

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

"We always fry ours in Cottolene." Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc.

Cottolene and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cottolene has been coming in and flying out, but does not lose its quality.

SHARP'S BALM OF GOREHOUND

Never Left the Room, Balm for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and Grocers sell it.

ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

Whereas the Act in relation to the granting of licenses to cut timber in the Miramichi and other rivers of the Province of New Brunswick...

Splendid Farm for Sale.

The advertiser offers for sale his farm at Miramichi, containing 100 acres more or less of the best soil...

FOR SALE.

Two Farms on Miramichi. Apply to Mr. W. T. Harris, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at Roger Flanagan's.

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

Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN, ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHERE I SAY I HAVE BEEN DEALING.

W. T. HARRIS, CHATHAM.

It keeps a full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER.

Hon. John Costigan was banished from Montreal on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Joseph McLeod of Fredericton, upon whom the prohibitionists depended

Political Notes.

The Liberal party of St. John has attempted the advantage of working through its regular organization.

It is a pity that the Liberal party of St. John has not been more successful in the usual way of primary election.

There had been some friction and differences of opinion, such as naturally arise among the adherents of both parties.

But these seemed to disappear when the convention of delegates came together.

Mr. Foster was chosen—the former unaided and the latter by so large a majority as to leave no doubt as to his having the hearty support of the party.

The liberals of St. John have shown an example of respect for party methods and of amenable to party discipline that others of both parties would do well to imitate.

Geo. F. Gregory, Esq., was chosen as the candidate of the Liberals at their convention in Fredericton on Tuesday.

After considering the matter for a short time he declined to accept, and then Hon. P. E. Thompson was chosen.

He declined and E. H. Allen, Esq., was selected. An allied telegram to the ADVANCE says Mr. Allen's nomination caused a great stir in Fredericton.

He is a son of Chief Justice Sir John Allen and a coal and commission merchant. He is a very popular man, being always amongst the foremost in the city in promoting its interests.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Gibson's nomination of Hon. Mr. Foster in York was far to ensure that gentleman's success at the polls.

It is somewhat amusing to observe that certain of the papers are raising the cry that Mr. Gibson is attempting to dictate to the electors of York, etc.

We have seen no record of such dictation and think Mr. Gibson has the sense right to make a nomination as if he were as poor as "Job's turkeys."

It appears, after all, that our Mr. Adams, M. P., has been making an effort to get the appointment to the office of Light House Inspector back to Northumberland, but it has gone to St. John notwithstanding. His notice was Mr. O'Brien, M. P. P. who it will be remembered, has unsuccessfully nominated for the office of Indian Commissioner when it became vacant by the death of the late Charles Sargent, Esq., and was secured for Mr. McInerney.

Respecting the new appointment to the Lighthouse Inspectorship the Globe says:

The long-talked-of changes in the Marine and Fisheries department have at length been made. Mr. John H. Harding, agent of the department, who has been in office since 1871, and is now in his 78th year, has been superseded. His salary was \$2,000 a year. This position was given to his son, Frederick J. Harding, who has been appointed to the office since 1871.

Mr. John Kelly, who has been in office since 1871, has been appointed to the office of Inspector of Lights. The duties of this position have been filled for some time past by Mr. Harding. It appears that Mr. Kelly has been appointed without the aid of the St. John M. P., and in spite of the opposition of members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Adams, M. P. P., for the position, and he was supported by several of his colleagues.

Geo. Maddox, Esq., ex-M. P. for Restigouche is chosen as the Liberal candidate in the coming Dominion election. It is said he will have, at least, the passive support of Mr. Moffat.

It is expected that the Local Government's bill providing for more equitable representation in the Assembly for the different counties of the province will not make changes in any of the counties, Kent, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, which will have an additional member each, which will be possible that Westmorland may also gain another representative.

It is believed that Mr. Venot's House of Commons for Gloucester.

The session at Fredericton seems to be almost ended, and it is possible that promotion will take place early next week. Indeed, Saturday next, 2nd March, was named by Mr. Fredericton last week as closing day, but there seems to be work enough on hand to keep the house busy for a day or two longer than that.

Uncertainty over the Dominion situation grows still more uncertain, and a definite announcement of the Government's intention does not seem to be within reach. Appearance indicate that nothing has, yet, been absolutely determined. It is known that influential members of the Cabinet are in favour of an election as soon as the financial lists can be got ready, while the majority of the ministers are opposed. It is also said that if an election is held before a session takes place the majority of the present conservative members—especially in Quebec—will not again offer and that these and other reasons on another session being held. Such a case of "haug-fire" has not occurred since Confederation, and it is not, by any means, helping the Government cause.

Hon. John Costigan was banished from Montreal on Tuesday evening. The gathering was a more brilliant one and the Minister is to be congratulated on his evidently great popularity.

Rev. Joseph McLeod of Fredericton, upon whom the prohibitionists depended

as their standard-bearer, has proved a broken reed. He encouraged them to nominate him in Kings and also in York. Their action demonstrated that he was a political force which it would pay the liberals to reckon with.

Liberal of the counties hoped he would enter the field, for as he was a well known conservative partisan his candidature would lessen either Mr. Popley's or Mr. Foster's chance of election.

Having let his prohibition friends to embrace his name as a man to be got out of the way, and kept those of York a week or so in suspense, he announced on Monday last that a minister of the gospel and a member of the Prohibition Commission he had decided he ought not to run. We have no doubt that he would have done better than to have let the dark brethren that he had prayed for guidance in the matter, but if he did it is probable that it would strike him as an inspiration that his continued pay as a prohibition commissioner would be preferable to incurring expense and facing defeat as a prohibition candidate.

Thoughtful people will, of course, wonder why the doctor did not, in the first place, think of his being a person and commissioner, and the fact that it took weeks to have the truth properly dawn upon him is one more proof of the popular belief that certain kinds of moral reforms more vary slowly.

The Manitoba Schools

A good many earnest protests have been made in the press and elsewhere in reference to the unfair treatment of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba in the matter of their schools.

Like the Protestant schools, which—like the Protestant schools—had always been maintained by aid of the crown and other authorities of the country, and were by law and practice, guaranteed in perpetuity; but the most pointed of them all, we think, that of Hugh John Macdonald in the House of Commons on the 8th March 1893, as reported in Hansard. He said:

"The manner in which the separate school system was abolished was inhuman, brutal and inhuman. I believe, as has been explained by my honorable friend from Quebec, that the proceedings taken by the local government of Manitoba to pass and carry out the bill, were calculated to give the impression that it was their intention to add insult to injury, and to give in every way in their power, the feelings of the Roman Catholic minority of the province which it concerned."

Mr. Macdonald, as many of our readers know, was the son of the late Sir John Macdonald and a protestant. He has retired from politics—doubtless because he realized that the political leaders of Canada were not possessed of sufficient courage and statesmanship to resist the temptation to cater to the prejudices of those who sought to secure temporary political advantage by trampling upon the constitutional guarantees which induced the people of Manitoba to join the Dominion confederation.

The usual Assessor's notice is published this week and, as we intimated a few weeks since, it shows a considerable reduction on that of last year. The assessments for the parish for the two years stand as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1894, 1895. Includes items like Catholic and Protestant, Assessment, and Paper Licenses.

The items on which there are decreases are, respectively, contingencies, \$831; South Act, \$82.73 and police and light, \$106.75, making a total of \$820.48. The assessment for paper licenses, \$90.03 is a new one. The net reduction is, therefore, \$724.40.

Reservoir Government Handicapped

In the British House of Commons last Thursday afternoon, Sir Henry James introduced his motion to adjourn the House for the purpose of calling attention to the Indian cotton duties. He said under free markets India's trade increased, driving Lancashire out into markets of Japan and China. The new duty which has been levied upon cotton would further embarrass Lancashire. The government, he said, was influenced by the agitation of Anglo-Indian officials not so much in favor of India as against Lancashire. It was an agitation against trade which lost more through the fall in price of the raw cotton than any other interested country. These officials are mainly by the cotton growers of India, who do not doubt that had the best intentions, but had not consulted practical merchants and manufacturers. The result was home trade was ignored and duties imposed in India had dislocated Lancashire trade. The counteracting effect of the duty imposed on India, proved really no protection to the British producers, while it created intense dissatisfaction in India.

Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, said before Sir Henry James charged him with having "slandered the interests of England in India, he ought to have obtained better proof of the correctness of anything he mentioned in his speech. The course of India in regard to the cotton duty was equally serious with the course of England. He said that the course of India was equally serious with the course of England. He said that the course of India was equally serious with the course of England.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury cabinet, advised the House to think twice what the effect of the decision about to be made would have in India. He felt, he said, there had not been sufficient co-operation between India and the Home government. The debate ought to be followed, by an earnest and persistent effort to bring Lancashire and India opinions closer. If the difference is only one of tariffs a compromise certainly could be obtained. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the government would not hesitate for a moment to support the decision required by the best interests of India, regardless of the effect upon the Liberal party. He could only regret the House was forced in this matter to consider action in order necessary for the discharge of the government's party vote. The government will ready to meet the issue fairly and squarely without delay. If defeated they would feel there was no cause for which they could fall more worthily. It would be pity if the vote should have on the side

of the people of Leeds the lasting impression they could not hope for justice from England.

Sir Henry James' motion was defeated, 304 to 109.

Big Lumber Organization

CHATHAM MADE IN THE PITCH LAST OF SPRUCE LOGGING AND MILLING.

BORROW, Feb. 22.—One of the strongest business organizations in the north eastern part of the continent was perfected yesterday at the Quinby House, where over one hundred lumbermen, manufacturers and shippers representing nearly \$100,000,000 worth of spruce timber spent the entire day deciding on a price list, which will make a decided difference in the lumber market. The first attempt at organization was made about three weeks ago, when the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association was formed. This about 27 names of the mill and price list, which has already been published, was decided upon. This was reconsidered yesterday, and about the only important change made was in placing plain jointed spruce flooring at \$19 instead of \$21, and \$18 instead of \$20. That part of the list which referred to "chairs" was struck out, as there were no representatives of the shingle trade present. The great feature of yesterday's meeting, however, was an increase of membership from 27 to 129, lumbermen being present from all parts of the continent, viz: British Columbia and Quebec, and a number of shippers, especially important part in view of the fact that lumber is now on the free list. Besides making prices, other business of importance was referred to the executive committee, which will be a strong force in organizing the lumbermen in the future. It was decided to hold a convention in New Hampshire, with whom the idea of organization originated, was strongly in favor of establishing a bureau in Boston with a staff of clerks and frequent bulletins in regard to the state of trade, with the object of having the lumber interests represented in the organization working in unison, regulating the market and maintaining the prices. The danger of depletion forests to supply the demand for wood pulp was discussed also and on this question there was a wide difference of opinion, some of the delegates maintaining that hard woods would soon be used instead of spruce.

A banquet tendered to the visiting lumbermen by the wholesalers dealers of Boston was a pleasant wind-up of the day's business.

Advances Scientific Miscellany

IMPROVEMENT IN SECONDARY BATTERIES FOR VEHICLES—THE DOUBTLESS GROWTH OF A RESISTANCE. As every gas molecule offers a solid obstruction to the flow of the other itself. Prof. J. J. Thomson, however, finds that the rate of progression of the phosphor-oxide-producing rays is not so much affected by the presence of a gas as is generally supposed. In fact, he finds that the rate of progression of the rays is not so much affected by the presence of a gas as is generally supposed. In fact, he finds that the rate of progression of the rays is not so much affected by the presence of a gas as is generally supposed.

A submarine volcano was formed last summer in the southern part of the Cape Verde Sea. Russian naval officers find it to be in latitude 38° 13' 30" N. and longitude 62° 37' E., at a distance of 27 miles from the nearest coast. The volcano is 1000 feet high, but the crater is only 20 feet in diameter—throws up a quantity of mud to a considerable height.

The battery driving the carriage motor consists of 21 cells, each weighing about 30 pounds, which are placed in 7 boxes, each box containing 3 cells. The weight of furnishing an average of 100 amperes under a tension of 40 volts for an hour and a half. The carriage, with two persons, weighs about 2600 pounds, and is driven 12 or 13 miles an hour, easily surmounting grades, and stopping quickly.

The beautiful sunset glow of snowy peaks in the Alps sometimes returns once or twice after apparently lying away. This curious phenomenon is explained by Dr. J. A. Smith as an effect of varying atmospheric density. The air being colder in the higher and warmer in the lower strata, the solar rays undergo a kind of total reflection, causing them to reach a certain position. As the lower air cools, the rays become again straight, and the second glow begins. When the sun sinks still lower, the rays are thrown down upon the glaciers by ordinary refraction, which may be so intensified by warm air from below as to produce the rarely seen third glow.

Among the speculations concerning nature not the least interesting is that of Prof. Roberts-Austen that certain metallic bodies that make Bessemer metal different from other metals may be due to this substance. In converting 10 tons of iron, not less than 100,000 cubic feet of air is passed through the fluid iron, and 1000 cubic feet of argon must go somewhere.

A unique collection of 220 human brains, illustrating every type of brain life, has been offered by Dr. Luys to Paris museum.

The first establishment for medical treatment by ozone has been in operation since 1891 at Saint Raphael, France. Here two baths are fitted up for conducting the ozone in varying degrees of dilution. The inhalation hall is composed of large discharge, with 10 or 12 small tubes leading in the ozone, oxygen and around it a larger tube supplying pure air. The patients sit, stand or sit in any portion of this room, the entire atmosphere being strongly ozonized in a few minutes. The absorption hall, designed for giving somewhat stronger doses of the gas that may be required, is fitted with 24 mouths, from which patients inhale the mixture of ozone and air through mouthpieces. The ozonizers are of two styles, one consisting essentially of a series of sheets of tin between glass plates, and the other of two concentric glass tubes, the inner tube being fitted with the outer covered with tin-foil. Suitable connections being made with a battery of electric accumulators, the oxygen-pure and dry—is led from a gasometer through these ozonizing elements, when it is entirely converted into ozone by the action of the electric current. The ozone in the inhalation varies with the age of the patient and the nature of the malady. For anaemia and chloraemia the ozone is a certain specific, while in nervous tuberculosis the benefit is in overcoming predisposition and not in healing lesions already produced.

The active principle of the poison ivy has been discovered by a German physiologist to be a substance called by him toxicodendric acid. But Dr. Franz Pfaff and Mr. S. B. Orr, have reported to the American physiological society

that this substance proves to be not poisonous and that the effects of poison ivy are really due to a non-toxic oil, which they have isolated. This oil produces the well-known eruption on the skin. As preventive treatment they recommend cleaning the skin from the oil by thorough washing with soap and water, and the use of an antiseptic solution of lead acetate.

The mammals of Florida, as enumerated by Mr. Frank M. Chapman in a recently prepared list, embrace 53 species and sub-species, exclusive of water animals. The largest forms are the Virginia deer, the black bear, the puma and the wolf, the last being nearly extinct. A land-nosed bat, probably an accident of visit, is the only West Indian species.

The last year's most remarkable original work in chemistry and physics, declares the London Times, is Mr. Philip Leonard's application of the discovery of Hertz that metallic films are transparent to the dark rays issuing from the negative pole in case of electric discharge in a high vacuum. He closes one end of a vacuum tube with a thin aluminium film, and sends the cathode rays air passage through the metal. The air outside is seen to glow faintly, while all the ordinary phosphorescent effects of a vacuum, as in the experiments of Becquerel and Crookes, can be readily reproduced in air.

Mr. Shaw suggested that the attorney general had taken this course. He was understood to have been in St. John at all the press was in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he had been given to understand that the common council of the city of St. John had decided to appoint the chief of police to the physical infirmities of the late recorder he could not efficiently discharge the duties of his office, and a communication of that kind was made at the instance of many of the members of the council.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

of provincial government. By subsequent legis in the people were given the right to choose their own mayor as well as some other important officials. The common council had desired to have the right to select their own recorder, and the present bill only asked that the people be allowed to appoint another of the officers whom they had to pay. The provisions of the bill would not go into operation until the close of the present incumbent's term of office.

Opposition to the bill came from the government, principally from the leader of the government, but this was not a party question and the members on both sides of the house were willing to treat it on its merits. He had supported a measure of this kind when supporting the present government.

Mr. Blair said he did not see an individual representing the best elements of the city, arguing him to use his influence against the proposed measure.

Dr. Stockton said Simon Jones was no longer a citizen of St. John.

Mr. Blair said he thought Mr. Jones had still some interests there. In any case there was a time when Dr. Stockton would have thought Mr. Jones' opinion of some value.

In proposing this bill the common council had not felt the public policy regarding the matter, as will be seen by the letters he had read. It was desirable that the judiciary of police should be freed from the influence which centres around the municipal government of any city; and even if the bill were passed it would have such a-bud effect that he regarded the proposition that within five years the legislature would be asked to restore the old condition of affairs, as he would have thought it a very bad thing.

Dr. Stockton said he had been given to understand that the common council of the city of St. John had decided to appoint the chief of police to the physical infirmities of the late recorder he could not efficiently discharge the duties of his office, and a communication of that kind was made at the instance of many of the members of the council.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was not in favor of the appointment being vested in the city.

of the chief of police, therefore the council should have the appointment. Hundreds of officers all over the province are appointed by the government, whose salaries are paid by different localities; and if the argument that the paying power should be the appointing power be adopted, then the clerical localities would be appointing clerks of the peace and all such officers.

Dr. Stockton said he had read letters from Frank & Son, James Lusk, Messrs. Duffrost, David Jewett, James T. Gichrist, Parker Brothers, Wm. Thomson & Co., Fraser, Hall, George S. Papp, Manchester, Robertson & Atkinson, A. P. Barnhill, Hawker, M. H. Jones, Simon Jones, Young & Co., Morrison, Bro &