## 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.**


## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced.

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General


# IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

## Roger Flanagan's

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

Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

**R. FLANAGAN,**
ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM.

# BIG OPENING OF

# DRY GOODS, ROOM PAPERS, ETC.

AT

## R. A. MURDOCH'S.

**FURNACES FURNACES, WOOD OR COAL,**
WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT
**REASONABLE PRICES.**

**STOVES**
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES
AT LOW PRICES.

**PUMPS, PUMPS,**
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock which I will sell low for cash

**A. C. McLean Chatham.**

# HOTEL For Sale or to Let,

The Keary 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 25th, 1895.

## Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

(*From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.*)

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of smelt fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Negnac It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing It is about 30 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a star stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired It may also be fitted to burn coal There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-plate, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, so places it within almost everybody's ability to buy. Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

# Z. TINGLEY,

**HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,**

# HAS REMOVED

—TO—

**SHAVING PARLOR**
Benson Building
Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

**Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Smokers' Goods generally**

# YES, THAT IS TRUE,

We have been fortunate in always having classes of bright students. 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 better, too, because we are trying hard to improve all the time.

No summer vacation.

Send for catalogue to

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

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

# AGENTS WANTED

Who desire to earn from $15 to $25 weekly. It 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. O. GRAHAM,
Nurseryman, Toronto, Ont.



# Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 27, 1895.


### The Fisheries Report.

We have just received the Dominion Fisheries Report for the calander year ended 31st December 1894. It is to be hoped that its statements respecting the quantities of fish taken all over the Dominion are more accurate than those of the catch, which are much exaggerated.

This will be readily understood from the fact that by placing the salmon alleged to have been taken at a value of 20 cents a pound—excepting 18,200 lbs. canned and 2000 lbs salted—New Brunswick is credited with a catch of salmon worth $454,974,40.

We fail to understand why British Columbia salmon should be valued at only 5 cents a pound—or one quarter the valuation put on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia salmon. The British Columbia valuation, however, appears to be about right while that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is about double what it should be.

Smelts, of which nearly all the ADVANCE's readers at least, know the value, are put at 5 cents a pound.

What do our readers think of the 41,971 barrels of oysters stated to have been raked or dredged in New Brunswick being put down as worth $167,884, or just $4 a barrel, while the 1,649,500 lbs of tomcods fcht up $82,475, or 5 cents a pound?

When so many people know that a comparatively small portion of our salmon average 20 cents a pound, or of our smelts 5 cents, in the New York, Boston and other markets, the absurdity of our departmental statistics quoting home values will be quite apparent.

We observe that salt mackerel are worth, from a departmental point of view, $10 a barrel and five cents a pound respectively in Nova Scotia, while they are placed at $14 a barrel and 12 cents a pound in New Brunswick. The Nova Scotia valuation is correct. That of New Brunswick is double the actual value.

It will be in order for the new Minister to overhaul his subordinates and, hereafter, give to the country a more reliable report. That before us is practically worthless in the matter of values, and calculated to make the Department appear ridiculous in the eyes of those who are informed on the subject of our fisheries.

### The Late Senator Burns.

In the death of the late Senator Burns, which took place at Bathurst last Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the province loses one of its most prominent men. When he entered the House of Assembly in 1874 he brought into that body a distinct personality, and although he was not the nominal leader of the opposition, he was so in reality. His quick perceptive faculties, qualities of leadership, purposeful aims and ready tact challenged recognition on both sides of the House. He commanded the respect and attention of the Government; whilst the best and most thoughtful men of the Opposition relied upon him as their leading debater and most resourceful advisor. He was not obtrusive, withal, but seemed to perform his whole duty, and even more, in the position he occupied, with a thoroughness which was the outcome of method and application to the business in hand, which were always amongst his distinguishing characteristics.

He entered the House of Commons at a time when his largely increased and increasing business interests in Gloucester seemed to cause the position of the county's Dominion representative fall naturally to him. Those who were intimately acquainted with his course and the commanding position he occupied in the Local Assembly may have been disappointed because he did not appear in the front rank in the larger arena, but it must be remembered that he was almost forced to consider himself bound to subordinate any personal aspirations he may have had to considerations involving the maintenance in a prominent position in the party of another whose fortunes were chiefly involved in the loyalty of his friends. Besides, Mr. Burns' business responsibilities far outweighed any possible political ambitions he may have entertained, and he was content in the fact that he was able to influence the government in the direction of according a large measure of justice and consideration to the County of Gloucester in promoting its material interests in the way of direct assistance to its fishermen, the construction of telegraph and telephone lines, the building of breakwaters, the improvement of its lighthouse and mail services, the subsidising of an important local railway line, the erection of a fine public building and other substantial and lasting improvements which will cause the people he so faithfully represented to long hold him in kindly and grateful remembrance.

After his appointment to the Senate he continued to be an influential representative of Gloucester—loyally supported by Mr. Blanchard, who succeeded him in the house of Commons. Only last year he secured a subsidy for the extension of the Caraquet railway to Tracadie; and, had he lived, he would have been, perhaps, a most effective advocate of the still further extension of that road around the shore and up the Miramichi to Newcastle.

Of Mr. Burns' position in the business of Gloucester much might be said. His death cannot be otherwise than a positive misfortune to its people, for his milling and railway interests have been so interwoven with their everyday employments that it will be a long time before a very large proportion of them will find so ready, helpful and enterprising a master hand to lean upon and direct and develop their industrial energies and resources.

Particulars respecting the leading features of Senator Burns' career are given in the St. John Sun, as follows:—

Kennedy F. Burns was born on January 8th, 1842, at Thomastown, in the county of Tipperery, Ireland. His mother was a native of Ireland, but his father was born at St. John, the future senator's grandfather being at that time in the British service here. The education of Kennedy F. Burns was begun in Ireland, and on his being brought to this country was continued at St. Mary's College, Halifax, and at the Roman Catholic schools in this city. The young man began his business career as a clerk in St. John and afterwards with Burke & Noonan in Chatham. In 1861 he removed to Bathurst to open up a branch of the establishment of Burke & Noonan in that place. Two years later he bought it out. In 1864 he married Harriet, daughter of John McKenna of Bathurst.

In 1878 he and his brother P. J. Burns, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Adams, formed the company of Burns Adams & Co., which was dissolved in 1880. The business was continued under the name of K. F. Burns & Co. until the St. Lawrance Lumber Co. was organized with Mr. Burns as managing director. This company, as the public will remember became embarrassed, and on liquidation Mr. Burns was appointed to wind up its affairs.

The deceased gentleman entered public life in 1874, when he was returned to represent Gloucester in the provincial legislature as an opponent of the free school system. He sat in the house four years, and won the reputation of a diligent and intelligent member. In 1882 he was elected a member of the dominion commons and was re-elected in 1887 and 1891, being later appointed to the senate. Senator Burns was a man of great business capacity and energy, and has done much to advance the interests of the county he so long and ably represented. The great lumbering industry of which he was at the head gave employment to a large community. He was the steadfast promoter of the Caraquet railway, and in parliament looked closely after the interests of his constituents.

To a representative of this paper last year Senator Burns said that he had spent $65,000 on the Caraquet railway in operating expenses, over and above the receipts, since it was opened, but it had paid expenses the previous year and the outlook was hopeful; it owed nobody but himself and the bondholders. It had built up an important traffic and had done much to aid in developing the country along its route.

The New Brunswick property of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., of which Mr. Burns was manager, comprised 300 square miles of timber lands, with mills at Bathurst and Burnsville, cutting about 12,000,000 feet of logs each season. The company had extensive stores at Bathurst, and its operations were of vast importance to the people of that section. As is well known the same company had very extensive and valuable lumber property on the St. Lawrence, with headquarters at Bersimis, where the mill is located.

Senator Burns did much as a representative to bring about the improvement of the coast service of Gloucester, in the matter of lights and notably the breakwater at Shippegan, which has been of very great value to the large fleet of fishing vessels along the shore.

The death of Senator Burns will be deeply regretted by the people among whom he has lived and been so long a leading figure. He was a man of strong views and never hesitated to express them.

Senator Burns had a handsome residence in Bathurst, where he and his family dispensed a general hospitality, for the senator was a man of generous and kindly instincts. For the bereaved family the most profound sympathy will be felt.

[Special correspondence of the ADVANCE.]

BATHURST, June 26.

The funeral of the late Senator Burns took place today. Representatives of all classes of the people were present from every section of the county, as well as many leading men from New York, Boston, Liverpool, St. John, Moncton, the Miramichi Dalhousie, Campbellton, etc.

The hour appointed for the obsequies was ten o'clock a. m. and long before that time the people assembled in the vicinity of the Senator's late residence, within which the remains lay inclosed in an elegant casket, surrounded by many emblems of sorrow caused by the sad event and tokens of the loving regard of friends. Floral tributes were in profusion, including those from the employees of the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, Thos. D. Adams, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. S. Adams, New York; Rev. Father Barry, Messrs W. H. Throne, St. John and R. Turner of Quebec, J. J. McGaffigan, St. John, Mrs. Edwd. Hickson, Sussex, and others. Letters and telegrams of condolence had been received from Rt. Rev Bishop Rogers, Lieutenant-Governor Fraser; Hon Speaker White, House of Commons; Hon Mackenzie Bowell, premier of Canada; Hon John Costigan, minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon A. G. Blair, Hon Jas Mitchell, Hon L. J. Tweedie, Hon M. Adams, M. P.; D. Pottinger, P. S. Archibald, J. R. Bruce, Moncton; W. H. Barry, Ottawa; J. J. McGaffigan, St. John; W. T. Connors, and R. A. Lawlor, Chatham; J. D. Creagban Newcastle; R. H. Montgomery, Bersimis; Hon R. Young, Caraquet; M. J. Walsh, Ottawa, L. A. Currey St. John, Samuel Adams, New York, D. G. Smith, Chatham, Chs S. Hyman, London, Ont.; P. Rive, Caraquet, Rev Mother Bonaventure, Halifax. Revds J. A. Babineau, Tracadie, H. A. Meahan, Moncton, H. Mullins, New York and others.

The funeral cortege formed from the house in the following order:—

Young Men's C M B A.
Physician.
Clergy.
Hearse and Pall Bearers, viz:—Wm Melanson, Robert Armstrong and F J McManus, Bathurst; Philip Rive, Caraquet; Wm Ferguson, Tracadie; R A Lawlor, Chatham.
Carriage bearing floral emblems
Chief mourners:—Pat. Burns, T. M. Burns, Jacob White, Henry White, Sam'l White, John McKenna, Sam'l Adams, Thos D Adams, Thos D Adams, jr., Clarence and Herbert Adams, J White, jr, John Mullins, B C Mullins, Sam'l Burns, J D Creaghan.
Other Mourners:—A. J H Stewart, W F Napier, W J Draper, of the St Lawrence Lumber Company's office staff; Jas Smith, Liverpool; W H Throne, St John; Richard Turner Quebec; Hon A G Blair, Hon Robert Ritchie, L A Currey, Dr Quinlay, J J Barry, J J McGaffigan, St John; D Pottinger, John Sutton, J R Bruce, Edwd Hickson, Moncton; Hon J B Snowball, F E Winslow, D G Smith, W T Connors, Roger Flanagan, Thos Flanagan, Wm Lawlor, T Crimmin, Angus Ulloch, Chatham; Hon. Allan Ritchie, Col R R Call, J C Miller, E Sinclair, John O'Brien, M P P, R Maltby, D Doyle, Jos Savoy, D Morrison, John Morrisy, J R Lawlor, John Sargeant, John McKane P S Wheeler, R Armstrong Newcastle; Fred Watterson, St Stephen. Geo Moffat, Wm. Montgomery, Dalhousie; A E Alexander and Jas Patterson, Campbellton, and others.

These were followed by citizens generally, the procession being the largest ever seen in Bathurst.

The line of march was up Water to Murray street, down Murray street to St. Patrick street, along St. Patrick to King street, along King to St. Andrew, and thence to the church.

Arriving at the church the C. M. B. A. formed in open ranks, through which the body, followed by the mourners, passed, when the C M B A closed ranks and followed into the church.

The church was profusely draped, the altars being covered with black and white and the columns and ceiling festooned with black. A catafalque was reared in the central aisle, the drapings and floral decorations of which were profuse and very tasteful.

Here the Pontificial Requiem Mass was celebrated. The clergy participating were:—

His Lordship Rt Rev Jas Rogers D D Bishop of Chatham, celebrant,
Rev Theo. Van de Mertel, assistant priest.
Rev Thos. Allard, Deacon,
Rev W E Cormany, Sub-deacon,
Rev Wm Varrily, 1st master of ceremonies,
Rev Edwd Wallace, 2nd master of ceremonies,
Rev John Carter, Preacher.

Others present were Very, Rev Thos F Barry, V G, Bathurst; Revds Thos Fitzgerald, Pokemouche; S Crumley, Dalhousie; Fidelis Babineau, Chatham; Michl O'Brien, Tracadie.

The sermon by Rev John Carter, was on the importance of so living as to be prepared for death, and was comprehensive in its scope, including doctrinal expositions of man's duty to so live in the discharge of his obligations to God as to fit him for the enjoyment of heaven; and also enjoining the duty of the living to intercede by their prayers and good works for departed friends, while passing through the intermediate state. The preacher referred to the sturdy faith, public spirit and generous impulses of the departed Senator, and the important place he had occupied in the social, business and political life of the country, and concluded by emphasising the lessons which the solemn occasion was calculated to teach. The service being ended the remains were conveyed to the grave in the family plot in the burial ground near the church, where the few closing prayers of clergy and friends were said, and Kennedy F Burns was laid at rest. He is most sincerely mourned, not only by those near to him, whose grief seems almost inconsolable, but by the community and county in which he lived, and for which he did so much, as well as by many all over the country, to whom his memory will ever be a pleasant one and his comparatively early death a sad recollection.

### A Full Cargo for the Furness Steamer

The Furness Line S. S. Madura, which left Chatham on Saturday afternoon for London is not to call at Halifax, as was expected, as she secured a full cargo here. It consisted of 540 St. Petersburg standards — 1,069,200 s. f. — deals, shipped by Hon. J. B. Snowball; 3453 bales—about 180 tons—sulphite fibre, shipped by the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. and 3,453 cases—or 165,744 tins—lobsters, shipped by Messrs. Snowball, and W. S. Loggie Co.

Mr. J. H. Hugill, the business manager of the Furness Line, who has been here twice this year, and left on Saturday night, is favorably impressed with the outlook for business on the Miramichi, and hopes to be enabled to make arrangements for a regular service.

It may interest the London Timber Trades Journal, which gave currency to the statement that vessels drawing over 18 feet ran a great risk in passing over the Miramichi Bar, to say that the Madura, drawing twenty feet, went over the bar at a fair rate of speed without even touching the sandy bottom.

### Ottawa.

The Sun's Ottawa despatch of Monday last says:—"Provincial Secretary Mitchell, Surveyor General Tweedie and J. G. Leckie are here in connection with the Grand Lake Coal and Railway project. They are to meet Hon. Mr. Foster to-morrow and lay before him a plan for the co-operation of the two governments in support of the enterprise. It is understood that the New Brunswick government proposes to guarantee the bonds of the company for ten years, and the government here is asked to give an amount equal to the usual subsidy, except that the company would be willing to accept an amount in ten equal annual payments, beginning on the completion of the work instead of the total payment at the completion of the ten mile sections. Mr. Leckie says that the first year after the completion of the road he thought it would handle one hundred thousand tons of coal. This would bring business to Fredericton bridge sufficient to provide interest thereon due to the government.

"The provincial ministers and other visitors from New Brunswick were entertained to-day at lunch by Hon. Mr. Costigan. Premier Bowell dined with the party."

### Lord Rosebery's Government Defeated.

LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Commons to-day during a debate on the war estimates, Hon. W. St. John Broderick, conservative, asked for certain information in regard to the present supply of small arms and ammunition.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman said the estimate comprehended enough to meet current needs.

Broderick, not satisfied with this answer, moved that the salary of the Secretary of State for war be reduced to £100 to cover what he alleged was the deficit in arms and stores.

A short and sharp discussion of the motion ensued, after which a vote was taken and the government defeated, 132 to 125.

The defeat of the government on the estimates was received with a deafening volley of Conservative cheers.

A cabinet council has been summoned for to-morrow. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, will offer to resign because of the vote.

A section of the Liberals urge the ministry to call a general party conference to consider the matter of dissolving Parliament. The Government feel their defeat very deeply and it is feared they will dissolve the house.

LONDON, June 24.—It has just been announced that the outcome of the deliberations of the Cabinet in consequence of the adverse vote in the House of Commons on Friday is that Lord Rosebery, the prime minister, has tendered his resignation to the Queen. Her Majesty has, therefore, summoned Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Conservative party, to Windsor in connection with the formation of a Conservative ministry.

The leading conservatives declare that the Marquis of Salisbury will not formally take office until Parliament is dissolved. He will insist that the government, before yielding the seals, shall pass a vote of an amount necessary for the expenditures for two months, to enable a general election to be held. The conservatives will thus be in a position of attack instead of defence.

Throughout the day the situation was the absorbing topic at the chief political clubs. Several members of the Cabinet called in Downing street in the afternoon with the expectation of seeing Lord Rosebery, who returned from Windsor at six and drove to Downing street, where an informal cabinet meeting, lasting twenty-five minutes.

It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury only agrees to form a cabinet on condition that Parliament is dissolved. Nothing is known regarding the personnel of the new ministry, but complete harmony exists between the Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives.

The Irish members are extremely uneasy and dissatisfied. They state that after acting for three years as the strongest arm of the government without passing any of the principal Irish measures, not only as Home Rule not progressed, but the measure concerning the Christian brothers, the County Council bill, which reached a second reading, the Grand Jury bill and the proposal to extend the power of guardians regarding laborers' cottages were all lost.

The only Irish measure now likely to be passed is Mr. Healy's Municipal Franchise bill, which has gone to the House of Lords.

The liberal Scotch members are also sore, their expectations having been disappointed. James G. Werr, member for Ross and Cromarty, communicated with Lord Rosebery this morning, urging him not to dissolve parliament till the measures extending the benefit of the Crofters' act to Highland tenants, should have been passed.

Lord Rosebery rose early today and attended St. George's chapel before breakfast. He then strolled through the grounds until 10 o'clock, when he went to Frogmore, where the Queen was breakfasting with Princess Beatrice and Princess Christian. He then attended service at Frogmore Mausoleum with the Queen and family, after which he had a private audience with the Queen.

Lord Rosebery returned to the Castle for lunch, and came back to town in the afternoon. He held a consultation with Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, Lord Kensmouth, lord of the privy seal, and Arnold Morley, postmaster general, in Downing street on his return. Lord Rosebery also conferred with Sir William Harcourt later in the afternoon, and a five line whip was issued calling upon the liberals to be in attendance at the house of commons at 3 o'clock tomorrow, when it is expected that Sir William Harcourt will make the official announcement.

Lord Rosebery did not receive his summons until too late to go to Windsor tonight. He will go early in the morning.

The effect of the cabinet's decision is more marked upon the whips and officials than upon the cabinet ministers. Lord Rosberry, on his return to town, looked decidedly sprightly, and Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt were in a jocular mood.

The Daily News (liberal) says in an editorial: "Lord Rosebery and his colleagues show a high and prompt sense of what their honor and duty require. It would have been a mean and base act to desert Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Moreover, the Government is at the mercy of accident and unexpected catastrophe, and cannot conduct public business with credit to themselves or advantage to the country. With an original majority of 40 reduced by the desertion of the Parnellites and by losses by election, the Government has performed an amount of legislative work which exacted a reluctant eulogy from Mr. Chamberlain.

London, June 23.—The court circular to-night contains the following:

"Earl Rosebery, first lord of the treasury and lord president of the Council arrived at the Castle and tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, by whom it was accepted."

The Daily Telegraph (liberal) says that with the resignation of Lord Rosebery a weak and dangerous administration passes away. The division on Friday was a true and inexorable manifestation of the failure of the government to retain any government power. What happened to them may recur again and again if ministers could face the hazard of being again and again publicly declared untrustworthy, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was on Friday.

The Graphic says: It is an old trick on the part of a discredited ministry to resign office instead of dissolving parliament, so as to leave the opposition the task of winding up the business of the moribund chamber. But it is the duty of the Opposition to force Lord Rosebery government to dissolve. There is no requirement, either of personal honor or public convenience, obliging Lord Salisbury to attempt to govern with the present House of Commons.

Earl Rosebery was offered the office of prime minister by the Queen on March 3, 1894, Mr. Gladstone having offered his resignation on account of his failing eyesight. Lord Rosebery had occupied the position of Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, and had been prominently considered for ten years past, as the probable successor of Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party when the time for the retirement of that gentleman should come. About the only objection urged against his appointment as Premier was that the leader of the party should be a member of the House of Commons, and that the party could not be managed from the House of Lords.

Lord Rosebery upon assuming the premiership took the place of First Lord of the Treasury in the Cabinet, and called the Earl of Kimberley to succeed him as Foreign Secretary. The leadership in the House of Commons was entrusted to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who retained his place in the Cabinet as chancellor of the exchequer.

The retirement of Mr. Gladstone was considered a severe strain upon the Government and many persons looked for the defeat of the Liberals and the resignation of the Cabinet at that time.

On March 12, 1894, Prime Minister Rosebery defined his policy to a great meeting of the Liberal leaders, held in London; "The policy of Home Rule," he said "will be not less definately pursued."

In regard to the House of Lords, he said "The conviction has long been forcing itself upon me that with the democratic suffrage which we now enjoy, a second chamber, constituted like the House of Lords is an anomoly."

This declaration aroused hopes on the part of the radicals that the Rosebery government would offer measures for the abolition of the House of Lords. Its failure to do so awakened much dissatisfaction in certain quarters. The course of the Government on the subject of Home Rule was by no means satisfactory to the Irish members of Parliament, and their support of the Government on many measures ever since has been grudgingly given. The Scotch members, also, were, many of them, dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government towards the Scotch measures, and especially towards the Crofters' bill.

The failure of the Government has been considered inevitable for over a year, and it has only been a question whether it should come in a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country, or in the resignation, which has now become an historical fact.

LONDON, June 24.—The representative of the press learns that Lord Salisbury will accept the premiership only on conditions that the liberal leaders agree not to oppose his government getting the necessary estimates before dissolution of parliament and that no member of the cabinet which he forms shall be opposed for re-election upon taking office. Lord Rosebery, upon consultation with his colleagues, found several unwilling to make these concessions, but negotiations are in progress which it is believed will tend to an agreement on the part of the liberals.

### Britain's New Cabinet.

LONDON, June 26.—The members of the new ministry as far selected are officially announced:

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord President of the Council—Duke of Devonshire.

First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Rt. Hon. George Joachim Goschen.

Other places in the ministry are not definitely allotted yet.

### "Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

A CHEAP DISINFECTANT—FORCE OF THE HUMAN BIPE—THE WAR KITE—AN OLD ROMANCER'S VISION OF THE PHONOGRAPH—A VALUABLE PROPERTY OF BORON STEEL—GLASS THAT IS BOTH TRANSPARENT AND OPAQUE — BACTERIOLOGY OF CLOTHS — POSSIBLE MOONS—MORE UNKNOWN GASES.

The export of platinum from the Russian mines has reached about 7,200 pounds a year.

M. L. Vaillard has found tetanus antitoxine to confer complete immunity for 4 to 6 weeks, but it does not arrest the established disease.

The rays of the arc light, when the arc is unprotected by a glass globe, are said to dissipate bad odors, and even to have a real purifying action.

On heating minerals in a vacuum and examining the gas thus obtained, Prof. Norman Lockyer has already found about 60 spectral lines that are believed to be new to terrestrial chemistry. Several unknown gases are indicated.

The military kite of Lieut. Baden-Powell consists chiefly of a main kite containing some 500 square feet of canvas, which is assisted and steadied by smaller kites. The apparatus easily lifts a man in moderate breezes, and even in a dead calm when the ropes are drawn along by men or horses.

A new German mirror glass reflects the light on one side, from which it is practically opaque, but from the other side is transparent. It offers obvious advantage for windows, as it prevents passers-by from seeing into a room, without interfering with the convenience of persons in the room.

In tests described to the Paris Academy by H. Moissan and G. Charpy, it was found that boron—0.58 per cent in the alloy used—imparted to steel the property of a great increase in tensile strength by tempering without a corresponding increase of hardness. Carbon steel giving similar increase of tensile strength on tempering became so hard as to require working with emery, whereas the boron steel could still be worked with a file.

Measurements of the force exerted by the human jaws have been made by Dr. Dr. G. V. Black, of Jacksonville, Fla. Several persons exceeded a force of 100 pounds with the incisors and 200 with the molars, a little girl of 7 years recording 30 pounds with incisors and 65 with molars, and a physician of 35 easily exceeding with the molars a force of 270 pounds, the limit of the recording aparatus. In chewing such food as beef, pork and mutton, a crushing force of 20 to 60 pounds is ordinarily necessary, but that actually exerted at each thrust of the teeth is much greater.

Various metallic chlorides are very active as disinfectants, on account of the readiness with which they give up their chlorine, but the so called "chloride of lime" so generally used is often objectionable on account of its odor. A solution of chloride of lead has been recommended by Dr. Goulden, a London physician, as inodorous and more effective, while procurable at trifling expense. When bought as chloride of lead the cost is considerably more, however, than when the solution is prepared from the cheaper nitrate of lead by dissolving half a drachm of the nitrate in a pint or more of boiling water, and adding to a solution of two drachms of common salt in a pail or bucket of water. The clear fluid left after the sediment has subsided is a saturated solution of chloride of lead. A cloth dipped in this and hung up in a room will sweeten the atmosphere almost instantly, and the solution is equally effective for purifying sinks, drains, etc.

A fictitious account of a savant who made portraits by projecting people's shadows upon a mirror of polished metal and then treating the mirror with chemicals, is said to have inspired Daguere, then a painter, to commense the experiments that led to daguerreotypy. An even more remarkable foreshadowing of a scientific achievement has been discovered in a work by Cyrano de Bergerac published in Paris in 1655. In a chapter on a trip to the moon, the author tells how, on being left by his guide a little while, he was given some very strange books, which were in fact, phonographs. This is the description: "On opening one of the boxes. I found I know not what kind of a metal apparatus, similar to our clockwork, but composed of I know not how many little devices and imperceptible machinery. It was a book certainly, but a most miraculous one, which had neither leaves nor characters, a book to understand which the eyes are useless. One needs only to use his ears. When one wishes to read this book he connects it by a little nerve to his ears. Then he turns a needle to the chapter that he wishes to hear, and immediately there emerges from the instrument, as from the mouth of man, or from a musical instrument, all the words and sounds which serve the *Grands Lunaires* for language."

Carlyle gave us the philosophy of clothes, says the British Medical Journal, now Dr. Seitz, of Munich, gives us their bacteriology. On a worsted stocking he found 956 thriving colonies, while on a cotton stocking there were 712. Both articles had been worn, but nothing is stated of the personal habits of the warer, 33 colonies were found in a glove, 20 on a piece of woollen stuff, and 9 on a piece of cloth. None of these articles had been worn. On a piece of cloth from a garment which had been worn a week there were 23 colonies. Of the micro-organisms on clothing, relatively few were capable of causing disease, the pathogenic species were almost all staphylococci. In one case, however, the typhoid bacillus was found in clothing from 21 to 27 days, and the staphylococcus pyogenes albus (microbe of boils) 19 days after the articles had been worn. The anthrax bacillus found in clothes was still virulent after a year. The microbe of erysipelas, on the other hand, could not be found after 18 hours, nor the cholera vibrio after 3 days. Dr. Seitz concluded that intubercuious to the patients the bacillus is not conveyed to linen worn next the skin of the chest.

Astronomers conceive it to be possible for the earth, under certain circumstances, to capture as satellites some of the roving meteors known to be numerous in space, instead of bringing them to the surface as aerolites. As these bodies are too small to be seen—a mass of 100 tons being invisible at 800 or 1000 miles when brightly lighted—the earth may actually be attended by hundreds of invisible moons. Sir J. Herschel was even of opinion that such moons not only do exist, but that they may be large enough to be visible for brief intervals when beyond the earth's shadow; and Sir John Lubbock has supposed formulae for calculating the distances from observations of this kind. M. Petit, director of the observatory of Toulouse, has been led by observation and calculation to conclude that the earth is attended by at least one meteoric stone of considerable size. It is about 26 times nearer than the moon, its orbit being about 5000 miles from the earth's surface or 9000 from the centre; and the tiny moon revolves around the earth in 3 hours 20 minutes.

### Milk as a Diet.

*To the Editor of the Scientific American*:—

I recently tried the experiment of living thirty days with only sweet milk as a nourishment. At the beginning I had no difficulty in changing my diet from solid to liquid. During the thirty days of my experiment I lost five and one-half pounds in weight, but I lost no strength. I think that I lost the weight because the weather was warm, and because I took so much exercise. I rode a bicycle considerably during the time, and used 16 pound dumb bells and other heavy weights every day (except Sundays). I took much more exercise than I usually take, as I was determined to test the thing fairly. On the seventh day of the experiment I ran several foot races with a skillful runner, and was beaten in each race. On the thirtieth day I ran some more races with the same person, but did better than in the first races. This fact proves that I lost no strength. I took four pints of milk daily for the first three weeks of the experiment, and five pints daily for the last week. I think that a healthy person should take about five pints of milk daily when no other food is being taken. I drank milk after intervals of two hours during the day, commencing at seven o'clock in the morning and continuing till ten o'clock at night. Then I would take no more till the next morning.

My principal reason for trying the experiment was to endeavor to establish the fact that persons convalescing from sickness may grow stronger with no other nutriment than sweet milk, and that they are not obliged to take "something solid" to eat, as so many people imagine. Many a convalescent has gone to his grave as a result of overtaxing his weak stomach by putting "solid" food into it. The result of the experiment also shows that the old belief that "bread is the first essential of (human) life" is erroneous.

I believe that a man could live for any length of time, and take heavy exercises all the while, with no other food than sweet milk. H. F. WHITE, M. D.

Crawfordville, Ga.

### A Ride Down a Lumber Flume.

In semi-tropical Fresno County there is a place which for risky, delightful sport beats all the tobogan slides on the continent. Think of the exhilarating joy of an uninterrupted slide of fifty miles through great forests, along the brinks of precipices and down rugged canyons, amid the wildest and most picturesque scenery to be found in the country—fifty miles without a break.

Such a thrilling experience has been made possible by the recent completion of the great Pine Ridge lumber flume. No other flume surpasses it, and it is doubtful if any other is equal to it, in length and grandeur of the scenery passed through in a journey from the summit of one of the high spurs of the Sierra Nevada to the plains beneath, fifty miles distant. The flume has just been completed to the little town of Clovis, twelve miles north of Fresno, and is fifty-two miles in length.

Flumes for floating lumber are so numerous in California that description is superfluous, except to say that this is in general like all others, consisting of boxes shaped like the letter V, and on trestles varying in height from a few feet to a hundred, depending on the character of the country traversed. The flume starts at Stephenson Creek, one of the tributaries of the San Joaquin River, at an elevation of nearly 6,000 feet above the sea, and after a winding course of fifty-two miles it terminates in a vineyard twelve miles out on the plains beyond the foot of the mountain. The V-shaped trough carries the water which floats the lumber.

The flume boats, in which the rapid journeys are made down the flumes, are simple. They are made the same shape as the V-boxes of the flumes. The upper end of the boats is closed by a board nailed across, but the lowered end, which points down stream, is left open to let out the water which splashes over the sides of the boats from time to time. One, two or three short boards are laid across for seats, depending upon how many are to make the journey. A carpenter can manufacture one of these boats in less than half an hour. The boat is meant for only one journey, for none is ever hauled back for another voyage. Only a little preparation is necessary for a trip of this kind, and half a dollar will buy enough lumber for the boat, and a man is a poor carpenter indeed who cannot make his own vessel. The trip is made with but little danger. The principal trouble is, when once started, there are comparatively few places where one can stop. The current is generally so strong and so rapid that it makes landing impossible, and the voyager can only sit still and let the boat run.

The first ride down the Pine Ridge flume, from start to finish, was made in the winter, a few months ago. Many persons had passed over different parts of the distance as the flume was being built, but none had made the whole distance without stopping. —San Francisco Chronicle.

### Football Championship for 1895.

The knowing ones are speculating on the football possibilities of the season. Ottawa is not likely to retain the honors of the championship, as Queen's will put in a team sure to smash all records. It is often the case that very slight causes will lose a victory. It is stated that a painful corn made useless one of the best American players. It follows that no team can hope to win this year that neglects to supply its members with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, and painless remedy for corns.

### Chatham Y. M. C. A.

The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on every day except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are made welcome. Boarding and employment found for young men making application.

Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on Water Street.


### A $300 PIANO or, $250 in Cash to be Given Away.

From the 2nd of March until the 2nd of September, 1895, with each dollar's worth of goods that you buy for cash at either of the stores of W. T. Harris, including the Cheap Cash Grocery on Henderson Street, you will receive a ticket for a piano, which is to be given away.

It will be conducted as follows:—

Each ticket will have a number and a stub with a corresponding number, you will receive one of them with each dollar's worth of goods purchased from us for spot cash. The stub you will tear off and place in a closed box, one of which we will have placed in each of our three stores. On the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER, the three boxes of tickets left with us will be opened and thoroughly mixed together in view of all, then some disinterested person will be chosen and approved of by those present. He will be blind-folded and take one ticket from the collection, and whoever holds a ticket with the same number will receive the piano, or if that person should not want the piano we will give him or her $250 CASH FOR IT.

We are expecting a car daily of that beautiful flour branded "Ocean." Try it.