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APRIL 9TH AND IOTH! The undersigned cordially invites her patrons and the public generally to the Bonquet, on the above days, to inspect the latest novelties in trimmed millinery, consisting of pattern hats and bonnets selected from the celebrated Paris, English and

the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Millinery novelties. A SURPRISE TO ALL trimmed and untrimmed millinery ever shown in Chatham can be obtained at the Bouquet.

American Modistes, as well as a dazzling display of

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Water St., Chatham,

STRANG. NOTHING TOO GOOD

FOR CHRISTMAS.

WARMUNDE IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

---IN---CLOCKS, JEWELLRY Silverware & Novelties,

during the holidays. All new goods. Give him We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

Riverside Cemetery COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Riverside Cemetery Company" will be held in the upstairs office of the Snowball Building in Chatham, on Monday, the 20th inst. at 3 p. m.

G. B. FRASER, Chatham, N. B. April 7th 1896.

OUININE WINE

THE BEST TONIC AND MAKER BLOOD

AND IRON

50ct BOTTLES WE GUARANTEE IT AT

Mackenzie's Medical Hall, CHATHAM NB.

Miramichi Advance.

A Quebec despatch of 8th instant

"An important judgment was delivered in the Superior Court this morning by Judge Andrews in the case of Regina vs. Pacaud. This action has been brought by the Taillon Government against Mr. Ernest Pacaud, a proprietor and editor of L'Electeur, the leading Liberal organ of this district, to recover the handsome gift of \$100,000 made by Mr. C. N. Armstrong to Mr. Pacaud in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway scheme. The proceedings in the present case did not last more than 24 hours, much of the testimony having been extracted from the

Royal Commission report. "This morning Judge Andrews condemned Mr. Pacaud to pay to the Provincial Government the full sum of \$100,-000, costs and interest from 1891, the date of the Armstrong Pacaud trans-

It is encouraging to honest people that when the courts are called upon to deal with such flagrantly dishonest transactions as that of Mr. Pacaud in connection with the \$100,000 referred to, they do so in the same way as if the thieving were done on private account. The law has been pursuing Mr. Pacand for a good while, and the judgment of Judge Andrews is the most important victory gained in the matter yet, but it will, no doubt, be some time before the depleted treasury of Quebec will be recouped, as Pacaud has powerful friends in that province, who profited both directly and indirectly by the dishonest transaction, which is again made the subject of public attention by reason of the judicial decision just rendered.

doubtless, recall the circumstances of Wallace, Sproule, Cartwright and others woven with the Dominion election campaign of 1891—the which the political "Unrestricted Reciprocity" made a break between Hon. Edward Blake and other leading Liberals, and the Friday of next week. main body of the party, which followed the then new leader, Mr. Laurier Mr. Mitchell, who was the Laurierite candidate in Northumberland, made great boasting over the expected sucwas a comparatively recent convert. and one of the strongest reasons he success was that "Mercier had his coat off" fighting the party's battle in

Quebec, "backed by ample means" etc. square, waney and other pine, redwood, for this big push to win the elections etc., the quantity on hand last year for Mr. Laurier, that Mercier, Pacaud. Tarte, Messrs, Langelier and others this became involved in what was really a or nearly one third less. more direct and flagrant breach of Quebec pine deals, New Brunswick public trust than even the Pacific and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals, Scandal. It took place thus

the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, had St. Petersburg standards on subsidies alleged to be due to him. He 15,253 at the same date this year. St occasion, after vainly endeavoring to 4097 tons for same month in 1895. get his money, Pacand suggested to him that he could get \$75,000 for him if he would acknowledge receipt of \$175,000, the extra \$100,000 to be handed over to him, Pacaud, amount of \$175,000 was accordingly drawn to Mr. Armstrong's order by

political purposes. Checks to the steady. The deliveries with the exception Mr. Chas. Langelier, Provincial Secretary in the Quebec Government, and \$100,000 worth of them were immediately endorsed by Mr. Armstrong over | Halifax, N. S., but with an active demand

Pacaud and others had, meantime, been discounting their notes to supply the "ample means" by which Mr. Laurier's supporters were being assisted in the elections, and the sworn testi-CRACKED FEED, mony given at the investigation showed that this \$100,000 steal from the HAY AND OATS, Quebec Government was divided up amongst Mr. Laurier's closest political friends, beginning with Mr. Mercier, premier of the Government which paid the money over for the purpose. That gentleman required a certain proportion of his share to be placed directly to his credit with his banker, while other Chas. (Provincial Secretary) big slice of it for his own election dis- suffer invasion from the law's minions. bursements in Montmorency, and he claims that he did not benefit person-

to Mr. Pacaud

the Dominion election of 1891. It is evident that Mercier's hope was to get Mr. Laurier in power at Ottawa. as he and his friends had several schemes ready, for raids on the Domin ion Treasury, which would have recouped the Quebec Government tifty. fold for this \$100,000 steal, and which Mr. Laurier would have been powerless to resist, surrounded as he would be by, and having for his closest political associates -as he has to-day-the men who were the chief organizers and beneficaries of the dishonest transac-

ally by any of it, but that it all went

to pay election expenses for Liberals in

aurier and Pacaud's friends that an appeal is to be taken against Judge Andrews' judgment. That will put off the evil day, but, in the end, Mr. Pacaud will have to pay up, and Mr. Laurier, in whose political interest the wrong was done, can hardly do less hearing the observations of the hon. than assist his first lieutenant to dis- leader of the Opposition. But I desire have confided to me I have endeavored to charge the liability. Laurier's party succeed in the coming gentleman. Yesterday, when I came into and I tell the hon. gentleman this: that the Dominion elections, he will be in a this House, I found the hon. gentleman only impression his invectives produce on position to do for Pacaud & Co., after 1896, what he was expected to be able before the chair should be removed and go before the people I am quite willing that to do after 1891. Meantime, Mr.

- . APRIL 16, 1896. principal organ in the city of Quebec. as it is to-day. The history of this disgraceful transaction demonstrates, as the that Mr. Laurier has, at least, two sides are, unfortunately, elements in his environment which cause the better class of old Liberals to seriously mistrust

The Decline of Wooden and Sailing

When our own Government is assailed because shipbuilding has declined with us, the force of the attack is very much weakened in view becoming law. of the shipbuilding statistics of Great Britain, which show that vessels are hardly constructed at all in British industry. The proportion of sailing tonnage built in Great Britain has declined steadily from 24 per cent. in 1892 to 14 per cent in 1893, 8 per country, just as some of the same class attribute the falling off of wooden shipbuilding in maritime Canada to the class who do not take the trouble what they know for ulterior purposes.

The latest news from Ottawa indi cates that the combined obstructionists Readers of the ADVANCE will, -Messrs. Laurier, McCarthy, Clarke the Remedial Bill this session. It is rumored that the bill is to be with drawn to-day, in order that some absolutely necessary legislation may be

From Ottawa.

passed. The House cannot sit after

The Wood Trade In Messrs, Farnworth and Jardine's Liverpool Timber Trade circular of 1st cess of the party to which he, himself, inst. the most noticeable feature is the contrast between the bulk of stocks on hand on 31st March 1896 compared gave for predicting Mr. Laurier's with the same date last year. Of the woods, for which the quantities are It was in raising the "ample means" fir, oak, elm, birch, teak, greenhart, was 2,951,000, cubic feet, while, year it is only 2,088,000,

Baltic red deals and boards and Nor-Mr. C. N. Armstrong, contractor for way flooring boards there were 32,550 long and vainly claimed payment of March last year, while there were only had received certain amounts on sub- John and Bangor spruce deals are sidy account from time to time, but quoted at £6.5 to £6.10 and those of had always to apply and receive his Nova Scotia, etc. at £5,12.6 to £6.5. money through Pacaud, who seems to Spruce deals are arriving much more have been a kind of political broker freely than at the corresponding period for the Mercier Government, and ever last year. During the past month there exacted a certain per centage of what were from British North America 9 was paid to Armstrong. On this vessels of 5,803 tons, against 3 of

> Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine say "The aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 has been 20,306, 24,915 and 37,421 tons respectively. Business during the past month has again been fairly satisfactory. mports generally moderate, and prices of two items have exceeded the imports, and the aggregate stock may now be considered

> New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals. -Of spruce deals the import exceeds that of last season, viz., 2,550 standards, against 1,200 standards, chiefly by steamers from St. John, N. B., and the stock is now very light, viz., 2,353 standards; of some standard dimensions the market is now practically bare, however, but several cargoes are expected during the coming month; prices are firm. Pine Deals -The stock is small, and there has been

more enquiry for next season "Birch .- Of logs the import has been ight; there has been less enquiry, owing to buyers having supplied their present requirements from last month's heavy import; prices are steady, but the stock is sufficient. Planks have been imported freely, and have gone largely into consumption; the stock is fairly moderate, but prices, except for special sizes, are easier.

Nor "A DEVICE" :- The Gazette says :- "The New York clubs appear to be out of the woods, according to the law. All club liquors belong to every falling due, as well as notes of Pacaud, drink, he is simply calling for a portion and of what belongs to him. Accordingly, Francois Langelier, J. Israel Tarte and they are not amenable to the law, and C. A. Pelletier. Pacaud took quite a needu't take out a liquor license nor

A Parliamentary Passage-at-Arms

During the protracted session of Parliament last week, there were many scenes and episodes which will be remembered for a good while by those who participated in or were witnesses of them, but one of the most memorable. exchanges of party "hot shot" was that of Wednesday night's Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. Laurier, possible for him to be, comparing Sir leader of the opposition. Mr. Laurier | Charles to an extinct volcano, which was had charged the government with making capable of emitting only smoke and mad. to adjourn should be made. As similar previous morning, when the leader of the any subject under such a motion, it was It is now announced by Messrs. evident that the Liberal leader intended to adopt open tactics of obstruction, which, up to that time, he had personally avoided. Sir Charles Tupper, who had entered while Mr. Laurier was speaking charge that he was ruining it. Mr. Laurier still keep very low and sales, the past rose as soon as the opposition leader wound up by saying : resumed his seat. He said :-

I regret that I had not the pleasure of Should Mr. to recall the credit I gave the hon. discharge those powers as befit a gentleman, making a proposal that the question me is one of amused contempt, and when we that the House should take the bill up we should go before the country with his and proceed with it seriously. I gave record and mine, with his character and Pacaud will continue to work through the hon. gentleman more credit than he mine. his paper, l'Electuer, in Mr. Laurier's deserved, I am afraid. I assumed, Then they cooled off and the work of The poison of fatigue is stated by Prof. adjusted at any desired height above the

interest, as he was doing in 1891 when accustomed as I am to say exactly what obstruction by Mr. Laurier and his associates Wedensky to be exactly similar to the l'Electuer was the Opposition leader's I think, that the hon gentleman really went on. intended to assist the Government in tion which the House had shown was ADVANCE remarked a few weeks ago, that time to this the hon. gentleman has succeeded in bringing those of his to his political character, and that there followers, over whom he still claims to have some influence, to maintain the most constant and persistent obstruction ever known in any Parliament of the world. I feel bound to say that I believe that the hon. gentleman is at this moment in the closest possible alliance with the hon, member for Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) and is co-operating with him to the utmost of his ability in bringing every follower whose allegiance he can obtain

to obstruct this measure and prevent it When we went into committee what happened? Every person knows, it was manifest, that time was taken up with England now, while sailing tonnage is matters comparatively of no moment. fast disappearing from the returns of Every possible captious objection that could be thought of was presented, while ostensibly we were dealing with the question before the committee, and it became perfectly obvious to every hon. gentleman that it was only obstruction cent in 1894, and only 5 per cent in in another form. From that time to 1895. If some of our politicians were | this the hon, gentleman's followers have in England they would attribute the persistently obstructed the business of the decline to the free trade policy of that House, and the hon. gentleman will have to stand before the members of this House as well as before the people of the country as being in close alliance with the hon. member for North Simcoe and the small protection. They, however, belong to contingent who do his bidding, and is acting in the most complete concert with to be well-informed, or who pervert that hon, member in endeavoring to prevent by every means, this effort on the part of the Government and their supporters in this House to do justice to the minority in Manitoba. I do not envy the hon. gentleman his position. I have had letters to-day from most respectable ments, well read and a keen observer.

Mr. Landerkin-Produce them.

Sir Charles Tupper-I can produce them, too. I will tell the hop, member the contents. They were to this effect :-

"It is true you are standing in the face of the most determined obstruction that a Government ever was called upon to meet in this country, but you are not losing your time; honest Grits all over the country are every day being made into good Conserva-

And I tell the hon, gentleman that instead of doing his own work, instead of promoting the interests of his party, instead of increasing the prospects of the Liberal party obtaining power in this country, every hour the hos, gentleman spends in this gross, palpable obstruction of the business of the House he takes the best and most effective means he can to prevent his ever reaching power in this country. He is showing to this House, he is showing to given in cubic feet, which include, the people of the country, his entire unfitness to occupy a position of responsibility in reference to the affairs of this country. If he thinks by this means to tura the public attention away from the changing, the chameleon-like policy he has pursued in the past, showing that he was ready to go east, west, north or south on the great fiscal and commercial questions before the country if it would only hold out the least chance of his obtaining power-if he thinks he going to turn the public mind away from his incapacity to grasp, the true interests of make for the progress and prosperity of Canada, he is entirely deceived.

The position the hon. gentleman occupies to-day is as one who is showing his utter incapacity to discharge the duties of a leader of a loyal, constitutional Opposition. The hon. gentleman knows that it is just such conduct as he is responsible for in this House to day that has forced the Parliament of England to adopt the closure. The hon. gentleman knows that a small, a comparatively insignificant body of men in the House of Commons in England forced Parliament to adopt the extreme measure of

I can tell him more. I have the authorities under my hand to show that in New Zealand a similar course to that the hon. gentleman has adopted in relation to this measure was struck down by the Speaker of the House. When the business was prevented from being carried forward in committee the committee rose and the Speaker tionists as a necessary measure in defence of Parliamentary government and Parliamendeliveries have been satisfactory, and tary principle in New Zealand. In 48 hours there were 23 motions that the committee

I can only say that the course the hon. gentlemen is taking in this House is not only an outrage on the sense of justice of this Parliament, but it is outraging the sense of justice and fair play and sense of public duty of every rightminded man in this country. The hon, gentleman knows that he is taking advantage, that he is tak ing unfair advantage of the fact that the duration of this Parliament is so limited, to and his own religion after long years of suffering, after long years of being deprived of the privileges enjoyed under the law and constitution of the country-even the of the Queen's Privy Council in England, man in the club, and when he calls for a have decided that their rights and privileges are invaded-yet the hon. gentleman, by the most palpable and unfair obstruction, under House is placed, is determined to put record before the House and the country that he cares not who suffers, he cares not what race they are of, he cares not what their sufferings may be-in a vain attempt to grasp power in this country, he is will-

ing to let them suffer and to take the con-The dinner hour arrived before Sir Charles Tupper had finished his speech, and he continued it for a short time after the House reply it was plainly seen that he had been debate between the leader of the House, hard hit. He became as personal as it was "coercive efforts to 'railroad' the re- He denied that he had indulged in obstrucmedial bill through the House". He said | tion, and said he had given much attention he intended, when it came to two or to improving the bill. He said there had three o'clock in the morning that a motion been no obstruction up to three o'clock the motions had already been made, and as house had caused it by forcing members to members may, under the rules, talk on remain when they should have been permitted to go to their beds. He next charged Sir Charles with antipathy towards Roman Catholics, said the bill was a delasion, that conservatives were abandoning the party because of their antipathy to Sir Charles. against whom they were bringing the

> The hon, gent leman need not try to bully this House nor me. Ever since I have been entrusted with the powers which my party

An Interesting Career.

[St. John Sun.]

overnor of Mantobe, whose in Mexico is announced to-day nistory. His escape in . winter from Fort Garry and the power of Louis Riel, and his long soltery tramp through the woods to Lake Superior and thence to civilization, is one of the romantic inci- forked beard. dents in the story of Manitoba. The ragic death of his comrade, who was shot by order of Riel, shows that Dr. Schultz was safer in the forest than at Fort Garry. But he never fully recovered from the exposure and privations of the journey. Dr. Schultz was the son of a Norwegian, who settled in Ontario. At twenty years of age, when a medical student, be had visited Rupert's Land, and a year later, when he had taken his chowitz in Upper Silesia-has reached a western country. The Hudson Bay Com- bored 16 feet per day. pany was then opposed to such a course, but was ultimately induced to accept the situation and a handsome appropriation. The Canadian sympathies of the young doctor led to his imprisonment by Riel, who considered him the leader of the Canadian party. Dr. Schultz was back in the country in time to be elected the first member of the house of commons for the constituency of Lisgar. He say in four parliaments, and served six years in the senate before his appointment as lientenant governor of Manitoba in 1888. The latter position he held two years a man of of very considerable attain-

West he was the highest authority.

In many subjects connected with the

SOME SPLENDID DREAMS-AN HUMBLE CENSUS-THE MARKETS-WHAT IS SEEN AND TALKED ABOUT IN THE CITY. Of the Earth's dry land, the Anglo-Saxon race controls 14,835,701 square miles, or considerably more than onethird. During the present century the number of those who speak French has increased 60 per cent, of German 110 per cent, of English more than 600 per cent. Last year the Anglo-Saxon raised more han two-thirds of the wheat crop of the entire globe. Canada and the United States preduced 487,000,000 bushels; Great Britain, Cape Colony, India and Australia produced 329,000,000 bushels. When the population of Canada and the United States is as dense as that of Germany it will embrace more than 1,650, 000,000 souls, instead of about 80,000,000 properties. as at present. The shipping of the Anglo-Saxon race is tive-eighths of that of the entire globe and its united navy

would be a match for any that the rest of the world could bring against it. A writer in the Outlook says "The federation of the Anglo Saxons scattered over the globe is not impossible. And if it could be secured, it would prove an immense advantage to every interest of humanity." Such a federation before another century passes is more than probable, among the results of which will be the abolition of war and intoler-

universal progress. A church built of sods, the only material available, was dedicated in Kansas Saturday 4th. Persons travelled twelve miles to hear the Easter services. presume the prayers offered up there reached as far as if the edifice had been a palatial one saddled with a \$80,000 mort-

The freight of the S.S. Lake Winnipeg, which sailed on Thursday included chair stock, carriages, a large quantity of leather, about 400 head of cartle, 100 horses, several hundred sheep, 16,000 bushels of grain, and 17,000 sacks of flour. The Huron which sailed in the evening took on board the night before 277 head of cattle, 48 horses and 500

Last Wednesday night, Walter Nice of Carleton, while walking home after escorting a young lady to her residence would-be murderer is not known. It was

twenty-three cents an hour. Let me see: editing telegrams, reading proof and avoided. writing editorials for a dollar a day. Moral: educate your boys to be coal

Four ocean steamships have arrived in the harbor during the week and eight are now here taking in cargo. There are now in port, uncleared, seven steamships, three barques, one brigantine and fifty schoon

News was received Thursday of the death of Mrs. Fred. P. C. Burpee of this city, in England. Mrs. Burpee was a native of Pictou and a very intelligent and graceful writer.

According to the late denominational census among the inhabitants of the city there are 9.196 Roman Catholics and 25,007 Protestants. The Protestants are divided as follows: Baptists 4,525; Congregational 243; F. C. Baptists 1670; Presbyterians 3,651; Salvationists 253 Church of England 7,533; Disciples 498; Methodists 5,038; Reformed Baptists 215 Unitarians 81; of other denominations 381 and 762 without preference. One hundred and fifty-three Jews are reported in the city. The Sunday schools number 8,057 pupils; 3,061 persons between the ages of four and 21 attend no Sunday School and 5.227 do not attend either church or Sunday School.

George S. DeForest & Sons report the sugar market very firm and prices higher abroad. It is daily expected that the refineries will advance their prices. Wheat is a shade higher, and some of the millers have advanced prices ten cents per barrel. Oatmeal is a little easier. Beans week, have been large. Messrs. DeForest are offering great inducements to cash customers prior to their removal to north France to develop an improved-or longwharf on the first of May.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

Belting of ramie cloth coated with tag has proven successful with French ma chinists. It is unaffected by water, steam or acids, and tests have shown it to have twice the strength of cotton and three times that of double leather.

deadly vegetable poison known as curare. The former, it is maintained, is capable of inducing fatigue in fresh animals inoculated with it.

Sie John C. Schultz, late lieutenant The man-faced crab, which swarms in share Japan's inland seas, has a body about an some stirring even but anadian inch long, with a face, says Dr. Shiesof, exactly like that of a Chinese coolie. The strange creature has two legs, which seem to grow from the top of its head, and two feelers grow from the chin l ke a

A query in Popular Astronomy calls attention to a common error, even the International Dictionary stating that the moon is new when it is first seen after conjunction with the sun. The new moon really begins when in conjunction and still invisible, only the dark side being turned toward the earth.

The deepest bore-hole-that at Parus. diploma, he was set led there, employing depth of 5570 feet, at a cost of \$15,045, much of his time in botanical work. When and penetrates 80 coal seams, with a the union of the British American pro- combined thickness of 293 feet. The vinces was projected he was in advance temperature has increased one centigrade of most of the statesmen in urging that degree for every 111 feet. The rod, confederation should at once include the tools, etc., weigh 14 tons, and have

The blackness of the atmorphere in many factory towns seems to have more considerable cause even than most of us would have guessed. The smoke-stack of a German sugar factory was recently provided with a soot-catcher, from which 6,700 pounds of soot was taken at the end of six days, and it is concluded that the stack of such a factory pours 200 tons of carbon dust annually into the air.

The need of a universal screw-thread is felt more in Europe than in the United States, where only one standard is now beyond his term. Sir John Schultz was used. At an International Conference soon to be held in Berne, the French Admiralty thread, similar in shape to the American but based on the metric system, will probably be urged for adoption as the standard of all countries.

Plateau, a Belgian experimenter, throws doubt on the assumption that insects are strongly attracted by bright and contrasted colors in flowers. Showy dahlias hidden beneath leaves and colored paper seemed to be visited by bees and butterflies quite as often as the exposed flowers. It is concluded that perception of odors is the insects' chief guide.

Imitation hard rubber from sawdust is the subject of a German patent. The sawdust-that of resinous woods being best-is mixed with chromatized glue. pressed into the desired shape, and freed from moisture in a bath of heated oil, varnish or tar. The process is completed by drying in an oven heated to 400° to 600° F., when the substance becomes like hard rubber in appearance as well as

Glass houses of a very substantial kind can now be built. Silesian glass-makers are turning out glass bricks for all sorts their southward migration. The sand of building purposes, claiming for them such advantages as variety of shape, free transmission of light, strength, cheapness and general adaptability. Where complete diffusion of light is needed, as in factories, conservatories, courtyards, etc., they are specially suitable.

An apparent cold sensation has been Roentgen rays. Testing this with the ance and the beginning of an era of thermopile, Dr. Turner, of Elinburgh, has found that heat is really radiated from the phosphorescent patch in the Crookes tube, but that the heat is much lessened if the current is reversed so as to I change the poles. The phosphorescent patch in some tubes becomes quite hot.

The first boiler insurance company was formed in England in 1859. In the ten years following, according to Mr. R. B. Longbridge, the annual average of explosions of land boilers was 49, and the the average number of explosions, includdeaths 13.8. This comparison becomes the enormous increase in the number of boilers and the steady increase in steam

The plan of lighting by hidden in the suburbs of the town, had a bullet lamps, especially in factories, was strongfired through his bat. The motive of the ly recommended some years ago. The light from the lamps is thrown against not nice. The police are at work on the whitewashed ceilings and walls, which reflect it back into the room. No glare A morning paper reports that the strik- reaches the eyes. A London bank is now ing C. P. R. laborers say they had rather | similarly lighted by incandescent lamps, walk about the streets than work for which are suspended over reflectors opening upward, and are invisible from the I am cognizant of college educated men floor. The light is diffused throughout During the last score of years the subject who have worked sixteen hours a day the rooms, and sharp shadows are

A remarkable bird of Venezuelacalled by the Indians Yak-a mik and by ornithologists Psophia crepitans-is native of the great Amazon forests, where it builds its nest in the ground near the foot of a tree. The Indians catch the young birds and tame them. In de time they become valuable assistants. tending flocks of sheep, fowls, or other farm stock with great efficiency, and they show great affection for their masters. Several other South American birds are said to have the same instinct of caring for other animals.

qualities of natives of different parts of who have become in any way distinguish- conductor than dead wood of the ed, he finds the proportion to the million species. One practical lesson to been marked in Normandy, while in the firs, as well as trees with dead limbs. south the tendency is to poetry and works of the imagination. The investigator is led to conclude that the difference of race, which is a purely anatomical fact shown by the shape of the head and particular aptitudes.

The value of the bee lies in its tongue, and, as the usefulness of this member as a honey-extractor is supposed to vary with its length, efforts are being made in tongued-race of bees. The tongue is measured by two methods: M. Charton uses a box having a cover of wire netting catch. and a slightly inclined bottom, the bees which reach through the netting and suck sweets from the bottom farthest down the incline being those with the longest tongues. The apparatus of M. Legros is a vessel of sweetened liquid, with a from England on the Parisian the other perforated tin-plate cover which can be

You fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the Corro when rightly used, never imparts to food any disagreeable greasy odor or flavor. For pastry or any shortening purpose, but 3/2 the quantity that was formerly used of lard, is necessary, if Cottolene

DANGERS OF SPRING

THE N. K. FAIRBARK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Children die in the spring. Blotches bloom in the spring. Boils break out in the spring. Women weaken in the spring. Men lose energy in the spring. Pimples protrude in the spring. Old people suffer in the spring. Malaria is deadly in the spring. La Grippe spreads in the spring. Doctors' bills grow in the spring. Undertakers thrive in the spring. All diseases germinate in the spring. Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.

"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."-J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.

All dealers, \$1.00 per large bottle One teaspoonful a dose. USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

iquid. Ordinary bees are found to have of Luzon, was almost destroyed by fire tongues with a length of 6.5 millimetres recently. Four thousand houses were (about one-fourth of an inch), while those of the black French bees reach 9.2 millimetres, and those of the best American bees have a maximum length of 8.73 millimetres. The hives whose bees ex-

tract sirup from the greatest depths are

preserved as stock for reproduction. Fishermen in the southern parts of the North Sea having recently complained of the fewness of codash in their catch, the captain of a steam fishing smack declared that he had forseen this for eight days. His clue was a quantity of sand found in the stomachs of the fish caught. The sand, if his observations are to be accepted, is taken in as ballast just before the fish leave the shallow sea of the southern banks for the deeper northern waters, and is ejected when the fish prepare for often differs from that of the bottom where the fish are taken-a fact that may prove a valuable guide to fishermen.

Only within the last year has it been known that some of the yeast, or fungi of fermentation, are capable of producing disease. Dr. Lydia Rabinowitsch, a pupil of Koch, has lately collected fifty noticed when the hand is exposed to different varieties of yeast, of which seven -one from fermenting figs, another from grapes, and a third from an American ale -had disease-producing properties; and these yeasts, moreover, appear to be distinct from several pathogenic varieties isolated by other observers. The fatal effects appear to be due to the enormous multiplication of the fungi in mice, rabbits and guinea pigs in which they

have been subcutaneously introduced. A suggestive study of the todily and mental defects of children has been made by Dr Francis Warner, who has presentaverage number of deaths 78, whereas ed the facts collected to the Royal Statisfor a similar period ending June 30, 1895, tical Society of London. It appears that defective development is more frequently ing collapse of flues, was 26.4, and of in boys than in girls, and more associated with nervous disorder in the former and much more striking when one considers with delicacy and dulness in girls. Mental dullness, especially in boys, is much in Canada by the Great North Western associated with irregular mevement and | News Agency as to his being suddenly and action, showing the need of physical dangerously stricken in the House of Comexercise. Defective development-such as imperfect proportioning of the features and parts of the body-is often associated with mental dulness, but the want physical training of the brain is a more general and direct cause of the dulness.

It has been long regarded as a curious fact that lightning has a preference for certain trees, giving first choice to the oak and seldom touching the laurel. has been made one of systematic investigation in a German forest. In the district under observation, every 100 trees includes an average of about 70 beeches, 11 oaks, 13 pines and 6 firs; yet, in the years 1879 to 1890, lightning struck 56 oaks, 3 or 4 pines, and 20 or 21 firs, but not a single beech. Trees on wet ground were very cften struck, disproving the idea that dryness of the soil adds to the risk. Early experiments showed that the oak is a much better electric conductor than the beech, but that the moisture in living wood has nothing to do with the conductivity; while the recent results indicate that the trees containing the largest proportion of fatty materials A striking difference in the mental are most secure against lightning, and that those poor in oil-especially if rich France has been discovered by Dr. R. in starch-are the ones destroyed. Collignon. Enumerating for each de Other experiments have proved that the the world in feats of strength in Central partment the men born in it for a century living or green wood is a much poorer inhabitants to range from 690 in the de- | drawn from the work of the German partment of the Seine (including Paris) to foresters is that, in seeking shelter from a 13 in Charente, Normandy having 106 thunderstorm, it is safest to choose a per million. Prominence in science has beech tree; or at least to avoid oaks and

Chase's Kidney-Liver Fills.

because they are a specific for the uric acid Jim case in Moneton, has been distinguishcondition, prevent Bright's disease, cure ing himself in a new way at his home in the color of the hair, has a corresponding Rheumatism and all Catarrhal conditions of Pictou. He runs a resturant where liquid difference in the brain, which is revealed the Kidneys and Bladder. They do this retreshments are sold and appears to have by a special tendency of the thoughts and because they possess remarkable alterative, been drinking quite freely himself. While tonic and diuretic properities, exerting a under the influence one Sunday recently, wenderful soothing influence on irritated he discharged a rifle, accidentally it is or inflamed mucous membranes of the supposed, and the builet entered his right kidneys or bladder. One pill a dose. 25 breast, though fortunately it did not reach a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

News and Notes.

Newfoundland sealers report a good

Republic is dead.

Mr. McMillan, agent of the Manitoba Government, brought a party of 300 settlers

The Campbellton Electric and Telephone Company are enlarging their plant and contemplating an extension to Dalhousie. It is reported that the Baie des Chaleurs

Railway Company has offered to sell the road to the Government to make a feeder to the Intercolonial. The new steamer "Grand Duchess" is to ply between Halifax and Boston this spring. She has accommodation for 300 first class

and 400 second class passengers. The Duke of Argyle and the Duke of Westminster are sending a circular to the United States and Canadian press appealing for relief for the suffering Armenians.

The bigot for the most part clings to opinions adopted without investigation, and defended without argument, while he is intolerant of the opinions of others. - Buck.

Ex-Mayor Keefe has finally accepted the nomination of the Halifax Liberals to run for the Commons in conjunction with Mr. Russell. Mr. Keefe is a Roman Catholic, and his colleague a Methodist. The New York Times says steps are about to be taken for the forming of a local

organization within the League of American

Wheelmen in all cities and towns of the United States for the purpose of pushing work for improved roads. Sir Charles Tupper's opponents appear to be in great distress because, as they allege, he isn't the decrepit old man they pictured him to be a month or two ago, but is so vigorous that he is flailing his enemies and

whipping his recalcitrant followers into line. Not many years ago the Fiji Islanders were considered incapable of civilization; but last year these same men gave nearly \$25,000 to the cause of foreign missions. O ders have just been sent to London for 5,000 bibles, 5,000 hymn books and 5,000

catechisms, to be sold in the Fiji Islands. Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. left London last Thursday on a trip, and in perfect health. The sensational stories circulated

Capt. A. Clark and Geo. McCormick. Sydney, C. B., have purchased from the Emery Lumber Co., Windsor, N. S., the steam tug "Evelene," which measures 80 feet in length, is 17 feet wide and draws 12 feet of water. She was built for the French River Boom Company about two years ago. The price paid was \$10.000.

The Canadian Engineer says : - The United States battle ship "Texas" was damaged by an attempted dry-docking some time ago. The injuries have proved quite serious, and \$150,000 will be needed to put it right. "If it takes \$150,000 to repair a United States battleship after being drydocked, what would it cost to refit one after

A man named Delahunt, employed in the Taylor rotary saw mill at Canaan, near Parcsboro, N. S., met with a terrible death last Thursday. He was working near the machinery when his coat got caught between two cog wheels and he was carried three times round the shaft and then thrown violently to the floor. When picked up he was dead. He leaves a wife and seven small

August W. Johnson, a Swede, of Chicago, and Louis Cyr, French Canadian, contested for \$1,000 a side and the championship of Music Hall on the night of 1st inst. The tests were lifting bar bells, holding out dumb bells, putting up from shoulder, swing ing to arm's length, overhead and lifting weights from the floor without harness. At one o'clock Johnson gave up, when Cyr was 200 pounds ahead in the aggregate of the several feats. Johnson claimed he was being worsted in the decision.

Detective Carrol, who made himse Chase's Pills have gained popularity famous in connection with the Buck and a vital spot. It was some time before the citizens could muster up enough courage to enter the premises and learn the exact

It is reported that a Quebec farmer engaged in the whiskey smuggling business, that he was engaged in drawing up from the Isle of Orleans over the ice bridge. He had a figure made of tin to imitate a healthy stout old woman, and this hollow figure, filled with liquor, and muffled up with shawls and clouds, was carefully strapped to

situation of affairs. Vice-President Smith of the Transvaal hit upon a novel device to conceal spirits The town of Santa Cruz, on the Island | the seat of the sleigh alongside of him. The