General Business.

ARD isn't in it.

It is just be-cause there is no lard in it, that OTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers. OTTOLENE IS PURE, DELICATE, HEALTH-

FUL, SATISFYING - none of the unbleasant odor necessarily connected

with lard Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers. Made only by



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

& CO., PROPRIETORS

most Grocerymen sell it.

25 Cents a Bettle.



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;—
"19 No Spruce or Pire 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 torfeited? and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for th future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

L J TWEEDIE,

Splendid Farm for

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Bremner farm, which centains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, redar offers a fine market for its products.

The land under cultivation is in splendid con dition and the portion under grass will cut abou 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 sh 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,

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at th or atJ. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

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Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods,

Ready Made, Clothing. Genta' Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. FLANAGAN. ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH



WARN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

He keeps a full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FUR. MISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS. SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

what I tell you is no iie.

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 Scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Miramichi Advance.

Northumberland's Enemies. The opposition members of legislature have given another proof their affection for Northumberland by endeavoring to reduce its representation to three, at a time when the general representation of the province in the legislature was being increased. right of the people to be informed as to Mr. Phinney, of Kent, and Mr. Powell, why so unusual a course is being pursued. of Westmorland, were the gentlemen who respectively moved and seconded

An Important Measure.

party on our interests.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie has proved his usefulness in the legislature in many ways, but in none with more lasting effect than by the Act for the incorperation of towns throughout the province. It is a measure that has been long needed and is similar in its provisions to like enactments which are in force in many of the states of the American Union and also in Nova Scotia. It will afford Chatham and

Newcastle, as well as many other places of less size and importance throughout the province opportunity to assume the duty and responsibility of controlling their own affairs whenever their people may determine that they are as capable of doing so as their respective Municipal Councils are of doing it for them-a decision which we hope Chatham, at least, will soon

Political Notes.

The Liberal party is doing excellent campaigning work just now, and appears to have a fair chance of accomolishing what its members are mainly fighting for, viz., ousting the government. It will, however, repel the support of many whose sympathies are naturally with it, by indulgence in charges of all kinds of rascality, and disloyalty to the country against the dominant party, and its persistent proclamation of Canada as a ruined and impoverished country. The people of Canada are too intelligent to believe that their country is going to the dogs, or that it has been ruined by the national policy. They know that they have a cheap country to live in, and that its homes are as happy, prosperous and contented as those of any land in the civilised world. Its debt is very much less per head than that of other great members of the colonial empire. and has been contracted mainly for the purpose of developing its resources. Its revenue requirements will necessitate about the same taxation that is now imposed upon the people, for some time to come, so that whether the Sale. Tories or the Liberals rule, the burdens, in that regard, cannot be much. if any, less. If the Liberals come into power as a result of the next election. they will do well if they are able to so conduct the country's affairs as to make its condition compare as favorably with that of other countries as it now does. A change, if it takes place, will come simply in the natural order, the present government having been in power so long as to create a desire amongst the people to have a new or simply for change's sake. Our Liberal friends will, therefore, do well not to commit themselves to trashy declarations and promises which they do not themselves believe in, and can have no hope of carrying out have to assume the responsibility of governing the country.

> A good deal of activity is going on in political circles. In the words of a rural There's a buzz among the 'skeeters.' A waking up of snakes,

A trump among the bullfrogs And all creation shakes. The Quebec Chronicle says :-"Speculation is rife over the exact date of the elections. But our Montreal correspondent, who moves in many intimate political circles, and is in a way to get reliable intelligence, wires us that by the end of May, the agony will be over. It is the Conservative leader of the Countyhis opinion that election day will be Wednesday, the fifteenth of May. The lists will be all printed early in April, and then the Cabinet will decide the momentous question, which means appeal to the country. Meanwhile, all over the land, we hear th note of preparation sounding. The Ministers are addressing mass meetings of electors. The Oppositionists are seeing their friend phibitionists, are determined to em ploy the temperance cry, and in certain counties they are nominating candidate pledged to prohibition principles. Patrons of Industry have awakened to the idea that the time has arrived when the agricultural interests of the country should be suitably recognized, and they are detercourse, in the West we must make up our minds to see a goodly array of P. P. A.

conduct the campaign on a recognized and well-understood platform." effect that an effort is being made by one of the big political parties to have the prohibitionists put up candidates in cer- political finesse are not so keen as they tain constituencies to divide their opponents' votes, while their own party men It will be remembered with what assur--prohibitionists and others-will solid for their candidates. It is well understood, of course, that no prohibitionist, unless he be also the candidate of the County in the Commons, and how one or the other of the big political parties, can be elected, but all the prohibitionists will not see it in that way election. The ADVANCE-long before this

and the schemers know it. Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M. P., the leading Liberal organizer, visited St. John and Fredericton last week and held conferences with the party leaders. It was stated by Mr. Mitchell's managers here that Mr. Tarte was to come to Chatham, and also address the electors of Rogersville and Alnwick, but he took the C. P. R.

Montreal. The winter of the deep snow, the cold Northumberland's Liberal champion-

why it is not held is not given, but it is is what the following, which we find in hinted that when it shall please less than a score of gentlemen at Ottawa, the five millions of people whose affairs they are managing will be informed as to the cause. It is further hinted that these gentlemen may find it convenient not to have a session at all, but to dissolve the House a year before the time for which its members were elected has expired. The noticeable and unusual feature of all this is the assumption on the part of the government that they may do as they please in the matter, regardless of the

In Northumberland, 1895 will be known as the year in which two candidates professing to represent respectively the little attack of Dr. Stockton's the Liberal Conservative and the Conservative parties went about canvassing for votes,-at the same time ignoring the institutions in the County known, respectively, as the Liberal-Conservative and the Liberal associations thereof, each of which is professedly organized for the purpose of determining who the party candidates shall be.

To further complicate matters and bewilder the residents of the County, it s also said that one of the parties cannot be sure who it must have as a candidate until a minister comes from Ottawa to instruct it on the subject, while the other is destitute of a candidate whenever certain gentleman returns to his home Montreal after one of his periodical flying visits to Northumberland.

Another peculiarity of the situation in Northumberland is that whereas, in other election years, there was always a most eager circulation of requisitions in the interests of the respective parties for their candidates, those time-honored documents have not shown up vet. The reason is said to be that the two candidates who have been putting themselves forward, and assuring their friends at Ottawa and subscribe to the prohibition platform because "dead sure" of being elected in Northumland, realise that requisitions would only make their weakness manifest by the absence of names of those who are considered most influential in election

It is observed that the Dominion government organ here—the World ntimates that Mr. Adams is so unpopular that two thirds of the votes Mr. Mitchell would receive would be "votes against Adams rather than for Mitchell." The Weild also says "Mr. Adams has lost the 'support of some influential lumber 'manufacturers who worked for him in 'the last election and are friendly to the "government." It, however, hedges by aying "They don't want Mr. Mitchell: "they have no use for him whatever: "they look upon him as a Montreal "interloper" etc. It says, however, that they know he has three or four hundred eld friends who will stick to him, so they are not likely to put anyone else in nomination .- and it adds "It remains to be 'seen whether their dislike of Mr. Adams is strong enough to overcome their "distaste for Mr. Mitchell." Here, then, is the "mix and muddle," as it is seen from the usually sanguine government

Meantime, the friends of Mr. Adams, who, presumably, compose the Liberal-Conservative association appear to be apathetic, while those of Mr. Mitchell. who allege that they represent and control the Liberal association, appear to be afraid to call that body together to discuss the choosing of a candidate, lest the genial old gentlemsn may fail to be nominated.

It is too bad that Northumberland should alone seem to have political associations, which are such only in name while other constituencies are choosing their candidates through those organizations, which furnish the only legitimate means for such work.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Junior Liberal-Conservative Association of St. John, to be addressed by Hon. Messrs. Foster and Costigan, will

be held on Monday evening next. What next! It is now said that we would, probably, not have Mr. Mitchel troubling Northumberland at the present time with his candidacy for parliament, had it not been for his having had it suggested to him by Mr. Adams M. P. that he should put himself in the field The story is that cer'ain astute gentlemen decided, about a year ago, that the best way to insure Mr. Adams' grip on North umberland would be to keep one several stronger candidates of both Liberal and Conservatives persuasions out of the field. Mr. Mitchell, having teen one especially in 1878, when the Liberals wrested it from him, and having then had Mr. Adams as his first lieuten ant-it was thought he would make an excellent and effective foil to be used in the Conservative interest, should occasion require; again, having, eve since 1882, -when he failed in getting a seat in the Conservative cabinet-been professedly pronounced Liberal, that fact would prevent any real Liberal from offering. It is related that pursuant to this diplomatic view of the subject, Hon. Mr. Adams, accompanied by a faithful friend and backer, paid a very friendly visit to Mr. Mitchell at the Windson wi'l be between the two old political parties, the Conservatives and Liberals. They will the old gentleman to believe that he (Mr. Adams) would, probably, not again offer for Nothumberland, in which case h A story which we give for what it is and his friends would like to see Mr worth is going the rounds. It is to the Mitchell become its representative. This naturally, encouraged Mr. Mitchell whose powers of analysis in matters of

once were, and he acted on the suggestion. ance he came to Northumberland abou the time mentioned, and declared that he would be the next representative o confidently he assured everybody that they would support him in the next little arrangement was hinted to itprotested against Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Adams assuming—as they seemed to do that as long as they lived they were the only possible candidates for the County's representation at Ottawa, for they seemed to act as if that were an accepted fact. It will, however, be a rather grim joke for Mr. Adams if he gets more than he

the Montreal Herald, may mean :-"Reports come from Northumberland that Peter Mitchell will carry that constituency at the next election; indeed there is a strong feeling there that Mr. Mitchell

will be allowed the seat by acclamation." The St. Andrew's Beacon says that reither Liberals nor Conservatives in Charlotte County have determined upon their candidates. It intimates that Mr. Irving Todd of Milltown will probably be the Liberal candidate. It does not seem to know whether Hon. James Michell will be the Conservative candidate or not. but the ADVANCE has it on good authority that he has determined not to be. Mr. John D. Chipman, however, seems to be prospective Liberal Conservative standard-bearer.

Dr. Weldon M. P., was, on Thursday last, nominated by the Liberal-Conservatives of Albert as their candidate for re-election to the Dominion parliament.

Messrs W. C. Anslow and W.R. Robinson. who are respectively President and Secretary of the Northumberland Prohibitory Alliance publish the following in the Advocate :-A special meeting of this Alliance, called at the request of members thereof, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Chatham on Thursday, March 7th, at 10 a. m., Chatham

All officers and members of the Alliance are requested to be present and persons favorable to the cause of Prohibition from every parish are invited to attend. The important question of prohibition and the approaching general elections will be brought up and fully discussed and some action decided upon in reference to this important

If these gentlemen propose to choose candidate and will have only probibitionists at their meetings and permit only those who stand on that plank in a political platform to have a voice in the choice, they can hardly hope to succeed. There are many persons who earnestly desire to promote temperance reform and to whom the bar-room is an abomination, but who, nevertheless, cannot they realise, as practical men, that it is and will, for a very long time, be an impossibility because of the fiscal difficulties its legislative enactment would involve. Why do these one or the other of the two recognized political parties and induce them to choose a man acceptable to them and on whose experience and character they can rely to do the best possible for the cause of temperance whenever opportunity is afforded in parliament? Readers of the Advocate will wonder at its editor desiring to narrow the choice of a candidate down within limits of his advertisement as president of the alliance. They will prefer, we think, to subscribe to the doctrine on the subject laid down in his leading editorial of vesterday, with the sentiments of which we entirely agree. Mr. Apslow therein says :-

We need to be judicious in the choice of a candidate and careful in the way in which he shall be chosen. There should be given to every man an opportunity to speak on the questions of the day and no man should be led to suppose that all he has to do is simply to vote yea or nay. Every voter should be allowed an opportunity of expressing his views in the choice of a candidate. The time has gone by for any two men to say, we are going to run and you must vote for one of us. when it has not been properly ascertained whether either is wanted. We do not wart a choice of acknowledged inconsistencies. We do not want to be put in such a position that it shall be said, 'of the two evils let us choose the lesser one. We do not want a system that will place candidates in our hands when they have not been asked for by the people. We want to reach such a stage that we shall have government by the people in which the humblest citizen may help to opportunity of presenting issues for settlement. We do not want politics to be a despised trade, and

The Hon. Mr. Joly on Manitoba Schools

self government only a shadow.

[To the Editor of the Montreal Witness] SIR :- Previous to the law of 1890, the Manitoba public schools were divided into two sections, Protestant and Roman Catholic, under the management of a Board of Education appointed by the government. It consisted of a fixed number of members of the different religious creeds, and was sub-divided into two Protestant and Catholic. Each board prescribed the religious exercises for the schools under its control. It may, therefore, be assumed that the religious exercises prescribed for the Protestant schools, by the Protestant Board, largely composed of leading elergymen of the different Protestant denominations, were strictly l'rotestant. New, I have been informed, on what I schools, now called neutral schools, under fically the same as those formerly

the exclusive use of the public Protestant schools before the law of 1890, with these two points of difference, only: Under the old system of separate schools, these religious exercises were obligatory upon every Protestant public school: now. they can be dispensed with, with the consent of the majority, in any locality; secondly, before, 1890, the English (King James's) version of the Bible had to be read, while now, either that or the Donai version may be used.

programme adopted for the neutral Board, appointed under the new law.

schools, on May 21, 1890, by the advisory If this information is correct. I sincerely hope, as a Protestant, that very few among the Protestant majority are aware of the great injustice done in their name to the Roman Catholic minority : I firmly believe that if they knew of it. they would not sanction its continuance. If it is found impossible to devise a scheme of religious education for the public schools satisfactory to all creeds, then the only alternative left to the friends of justice and fair play is: Separate schools or bona fide neutral schools. This anpears the only logical and just conclusion. I hope that in the settlement of this great question of religious education for our children, we may show that we have not forgotten our own religious education.

and that we may remember that we have been taught to serve God by loving our neighbor and dealing justly with him. H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE. Quetec, Feb. 22, 1895.

The Pedlers' Act. The Chatham Board of Trade demonstrated its usefulness by promoting new legislation on the subject of the bargained for when he was making that pedler nuisance. A committee of the from Fredericton, and went directly to little arrangement with his old Conserva- Council of the Board, which was entrusted tive leader, who now insists on being with the matter, prepared a bill and netition which were taken to Fredericton Chaleur Railway frauds and other noted make way for him as inferentially arranged representatives of other counties much occurred memorable, just as the existing Liberals and Conservatives in the County have the proposed legislation made general. | can be secured in any other way. political situation will cause the present | will feel like kicking themselves, should | The oill was left in Mr. O'Brieu's hands winter to be known in local history as they find that at the last moment and and with the assistance of a special that of the year of abnormal political ex- when it is too late to get hena fide candi- committee a law has been secured which

ing the bill that has passed the St. John Globe's correspondent says :-

Just before the adjournment on Friday an equitable and satisfactory basis, night Mr. O'Brien, of Northumberland got the House to consider an entirely new pedlers' bill. It met with hearty favor, went through without opposition and Mr. O'Brien was happy. Those who are inter ested in this legislation pronounce the bill the best to be found in any province. The North Shore men in particular are pleased

ounty can peddle in his own or an adpining county on payment of a license fee f 50 cents in each county. Pedlers entering other counties than those adjoining that in which they are ratepayers must pay a fee of \$5 in each

Persons from other parts of Canada be charged \$30 in each county. Aliens will pay a fee of \$100 in each No restrictions are placed on the ped lling of meat, fish, fruit, farm products and

The licenses are to be secured from the secretary of each county, and must be shown when demanded. Failure to show licenses subjects the pedler to a fine of \$5, while the fine against pedler who has not taken out a license in from \$10 to \$30. In every case half the fine goes to the

former and half to the municipality. "He's bilious," your friends say when you are irritable. Take Hawker's liver pil's, they cure biliousness.

Safe and pleasant to take, sure to cure Hawker's Balsam tolu and wild cherry. A quick and pleasant cure for coughs and colds is Hawker's balsam of tolu and wi

Not only relieves, but positively cur catarrh, Hawker's catarrh cure.

Proposed Amalgamation of Chatham Town School Districts.

On Friday evening last the Trustees of Schools for the three districts comprising what is known as the town of Chatham-Nos. 1, 8 and 9-took occasion to have a conference with School Inspector Mersereau for the purpose of obtaining his views as to the effect the amalgamation of the three districts would have in pro- light." moting the efficiency of the schools economy in their management and the convenience of those attending them. The meeting took place in the Mersereau gentlemen not throw their influence in with studio, those present being Geo. W. Mersereau, Inspector of Schools, and the following Trustees :- No. 1, Dr. J. S. Benson, Dr. John Macdonald and J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, No. 8, D. G. Smith and Wm. Lawlor, No. 9, Geo. Stothart and Patk, Coleman. After the desirability of amalgamation in the abstract had been conceded. Mr. Merser sereau said that the town schools had reached the maximum of efficiency under present conditions. In the three districts there were many good teachers, and they may continue to strain every effort and still their schools will not equal in efficiency those in districts more favorably circumstanced.

The Lower District schools he said are vercrowded and more accommodation must be at once provided. There are too many grades in the Grammar School and some measure of relief must be adopted. These two facts seemed to suggest that this was an opportune time to consider the question of amalgamating the three

As to the advantages to be derive from such a course he said he aware that, to the mind of the average ratepayer, there was only one sufficient justification for so radical a change, viz. settle issues which are presented, and to a saving in expense, and consequent lower rate of taxation. And while he believed that the schools could be quite as efficiently conducted at a lower rate under the proposed change, he did no propose to make that an argument in favor of it. The true principle is to ger the best schools possible for the money the people can afford to pay, and under the proposed arrangement they would assuredly obtain a greater return for the money expended and, in that sense, have cheaper schools than at present.

Under the present arrangement children may live within a few rods of a school which they cannot attend because it is not in their district, and must walk a half mile or more to their own school-no great hardship indeed for advanced pupils, but mighty matter of inconvenience for those entirely abolish this

Grading and promotion of pupils is now done by three or four different persons, each consider good authority, that the religi- of whom has plenty of tuitional work to ous exercises prescribed for the public absorb all his time and attention. The consequence is that there are as many the law of 1890, are exactly and speci- standards of promotion as there are persons engaged in the work, and the work is, of prescribed, by the Protestant Board, for necessity, hurriedly and imperfectly done. Thus, the classes are not in the best condition for making progress. Some pupils become careless, because the class work is too easy, others find the work too difficult and become discouraged. This state is the fruitful source of corporal punishment and all its attendant evils. Proper grading lies at the basis of successful class teaching. By amalgamating the districts this work could be done by one experienced and capable person, whose business it would be to attend to it and who would have time to do it thoroughly and efficiently. This is It will be easy to ascertain if this is one of the most important benefits union true, by comparing the programme of re- would confer, There is no part of the ligious exercises for the Protestant school service that would so well repay an may be found on the mountain, yet the schools, prior to the law of 1890, with the extra outlay as this one of grading, and no

reform can be effected except by a union of temperate regions. In the latter the provision for secondary education-has no provision whatever for any work in advancof the 10th standard. A student cannot prepare for matriculation in any Chatham school, except by special favor of the teacher of the Grammar school, and he would have "to scorn delights and live laborious days" to do the extra work. No one district feels inclined to voluntarily charge itself with an expense that should be borne by the whole town. By amalgamation the 11th and 12th standards could be provided for and we would find many of our young people remaining in our schools to complete the course and obtain the diploma the trustees could offer to graduates. Courses in certain special lines could be oursued and these would attract students rom other parts of the Province, while onferring inestimable advantages on the oung townspeople. The expenses would be little, if any,

increased. Chatham has all the necessary buildings-some owned by the districts and some under lease-needed for the new arrangement, except for the High School, and this would have to be built with special grades-from 7th upward-would be brought together, thus conserving the teaching power by lessening classes. At any rate taxation would be equalized, advanced work promoted, the school system of the Friday, the Pacific Scandal, the Baie Mr. Adams seeming determined not to by a member of the committee, who found town placed on a rational basis, and all the schools, from the highest to the lowest, feel events make the years in which they -or, looking at it in another way, both interested in the subject and anxious to new life and receive greater benefits than After the subject had been fully considered

the Trustees requested the Inspector to make arrangements necessary for the calling periences. The usual parliamentary dates in the field, the alleged Windsor will materially tend to get the peddling of a meeting of the ratepayers in each of

consider the question of amalgamation, with a view, if possible, of securing it on

Next Sunday's Eclipse.

Referring to the total eclipse of the moon, which is to take place on Sunday evening next 10th inst., the Scientific American says;-"It will be visible The bill provides that any ratepayer of a throughout most of the inhabitated regions of the globe. There are still tribes in Africa who will beat tom-toms and fire guns to drive off the shadowy mon ster that is trying to smother the moon. The gunpower of civilization travels so much faster than its astronomy, and is so much easier to understand.

"Below, in Eistern standard time, are the elements of the eclipse :--Moon enters penumbra..... 7:57 P. M. shadow.... 8:53.7

Totality begins 9:51.5 " "It should be remarked that the ordin-

ry observer is not likely to notice the penumbral phases, and, putting the whole thing in a nutshell, it may be said tha the eclipse will begin about 8:54 P. M and end about 0:25 A. M.

"One interesting feature that all can easily observe is the color of the moon when it is completely under the shadow. Probably the color will be a copper-red. This is due to the refraction or bending of sunlight around the edge of the earth by the atmosphere. If we could see the earth from the moon during the eclipse, we should most likely behold a luminous red ring surrounding it, the color being due to absorption of light by the atmosphere. Occasionally, however, the moon does not look red during an eclipse, but almost disappears from sight, what can be seen of it presenting a faint, dusky appearance. This may be owing to the presence of clouds in the earth's atmosphere which prevent the transmission of

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

EW RESULTS IN EARTH TELEGRAPHY--A GERMAN ROAD EXPERIMENT-THE AFRICAN CLIMATE - WORK OF A BEE COLONY-HANDWRITING AS A MENTAL

Experiments in telegraphing to a dis ance without wires, on the principle of distributing currents in the conductng earth, were not long ago carried out on a large scale near Potsdam, and an account of them has been given to the Berlin Physical Society by Dr. Rubens. On the banks of the Wannsee, two electrodes were sunk in the water at : distance from each other of about 500 yards, and a current from 55 accumulators was sent through them. From each of two boats connected by a cable an electrode was immersed in the water, and a telephone inserted into the connection. When the current from the accumulators on the bank was broken, an effect was produced on the telephone at a distance of about three miles. Small islands between the shore and the post did not interfere with the signaling.

The ancient Egyptians app ar to have been expert in manipulating mirrors in such a way as to reflect the sunligh into their buildings. The idea has now been adopted in the sewers of Paris. succession of mirrors having been so arranged that the light of electric arcs can be directed to any point where work is necessary.

Sir John Lubbock and others have proven that ants produce sounds, which may be intelligible to their fellows and can be made audible even to our ears A simple contrivance now enables any person to hear and study these sounds. Two panes of glass, five or six inches square, are provided, and a border soft putty is placed near the edge of one: a bunch of ants about the size of a chestnut is next dropped through a tunnel upon one piece of glass and quickly covered by the other piece, the two being then pressed together to about the thickness of an ant's body. On apply ing this box to the ear, a confused irritation to parents, as perhaps some of the tions, may be heard. The stridulations trustees were aware. Amalgamation would are produced, it is believed, by rubbing the rough scaly surface of the chitinous covering, and they are aroused whenever the ants are excited.

A wagon railway-that is, flat iron rails in the highway for the use ordinary wagons-is to be tried between two towns of Hanover. The object is t reduce the labor of the draught horse, while lessening the cost of repairs.

The power of artificial mignets has been found by Pictet t increase steadily as the temperature reduced. The range of temperature i his tests was from 30° above zero C. to 105° below.

Europeans may live in trophical Africa and can superintend native labor, but Mr E. G. Ravenstein considers that n locality suitable for colonization b agriculturists has vet been discovered The mean annual temperature of Europe climate is very different from that of annual range is considerable and the Chatham has, at present, no adequate daily range is small, but in the tropical climate the reverse is the case, and the great difference between the temperature of the day and that of the night is not be escaped even on the most elevated land. Malaria prevails, even on the plateaus, and has included among its victims numerous advocates of the fitness of the country for settlement. Over considerable portion of Africa humidity is not excessive, while the rainfall is sufficient in most parts, but so irregular as to make irrigation necessary for agriculture on an extensive scale. The districts most favorable to European settlers are most of the hill stations and the extensive plateaus of eastern Africa,

A single honey bee would require several years for making a pound of honey, according to the calculations of a French writer, as, on a fine day, it visits its day's collection of nectar amounting to a grain. A hive contains 20,000 to 50,000 bees, half of them collectors and the other half housekeepers. A hive of reference to the needs of the departments | 30 000 bees would under favorable condito be accommodated. It might be that tions receive about 2 pounds of honey a expenses would be lessened, as the advanced day, from 300,000 to 1,000,000 flowers

Certain parrots of New Zealand have developed the singular practice of boring with their bills into the backs of sheep to extract the kidneys. This is the more expenditure, it is inexpedient to adopt any remarkable because until sheep were introduced by the English the birds cannot have seen any similar an mal, the only mammals in all Oceanica having been the marsupials.

glass cage, an abundant secret on of viscous mucus from its salivary and lachrymal glands giving it adhesion.

Dr. C. Lembroso, the Turin anthropologist, has published a "Graphology," which illustrates many examples the influence of mental condition on the handwriting.

New Branswick Legislature. FEB. 28 :- Mr. Phinney committed the bill authorizing the municipality of Kent to borrow money to pay county school warrants, Mr. Pitts chairman. Bill agreed to with amendments, making it applicable to Westmorland county.

Mr. White committed the bill to further amend the act relating to proceedings and practice in the Supreme Court, Mr. Killam

Hon. Mr. White said the bill provided that a judge of the Supreme Court shall sit once a week in the city of St. John except during vacation: sitting he may hear all motions, such as are ordinarily made before him in court. and also may, where both parties consent. try without jury any issue joined in any case. The fourth section prohibits a judge, when addressing a jury from unnecessarily expressing an opinion upon the facts to the jury, and such expression shall be a ground of new trial if erroneous or too strong.

Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Blair committed the bill amending the act respecting winter roads : Mr. Wells chairman. Agreed to.

Mr. Powell committed the bill amending the law of evidence: Mr. Pinder chairman, Agreed to. Mr. Robinson committed the bill to in-

Company, Mr. Allan chairman. Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Emmerson committed a bill

incorporation of towns. Mr. Veniot chair-

Mr. Emmerson explained that the bill away with the necessity of special acts of incorporation. Provision is reference on petition to the sheriff. district. That electorate within a certain district can be defined by the sheriff : if oojection is taken appeal can be made to the governor in council through the provin cial secretary. After the election incorporation of the town, within prescribed boundaries, is proclaimed in the Royal Gazette, with all the powers incidest to a corporation of that kind. The BII similar to an act passed by the legislacure of Nova Scotia and now working for seven years satisfact rily in that province.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again. Mr. Emmerson moved that the bil be referred to special committee Carried. The speaker appointed as such committee, Messrs. Flewelling, Sivewright, Weils, Powell and Phinney.

Mr. Baird said if he was in order he would like to suggest that the sheriffs' fees bill should stand over for this year. proposed a large increase in sheriff's fees, and as it affected the whole province he thought it should not be

as views when the bill came up to morrow. Mr. Phinney said the committee had made amendments in the bill and he thought many objections to it had been removed. Mr. Sivewright introduced a bill legalizing proceedings of adjourned meetings Houcester municipality. By unanimous consent the bill was read a second time, and referred to the committee of the whole, Mr. Pitts chairman, and agreed to with

Mr. Speaker said the hon. gentleman

Answering Messrs. Stockton and Phinney, Mr. Mitchell said the figancial statement from the close of the fiscal year to the pening of the house would be brought town, and that the chief commissioner's eport on the suspension bridge investigation would be presented before the close

of the session. Mr. Phinney, from the special committee several amendments, and the bill as amended land.) Mr. Wells chairman.

After a long discussion, progress was raported with leave.

Adjourned.

MARCH I .- In the house to-day the bill relating to international bridges was agreed

Mr. Blair committed a bill relating to practice and proceedings in the supreme court in equity, Mr. Killam in the chair .-Agreed to.

Mr. Blair moved that the house resolve tself into committee of the whole to con s der a bill amending the elections law respecting the representation in the legislative Assembly.

Dr. Stockton said he had an amendment to propose to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair. He had always been of opinion that the representation in the house should be upon the basis of popuation. This bill did not grapple with the question and did not relieve the inequalities existing. It did seem to him that the counties of Gloucester, Kent and Carleton were not fairly represented. This bill proposed to give an additional member to Victoria, with a population of 7.705, and to Madawaska, with its population of 10.512. The government should have grappled with this question in a broad, statesmanlike manner: they should have considered the whose province and based the entire representation upon population all over the province. Upon the basis of the representation given to Victoria and Madawaska by this bill, Gloucester, Kent and Carleton should have not three but four members. From the giving of one member each to Fredericon and Moneton, the government seemed to have selected 8,000 as the basis of population for a member. Upon that basis St. ohn city should have five members, and the county of Westmorland, outside of Moncton, four, In view of the financial position of the province, however, it was ation, and therefore inexpedient to increase the number of members. There should be a readjustment, but no increase, legislative council was abolished on the ground of economy, yet by appointing a law clerk, and now by adding five members to the house, between \$4,000 and \$5.0.00 of the saving effected by doing away with the council would be wiped away. During the readjustment. What counties would the past fiscal year the province had gone behind between \$90,000 and \$100.00 0 yet the government were continuing to place charges upon the statute book that would for all time entail burdens upon the country. He would therefore propose, second ed

Strike out all after the word "that" and insert in lieu thereof the following words For all purposes of legislation and administration the number of representatives in this house is sufficiently large, and the resent inequalities of representation sh uld be removed by readjustment and not by There were considerations of race, of terri increasa:

Further resolved. That in view of the large deficit in provincial revenue to meet measure imposing additional burdens upon the treasury ; and

Further resolved. That the order for reference to committee of the whole house of a bill entitled an act to further amend the New Brunswick Elections Act of 1889 as re-pects representation in the legislative

assembly, be discharged. A small snake in the Paris Museum Dr. Stockton, continuing said that Nova univise legislation, it was advisable that FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST session is suspended. Explanation as to Hotel "dicker" is consummated. That business on a satisfactory basis. Respect- I the three districts, so that they might climbs the amount vertical walls of its Scotia, with a population of 100,000 greater; the public interest should be safeguarded

than that of New Brunswick, had three members less in the legislative assembly, while the great provinces of Quebec and Ontario had 70 and 90 respectively. When this change was once entered upon the statute book it would be very difficult to remove it. He supposed that this bill meant that there would be a general election before another session of the legislature, because its passage would mean that the country was not fairly representated at present. That was the necessary and ogical inference; he would be justified in predicting a general election this coming summer. He appealed to the house to decide this question irrespective of party

Hon. Mr. Blair said that to listen, day

after day, to the addresses of the gentleman

opposite afforded a facility which would

otherwise be lacking of gauging with securacy the sincerity of their professions. I'ne other evening, when the woman suffrage bill was about to be committed. n amendment to the motion that the peaker do now leave the chair was made. and it was denounced in all the moods and tenses by these gentlemen as being unfair and unmanly and an attempt to gag free discussion. The leader of the pposition on that occasion became frenzied with indignation because that amendment was made. Yet on the very first occasion upon which it suits his purpose, the hon. member moves an amendment of precisely the same kind himself. Hou, members would therefore be able to place a proper and a just value upon any assurance which the hon. member presented to the house. They would be justified in assuming that when he takes high ground against the corporate the Miramichi Midland Railway politically speaking, than he was the other night. He (Mr. Blair) pursued. a course entirely within his ight. If he wished a formal discussion of the question with the speaker in the chair, he had a perfect right to was prepared by the surveyor-general to have it. It would be conceded that there make provision for the incorporation of was need that some action should be taken the inequalities of representation in this province. It is admitted that a grievance exists and therefore it should become the duty of the government to decide how it should be remedied. It was evident that hon, gentlemen opposite were surprised at the character of this bill, because they had prophesied in the was going to be brought in to so "hive" the opposition, that even the bakers' dozen of members they now had would be diminished. It was, however, antagonism against any government measure, or else they would not be any good as an The kind of bill these hon. gentlemen

feared would be brought in is the kind of bill that would evidently be brought in if they had the power. He (Blair) wished to say, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, that they had too much respect for themselves and the country they represented to introduce a measure that would mutilate and carve up the constituencies and destroy the old boundaries that had existed so many years. The determination of the plan to be oursued was not an easy matter on the part of the government. A plan might be an ideal one, but it would not be practical would have every opportunity of expressing unless it would command the support members of the it was well known that hon, members were not likely to consent that the representation of their own country should be reduced. It was, therefore, necessary to adopt a principle which would be as nearly perfect as possible, and which would command the assent of the legislature. He did not at all accede to the proposition that the country was not in a position to pay the additional indemnity of five or six members of the legislature. Those who honestly and calmly examined the subject would find no justification for the statements of the hon, member in this amendment. It was absolutely false to say, as some of these hon. members had said, that there was an annual deficit of \$100,000. The fact was that these financial critics, by add ng up the coupons that had accumulated. the balances due to supervisors, the amount on pediers, submitted a report containing expended upon permanent bridges, etc. might be able to make out that there was was committed by Mr. O'Brien (Northum- at the end of any given year an outstanding liability of \$50,000 or \$60,000, or perhaps even \$100,000, and this they called the deficit. But if it was true, as they had stated, that there had been an annual deficit for the past five years of \$100,000 he (Blair) would be glad to know where the \$500,000 of accumulated deficits had gone to. The fact was that the outstanding liability at the end of the year was paid from the revenue of the following year, yet hon. members opposite kept adding the outstanding liabilities together and calling

> Thirteen years experience at the council board had satisfied him that it would not be safe, nor wise, to reduce the number of the executive below the present number of seven. The government had not to deal with questions of federal magnitude, vet the interests which it had to guard were numerous and important, and it was of the utmost importance that there should be adequate representation upon the board of education. The government had reached the conclusion that no county in the province should be represented by less than two members or else its interests would not be proper'y looked after. Some of the counties like Victoria, with a comparatively small population, were of immense area and a single member could not look after all sections. It would probably be found impossible to reduce the representation of Sunbury, Albert or Restigouche, even if it were desirable to do so, and in that view Victoria and Madawaska were entitled to be placed on the same footing He ventured to say that if they waited till the crack of doom the hon, gentlemen opposite would not carry a scheme to reduce the representation; they might advocate it in general terms, but they would never descend to particulars. The government were well satisfied with the support they received in the house and saw no reason for hurrying

them annual deficits.

After recess, Hon. Mr. Blair, continuing, said that though the hon member had proposed a readjustment he had not indicated what the nature of it should be. An amendment which was merely an abstract proposition had not very much to recommend it. on, members would select for decapitation would be Charlotte, yet it would not be reasonable nor just to take from that county. with its islands and all its varied interests. one of its present representatives. There were equally cogent reasons why the representation of Northumberland, with its immense territory, should be maintained. The representation of the different counties could not be justly based upon population. tory and of geographical positions which had to be considered. Five counties in the province, Charlotte, St. John. Kings, Albert and Westmorland, which ir ad a population of 148 861 out of 321,000. would be entitled to send nineteen members og it of the forty one, though they only embr aced about one-sixth of the territory of the province. In the absence of a second chamber, the legislative authority resting abs olutely upon this house, which might apt in the impulse of the moment pass very