assist in building a church and to continue the "chain" by writing two similar letters to other persons. Jackson himself as Secretary of the Laundale Relief Association. He represented that the people in that settlement were very poor, their property having been damaged by floods. One of the circulars was sent to Rev. Dr. Thompson, a Methodist minister of this neighbourhood, and he letter to the police. They consists of two "shacks," one occupied by Jackson and the other by a Chinaman. Jackson confessed to having been the author of the letters and to having obtained the money for himself. Steps are being taken o prosecute Jackson, but it is feared he has escaped. The Postmaster says he received a heavy mail for some time, and it is April 6. believed a large number of persons have been victimized. Jackson came here from Toronto. Principal Grant of Kingston was

among his dupes.

CHINA AND JAPAN. patriotic fanatic, has now completely healed. The bandages were removed to-day. Prince Hiroshima on Wednesday next to establish his headquarters in China.

Paris, April 7. -It is stated on reliable authority that Japan has proposed following conditions for the conclusion of peace: "The independence of Corea, the cession of Southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur; the cession of the Island of Formosa, the opening of Chinese rivers and ports of commerce, the payment of 400,000 .-000 yen, and the occupation of a number of strategetic points until the indemnity shall have been paid.

London, April 7 .- The Times in an editorial on the latest report of Japan demands. says it considers that Japan is justified in imposing these conditions, and adds that the British cannot object to the occupation of the Liao Tung peninsula.

The Daily News says it thinks that the proposals are likely to meet with the general approval of the European powers. Shimonesiki, April 7 .- It is officially stated that Li Ching Fung has been appointed a Chinese peace plenipotentiary to assist Li Hung Chang. Japan has formally accepted nim as an envoy.

THE YUKON VALLEY. Vancouver, B. C., April 4.—The News-Advertiser publishes a letter signed by

some twenty miners in the Yukon regarding that much-talked-of, though comparitively unknown region. The miners advise those coming to Yukon to consider carefully the hardships that must be endured. There are at pretent about six hundred whites in the country, and, while they nearly all have made fair wages, there are the perpetually frozen ground. The chief difficulty, they state, is the procuring of supplies. It is estimated that every white man requires about a ton of provisions, tools, London, April 3.-A Parliamentary re- is proven by the fact that of seven hundred squeezed by Spain, utterly regardless of port just issued contains further communi- tons of provisions brought up last summer, the interests of the people living there. cations with Newfoundland in regard to the not a pound has been procurable for several Annexed to our country it would soon financial conditions in the colony. The months, and the miners having any entirely fit for American citizenship, I the Government to assist banks which are the others. Many expect to have a hard regard the acquisition of Cuba as imperative- still solvent, and authorizes the Colonial time to pull through the spring. Most of ly demanded, commercially and politically. Government to draw from the Imperial the claims are some distance from the river The Russian expedition to Tibit under M. Jandoe, the invador of Chettral, in the Pass John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, in Government \$5,000 for the person of reliev- and by the time they are reached half of resist the conviction that the annexation of announce that the sum of £15,000 has been river at present cannot carry more than

new comers.

Dr. M'Leod Honored at Montreal.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton, N. B. was the object of a very flattering demonstration last evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The initiative had been taken by the Good Templars, and about a hundred ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation to meet the champion of prohibition on the Royal Commission on the day that he concluded his work in connection with that investigation.

Mr. A. M. Featherston called the meeting to order, and proposed that Major Bond be called to the chair, which was unanimously adopted. In opening the meeting Mr. Bond said

that they had niet to do honor to the Christian gentleman, the minister of the church and the temperance worker, who had been selected by the rulers of the country to represent temperance interests on the Royal Commission. At first some temperance people were not in favor of the plan of collecting evidence, but experienee had proved that they need not be afraid of facts. It might also be thought that this demonstration was somewhat premature, before they knew the result of Dr. McLeod's investigation, to say that they still had unbounded confidence in him: They were ready to say: The verdict oming from you cannot be otherwise than equity and right.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal said that the task of Dr. McLeod had been exceedingy arduous and delicate. But he had accomplished it, not only with tact and diligence, but also with boldness and courage, and exceedingly well.

Rev. A. J. Mowatt spoke of Dr. McLeod as a neighbor, and as a temperance worker. He had the utmost confidence in him.

Rev. Dr. Ryckman also congratulated Dr. McLeod, for his firmness and persistency, and expressed the confidence that benefit would result from the Royal Commission to the cause of temperance. "I have, however," he continued "been shocked upon reading in a newspaper that the members of the Royal Commission were unanimous in their report. I shall wait until I see industry which only commenced in Restithe report before I am satisfied of the truth of this assertion."

Ald. McBride, introduced as a champion of social reform, expressed regret that some clergymen were not sound on the temperance question, and their influence was telling against Christianity. What was wanted especially at the present time were men and women of principal. The chairman had told him that he took too pessimistic a view of the situation, but he had given him facts and figures which justified these views. The forces of evil, politicians of a certain stripe, were at work, and those who wished to protect their children should work with renewed persistency.

After similar remarks by Rev. Dr. Hunter, Rev. McKillican, Mr. Moulton. and Mr. J. H. Spicer, Dr. McLeod called upon. He said: "When the character of this reception first came to my knowledge I did not wish to be sick in bed, but I would not have been sorry if it had so happened. I thought it was not proper. I was afraid something would be said which ought not to be said. Now I am inclined to think that some things have been said which in conscience I cannot endorse. I have some knowledge of myself, and I cannot accept all

the compliments that have been paid to me. "As to this Commission my hands have been freed. I feel lighter. Three years ago I came to Montreal in connection with this work. I was pleased to meet with a number of your people. We talked over matters. and out of the meeting has grown something which will be invaluable to the cause. The work has been a difficult, yet a pleasant one. When I was appointed I made up my mind to leave aside all preconceived opinions, as far as it was possible for man to do. resolved to investigate as a student, and if impressed by the facts contrary to my former opinions, to be man enough to say so: By the help of God I have pursued this mass of information collected will be invaluable for all time. It will be a text

book to which students may turn. After again returning his thanks, the Rev. Doctor concluded his remarks by saying that he was in the position of an after-dinner speaker who was expected to say nothing, and to say it gracefully. [Montreal Herald

St. John Sensation.

ST. JOHN. N. B., April 5 .- A sensation was created this afternoon by the arrest of Shimonesiki, April 7 .- The wound in the four prominent citizens, Edward Sears, Jr., face of Li Hung Chang. the Chinese peace A. M. Philips, James Philips and a teleenvoy, who was shot March 24th. by a graph operator, Walter Commery. They were arrested in the Bucket shop in the Stock Exchange, in the Pugeley building, by Chief Clark, Capt. Jenkins, Sergt Baxter and Detective King, about 3.40 o'clock. The bucket shop is operated by Baldwin Bros., a well-known stock broking firm of New York and Chicago, and it is understood has been in existence for a long time. A. M. Philips is said to be the agent and his brother James the clerk. Gommery is the telegraph operator and Mr. Sears was a patron. Under the new criminal code these places are illegal, and heavy penalties are provided for conducting and

frequenting them. When the four were arrested Sere Baxter took them to the police station. O course they all went along quietly. The chief and Cap. Jenkins remained behind to take charge of the premises. After a short delay the prisoners were admitted to bail. and their case comes up Monday. All the furniture and money in the Exchange were taken away by the police. If the raid had taken place half an hour before, at least one lozen promi nent citizens would have fallen

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