General Business.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

BIG OPENING OF

DRY GOODS, ROOM PAPERS, ETC.

AT

R. A. MURDOCH'S.

SALE AND TEA!

THE LADIES OF

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

intend holding their annual Sale and Tea on

THURSDAY, 11TH. JULY

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. IN

THE CURLING RINK.

Ice Cream and other Refreshments.

Useful and Fancy articles will be on sale. Tea from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION 10C.

WANTED.

Teachers, male or female, to begin work next term, on particulars address

MARITIME TEACHERS' AGENCY,
Fred. W. Sprague, Manager,
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SOUTH WEST BOOM CO.

SALE OF UNMARKED LOGS

There will be sold at public auction on Monday 15th day of July, 1895, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Post Office, Newcastle, all the unmarked and prize logs rafted in the South West Boom during the present season. Terms cash.

ALLAN RITCHIE,
President.

Newcastle, July 1st, 1895.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.

Lofty Ceilings, Perfect Ventilation, and the Best Summer Climate in America, make study with us just as agreeable now as at any other time. We have been fortunate in always having classes at least at any time, but NOW is always the best time.

No Summer Vacation.

Send for Circulars to

S. KERR & SON,
St. John Business College,
St. John, N. B.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Thursday, 18th July, for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of Tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Thursday, 27th June.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not binding.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th June, 1895.

FURNESS LINE

Regular sailings between London and Halifax.

FROM LONDON	FROM HALIFAX
June 28 S DAMARA	July 13
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Aug 3 " DAMARA	" 24
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These steamers have superior accommodation for first-class passengers. Well ventilated saloon and sleeping apartments amidships where least motion is felt. Lighted by electricity. Do not carry cattle. Insurances effected at lowest possible rates.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO. Ltd.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
Halifax, N. S.

FINAL NOTICE!

SCHOOL TAX.

I am instructed by Trustees to issue Executions for all School Taxes not paid this month, and therefore notify all concerned, in order that expense may be saved to them, as under the new administration of the amalgamated districts, rates must be promptly paid.

W. JOHNSTON,
Collector.

July 5 1895.

YES, THAT IS TRUE,

We have been fortunate in always having classes at least at any time, but NOW is always the best time. We do not want to claim more credit than we are entitled to; but they have turned out well, haven't they? That is the main point, because you will stand as good a chance as they did, and later, too, because we are trying hard to improve all the time.

No summer vacation.

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Odd Fellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED

Who desire to earn from $15 to $25 weekly. If can be done selling our hardy, guaranteed, Canadian grown Nursery stock. Salary or commission paid weekly. Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Write us at once for terms.

E. G. GRAHAM,
Nurseryman, Toronto, Ont.

HOTEL For Sale or to Let,

The Keay House, Bathurst, which is a most desirable hotel for a profitable business. The hotel is pleasantly situated, fronting the harbor and is well patronized by summer tourists.

Possession given 1st May, next. Apply to

JOHN SIVEWRIGHT.

Bathurst, March 20th, 1895.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., JULY 18, 1895.

The Manitoba Question.

Ottawa news shows that the vexed question of the Manitoba schools is in a fair way for settlement on the lines heretofore suggested by the ADVANCE. The Dominion Government has certainly taken the wisest course open to it in the matter.

The French Treaty and Lumber.

One of the New Brunswick senators in the debate on the French treaty was able to give the results of personal knowledge on the subject. Senator Snowball pointed out that the maritime provinces did a large trade in lumber with France until three years ago, when the maximum tariff was adopted by that country. Fourteen per cent of the wood products of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were taken by France. This export trade fell off to four per cent when the maximum tariff was introduced, and the treaty would restore this lost trade. He had himself sold $40,000 worth of lumber this year to French buyers, on the understanding that the treaty would be ratified."—[Sun.

Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch of 11th is as follows:—

On the orders of the day being called, Mr. Girouard, Jacques Cartier, rose and said: I wish to put the following question to the leader of the government: Will the negotiations to be entered into with Manitoba relating to the schools, unless they bring in an acceptable arrangement on the lines of the remedial order and the terms of the judgment of the privy council of the 29th January, 1895, preclude or postpone the introduction of the remedial legislation announced in your statement of Monday last?

Hon. Mr. Foster—My answer simply is, they will not.

Mr. Laurier—I see that everything is serene once more in the atmosphere of the cabinet. (Cheers and laughter.) Perhaps the hon. gentleman will be able to give us information as to the non-existing crisis which was supposed to exist.

Mr. Foster—I am glad that my hon. friend shows such skill in reading political weather predictions, if I may so denominate them. I have but very few remarks to make in reply to the questions which have been put by my hon. friend on previous occasions and repeated to-day. Some differences arose between members of the cabinet with reference to the question of remedial legislation. The statement which I made the other day to the house gave the position of the government on that matter. The differences in the cabinet arose along two lines. Some of our colleagues were of the opinion that it was useless and consequently unnecessary to prolong negotiations or to enter into further negotiations with the Manitoba government with a view to a settlement of the question by that government themselves. The other question of difference arose consequently from that. They believe that remedial legislation should be introduced at once, starting from the premise that there was nothing to be hoped for from the action of the Manitoba government and legislature itself. I need not reiterate the position of the government. That was shown in the statement I made the other day in this house. Both those positions were taken in that statement. The one was that we would grant to Manitoba a certain amount of time in the hope that negotiations would be entered into and an amicable settlement of this question arrived at. The other was that in so intricate and important a question the greatest deliberation was necessary in the perfecting of legislation in the matter and that no remedial legislation should be introduced this session. Those differences of opinion were canvassed by the different members of the government. I regret to say that one of our colleagues who has not a seat in this house finds it impossible to accede to the view of the majority of the government, while still holding very firmly and strongly to his view that remedial legislation should be undertaken and pressed to a conclusion at once. As he finds it impossible to accede to the view of the majority in that respect, his resignation has not only been sent in, but accepted, and he is now no longer a member of this government, I regret to say.

With reference to our two colleagues from the province of Quebec who had seats in this house, I must say that they showed a disposition to canvass and discuss and look thoroughly into the grounds of difference between their own views and the views of the majority of their colleagues, as expressed in the statement I made the other day to this house, and in the end these differences proved to be rather a misunderstanding than a real divergence of opinion. (Ironical laughter from the opposition.) as regards the principles that were involved. At the most, it was simply a question of disagreement as to details. As to the question of principle that remedial legislation was necessary and that it would be introduced by this government at the next session of parliament to be called before the 3rd of January, in the event of the province of Manitoba not making a reasonable and satisfactory settlement of the question, it was a matter of divergence upon details and not upon principles. On the principle all were agreed. All members of the cabinet stood side by side with my two hon. friends upon my left, and my hon. friends have wisely and patriotically, I believe acted in that line. It was a misunderstanding or a disagreement simply upon details, and they have been able to come to the conclusion that in the statement which was made on Monday last by me, remedial legislation was actually and positively promised, and that there is no variableness or shadow of turning so far (ironical, hear, hears, from the opposition)—that quotation is for the special benefit of my hon. friend from Norfolk (Mr. Charlton). Then there is no intention at all of going one single jot outside of that statement, but to carry out in perfect good faith the statement of the government on Monday last. Having come to that conclusion, my two hon. friends, the postmaster general and the minister of public works, have believed it to be their duty which they owe to their party, their country and to the cause which they themselves have deeply at heart, to work in harmony with their former and present colleagues, and that we should stand together and carry out the policy of the government in this way. I do not know that it is necessary for me to make any further remarks at present and my honorable friend I know is anxious to take the floor and make sundry and various observations. (Cheers).

Sir Adolphe Caron on rising to speak was greeted with loud applause. He said: Mr. Speaker, I have very little indeed to add to what has just been said by the leader of the house. The question as I view it, is one of the gravest that parliament has been called upon to consider since confederation. Believing, as I do, that minorities must be protected under the constitution and being anxious for the settlement of the school question, after repeated interviews, and to my mind satisfactory assurances from the premier and from my colleagues, I consider that with these assurances, by refusing to help the government in carrying out remedial legislation upon the lines of the judgment of the privy council and of the remedial order in council, I would have been sacrificing the interests of the minority and jeopardizing the settlement of the question. (Hear, hear, and opposition laughter). This induces me to continue to act with the government to secure, as I believe, remedial legislation in accordance with the pledges given by the premier and by the leader of the house. (Loud cheers. Opposition cries of, "Next, next.)

Hon. Mr. Ouimet was greeted with loud cheers and counter cheers in rising. Speaking in French he said: I do not think I need add much to what has been said by my colleagues. I must say, nevertheless that if I am at this moment occupying the seat which I formerly held, it is solely due to my sense of the duty which I owe to my country, to my party and especially to the cause, the success of which I have so much at heart. If I am here it is because I have become convinced after the repeated assurances which my colleagues have given us, and the warm sympathy which has been shown us by all our friends, that in delaying the settlement of this question we are thereby rendering the more sure its settlement in a definite manner, and in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the country and to all those who desire to see justice done, who love peace and who are devoted to the well being of their compatriots. (Cheers.) I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that if I have ever had a duty to fulfil, the importance of which, and also the painful character of which I feel and understand, it is that which I am fulfilling today and in which I may appear, perhaps, in the eyes of the public as sacrificing for our own personal interests something of the interests of my country. However, Mr. Speaker, I am above all that. I am above the accusations which will be levelled against me in the province of Quebec and elsewhere. I am prepared to endure those attacks in the hope that we will have our reply in six months, in the session which will be held on the 3rd of January next. If, in the course of those six months I should be covered with opprobrium and insult instead of being covered with flowers and greeted as a hero, I console myself with the hope that this question will then be settled and that I will have not only the consolation, but the happiness of being able to say to my compatriots that if I to-day have yielded a little in what regards my personal dignity, I have done so in the interests of my country and of those I represent in this house. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Laurier said when he saw the statement that the reported resignation of the French ministers was a game of bluff his French blood boiled with indignation. He now wished to apologize for that indignation, for if this was not a game of bluff what was it. He ridiculed the statement of Mr. Foster that the whole affair was a misunderstanding and insinuated that the fear of losing their portfolios induced the French ministers to return to the fold. If he had been a member of the administration and had any faith in the sincerity of his colleagues he would have been quite prepared to accept the pledge given on Monday last. He referred to an interview with the Minister of Public Works in the Montreal Star of yesterday in which he said he had no faith in the pledge given on the honor of the Crown. There was a grave lesson in these proceedings that those who sit together as statesmen should have so little confidence in each other as to require a pledge in writing before they would accept their word. He moved the adjournment of the house.

Sir Hibbert Tupper said there was not the same ring of triumph in the motion to adjourn as there was in the speech the other day. He explained the circumstances which led to the misunderstanding, which was greatly exaggerated in the grit organs. He twitted Mr. Laurier with his persistent refusal to state where he stood on the school question. The question was a difficult one to grapple with but the conservatives had in the end come together and would yet satisfactorily settle this difficult question.

Girouard (Jacques Cartier) supported the government policy.

McCarthy wanted to know if there was any secret pledge given or subterfuge used to induce the French Ministers to return to the Cabinet. He thought the French Ministers were right in resigning if they were not satisfied that the pledge given on Monday was sincere and he failed to understand what new inducement now caused them to accept what they refused a few days ago. The government, he said had not dared to introduce a remedial bill.

Dupont was opposed to the government on this question and declared that a remedial bill should have been introduced the present session.

Weldon, of Albert, would not vote for any bill based on the remedial order.

Bailey would not accept the promise of the government to deal with the question.

Laurier's motion to adjourn was lost by a vote 106 to 84.

The lobster tax question was very fully discussed in the Senate on Monday of last week when a bill was before that body, the object of which was—amongst other things—to require packers of lobsters to affix a stamp to every case containing 48 1 lb. tins; that a fee of $10 shall be paid for each factory license, but that on and after the 1st January 1896 the fee shall be at the rate of $2 per $100 cases.

Hon. Mr. Snowball wanted to know what the fishermen were to get for this $2? He said: "Are their fishing stands to be registered? Are they to have any exclusive right to fish in any place? I come from an important lobster fishing district, and a case occurred this season where one person along the whole coast was getting very good fishing. His neighbors to the east and west were doing little or nothing. As soon as they saw his traps taking a fair amount of fish, they brought their traps and put them right outside and inside of his, and the consequence was that nobody got a paying quantity. If they had left the man alone he would have made something. As it was the whole of them lost their season. While I feel that the lobster fishermen are unable to pay even so slight a tax as $2 per hundred cases, still in this case if the government would give them not only a license but protect them in the district in which they are fishing, and give them exclusive right of the fishing that they occupy, there will be some return for the fee. They should define how far along the coast this fishing should extend. These difficulties have arisen not only in the case to which I have referred, but they occur almost yearly. This season I myself wrote to the inspector, asking him to come on and see what was the trouble among those men and get the matter settled. He replied that he had no jurisdiction. If we have fishery overseers and inspectors and superintendents, and whenever a little difficulty occurs they find that they have no jurisdiction, what are we paying the tax for? I am not going to object to the fee, although I think it excessive, but some provision should be made to protect the fishermen in the places where they have fished and that others are not allowed to encroach upon them during the fishing season. Where they set their traps they should have the exclusive right to fish, and should not move without the approval of the inspector.

Mr. Snowball also suggested that instead of the proposed enactment stipulating that $2 be paid on every 100 cases of 48 one lb. tins, it be made to apply also to 96 half pound or 24 two lb. tins; and he also suggested as an alternate proposition that the fee be 2 cts. per case, because, under the bill before the house, while 100 cases would pay $2, if a man packed 101 cases he would have to pay $4. He protested also against the date of the pack being put on the case and said:—

There is a misapprehension about this whole business. Hon. gentlemen talk about small packers. There are small packers, and there are a great many illicit packers who do not obey the law and do not stop in September or October. The law is grossly violated in some portions of the lower provinces.

Hon. Mr. Scott—In Prince Edward Island.

Hon. Mr. Snowball—Between there and New Brunswick, and the parties on both sides are equally guilty. They were fishing there in November last year, and although the inspector of fisheries lives in the county and does protect the fishery up north, yet at his very door it is not protected. I consider that the label on the box will protect to some extent. Certainly the country storekeeper could take them out of the box and put them on the shelf, and as the tin is not marked, it cannot be traced, but the retail trade for lobsters in the lower provinces is almost nil. It is an article put up for export, and it is a business that requires large capital. A man cannot go into the business unless he has capital. He has to have four or five good boats and a number of traps with a large amount of line and anchors and a lot of outfit that generally involves an investment of two or three thousand dollars. This outfit is generally supplied by merchants that take the output from a great number of establishments. In the district of Miramichi, I think, there are only three exporters. There are, however, hundreds of packers, and to put the name of the packer on the case would be detrimental to the sale of the fish. If I am in the packing business and make advances to a number of people, it is my interest to see that the fish are properly packed, and when they are sold, they are sold on the merchant's representation; no one knows anything about the packer. That is the way it is done in that section of the country, and I think these people might be taken as a standard of the character of packers and shippers. Then I in turn contract for these fish in London, which is the great market for them, to deliver so many cases certain months in the year. When it comes to the end of the season the buyer will say "I am not going to buy any of your fish with '95 put on it; I want '96 pack." If the fish were only retailed among our own people, it would be well enough to mark them, but they are shipped to Europe, Australia and other parts of the world.

Hon. Mr. Power—You would not send old fish out there?

Hon. Mr. Snowball—I just send what I can sell. No, I would not sell old fish or inferior fish out there, but there are certain known labels in our district. One is a deer's head, another a horse's head, and we register those marks in England and have the exclusive right to use them. We register them in England because there is where our general market is, and all try to work up to a good standing. I do not object to put the stamp on, because I think it would be a protection against those people who pack fish out of season. I never saw any man that knew the exact season lobsters should be caught. We know very little about them. We are only allowed to catch lobsters from their first coming to our coast until the 15th July, and I believe that is the very time we should not catch them; but if you prohibit the catching of fish at that season we could not get them at all. They talk about hatching the eggs. That is a move in the right direction and if it can be successfully done I believe the government should take the most stringent measures to have it enforced, because I have been engaged in fishing and have had to do with the business in the Maritime Provinces. I was brought up in the neighborhood of that business and I have kept my eye on it all my life and am now more or less engaged in it, and when I assisted people years ago to go into the lobster business, we despised fish that did not weigh a pound, but we are glad to-day to get six lobsters to fill a one pound can. The fishing is not done by poor men. They may be reasonably poor, but they have to get large advances made to them; and the great body of the fish pass through the hands of two or three recognized dealers. The label and stamp put on the fish I think may be of some benefit. Careful dealers examine every can that their label is put on. They have regular inspectors, who go over them and see that every tin is not less than 19 ounces. Every can that goes out of the establishment is tested and the name is cut on the tin only after being fully satisfied of the quality. The case is then wire-bound and sent to Europe. For our own reputation we have to do that. It appears to me that the person who got up this bill did not really understand the details of the fish business. With regard to putting the stamp upon the cases, if the government would provide us with them promptly I would not object to it, but I would remind the government that the fishing commences about the 1st of May and the fish do not come on our coast till about this date, and sometimes much later, and the first fish on the market are generally worth a shilling or two per case more than later shipments. If any hitch occurred in the stamps not getting there in time, it would be very injurious to the trade.

After some further discussion progress was reported on the bill with leave to sit again, the premier promising to look into the phases of the subject so practically presented by Senator Snowball and some other gentlemen who had spoken.

Archdeacon Farrar on the Drink Curse in England.

In the contemporary Review Archdeacon Farrar says:—

The great American orator exclaimed: "If I thought there was a stain on the remotest hem of the garment of my country, I would use my utmost labors to wipe it off." But the abuse of drink constitutes no mere stain on the garment of England; it clothes her in garments dyed with blood. Now, if all the most influential voices tell us that it is of supreme and primary importance to combat and supress this vice—if, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, this is, 'in one way the work of this present day of Christ, for unless it is done very little else can be lastingly done;' if Lord Shaftesbury, with his unrivaled experience, was right in his conviction that "it is impossible, absolutely impossible to do anything permanently or considerably to relieve poverty until we have got rid of the curse of drink;" if, as Lord Beaconsfield said, in the success of our efforts to control it, "is involved the triumph of the social virtues and the character of the great body of the people." if, according to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, "we might, but for drink, shut up nine out of every ten jails in England;" if we could thus, in the opinion of men like Bright and Cobden, make England such a paradise as at present we hardly dream, then total abstainers are hardly deserving of being held up to scorn and contempt for showing, by their personal example, how easy it would be for multitudes to find safety and happiness in the small and even pleasurable self-denial which they have adopted. If the £135,000,000 per year, or more, which we annually spend on intoxicating drink, with results so infinitely disastrous alike to the nation and to individuals, were more wisely used and less ruinously wasted, not only would drunkenness and the most prolific cause of crime be nearly exterminated, but *squalor* and pauperism would become hideous phantoms of the past, and most of the frightful evils by which we are now afflicted would cease to drag down our prosperity as with a hand of fire. I have not, in this paper, urged even a tithe of the arguments which weigh with us; but I trust that enough has been said to convince every fair and reasonable man that the example of total abstainers might be profitably followed by many who now despise it, and might tend to an immense amelioration in the happiness of the human race.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

COLOR MUSIC—LESSONS OF THE AIR—SOUNDS OF VOICELESS INSECTS—CHIMNEY THEORIES—SIGNIFICANCE OF GRINDSTONE SPARKS—WATERPROOFING BRICKS AND STONE—MENTAL EFFECTS OF COLD—SPRAYING AND THE SOIL—A DISEASE INTRODUCED BY PARROTS.

India, according to Mr. S. E. Pearl, has a stridulating spider whose sound—like the pouring of shot upon a plate—can be heard 10 or 12 yards; ants that produce sounds by rasping the horny tip of the last abdominal segment against dry leaves or twigs; and a butterfly which produces a series of taps with its wings.

The continued use of the copper solutions (Bordeaux mixture) in spraying vine or potato plants has been found by M. A. Girard to have no injurious effect on the soil. It is doubted, however, whether spraying has been practiced long enough to thoroughly test this point, for vegetables and fruits, it is stated, do acquire a coppery taste when grown on soil saturated with salts of copper.

Numerous cases of a well-marked febrile disease, terminating in pneumonia, are reported so have occurred in Paris during the last three years. This disease has been traced to infection from freshly-imported parrots, and what appears to be its specific organism has been isolated by Prof. Nocard from the diseased birds.

Photographs of the Maelstrom, the scene of one of the most thrilling of Poe's stories, are to be taken by M. Satruffe, a French aeronaut, from a special balloon anchored directly over the great whirlpool. It is expected that these pictures will aid in solving the scientific problems connected with the Maelstrom.

Extraordinary results are claimed for a new bullet invented by a Swiss army officer named Hebler. The projectile is shaped somewhat like a goose-quill, and with a small charge of about 2½ grammes of powder it will travel 1400 yards and penetrate a block of wood to the depth of 9 feet, and even at 5000 yards it will still enter a block of wood.

Of the unexpected static phenomena discovered by balooning and in mountain observatories, Prof. A. Cornu, in a late Royal Institution lecture, mentioned three instances, viz: the facts that many clouds which have generally been regarded as consisting of vapor were composed of minute crystals of ice; that at different heights the direction of the wind was different; and that temperature did not steadily diminish with height, but that layers of hot and cold air were encountered.

The duration of oil waterproofing of bricks and sandstone has been tested in Australia by Prof. Liversidge. The three commonest oils were used—linseed oil, boiled linseed and the crude mineral oil known as "blue oil." The last was the most readily absorbed, but it had entirely evaporated at the end of a year. After treatment with the linseed oils, the bricks were practically unchanged at the end of four years, having lost no weight and being still nearly impervious to water, while the sandstone had returned to its original weight without losing the waterproof quality imparted by the oil.

There are now three forms of chimneys, according to Mr. W. H. Wakeman. In one form the top is smaller than the base of the flue, another is larger at the top; and the third is of uniform size throughout. Which kind is best appears to be still an open question. Those who favor the first argue that it is the most natural form, and that as the products of combustion cool and contract in ascending they need less space at the top. Advocates of the second admit that the gases contract on cooling, but reason that friction increases rapidly, making it advisable to enlarge the chimney to give increasing draught. Those who favor the third affirm that the contraction of the gases counterbalances the friction and that a flue of uniform size is therefore correct.

A German physician who accompanied a detachment of soldiers in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, states The Independent, has left an interesting paper containing his observations on the mental effects of the intense cold upon the soldiers. The first notable effect is a loss of memory, the next a paralysis of the will. Soldiers forgot the names of the most common things about them could not even remember the names of the articles of food for the lack of which they were perishing. It is true that they were enfeebled and half starved; but it probably took a less degree of cold to produce the above-named effects in them than in men more vigorous. But the paper shows what occurs in a lesser degree in the robust, in the psychic point of view, when subjected to long and intense low temperature.

The sparks that fly off when a piece of metal is ground on an emery wheel are due to the burning in air of minute particles of the metal. A French experimenter, M. Engelmeyer, has shown that these sparks vary in form with different metals, and points out that observing workmen have long been accustomed to recognize different grades and kinds of metal by the character of the jet of sparks given off. M. Engelmeyer tested pieces of soft iron, steel and brass upon a coarse emery wheel. A sheaf of continuous lines characterized the soft iron; a star, the steel; a flower, altogether unlike the star, the bronze. Branching lines occur with iron and steel, making a gradual transition from the pure sheaf to the pure star, and corresponding thus to the imperceptible transition really existing between the irons and the steels. A fifth form of sparks—very slightly luminous or "dark" lines—results when the particles of metal are torn away while only slightly heated, and is produced by fragile bronzes.

A "new art," whose value may be more evident as the eye becomes trained to it, has been brought out by a London artist, Mr. Wallace Rimington. It consists in the application to color of rhythm and the capacity of rapid combinations—qualities heretofore associated with music only. For this a "color organ" has been devised. The keys of the instrument bring colored discs in front of a powerful arc or lime light, and cause any particular color or combination of colors to be projected on a screne. Each note on the keyboard has its own color. An octave represents the ordinary spectrum which has been divided up into diatonic intervals or notes, the intervals being calculated according to the rate of vibration at different parts of the spectrum. As successive notes are struck, a rapid flitting of soft transparent tints is produced on the screen. At a recent musical exhibition various musical extracts were rendered simultaneously on the color organ and on the piano or by an orchestra, the effect being novel and quite pleasing. Certain defects in the color combinations appeared, but it is possible that these may be remedied in compositions specially designed for a color instrument.

The Church of England.

A service preparatory to the meeting of the D. C. S. and Synod of Fredericton was held in St. Georges's church Moncton, on Monday, evening 1st inst. and was of an especially interesting character.

Evensong was sung by the Rev. J. M. Davenport, and Rev. Canon Forsyth and the Archdeacon of St. John read the lessons. The Very Reverend, the Dean, being detained en route from Fredericton, His Lordship, Bishop Kingdon, was the preacher of the evening. His sermon was an earnest appeal to the members of the church to forward her missionary work by faithful and continued prayers. The choir of St. George's church had the kind assistance of several of their friends in the musical rendering of the service; much to the satisfaction of all present. Professor W. H. Watts presided at the organ in the most efficient manner.

The church was made even more attractive than usual by a tasteful arrangement of ferns and flowers.

The Diocesan Church Society met in Oddfellows hall Moncton on Tuesday morning. His Lordship, Bishop Kingdon, presided and Lieutenant Governor Fraser occupied a seat on the platform. The first business taken up was the reading of reports from the different parishes of the diocese. The reports, which occupied the best part of the forenoon, showed the work in the different parishes and missions to be going on encouragingly.

The case of Rev. Finlow Alexander, who left the church of England communion and went over to the Roman Catholic, was disposed of by the report of the committee which recommended—

That if a yearly payment of $17,95 shall be made on behalf of Mrs. Alexander during the life of her husband according to the rules and regulations of the fund, this society will pay to Mrs. Alexander if she survives, the pension to which she may be entitled under the provisions of rule 5 of the fund so long as she remains in communion with the church of England and not otherwise.

A letter was read from Mr. Alexander declining to continue payments and asking for a return of his premiums, but the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Alexander that no further action would be taken.

The secretary of the Synod, Rev. W. O. Raymond, presented the statistical returns from the parishes and missions, and in doing so stated that they were more complete than usual. He also made interesting historical reference to the establishment and work of the society.

Appended to this report were reports of the financial committee, which were also read.

It was decided to receive the reports and have them presented at the anniversary meeting.

Mr. Geo. A. Scofield, from the committee appointed at the last meeting of the last Synod to report such amendments of the acts of Assembly, constitution, canons, rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry the union of the Diocesan church society into effect, reported that they had consulted with a committee of the Synod on the subject; and that they had revised the draft of a bill for carrying the proposed union into effect.

The report was adopted and it was decided to discuss the bill at a later session.

Canon Brigstocke, of St. John, referred at some length to the case of Rev. A. Hiltz, formerly of Derby, N. B., whose case he thought was deserving of consideration at the hands of the incapacitated clergymen's committee. He was informed that Rev. Mr. Hiltz was now in the insane asylum in Halifax, and he thought some provision should be made for his wife and family. He moved that the committee on incapacitated clergymen be requested to reconsider the application of Rev. Mr. Hiltz, with a view to granting him an annual pension as large as the fund will allow.

This was seconded by Canon Forsyth and spoken to by Bishop Kingdon, Judge Hanington and others.

The motion was subsequently changed by adding Rev. Mr. Davenport and Mr. T. B. Robinson to the committee on private matters in connection with the application and was then adopted.

Reports from parishes receiving aid from the society were read, amongst which were the following:—

Newcastle and Nelson—Rev. J. H. S. Sweet is greatly encouraged by the outlook. The number of communicants is increasing and a branch of the "Men's Help Society" has been organized during the year. The parish register shows 14 baptisms, 3 marriages, 2 burials.

Ludlow and Blissfield—The report from this mission is a cheering one. The third church is about completed and will be consecrated in August next. The church at Doaktown is flourishing.

Addington—Rev. P. G. Snow reports a new church built at Dawsonville, the most important station outside of Campbellton. At the last vestry meeting it was decided to build a rectory at Campbellton, and $250 was subscribed.

Rev. William Eatough, secretary of the committee on interesting Sunday Schools in Home Missions, read the report of that committee. The total sum of children's offerings reported as being contributed in the seasons of Advent and Lent was $909,81. The report said the result is satisfactory as it is far ahead of any previous efforts put forth by the children in these two seasons of the christian year.

The election of the executive committee resulted as follows:

W. S. Fisher, Judge Hannington, H. A. Harvey, H. Peters, J. Black, J. R. Campbell, Geo. Burchill, Dr. Weldon, A. C. Fairweather, A. A. Sterling, John Moore, T. C. Allen, C. A. Macdonald, C. F. Kinnear, A. G. Beckwith, Judge Wilkinson, H. Wilmot, H. C. Tilley, A. F. Street, T. B. Robinson, J. B. Forster, A. Porter, and R. W. Hewson.

The following were elected to the Board of Home Missions:

Clergy—Revs. Canon Roberts, J. M. Davenport, E. B. Hopper, O. S. Newnham, and Dean Partridge.

Lay—Messrs. W. M. Jarvis G. A. Schofield, C. N. Vroom, Lieut. Gov. Fraser, W. S. Fisher, H. Peters and J. Black.

The bill entitled "an act to amend an act intituled "an act to consolidate and amend various acts of assembly relating to the Church of England in New Brunswick," which it is proposed to have the legislature pass, was taken up for consideration. It amalgamates the D. C. S. and Synod of Fredericton and was adopted for enactment at the next session of the legislature.

The representatives elected by the Deanery on the Board of Home Missions were Rev. Canon Forsyth, Chatham; Rev. J. F. Bryan, St. Stephen; Rev. C. H. Fullerton, Shediac; Rev. R. H. Montgomery, Fredericton; Rev. S. Neales, Woodstock; Rev. L. A. Hoyt, St. John; Rev. S. J. Hanford.

Amongst the grants made to missions for the ensuing year were the following:

Parish or Mission	Contribution to D. C. S.	Grant
Addington	$505	$780
Bathurst	490	700
Bay du Vin	305	700
Derby and Blackville	345	664
Kingsclear and Ludlow	415	750
Newcastle and Nelson	509	580
Richibucto	411	580
Weldford	275	700

Mr. Stevenson asked that the grant of $169 for Richibucto be increased. He moved, seconded by Judge Hanington, that the matter be referred to the Board with recommendation that the grant be increased as much as possible. Carried.

On motion of Judge Hanington the treasurer was authorized to pay Rev. A. Hiltz or his wife such sums as the committee on incapacitated clergymen fund may direct.

The meeting closed on Tuesday evening.

A special celebration of the Holy Communion took place at 7.30 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. George's church, attended by nearly all the clergy and lay delegates.

At 10 o'clock the business session of the Synod was opened, Bishop Kingdon in the chair. After roll call and other routine work the regular business was taken up.

Rev. Allan Daniel was cordially welcomed and given a seat on the floor.

The Bishop in his opening address expressed the hope that the Synod would approach its work with solemnity and gravity and with a proper spirit. Brief and feeling reference was made to the loss the church had sustained in the death of Revs. Jas. Neales and A. H. Weeks. After referring to the recent jubilee celebration and to the value of the papers presented at it, the formation of the new Cathedral chapter, the appointment of Archdeacon Neales, of Dean Partridge, the increase of services at the Cathedral and the increase of insurance on the Cathedral were all referred to and then the Little matter was touched upon. The Bishop briefly referred to the presentation of charges and appointment of triers, who he declared had been a very fair body and had unanimously found Mr. Little guilty on one charge—that of making false statements. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and decision rendered that the triers had no jurisdiction, as it was no offence, it not having been shown that the false statements were made wilfully. He regretted that the memorial of the charge had not been drawn by one with a full knowledge of the requirements of the case. He asked the Synod to appoint a strong committee to consider the canon under which the charge was made and would ask them to consider the sad petition from the church wardens, vestry and seventy-one attendants of the church. He hoped a chancellor would be appointed who would be a civil lawyer, and could take charge of all legal matters. He hoped that in any revision of the church act the sections referring to church and glebe lands should be carefully considered. He urged the appointment of a registrar for the Synod, and expressed the hope that ere long a fire-proof strong room would be built in connection with the Cathedral for the safe keeping of all documents and records. The Bishop in concluding expressed pleasure at meeting in Moncton, and expressed the hope that it would soon be an important manufacturing centre.

A vote of thanks was tendered His Lordship, and it was decided to print the address in the records, and to refer the recommendations to the standing committee.

After the appointment of standing committees—Mr. J. M. Kinnear, of Sussex, presented a memorial from Trinity church, Sussex, with reference to the trouble with the Rev. H. W. Little. The document which was a rather lengthy one, was ordered to be read. The memorial which Mr. Kinnear stated expressed the sentiments of three fourths of the church, reviewed the history of the Sussex church since the Rev. H. W. Little became its rector in January, 1890. The memorial expressed the belief, that Rev. Mr. Little had never been legally appointed rector of that parish. When he came there he represented to the congregation that he had means and that he intended to build a Medley memorial hall at his own expense, the memorialists said, as well as making other misrepresentations to them. Referring to the trial of H. W. Little, the memorialists asked that the Synod refund to the church the heavy costs which had been incurred by reason of the trial being held at Fredericton, instead of some more central place. In conclusion the memorial prayed that the Synod would not reinstate Rev. Mr. Little, rector of Trinity church, Sussex.

The memorial which was signed by the church wardens and vestrymen, was received.

In the report of the standing committee on Sunday Schools, it was stated, amongst other things, that the statistical returns have been much more generally and satisfactorily made this year than for some time past. The summary of returns is as follows:

Total number of parishes reporting 57; last year 44. Increase 13.

Total number of schools reporting 120; estimated not reported 7. Last year 86; not reported 38; increase 3.

Number of teachers reported 604; estimated not reported 36. Last year reported 440; not reported 187; increase 12.

Number of scholars reported 5,207; estimated not reported 324. Reported last year 3,891.

Total amount of contributions this year $2,153,73; last year $1,395,36. Increase $788,37.

Reports from the Women's Aid Association of Fredericton, the Corresponding Committee in connecting with the Board of Management of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, the Treasurer of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions were read. Included in the abstract of contributions for the last named missions for the year ending June 1895 were the following:—

Addington	$13·62
Bathurst	2.25
Campbellton	6.35
Chatham	15.00
Dalhousie	14.01
Newcastle and Nelson	4.83
Richibucto	16.60

An encouraging report from the governing body of Kings College, Windsor, was read and also one by the trustee of the church school for girls.

Delegates to the Provincial Synod were chosen as follows:—

Clergy—The Very Rev. The Dean, Ven Archdeacon Brigstocke, Rev. O. S. Newnham, Rev J Roy Campbell, Ven Archdeacon Neales, Rev Cecil Wiggins, Rev. Canon Forsyth, Rev. E. B. Hooper, Rev. J. M. Davenport, Rev. Canon Roberts, Rev. H. Montgomery, Rev. A. J. Gresswell.

Substitutes—Rev. J. DeSoyres, Rev. Geo. E. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Ketchum, Rev. A D A Dewdney, Rev. S R Parkinson, and Rev. A G H Dicker.

Lay—Lieut Governor Fraser, Messrs G A. Schofield, Dr Weldon, Judge Hanington, C N Vroom, Sheriff Sturdee, Hon Mr Burchill, T C Allen, H Peters, T R Jones, Dr Deason and R W Hewson.

Substitutes—Messrs. Geo E Fairweather, D Parker, E J Wetmore, A H Hanington, A C Fairweather and Sheriff Sterling.

The standing committee made the following nominations of committees:

Committee on statistics—The Lord Bishop,