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.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHATHAM.

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes, Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS

of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable rates.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

cut to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SMELT SHOOKS.

Smelt shooks on hand and for sale by

GEO. BURCHILL & SONS

Nelson Dec. 22nd, 1894.

5,000 HIDES!

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.

Parties in any part of the County needing plaster or hair can be supplied by sending in their order early.

WILLIAM TROY

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 19 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 12 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.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Brenner farm, which contains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar and firewood.

The farm is seven miles from Chatham which offers a fine market for its products.

The land under cultivation is in splendid condition and the portion under grass will cut about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a fine new two-storey dwelling, commodious barn and other outbuildings.

The district school is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a cedar bog on the farm and mussel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER,
Lower Napan.

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

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the station Farm to

WM DIXON
or at J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of small 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 Negmac. 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 20 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 box 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-piece, 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, 5$, 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.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER,

organist of St. Luke's church, professor of the

PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION

and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

FISH!

Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all exported. We are offering at retail

FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, HELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC.

Waterhouse orders will be attended to promptly.

W. S. LOGGIE CO. LTD

Feb. 1895.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. MAY, 9, 1895.

The Manitoba School Question.

A Winnipeg despatch of 5th inst. says:—

Members of the legislature are gathering for the reopening of the House next Tuesday, when the now celebrated remedial order of the Dominion Government on separate schools will be disposed of. There is no mistaking the reply Manitoba will give to Ottawa. The Government will say "No" to the remedial order, and will go to the country for an expression of opinion upon its action.

How courageous! Premier Greenway, knowing that there is a majority of six protestants to every one catholic, deprives the one of a right guaranteed by the constitution of the province, feeling that he may depend on the prejudices of sufficient of the six to endorse his action. His "statesmanship" seems to be of the quality that regards the favor of the majority rather than the right, and prefers power to justice. In taking the course he has determined upon Mr. Greenway is sure of being sustained in the province, while he can also do a good turn for his political ally, Mr. Laurier, by throwing upon the Ottawa government—which he opposes—the responsibility under the constitution of interfering for the protection of the minority. This will enable the government's opponents to raise the sectarian issue against it in the coming federal elections, and also the almost as effective, though false cry, that a blow is being struck from Ottawa at provincial autonomy. The course of Premier Greenway, therefore, displays a lack of courage as well as a most wicked and mischevous disposition to play the incendiary in forcing a complex question, involving sectarian issues, one sure to be misunderstood and therefore all the more dangerous among the masses, into the arena of Dominion politics. Meantime, he and his allies will remain entrenched behind their solid majority in the little province, while their friends in Dominion politics will endeavor to reap advantages from his gross breach of faith with the minority at home, who have vainly asked some measure of justice at his hands, backed by the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council and the Governor-in-Council of Canada.

Ottawa.

A matter that has caused a good deal of comment is a letter written by premier Bowell to Mr. A. McNeill, M. P., who represents North Bruce, Ont., in the House of Commons. It is as follows:—

"My Dear McNeill—I have no doubt you have seen, as I have, notice in the papers that you had been, or were to be, offered a senatorship. I know no man in the commons whom I would rather see elevated to the honorable and responsible position of a senator than yourself, but the rumor must have been set afloat by persons having some ulterior object in view, as no such offer has been made, nor has it been considered. Certainly a senatorship was never asked for by you, either directly or indirectly. Moreover, such a step is precluded for the present by the fact that there are no vacancies that have not long since been premised."

The question of the independence of parliament seems to be involved in this letter. It may be safely assumed that some, at least, of the ten vacancies in the Senate will go to members of the present House of Commons, and the letter clearly indicates that these gentlemen now have the promise of those coveted positions. If this be so, it follows that the members to whom the promises are made cannot honorably continue to vote in parliament on any matter affecting the government, if indeed they should sit at all. We observe that Hon. Mr. Foster has said in parliament that the letter we have quoted was written by the Premier, but he did not know to whom the promises were given. The Senate vacancies comprise one for Nova Scotia, two for Ontario, three for New Brunswick and four for Quebec. All but one was caused by death. The former occupants and date of vacation were: Archibald (N. S.) Oct., 1890; Leonard (Ont.) 1891; Stevens (Quebec) 1892; Abbott, (Quebec) 1893; Boyd (N. B.) Dec., 1893; Botsford (N. B.) March 1894; Glazier (N. B.) July 1894; Chaffers (Quebec) July 1894; Flint (Ont.) June 1894; Tasse, (Quebec) January 1895.

There appears to be a little discrepancy between the statements of Sir Frank Smith and Mr. Foster. It was announced, with the consent and sanction of Sir Frank Smith, that after the death of Sir John Thompson, Lord Aberdeen sent for Sir Frank and asked him to form a government; that he refused the office and recommended Sir Mackenzie Bowell to the position. This was taken for granted as a fair and impartial statement. But in the House Mr. Foster said that it was not true; that Mr. Bowell and no one else had been called to the work of forming a government.

In the senate on Thursday, Sir Mackenzie Bowell made an important statement respecting the Hudson Bay railway. He said the house is aware that the government is now pledged to 6,400 acres per mile and a payment of $80,000 per annum for twenty years in aid of the construction of the road. The $80,000 is in consideration of services which are to be rendered in the way of postal services, etc. The present proposition or order in council, which will be better understood when it is laid before the house, is simply a rearrangement, or in other words, a loan of 10,000 per mile for a certain length of time, for which the company surrenders, or rather gives in security, the $80,000 per annum, and the 6,400 acres per mile. I know that the house or the people will say what is true, that this is taking back the land which belongs to us, and it is giving security upon $80,000 per annum to which we are now pledged, and which we need not give if the road is not built. That is quite true, but these are liabilities into which the country has entered and which we are bound to pay in case they construct the road. They have represented to the government that they could not with those securities float the bonds and obtain the money, and they asked for a rearrangement or adjustment of the aid which was given. Now that is as far in explanation as probably is necessary at the present moment. As to the merits of that rearrangement that is a question for the house to discuss and to approve or disapprove when it is submitted to it.

Hon Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, made his budget speech on Friday, beginning at 3 30 o'clock and closing at 6.20. He made no effort to disguise the fact that a large deficit existed this year and that only the most rigid economy in all possible directions in the public service consistent with its efficiency, would establish an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue for the fiscal year that begins on the first of July next. He contrasted the period of commercial depression out of which the country was now about emerging with that which existed from 1872 to 1878, claiming that while the Liberals had utterly failed to meet the exigencies of the day the liberal-conservative administration had met the recent crisis with the broadest statesmanship, with the result that Canada, which had weathered the storm better than any other civilized country in the world, would be one of the very first to feel the effects of the good times that, according to the best financial authorities, were not far distant. He said when the revenues were buoyant and we had large surpluses, this government dealt with the services of the country generously and many say laviably. That they went on with the services of the country generously nobody can deny. They had surpluses of revenue and they said, we will carry on the services of the country, but at the same time, out of these buoyant revenues, we will relieve the people from a portion of the taxation, and they did it. (Cheers.) In 1890 and 1891 the tax on raw sugar, as this house well know, was taken off and a benefit was conferred on the country, a benefit which will appear when the figures of the imports at that time are read and a comparison is made of what would have accrued from that rate of duty. In 1891 there were imported 314 million pounds of sugar the duty on which taking an average of the old rate would be $4,227,447; in 1892 the quantity was 327 million pounds, the duty on which would have been $5,200,000; in 1893 the quantity was 252,500,000 pounds the duty on which would have been $4,000,000; in 1894 the quantity was 313 million pounds, the duty on which would have been $4,221,000; in 1895 the actual import and the estimated receipts on the same basis would have shown imports of 310 million lbs., the duty on which at the old rates would have been $4,119,700. That is on the article of sugar alone, the tax on raw sugar which was paid certainly out of the consumer's pocket, it being a tax not on an article grown in the country but on a raw product brought in which must pay the tax at the cost of the consumer of the article. If hon. members would add these items together they will find that the remission of sugar taxation in these figures up to the current year aggregate say $18,175,333. (Cheers.) Some one may fairly say but if the duty had remained at the old rate, there would not have been so large an importation. Cutting off whatever proportion you please, you will still have an amount of from $15,000,000 to $19,000,000 removed from the people's shoulders. It was not during the time when we had surpluses but at the time the people, especially during the past two years, have been passing through a period of depression and what have been called hard times. The country will not quarrel with the government when we say they think best for the credit of the country and its general good, to secure an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue—when we show our bonafides by cutting down the expenses of the country to the extent of $2,500,000—and we have just done our duty in that regard. I think the country will not complain and the House will not complain if we ask the people in the year that is to come not to pay back to us the equivalent of the old rate of duty on sugar but to give us one third of the amount of duty formerly collected, thus securing to the people a remission of two thirds the taxation on sugar in the year to come and ask them simply for a return equivalent to one-third of the old duty imposed (hear, hear.) So it is proposed to place one half a cent per pound on raw sugar and to increase the protection upon refined sugar and the articles into which sugar largely enters proportionately to the increased tax of half a cent on raw sugar. On the import which will probably come into the country this year that will give $1,200,000 or $1,250,000.

That is not quite all we want and we must be careful now that we are going to place taxes on the people for the avowed purpose of filling up the gap between revenue and expense not to make the mistake which Sir Richard Cartwright made, and put on a large taxation, but yet not fill up the gap. We must add enough to restore the equilibrium and we must be sure that to take a little more it will be enough. In order to be certain that what we propose to do shall be fully and thoroughly done, (hear, hear) I propose to impose a slight additional tax upon distilled spirits. The excise duty on spirits is now $1.50 per gallon and we propose to add 20 cts. per gallon and make the excise duty $1.70. The customs duty on spirits is now $2.12½ per gallon and we propose to make that $2.25, an increase of 12½ cents. That we think will bring the revenue about $500,000 or $600,000, which will give us $1,700,000 or $1,800,000 of additional revenue.

This will, under the estimate I have prepared and submitted to the house, fill up the gap, restore the equilibrium and bring us out at the end of next year with a clean sheet, and if times improve fairly well may bring us out a little to the good which certainly will not be deplored by the country and not be a bad thing, for it will show the bonafides of the government in doing their share and of this house in submitting to its share of the betterment.

Not only have two and a half millions of dollars been taken from the controllable voted estimates of the country for the year, but we propose as well to intermit for the succeeding year what we have been in the habit of doing with a generous hand, namely, the giving of aid by way of mileage subsidies to railways to be constructed. From 1884, when the policy was first adopted, until the present time we have expended upwards of $12,000,000 in payment for these railway subsidies; that is an average of about $1,200,000 per year. There are these running current which I have spoken of, which we will gradually wipe off the slate, but for the coming year it is felt that it would be imprudent to add to the list of our liabilities by bringing down any railway subsidies bill, granting mileage subsidies for the construction of railways in the country. These points then briefly sum up the position which the government assumes, the action which it recommends to this house, action which it believes is dictated by prudence and by a desire not to over-burden the country, but while keeping its services fairly well supplied not at the same time to go to the verge of imprudence or extravagance in public works and public services, which in a time like this, with our first rate equipment and first rate facilities, we may fairly dispense with increasing for a year or two, while times are as they are. I desire Mr. Speaker, to thank you and the house very heartily for the forbearance with which you have listened to my rather long exposition.

Mr. Foster then formally moved the tariff resolutions.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed Mr. Foster, but appeared to have only partially entered upon the subject when he moved the adjournment of the debate.

Newfoundland.

Despatches regarding confederation, have been received at St. John's Nfld. from Ottawa. From what can be learned they are not fully satisfactory. It is reported the Dominion declines to assume the municipal debt of St. John's.

The government is awaiting a reply from England respecting the proposed settlement of the French shore question. The Whiteway party is much dispirited. The leaders are desirous of accepting confederation as they claim it affords the only the way of escaping bankruptcy. Government supporters are opposed to the union unless the terms are satisfactory on all points. It has been practically decided to submit the question to the people in the shape of a plebiscite on the following issues: "Confederation versus crown colony." It is hoped the electors will vote in favor of the former as the lesser of the two evils. Premier Whiteway is personally desirous for the question to be settled by the legislature. Owing to the exigencies of the situation it will be necessary to raise a loan of $1,000,000 to meet outstanding liabilities. Where this can be done is a matter of perplexity.

An Unjust Proposition.

"The Fredericton Gleaner, referring to cases of clergymen of the Church of England who become unpopular with their congregations and bishops says:—

It would strike the ordinary observer that if the only persons with whom a Rector is officiallly connected, viz., his Bishop and his congregation agree that he should be removed from the Rectorship, that should be sufficient. A petition from the Parish to the Bishop and his concurrence therewith are all that the circumstances seem to require. A formal trial with its necessary attempt to besmirch the Rector's character and conduct, and the still greater publicity and expense of an elaborate appeal to the House of Bishops are not only highly objectionable but absolutely and entirely unnecessary."

Is there not another interest in the matter besides that of the bishop and congregation? Why should the rector be summarily ejected from his charge without a hearing, or even the courtesy of being afforded an opportunity to defend himself against what might, in some cases, be persecution. Congregations are not always just; they are at times moved by prejudice, and they might unduly influence a bishop, especially if the latter lived remote from the parish and the rector happened to belong to a "school" not in favor at headquarters. The doctrine that no man should be condemned to pay a penalty without a fair trial should be applied in connection with church temporalities as well as elsewhere, for it is a serious thing to a clergyman to be ejected from a charge of which he is duly possessed. It affects not only his living but his reputation, and yet the Gleaner's proposition would involve his being summarily deprived of both without a hearing in his own behalf.

Pay from Different Sources.

In the Auditor General's list of persons who received pay from more than one source during the last fiscal year are the following:—

Abbott, L. H., Chatham, $159.96 as fishery overseer and $15 for distributing bounty checks.

Blackhall, J. G. E., Caraquet, $600 as sub-collector customs and $45 for drum station.

Ferguson, D., Chatham, $1,200 as collector of customs and $400 as Savings Bank agent.

Hannah, W. T., Richibucto, $81.25 as fishery overseer and $50 for distributing bounty checks.

Lawlor, R. A., Chatham, $1,200 as collector of excise and $300 as gas inspector, Moncton.

Maher, J. F., Chatham, $40 as janitor of excise office and $18 as caretaker of gas office.

McLennan, K. F., Escuminac, $750 as light keeper and $50 as signal station keeper.

O'Brien, W. J., Bathurst, $266.67 as collector of customs 4 mos., $100 as Savings Bank agent and $100.92 for commission on excise collections.

Park, W. A., Newcastle, $1,100 as collector of customs, $400 as Savings Bank agent, and $200 commission on excise collections.

Williston, J. G., Bay du Vin, $150 as fishery overseer and $15 for distributing bounty checks.

The salary and allowances for the Chatham Post Office amount to $1630.30 for the last fiscal year, besides the amounts paid to the postmaster for attending the outside box, rent of boxes and as caretaker of building—in all, about $1,875.

An "Unpleasantness."

An unpleasant episode in the history of one of the small central American states,—Nicaragua—practically ended last week. A few months ago the Nicaraguan government treated a British vice consul and a number of other British subjects with great indignity, including imprisonment. Satisfaction for the insult was asked by the British government, but withheld, largely, no doubt, because the press and a certain class of public men in the United States encouraged the offenders with the assurance that England would be prevented from enforcing her demand. The sum of $75,000 was required by Britain as indemnity to the vice consul who had been ill treated and a certain time stipulated for its payment, failing which Nicaragua was informed that the demand would be enforced. Payment being withheld, Admiral Stephenson proceeded to Corinto, one of its most important ports, landing a force of British sailors and marines, taking possession of the place and hoisting the British flag over it. This brought the Nicaraguans to their senses and they have promised to pay the $75,000 next week, the payment being guaranteed by the adjoining state, of Salvador. Referring to the incident the London Globe says:—

"The sharp little lesson which we had the painful duty to inflict upon Nicaragua cannot fail to be productive of good there. Another and more powerful state has also been taught a useful lesson. The American republic assumes the post of arbiter in all disputes between the smaller states and Europe, and what is more important it shows a disposition to interfere in those disputes, which is as objectionable as it is unasked for. The tone of the American press ever since the present difficulty arose has reflected very clearly the tone of their country in these matters, though, perhaps, their bluster and braggadocio on this occacion were rendered louder because they felt there was little chance of being listened to. We do not wish to heap indignity upon any state, however small and insignificant. England had never played the part of a bully and never will, but she must be careful to see that her good nature is not too much presumed upon."

The St. James Gazette, referring to the same subject, remarks "The Nicaraguan bill is backed by Salvador. It would be rude to inquire too closely into the value of the guarantee. The average usurer is satisfied with a second name and if Zelaya has played us false we will not only occupy, but will wipe Corinto out of the map and other places with it. If any of the great powers had behaved as Nicaragua has, we would have been at war with it within a week."

Frozen Fish from Canada for England via Australia.

The Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser and the New Westminister Columbian contain interesting particulars of the business done and plant employed by the Texas Lake Ice company, the president of which, Mr. Mulhall, is a Newcastle man and is well known to many in that town as well as Chatham. The News-Advertiser of 17th April says:—

The trial shipment of frozen salmon, comprising one car load, which was shipped for Europe via Australia on November 16th last, by the Texas Lake Ice Co., arrived at its destination on March 1st in first-class condition and was rapidly disposed of by the Company's agents. On the strength of this demand, Mr. Mulhall, the President of the Company, reports that complete arrangements have been made for heavier shipments to follow throughout the year. The agents of the Company, who are gentlemen of wide experience, with offices in London, Liverpool, Limerick and Sydney, are doing their best to make these experimental shipments a staple industry between British Columbia and the Old World and are meeting with gratifying success. The prejudice which the public formerly entertained towards frozen fish, is rapidly being dispelled and the English and Scotch press have begun to devote considerable attention to the subject. A similar prejudice, it will be remembered, existed in the case of the frozen mutton trade between England and New Zealand, but with the acquisition of more accurate information, the public learned to appreciate this article at its true value.

"The reason for the delay in the arrival of the first car load, was that some difficulty was encountered in securing a vessel for its transhipment from Australia, but now that this difficulty has been removed, subsequent shipments will follow at regular intervals. Six tons of fish went forward by the Warrimoo yesterday and after October 1st, English shipments will amount to as much as 50 tons per month. The French trade in itself is a very extensive one, and will constitute half the above amount per month this year alone. Just now the Company find themselves hampered not by any lack in the demand, but in the supply, and are therefore compelled until the advent of the British Columbia fishing season, to obtain a proportion from the American side. In answer to a query as to whether they, would ultimately ship via the C. P. R., Mr. Mulhall said that this would depend entirely upon better cold storage facilities being afforded by the Atlantic steamship service. At present the vessels running from Australia to England are pre-eminent in this respect for obvious reasons, and the Company are wise to choose this route. Meanwhile inquiries from the East relative to shipments over the C. P. R., have already been received.

"As stated in a previous paragraph in reference to this Company's operations, they both buy from fishermen on the Fraser, as well as employ a number of boats of their own. The establishment in New Westminister is specially fitted for this line of business and extra expense has been incurred for this purpose. Fish can be frozen solid in five or six hours and a temperature of 11 below zero is easily obtainable."

The descripition of the Company's freezing and refrigerating plant is quite interesting but we cannot make room for it until next week.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

DRIED-UP RIVERS ON THE MOON—DEPRIVATION OF SLEEP AND STARVATION—THE VARIETIES OF MAN—OUR PERCEPTION OF COLORS AND LIGHT INTENSITY—REBREATHED AIR NOT POISONOUS—IS THERE A PROTOPLASM FOR HOT WORLDS?—AUSTRALIA'S SEA-WALL.

A prize of $200 has been offered by the Bologna Academy of Science for the best system or apparatus for preventing or extinguishing fires by chemical, physical or mechanical means.

"Opaline laminee" is a new vitrified material, which can be made into plates of any size and used for decorative tiles. It is made from 57 per cent of silica, 39 per cent of baryta, and 7 per cent of soda.

From experiments made some time ago, Prof. A. Konig calculates that 160 hues or colors can be distinguished by the normal eye, and nearly as many by the green or red blind eye. About 660 degrees of brightness can be detected between the just visible and the blinding.

Considering the various methods of classifying human variations, Prof. Ginseppi Sergi finds that external characteristics cannot be relied upon, that the skeleton presents greater stability, and that the characteristics of the cranium are the most important and useful. From this he traces 16 varieties and 51 sub-varieties in the human species and believes that he has not exhausted the number.

Loss of sleep, in some of the lower animals at least, has been shown by experiments of Marie de Manaceine to be more difficult to endure than starvation. Dogs that have been starved more than 20 days and have lost more than 50 per cent in weight may recover; but to dogs of 2 to 4 months of age loss of sleep for 4 to 5 days proved fatal. The temperature of the sleepless animals fell as much as 14°, and food was refused during the last two days.

The question of the existence of water on the moon has been studied under favorable conditions at the Peru observatory of Harvard College. In addition to the ordinary "rill," Prof. Pickering has catalogued 35 narrower ones that he regards as river beds, these objects being but a few hundred feet in greatest width and a few miles long; and therefore not easily seen. The largest has its origin in the Mount Hadley range of the lunar Apennines, follows a course a little north of west, and has a total length of 65 miles. There is no reason to believe that these valleys now contain water, but certain variable dark spots on other portions of the moon are held to indicate water, although anomalies in their positions have suggested the more improbable hypothesis of vegetation. It is stated that the changes in some of these spots—especially in the Mare Tranquillitatis—are perceptible to the naked eye.

Our modern ventilation theories need revision, according to the researches of Drs. D. H. Bergey, S. Weir Mitchell and J. B. Billings. No evidence could be obtained that the air expired by healthy mice, sparrows, guinea pigs or men contains any peculiar organic matter that is poisonous, or which tends to produce any special form of disease. Such air appears to exert no injurious effects beyond those due to diminution of oxygen or increase of carbonic acid, or both. Too much breathing of the same air is not the direct cause of the discomfort experienced in crowded, badly ventilated halls, nor of the unhealthiness and high death rates of close, crowded tenements. The danger of the air of crowded places probably rests in its special liability to become infected with disease bacteria, and perhaps also in an influence upon the vitality that predisposes to infection when the germs are present. The two chief causes of the discomfort are high temperature and unpleasant odors. The musty odor often noticed on entering a packed hall may be partly due to products of decomposition from decaying teeth, foul mouths and digestive disorders, and it is partly due to volatile fatty acids from excretions of the skin. It may produce nausea and other disagreeable sensations in specially susceptible persons, but most men soon become accustomed to it and cease to notice it.

Looking upon the myriads of white-hot suns of space, doubtless attended by countless millions of frozen satellites invisible to us, is it not a strange thought that all life should be confined to such narrow limits of temperature as are found upon earth? Yet Sir Robert Ball has assured us that the existence of life as we know it is highly improbable on heavenly bodies hotter or colder than the earth, or otherwise materially different. This has suggested the curious speculation whether protoplasm of other composition than carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and a little sulphur may not exist, and serve as the bases of life adapted to temperatures like that of molten iron. Prof. Emerson has noted that silicon in the hot stages of the earth played much the same part as carbon does now, and it is asked whether a silicon-aluminium series may not have presented cycles of changes—conceivably accompanied by vital and subconscious or conscious developments—analogous to those underlying the vital phenomena with which we are familiar. "Who," is finally queried, "will discover a silicon-aluminum fossil?"

The Great Barrier Reef of Australia extends along the coast of Queensland for more than 1100 miles, beginning at Torres Straits and reaching to Lady Elliott Island. Its distance from the coast varies between 9 and 90 miles. It is a vast wall rising from the bed of the ocean to the surface, with numerous breaches, of which 22 are large enough to permit of the passage of ships of considerable size. L'Illustration mentions a few of the most common of the coral animals; "The symphillies capable of reaching several feet in diameter, are covered with complicated meanders; the goniasters resemble human crania; the pocillipores are shaped like a cauliflower; the fungias recall huge stipeless toadstools, with gills borne upon the upper surface; the lophoseres are arranged in vertical leaves; and the madreperes resemble ramified and tufted bushes." These forms exist in colonies, each of myriads of individuals, which are continuously destroyed at the base but constantly renewed at the summit. With certain algae they form most of the reef, yet there is in addition an extraordinarily rich and varied fauna. "There are here sea anemones, of gigantic size, gelatinous alcyonarias, odd mollusks, transparent crustaceans, fantastic holothurians, sea urchins with huge spines, fishes with curiously mottled sides, etc. All this little world lives, moves and reproduces itself and dies, always leaving a part of itself upon the reef to the building up and solidification of which it contributes to a slight degree." Three industries are connected with the great reef: The pearl oyster industry of Torres Strait yields a revenue of $350,000 a year; the trepangs or sea cucumbers, some of which are 3 feet long, are largely consumed by the Chinese; and edible oysters are taken from immense banks in the mud of the swamps ending at the sea. This reef was discovered by Cook, but most that is known of it has been revealed by Mr. Saville Kent, a distinguished geologist, who has been employed for several years in making surveys of the region for the Queensland government.

Lumbering in Kent County.

BUCTOUCHE, April 29.—Stream driving is getting along O. K. on the Buctouche and its branches. Messrs. J. D. Irving, Foley, King and Coates have succeeded in getting their drives, comprising about 8,000,000 feet down into safe water. J. D. Irving has about 5,000,000. John McKee, of the Little Buctouche, has all his drive in, comprising half a million feet. McKee's mill is fitted with a gang-saw run by water power. The mill is now cutting about 22,000 per day. McKee & Sons have also bought all the logs along the line of railway between Cutler's and Meadow Brook, about 20 cars. As the lumber is being sawn it is loaded right on cars and placed on the bridge over the dam. The lumber is raised by a fall, it is 46 feet on a level with the rails, it takes 46 fathoms of rope. Four men can take the lumber from the saws and load two cars in one day. The quality is No. 1. They have loaded the schooner Lochiel, and are now loading the Hattie. E. P. King's mill is running full time and the Comet is loading at the King mill wharf.—[Review.

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