General Business.

LARD isn't in it.

It is just because there is no lard in it, that COTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers. COTTOLENE is PURE, DELICATE, HEALTHFUL, SATISFYING—none of the unpleasant odor necessarily connected with lard

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers

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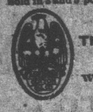

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts. MONTREAL.

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, 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 strictly 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 manual and in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER, Lower Napan

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

for over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.

A CUSTOMER.

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 Honors Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MARCH 7, 1895.

Northumberland's Enemies.

The opposition members of the legislature have given another proof of their affection for Northumberland by endeavoring to reduce its representation to three, at a time when the general representation of the province in the legislature was being increased. Mr. Phinney, of Kent, and Mr. Powell, of Westmorland, were the gentlemen who respectively moved and seconded the little attack of Dr. Stockton's party on our interests.

An Important Measure.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie has proved his usefulness in the legislature in many ways, but in none with more lasting effect than by the Act for the incorporation of towns throughout the province. It is a measure that has been long needed and is similar in its provisions to like enactments which are in force in many of the states of the American Union and also in Nova Scotia. It will afford Chatham and Newcastle, as well as many other places of less size and importance throughout the province opportunity to assume the duty and responsibility of controlling their own affairs whenever their people may determine that they are as capable of doing so as their respective Municipal Councils are of doing it for them—a decision which we hope Chatham, at least, will soon arrive at.

Political Notes.

The Liberal party is doing excellent campaigning work just now, and appears to have a fair chance of accomplishing what its members are mainly fighting for, viz., ousting the government. It will, however, repel the support of many whose sympathies are naturally with it, by indulgence in charges of all kinds of rascality, and disloyalty to the country against the dominant party, and its persistent proclamation of Canada as a ruined and impoverished country. The people of Canada are too intelligent to believe that their country is going to the dogs, or that it has been ruined by the national policy. They know that they have a cheap country to live in, and that its homes are as happy, prosperous and contented as those of any land in the civilized world. Its debt is very much less per head than that of other great members of the colonial empire, and has been contracted mainly for the purpose of developing its resources. Its revenue requirements will necessitate about the same taxation that is now imposed upon the people, for some time to come, so that whether the Tories or the Liberals rule, the burdens, in that regard, cannot be much, if any, less. If the Liberals come into power as a result of the next election, they will do well if they are able to so conduct the country's affairs as to make its condition compare as favorably with that of other countries as it now does. A change, if it takes place, will come simply in the natural order, the present government having been in power so long as to create a desire amongst the people to have a new one, simply for change's sake. Our Liberal friends will, therefore, do well not to commit themselves to a series of trashy declarations and promises which they do not themselves believe in, and can have no hope of carrying out should they have to assume the responsibility of governing the country.

A good deal of activity is going on in political circles. In the words of a rural poet:—

There's a buzz among the 'skeeters,
A waking up of snakes,
A trump among the bullfrogs
And all creation shakes.

The Quebec Chronicle says:—

"Speculation is rife over the exact date of the elections. But our Montreal correspondent, who moves in many intimate political circles, and is in a way to get reliable intelligence, wires us that by the end of May, the agony will be over. It is his opinion that election day will be Wednesday, the fifteenth of May. The lists will be all printed early in April, and then the Cabinet will decide the momentous question, which means appeal to the country. Meanwhile, all over the land, we hear the note of preparation sounding. The Ministers are addressing mass meetings of electors. The Oppositionists are seeing their friends. The Prohibitionists, are determined to employ the temperance cry, and in certain counties they are nominating candidates, pledged to prohibition principles. The Patrons of Industry have awakened to the idea that the time has arrived when the agricultural interests of the country should be suitably recognized, and they are determined to put into the field nominees of their own choosing to represent them. Of course, in the West we must make up our minds to see a goodly array of P. P. A. candidates. But, after all, the real fight will be between the two old political parties, the Conservatives and Liberals. They will conduct the campaign on a recognized and well-understood platform."

A story which we give for what it is worth is going the rounds. It is to the effect that an effort is being made by one of the big political parties to have the prohibitionists put up candidates in certain constituencies to divide their opponents' votes, while their own party men—prohibitionists and others—will vote solid for their candidates. It is well understood, of course, that no prohibitionist, unless he be also the candidate of one or the other of the big political parties, can be elected, but all the prohibitionists will not see it in that way and the schemers know it.

Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M. P., the leading Liberal organizer, visited St. John and Fredericton last week and held conferences with the party leaders. It was stated by Mr. Mitchell's managers here that Mr. Tarte was to come to Chatham, and also address the electors of Rogersville and Alnwick, but he took the C. P. R. from Fredericton, and went directly to Montreal.

The winter of the deep snow, the cold Friday, the Pacific Scandal, the Baie Chaleur Railway frauds and other noted events make the years in which they occurred memorable, just as the existing political situation will cause the present winter to be known in local history as that of the year of abnormal political experience. The usual parliamentary session is suspended. Explanation as to why it is not held is not given, but it is hinted that when it shall please less than a score of gentlemen at Ottawa, the five millions of people whose affairs they are managing will be informed as to the cause. It is further hinted that these gentlemen may find it convenient not to have a session at all, but to dissolve the House a year before the time for which its members were elected has expired. The noticeable and unusual feature of all this is the assumption on the part of the government that they may do as they please in the matter, regardless of the right of the people to be informed as to why so unusual a course is being pursued.

In Northumberland, 1895 will be known as the year in which two candidates professing to represent respectively the Liberal Conservative and the Conservative parties went about canvassing for votes,—at the same time ignoring the institutions in the County known, respectively, as the Liberal-Conservative and the Liberal associations thereof, each of which is professedly organized for the purpose of determining who the party candidates shall be.

To further complicate matters and bewilder the residents of the County, it is also said that one of the parties cannot be sure who it must have as a candidate until a minister comes from Ottawa to instruct it on the subject, while the other is destitute of a candidate whenever a certain gentleman returns to his home in Montreal after one of his periodical flying visits to Northumberland.

Another peculiarity of the situation in Northumberland is that whereas, in other election years, there was always a most eager circulation of requisitions in the interests of the respective parties for their candidates, those time-honored documents have not shown up yet. The reason is said to be that the two candidates who have been putting themselves forward, and assuring their friends at Ottawa and Montreal, respectively, that they are "dead sure" of being elected in Northumberland, realize that requisitions would only make their weakness manifest by the absence of names of those who are considered most influential in election contests.

It is observed that the Dominion government organ here—the World—intimates that Mr. Adams is so unpopular that two thirds of the votes Mr. Mitchell would receive would be "votes against Adams rather than for Mitchell." The World also says "Mr. Adams has lost the "support of some influential lumber "manufacturers who worked for him in "the last election and are friendly to the "government." It, however, hedges by saying "They don't want Mr. Mitchell; "they have no use for him whatever; "they look upon him as a Montreal "interloper" etc. It says, however, that they know he has three or four hundred old friends who will stick to him, so they are not likely to put anyone else in nomination,—and it adds "It remains to be "seen whether their dislike of Mr. Adams "is strong enough to overcome their "distaste for Mr. Mitchell." Here, then, is the "mix and muddle," as it is seen from the usually sanguine government standpoint.

Meantime, the friends of Mr. Adams, who, presumably, compose the Liberal-Conservative association appear to be apathetic, while those of Mr. Mitchell, who allege that they represent and control the Liberal association, appear to be afraid to call that body together to discuss the choosing of a candidate, lest the genial old gentleman may fail to be nominated.

It is too bad that Northumberland should alone seem to have political associations, which are such only in name, while other constituencies are choosing their candidates through those organizations, which furnish the only legitimate means for such work.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Junior Liberal-Conservative Association of St. John, to be addressed by Hon. Messrs. Foster and Costigan, will be held on Monday evening next.

What next! It is now said that we would, probably, not have Mr. Mitchell troubling Northumberland at the present time with his candidacy for parliament, had it not been for his having had it suggested to him by Mr. Adams M. P. that he should put himself in the field. The story is that certain astute gentlemen decided, about a year ago, that the best way to insure Mr. Adams' grip on Northumberland would be to keep one of several stronger candidates of both Liberal and Conservative persuasions out of the field. Mr. Mitchell, having been once the Conservative leader of the County—especially in 1878, when the Liberals wrested it from him, and having then had Mr. Adams as his first lieutenant—it was thought he would make an excellent and effective foil to be used in the Conservative interest, should occasion require; again, having, ever since 1882,—when he failed in getting a seat in the Conservative cabinet—been a professedly pronounced Liberal, that fact would prevent any real Liberal from offering. It is related that pursuant to this diplomatic view of the subject, Hon. Mr. Adams, accompanied by a faithful friend and backer, paid a very friendly visit to Mr. Mitchell at the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, and there induced the old gentleman to believe that he (Mr. Adams) would, probably, not again offer for Northumberland, in which case he and his friends would like to see Mr. Mitchell become its representative. This, naturally, encouraged Mr. Mitchell, whose powers of analysis in matters of political finesse are not so keen as they once were, and he acted on the suggestion. It will be remembered with what assurance he came to Northumberland about the time mentioned, and declared that he would be the next representative of the County in the Commons, and how confidently he assured everybody that they would support him in the next election. The ADVANCE—long before this little arrangement was hinted to it—protested against Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Adams assuming—as they seemed to do—that as long as they lived they were the only possible candidates for the County's representation at Ottawa, for they seemed to act as if that were an accepted fact. It will, however, be a rather grim joke for Mr. Adams if he gets more than he bargained for when he was making that little arrangement with his old Conservative leader, who now insists on being Northumberland's Liberal champion—Mr. Adams seeming determined not to make way for him as inferentially arranged—or, looking at it in another way, both Liberals and Conservatives in the County will feel like kicking themselves, should they find that as the last moment and when it is too late to get bona fide candidates in the field, the alleged Windsor Hotel "ticker" is consummated. That is what the following, which we find in the Montreal Herald, may mean:—

"Reports come from Northumberland that Peter Mitchell will carry that constituency at the next election; indeed there is a strong feeling there that Mr. Mitchell will be allowed the seat by acclamation."

The St. Andrew's Beacon says that neither Liberals nor Conservatives in Charlotte County have determined upon their candidates. It intimates that Mr. Irving Todd of Milltown will probably be the Liberal candidate. It does not seem to know whether Hon. James Mitchell will be the Conservative candidate or not, but the ADVANCE has it on good authority that he has determined not to be. Mr. John D. Chipman, however, seems to be the prospective Liberal-Conservative standard-bearer.

Dr. Weldon M. P., was, on Thursday last, nominated by the Liberal-Conservatives of Albert as their candidate for re-election to the Dominion parliament.

Messrs W. C. Anslow and W. R. Robinson, who are respectively President and Secretary of the Northumberland Prohibitory Alliance publish the following in the Advocate:—

A special meeting of this Alliance, called at the request of members thereof, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Chatham on Thursday, March 7th, at 10 a. m., Chatham time.

All officers and members of the Alliance are requested to be present and persons favorable to the cause of Prohibition from every parish are invited to attend. The important question of prohibition and the approaching general elections will be brought up and fully discussed and some action decided upon in reference to this important subject.

If these gentlemen propose to choose a candidate and will have only prohibitionists at their meetings and permit only those who stand on that plank in a political platform to have a voice in the choice, they can hardly hope to succeed. There are many persons who earnestly desire to promote temperance reform and to whom the bar-room is an abomination, but who, nevertheless, cannot subscribe to the prohibition platform because they realise, as practical men, that it is and will, for a very long time, be an impossibility because of the fiscal difficulties its legislative enactment would involve. Why do these gentlemen not throw their influence in with one or the other of the two recognized political parties and induce them to choose a man acceptable to them and on whose experience and character they can rely to do the best possible for the cause of temperance whenever opportunity is afforded in parliament? Readers of the Advocate will wonder at its editor desiring to narrow the choice of a candidate down within the limits of his advertisement as president of the alliance. They will prefer, we think, to subscribe to the doctrine on the subject laid down in his leading editorial of yesterday, with the sentiments of which we entirely agree. Mr. Anslow therein says:—

We need to be judicious in the choice of a candidate and careful in the way in which he shall be chosen. There should be given to every man an opportunity to speak on the questions of the day and no man should be led to suppose that all he has to do is simply to vote yea or nay. Every voter should be allowed an opportunity of expressing his views in the choice of a candidate. The time has gone by for any two men to say, we are going to run and you must vote for one of us, when it has not been properly ascertained whether either is wanted. We do not want a choice of acknowledged inconsistencies. We do not want to be put in such a position that it shall be said, 'of the two evils let us choose the lesser one.' We do not want a system that will place candidates in our hands when they have not been asked for by the people. We want to reach such a stage that we shall have government by the people in which the humblest citizen may help to settle issues which are presented, and to have the opportunity of presenting issues for settlement. We do not want politics to be a despised trade, and self government only a shadow.

The Hon. Mr. Joly on Manitoba Schools

[To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.]

SIR:—Previous to the law of 1890, the Manitoba public schools were divided into two sections, Protestant and Roman Catholic, under the management of a Board of Education appointed by the government. It consisted of a fixed number of members of the different religious creeds, and was sub-divided into two boards, the Protestant and Roman Catholic. Each board prescribed the religious exercises for the schools under its control. It may, therefore, be assumed that the religious exercises prescribed for the Protestant schools, by the Protestant Board, largely composed of leading clergymen of the different Protestant denominations, were strictly Protestant.

Now, I have been informed, on what I consider good authority, that the religious exercises prescribed for the public schools, now called neutral schools, under the law of 1890, are exactly and specifically the same as those formerly prescribed, by the Protestant Board, for the exclusive use of the public Protestant schools before the law of 1890, with these two points of difference, only: Under the old system of separate schools, these religious exercises were obligatory upon every Protestant public school; now, they can be dispensed with, with the consent of the majority, in any locality; secondly, before, 1890, the English (King James's) version of the Bible had to be read, while now, either that or the Douai version may be used.

It will be easy to ascertain if this is true, by comparing the programme of religious exercises for the Protestant schools, prior to the law of 1890, with the programme adopted for the neutral schools, on May 21, 1890, by the advisory Board, appointed under the new law.

If this information is correct, I sincerely hope, as a Protestant, that very few among the Protestant majority are aware of the great injustice done in their name to the Roman Catholic minority; I firmly believe that if they knew of it, they would not sanction its continuance.

If it is found impossible to devise a scheme of religious education for the public schools satisfactory to all creeds, then the only alternative left to the friends of justice and fair play is: Separate schools or bona fide neutral schools. This appears the only logical and just conclusion.

I hope that in the settlement of this great question of religious education for our children, we may show that we have not forgotten our own religious education, and that we may remember that we have been taught to serve God by loving our neighbor and dealing justly with him.

H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

Quebec, Feb. 22, 1895.

The Pedlers' Act.

The Chatham Board of Trade has demonstrated its usefulness by promoting new legislation on the subject of the pedler nuisance. A committee of the Council of the Board, which was entrusted with the matter, prepared a bill and petition which were taken to Fredericton by a member of the committee, who found representatives of other counties much interested in the subject and anxious to have the proposed legislation made general. The bill was left in Mr. O'Brien's hands and with the assistance of a special committee a law has been secured which will materially tend to get the peddling business on a satisfactory basis. Respecting the bill that has passed the St. John Globe's correspondent says:—

Just before the adjournment on Friday night Mr. O'Brien, of Northumberland, got the House to consider an entirely new peddlers' bill. It met with hearty favor, went through without opposition and Mr. O'Brien was happy. Those who are interested in this legislation pronounce the bill the best to be found in any province. The North Shore men in particular are pleased with it.

The bill provides that any ratepayer of a county can peddle in his own or an adjoining county on payment of a license fee of 50 cents in each county.

Pedlers entering other counties than those adjoining that in which they are ratepayers must pay a fee of $5 in each.

Persons from other parts of Canada will be charged $30 in each county.

Aliens will pay a fee of $100 in each county.

No restrictions are placed on the peddling of meat, fish, fruit, farm products and oysters.

The licenses are to be secured from the secretary of each county, and must be shown when demanded.

Failure to show licenses subjects the pedler to a fine of $5, while the fine against a pedler who has not taken out a license is from $10 to $30.

In every case half the fine goes to the informer and half to the municipality.

"He's bilious," your friends say when you are irritable. Take Hawker's liver pills, they cure biliousness.

Safe and pleasant to take, sure to cure, Hawker's Balsam tolu and wild cherry.

A quick and pleasant cure for coughs and colds is Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry.

Not only relieves, but positively cures catarrh. Hawker's catarrh cure.

Proposed Amalgamation of Chatham Town School Districts.

On Friday evening last the Trustees of Schools for the three districts comprising what is known as the town of Chatham—Nos. 1, 8 and 9—took occasion to have a conference with School Inspector Mersereau for the purpose of obtaining his views as to the effect the amalgamation of the three districts would have in promoting the efficiency of the schools, economy in their management and the convenience of those attending them. The meeting took place in the Mersereau studio, those present being Geo. W. Mersereau, Inspector of Schools, and the following Trustees:—No. 1, Dr. J. S. Benson, Dr. John Macdonald and J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, No. 8, D. G. Smith and Wm. Lawlor, No. 9, Geo. Stothart and Patk. Coleman. After the desirability of amalgamation in the abstract had been conceded, Mr. Mersereau said that the town schools had reached the maximum of efficiency under present conditions. In the three districts there were many good teachers, and they may continue to strain every effort and still their schools will not equal in efficiency those in districts more favorably circumstanced.

The Lower District schools he said are overcrowded and more accommodation must be at once provided. There are too many grades in the Grammar School and some measure of relief must be adopted. These two facts seemed to suggest that this was an opportune time to consider the question of amalgamating the three districts.

As to the advantages to be derived from such a course he said he was well aware that, to the mind of the average ratepayer, there was only one sufficient justification for so radical a change, viz., a saving in expense, and consequent lower rate of taxation. And while he believed that the schools could be quite as efficiently conducted at a lower rate under the proposed change, he did not propose to make that an argument in favor of it. The true principle is to get the best schools possible for the money the people can afford to pay, and under the proposed arrangement they would assuredly obtain a greater return for the money expended and, in that sense, have cheaper schools than at present.

Under the present arrangement children may live within a few rods of a school which they cannot attend because it is not in their district, and must walk a half mile or more to their own school—no great hardship indeed for advanced pupils, but a mighty matter of inconvenience for those attending the primaries, and a source of irritation to parents, as perhaps some of the trustees were aware. Amalgamation would entirely abolish this.

Grading and promotion of pupils is now done by three or four different persons, each of whom has plenty of tuitional work to absorb all his time and attention. The consequence is that there are as many standards of promotion as there are persons engaged in the work, and the work is, of necessity, hurriedly and imperfectly done. Thus, the classes are not in the best condition for making progress. Some pupils become careless, because the class work is too easy, others find the work too difficult and become discouraged. This state is the fruitful source of corporal punishment and all its attendant evils. Proper grading lies at the basis of successful class teaching. By amalgamating the districts this work could be done by one experienced and capable person, whose business it would be to attend to it and who would have time to do it thoroughly and efficiently. This is one of the most important benefits union would confer. There is no part of the school service that would so well repay an extra outlay as this one of grading, and no reform can be effected except by a union of the districts.

Chatham has, at present, no adequate provision for secondary education—has no provision whatever for any work in advance of the 10th standard. A student cannot prepare for matriculation in any Chatham school, except by special favor of the teacher of the Grammar school, and he would have "to scorn delights and live laborious days" to do the extra work. No one district feels inclined to voluntarily charge itself with an expense that should be borne by the whole town. By amalgamation the 11th and 12th standards could be provided for and we would find many of our young people remaining in our schools to complete the course and obtain the diploma the trustees could offer to graduates. Courses in certain special lines could be pursued and these would attract students from other parts of the Province, while conferring inestimable advantages on the young townspeople.

The expenses would be little, if any, increased. Chatham has all the necessary buildings—some owned by the districts and some under lease—needed for the new arrangement, except for the High School, and this would have to be built with special reference to the needs of the departments to be accommodated. It might be that expenses would be lessened, as the advanced grades—from 7th upward—would be brought together, thus conserving the teaching power by lessening classes. At any rate taxation would be equalized, advanced work promoted, the school system of the town placed on a rational basis, and all the schools, from the highest to the lowest, feel new life and receive greater benefits than can be secured in any other way.

After the subject had been fully considered the Trustees requested the Inspector to make arrangements necessary for the calling of a meeting of the ratepayers in each of the three districts, so that they might consider the question of amalgamation, with a view, if possible, of securing it on an equitable and satisfactory basis.

Next Sunday's Eclipse.

Referring to the total eclipse of the moon, which is to take place on Sunday evening next 10th inst., the Scientific American says;—"It will be visible throughout most of the inhabitated regions of the globe. There are still tribes in Africa who will beat tom-toms and fire guns to drive off the shadowy monster that is trying to smother the moon. The gunpower of civilization travels so much faster than its astronomy, and is so much easier to understand.

"Below, in Eastern standard time, are the elements of the eclipse:—

Moon enters penumbra	7:57 P. M.
" " shadow	8:53.7 "
Totality begins	9:51.5 "
" ends	11:27 "
Moon leaves shadow	0:24.8A. M.
" " penumbra	1:21 "

"It should be remarked that the ordinary observer is not likely to notice the penumbral phases, and, putting the whole thing in a nutshell, it may be said that the eclipse will begin about 8:54 P. M. and end about 0:25 A. M.

"One interesting feature that all can easily observe is the color of the moon when it is completely under the shadow. Probably the color will be a copper-red. This is due to the refraction or bending of sunlight around the edge of the earth by the atmosphere. If we could see the earth from the moon during the eclipse, we should most likely behold a luminous red ring surrounding it, the color being due to absorption of light by the atmosphere. Occasionally, however, the moon does not look red during an eclipse, but almost disappears from sight, what can be seen of it presenting a faint, dusky appearance. This may be owing to the presence of clouds in the earth's atmosphere which prevent the transmission of light."

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

NEW RESULTS IN EARTH TELEGRAPHY—THE EGYPTIAN IDEA IN SEWER LIGHTING—A GERMAN ROAD EXPERIMENT—THE AFRICAN CLIMATE—WORK OF A BEE COLONY—HANDWRITING AS A MENTAL INDEX.

Experiments in telegraphing to a distance without wires, on the principle of distributing currents in the conducting earth, were not long ago carried out on a large scale near Potsdam, and an account of them has been given to the Berlin Physical Society by Dr. Rubens. On the banks of the Wannsee, two electrodes were sunk in the water at a distance from each other of about 500 yards, and a current from 55 accumulators was sent through them. From each of two boats connected by a cable an electrode was immersed in the water, and a telephone inserted into the connection. When the current from the accumulators on the bank was broken, an effect was produced on the telephone at a distance of about three miles. Small islands between the shore and the boat did not interfere with the signaling.

The ancient Egyptians appear to have been expert in manipulating mirrors in such a way as to reflect the sunlight into their buildings. The idea has now been adopted in the sewers of Paris, a succession of mirrors having been so arranged that the light of electric arcs can be directed to any point where work is necessary.

Sir John Lubbock and others have proven that ants produce sounds, which may be intelligible to their fellows and can be made audible even to our ears. A simple contrivance now enables any person to hear and study these sounds. Two panes of glass, five or six inches square, are provided, and a border of soft putty is placed near the edge of one; a bunch of ants about the size of a chestnut is next dropped through a tunnel upon one piece of glass and quickly covered by the other piece, the two being then pressed together to about the thickness of an ant's body. On applying this box to the ear, a confused buzzing with some very clear stridulations, may be heard. The stridulations are produced, it is believed, by rubbing the rough scaly surface of the chitinous covering, and they are aroused whenever the ants are excited.

A wagon railway—that is, flat iron rails in the highway for the use of ordinary wagons—is to be tried between two towns of Hanover. The object is to reduce the labor of the draught horse, while lessening the cost of repairs.

The power of artificial permanent magnets has been found by Pictet to increase steadily as the temperature is reduced. The range of temperature in his tests was from 30° above zero C. to 108° below.

Europeans may live in trophical Africa, and can superintend native labor, but Mr. E. G. Ravenstein considers that no locality suitable for colonization by agriculturists has yet been discovered. The mean annual temperature of Europe may be found on the mountains, yet the climate is very different from that of temperate regions. In the latter the annual range is considerable and the daily range is small, but in the tropical climate the reverse is the case, and the great difference between the temperature of the day and that of the night is not to be escaped even on the most elevated land. Malaria prevails, even on the plateaus, and has included among its victims numerous advocates of the fitness of the country for settlement. Over a considerable portion of Africa the humidity is not excessive, while the rainfall is sufficient in most parts, but so irregular as to make irrigation necessary for agriculture on an extensive scale. The districts most favorable to European settlers are most of the hill stations and the extensive plateaus of eastern Africa.

A single honey bee would require several years for making a pound of honey, according to the calculations of a French writer, as, on a fine day, it visits from 40 to 80 flowers in 6 to 10 trips, its day's collection of nectar amounting to a grain. A hive contains 20,000 to 50,000 bees, half of them collectors and the other half housekeepers. A hive of 30 000 bees would under favorable conditions receive about 2 pounds of honey a day, from 300,000 to 1,000,000 flowers being visited.

Certain parrots of New Zealand have developed the singular practice of boring with their bills into the backs of sheep to extract the kidneys. This is the more remarkable because until sheep were introduced by the English the birds cannot have seen any similar animal, the only mammals in all Oceanica having been the marsupials.

A small quake in the Paris Museum climbs the smooth vertical walls of its glass cage, an abundant secretion of viscous mucus from its salivary and lachrymal glands giving it adhesion.

Dr. C. Lombroso, the Turin anthropologist, has published a work on "Graphology," which illustrates by many examples the influence of mental condition on the handwriting.

New Brunswick Legislature.

FEB. 28:—Mr. Phinney committed the bill authorizing the municipality of Kent to borrow money to pay county school warrants, Mr. Pitts chairman. Bill agreed to with amendments, making it applicable to Westmorland county.

Mr. White committed the bill to further amend the act relating to proceedings and practice in the Supreme Court, Mr. Killam chairman.

Hon. Mr. White said the bill provided that a judge of the Supreme Court shall sit once a week in the city of St. John except during vacation; that at such sitting he may hear all motions, such as are ordinarily made before him in court, and also may, where both parties consent, try without jury any issue joined in any case. The fourth section prohibits a judge, when addressing a jury from unnecessarily expressing an opinion upon the facts to the jury, and such expression shall be a ground of new trial if erroneous or too strong.

Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Blair committed the bill amending the act respecting winter roads; Mr. Wells chairman. Agreed to.

Mr. Powell committed the bill amending the law of evidence; Mr. Pinder chairman. Agreed to.

Mr. Robinson committed the bill to incorporate the Miramichi Midland Railway Company, Mr. Allan chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Emmerson committed a bill for incorporation of towns, Mr. Venlot chairman.

Mr. Emmerson explained that the bill was prepared by the surveyor-general to make provision for the incorporation of towns throughout the province and doing away with the necessity of special acts of incorporation. Provision is made for reference on petition to the sheriff, to the electorate within a certain district. That district can be defined by the sheriff; if objection is taken appeal can be made to the governor in council through the provincial secretary. After the election the incorporation of the town, within prescribed boundaries, is proclaimed in the Royal Gazette, with all the powers incident to a corporation of that kind. The Bill is similar to an act passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia and now working for seven years satisfactorily in that province.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again. Mr. Emmerson moved that the bill be referred to special committee. Carried. The speaker appointed as such committee, Messrs. Flewelling, Sivewright, Wells, Powell and Phinney.

Mr. Baird said if he was in order he would like to suggest that the sheriffs' fees bill should stand over for this year. It proposed a large increase in the sheriff's fees, and as it affected the whole province he thought it should not be pressed.

Mr. Speaker said the hon. gentleman would have every opportunity of expressing his views when the bill came up to morrow.

Mr. Phinney said the committee had made amendments in the bill and he thought many objections to it had been removed.

Mr. Sivewright introduced a bill legalizing proceedings of adjourned meetings of Gloucester municipality. By unanimous consent the bill was read a second time, and referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Pitts chairman, and agreed to with amendments.

Answering Messrs. Stockton and Phinney, Mr. Mitchell said the financial statement from the close of the fiscal year to the opening of the house would be brought down, and that the chief commissioner's report on the suspension bridge investigation would be presented before the close of the session.

Mr. Phinney, from the special committee on pedlers, submitted a report containing several amendments, and the bill as amended was committed by Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland,) Mr. Wells chairman.

After a long discussion, progress was reported with leave.

Adjourned.

MARCH 1.—In the house to-day the bill relating to international bridges was agreed to.

Mr. Blair committed a bill relating to practice and proceedings in the supreme court in equity, Mr. Killam in the chair.—Agreed to.

Mr. Blair moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider a bill amending the elections law respecting the representation in the legislative Assembly.

Dr. Stockton said he had an amendment to propose to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair. He had always been of opinion that the representation in the house should be upon the basis of population. This bill did not grapple with the question and did not relieve the inequalities existing. It did seem to him that the counties of Gloucester, Kent and Carleton were not fairly represented. This bill proposed to give an additional member to Victoria, with a population of 7,705, and to Madawaska, with its population of 10,512. The government should have grappled with this question in a broad, statesmanlike manner; they should have considered the whole province and based the entire representation upon population all over the province. Upon the basis of the representation given to Victoria and Madawaska by this bill, Gloucester, Kent and Carleton should have not three but four members. From the giving of one member each to Fredericton and Moncton, the government seemed to have selected 8,000 as the basis of population for a member. Upon that basis St. John city should have five members, and the county of Westmorland, outside of Moncton, four. In view of the financial position of the province, however, it was not desirable to increase the cost of legislation, and therefore inexpedient to increase the number of members. There should be a readjustment, but no increase. The legislative council was abolished on the ground of economy, yet by appointing a law clerk, and now by adding five members to the house, between $4,000 and $5,000 of the saving effected by doing away with the council would be wiped away. During the past fiscal year the province had gone behind between $90,000 and $100,000 yet the government were continuing to place charges upon the statute book that would for all time entail burdens upon the country. He would therefore propose, seconded by Mr. Pinder:

Strike out all after the word "that" and insert in lieu thereof the following words: For all purposes of legislation and administration the number of representatives in this house is sufficiently large, and the present inequalities of representation should be removed by readjustment and not by increase;

Further resolved, That in view of the large deficit in provincial revenue to meet expenditure, it is inexpedient to adopt any measure imposing additional burdens upon the treasury; and

Further resolved, That the order for reference to committee of the whole house of a bill entitled an act to further amend the New Brunswick Elections Act of 1889 as respects representation in the legislative assembly, be discharged.

Dr. Stockton, continuing said that Nova Scotia, with a population of 100,000 greater than that of New Brunswick, had three members less in the legislative assembly, while the great provinces of Quebec and Ontario had 70 and 90 respectively. When this change was once entered upon the statute book it would be very difficult to remove it. He supposed that this bill meant that there would be a general election before another session of the legislature, because its passage would mean that the country was not fairly representated at present. That was the necessary and logical inference; he would be justified in predicting a general election this coming summer. He appealed to the house to decide this question irrespective of party politics.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that to listen, day after day, to the addresses of the gentleman opposite afforded a facility which would otherwise be lacking of gauging with accuracy the sincerity of their professions. The other evening, when the woman suffrage bill was about to be committed, an amendment to the motion that the speaker do now leave the chair was made, and it was denounced in all the moods and tenses by these gentlemen as being unfair and unmanly and an attempt to gag free discussion. The leader of the opposition on that occasion became frenzied with indignation because that amendment was made. Yet on the very first occasion upon which it suits his purpose, the hon. member moves an amendment of precisely the same kind himself. Hon. members would therefore be able to place a proper and a just value upon any assurance which the hon. member presented to the house. They would be justified in assuming that when he takes high ground against the present measure, he is more honest and sincere, politically speaking, than he was the other night. He (Mr. Blair) thought the honorable member had pursued a course entirely within his right. If he wished a formal discussion of the question with the speaker in the chair, he had a perfect right to have it. It would be conceded that there was need that some action should be taken on the part of the government to deal with the inequalities of representation in this province. It is admitted that a grievance exists and therefore it should become the duty of the government to decide how it should be remedied. It was evident that hon. gentlemen opposite were surprised at the character of this bill, because they had prophesied in the was going to be brought in to so "hive" the opposition, that even the bakers' dozen of members they now had would be diminished. It was, however, necessary for them to take a stand of antagonism against any government measure, or else they would not be any good as an opposition.

The kind of bill these hon. gentlemen feared would be brought in is the kind of bill that would evidently be brought in if they had the power. He (Blair) wished to say, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, that they had too much respect for themselves and the country they represented to introduce a measure that would mutilate and carve up the constituencies and destroy the old boundaries that had existed so many years. The determination of the plan to be pursued was not an easy matter on the part of the government. A plan might be an ideal one, but it would not be practical unless it would command the support of the members of the house, and it was well known that hon. members were not likely to consent that the representation of their own country should be reduced. It was, therefore, necessary to adopt a principle which would be as nearly perfect as possible, and which would command the assent of the legislature. He did not at all accede to the proposition that the country was not in a position to pay the additional indemnity of five or six members of the legislature. Those who honestly and calmly examined the subject would find no justification for the statements of the hon. member in this amendment. It was absolutely false to say, as some of these hon. members had said, that there was an annual deficit of $100,000. The fact was that these financial critics, by adding up the coupons that had accumulated, the balances due to supervisors, the amount expended upon permanent bridges, etc., might be able to make out that there was at the end of any given year an outstanding liability of $50,000 or $60,000, or perhaps even $100,000, and this they called the deficit. But if it was true, as they had stated, that there had been an annual deficit for the past five years of $100,000 he (Blair) would be glad to know where the $500,000 of accumulated deficits had gone to. The fact was that the outstanding liability at the end of the year was paid from the revenue of the following year, yet hon. members opposite kept adding the outstanding liabilities together and calling them annual deficits.

Thirteen years experience at the council board had satisfied him that it would not be safe, nor wise, to reduce the number of the executive below the present number of seven. The government had not to deal with questions of federal magnitude, yet the interests which it had to guard were numerous and important, and it was of the utmost importance that there should be adequate representation upon the board of education. The government had reached the conclusion that no county in the province should be represented