General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS.

50 - YEARS - IN - USE.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Millinery Opening

—AT—

THE BOUQUET.

Grand display of Easter Millinery at the Bouquet on Thursday and Friday,

APRIL 9TH AND 10TH !

The undersigned cordially invites her patrons and the public generally to the Bouquet, on the above days, to inspect the latest novelties in trimmed millinery, consisting of pattern hats and bonnets selected from the celebrated Paris, English and American Modistes, as well as a dazzling display of the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Millinery novelties.

A SURPRISE TO ALL

will be the moderate prices at which the most stylish, the richest, the rarest, the most exclusive trimmed and untrimmed millinery ever shown in Chatham can be obtained at the Bouquet.

JOSIE NOONAN.

NOONAN BLOCK.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORNMEAL,
CRACKED FEED,

HAY AND OATS,

Water St., Chatham.

E. A. STRANG.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR CHRISTMAS.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties,

during the holidays. All new goods. Give him a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

C. WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To John B. Scott, Joseph Plamondon and Amadee Joseph Auger, all of Jacquet River in the parish of Durham, County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick all mill owners and all others whom it shall or may concern:

Public notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described at Jacquet River, aforesaid on Saturday, the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, namely:—All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Durham, aforesaid and described as follows: Bounded on the south by the Queen's Highway, on the west by lands owned and occupied by Robert McMillan, on the north east by the Jacquet River, extending along the same two hundred and ninety seven yards, and on the east by lands occupied by Robert Comacher, extending along the said last mentioned lands eighty three yards, said above described lot of land, being that part lying north of the Queen's Highway, of a certain lot of land conveyed to William Winton from John McMillan and Mary his wife by deed bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of deeds in and for the said County of Restigouche, as number 2532 in Book "G" pages 180 & 181 of said Records, and the title to the said above described land and premises, being afterwards vested in the said John B. Scott Joseph Plamondon and Amadee Joseph Auger, was afterwards transferred by the said last mentioned parties to William Winton and Isabella his wife, by indenture of mortgage bearing date the tenth day of June, A. D. 1886 and registered in the office of the said Registrar of Deeds, the nineteenth day of June A. D. 1886, as number 2234, on pages 710, 711, 712, 713 and 714 in Book H of said Records, which said indenture of mortgage was on the third day of November A. D. 1887, assigned to James G. Ross of the City of Quebec in the Province of Quebec merchant.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, standing and being and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining.

The said above described land and premises with the buildings and improvements thereon, are sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest thereby secured.

Dated the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1896.

FRANK ROSS.

Sole Executor of estate of James G. Ross Assignee of Mortgagees.

HICKEY'S PHARMACY

C. Hickey, Proprietor,

WATER ST. - CHATHAM, N. B.

Not a Luxury but a necessity this time of year is a bottle of Spring Medicine.

WE HAVE THEM ALL

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,
PINK PILLS.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
SCOTT'S EMULSION,
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,
BEEF, IRON AND WINE,
HERBINE BITTERS.

All Fine Fresh Goods.

—AT—

Hickey's Phermacy

Chatham, - - - - N. B

Next door to R. A. Murdoch.

Miramichi Fishing Privilege TO LET.

The Lease offers for sale the unexpired term of his Lease of the Big and Little Sevogle Rivers and that part of the Main North West between "The Big Hole" and the mouth of the Little South West Miramichi River. The lease has six years to run, and covers the best Salmon fishing privilege on the North West Miramichi. The pools are within four hours drive from Newcastle.

There is a good house and out buildings at the Square Forks, owned by the lessee and built especially for the accommodation of angling parties.

For terms and particulars apply to

GEORGE BROWN,
Newcastle,
Miramichi N. B.

April 14 1896.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 30, 1896.

Messrs. Foster and Tupper's Position on Remedial Legislation.

The Liberal Herald labors to convey to its readers the impression that the reason why certain members of the Dominion Government tendered their resignations a few months ago was because they were not favorable to the remedial bill. It said, the other day:—

"Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. George E. Foster and other conspirators, endeavored by threatened resignations, to force Premier Bowell to abandon the remedial legislation programme. They failed and withdrew their resignations."

On Tuesday it returned to the subject and after quoting part of a Sun editorial which did not, by any means, sustain its former misstatement, it commented thereon, thus:—

"This is the very best authority for the statement that Sir Mackenzie Bowell, having been pledged to the remedial bill was, on that account, objectionable to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and the other conspirators."

Hon. Mr. Davies, the maritime Grit leader in the House of Commons insinuated, on 15th January last, what the Herald has put forth in editorial form, and he was answered on the spot by Hon. Mr. Foster who, with all due deference to the Herald, is better authority than its far-fetched Sun editorial. In fact, it will occur to any properly balanced mind that "the very best authority" on the subject is not the Sun, but Mr. Foster, and that his statement made in parliament, before Mr. Laurier, Mr. Davies, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Clarke Wallace and other leaders of the Herald's host in the crusade against Manitoba's constitutional rights, ought to be accepted in a matter so vital to himself and his colleagues in the Government. We take it from Hansard, page 98. Mr. Foster said:—

The hon. gentleman could find nothing better to do a moment ago than to rise and coolly assert that I had made no statement in this House or the country from which any intelligent man could find out my position on the Manitoba school question. He said that I had gone to Smith's Falls and said something there. So I did, and I will tell the hon. gentleman what I did say. But I will tell the hon. gentleman first what I said in this House last session, and if my hon. friend thinks himself unable to understand English, he may give other gentlemen credit for knowing what the English language means, I said this on July 8th of last year:

A session of the present Parliament will be called together to meet not later than the first Thursday of January next. If by that time, the Manitoba Government fails to make a satisfactory arrangement to remedy the grievances of the minority—

Does my honorable friend understand that?

—the Dominion Government will be prepared at the next session of Parliament, to be called as above stated—

To wit, as stated in the first line of the paragraph that I am reading—

—to introduce and press to a conclusion—

Is not that definite?

—such legislation as will afford an adequate relief to the said minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and the remedial order of the 21st March, 1895.

It strikes me that that is tolerably plain, concise English. "Mr. Foster was at Smith's Falls," said the hon. gentleman, "and made a statement." Well, Mr. Speaker, I have a copy of the statement that I made there, and from which, the hon. gentleman said, no man could gather at all what position I took upon this question. This is what I said:

I tell you, as one having authority to say it, that on that question of policy, as stated definitely by me in the House and by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate, every member of the Government sees eye to eye. Our opponents get up their fanciful narrations as to who is not and who is going to approve it.

I think I must have had the hon. gentleman from Charlottetown, P. E. I. (Mr. Davies) in my eye.

It is all simple imagination. Every one of the Government is united upon that just as closely as upon the trade question—that is, altogether and unanimously.

Here you have our position as a whole, as a Government, and on both these questions. Now, I appeal to fair-play, to the sense of what is right in this House and out of it, to know whether that is a statement which is clear and definite. And if my hon. friend wants more, I will read him another bit of fairly terse English. That is in the statement read by me the other night:

I may say, in the first place, that there is no disagreement between ourselves and the Premier upon any question of public policy, trade or constitutional, with regard to which action has been already taken, or in respect to which an attitude has been already assumed by the Government under the present Premier.

And yet, in the face of those consecutive statements, first, my hon. friend who leads the Opposition, and then those who follow him, find nothing better to do than make the assertion that the real reason is something else than what I give as the reason, and that there is no unity in the Cabinet on this question.

And, on the same day, Sir Charles Tupper, referring to the same subject said (Hansard, page 123):—

As regards the other facts which immediately concern the action taken, I am justified in saying that it clearly appears, that whether the point was put before the Prime Minister at the proper time or not, or whether or not wise judgment was used by the seven as to the mode in which they took that important step; they were actuated by two strong reasons and two good reasons. First, the interests of the country, as they conceived. And what did the interests of the country demand? The interests of the country, in their opinion, demanded that remedial legislation, if necessary, should be put upon the Dominion statute-book this session. In their opinion, it was impossible to rely upon hon. gentlemen opposite to do this. In their opinion, the Conservative party alone could be expected to enact that legislation, and, in order to do that, the Conservative party must be strong in the Government, and the Government, in their opinion, never required greater strength than on the present occasion.

It may be hoped that with the evidence we have placed before it of the position of "Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. George E. Foster and other conspirators" in regard to remedial legislation, the Liberal Herald will not again resort to misrepresentation and misstatement. We do not blame it as we would if its young editors were more experienced than they are, but it must, if it wishes to command the confidence of its Miramichi readers, learn to derive less of its alleged facts and inspiration from its Water Street "branches."

A Gratifying Statement.

The Dominion trade returns for nine months of the current year are issued by the Customs Department and are of a most satisfactory character. The exports show an increase of $5,821,000 over the same period last year, while the imports are increased by $5,705,764. The revenue for the nine months is $2,185,000 better than for the same period last year. Canadians have no reason to heed the blue ruin cry of the Grits, when they have an increase of $11,526,764 in the volume of their trade in the nine months, and the revenue is correspondingly buoyant. It is not improbable that at the meeting of Parliament in July Hon. Mr. Foster will have the satisfaction of again proposing substantial reductions in the tariff.

Liberals and Liberals.

The Liberal St. John Record voices what is in the minds of Liberals all over the country at the present time, in the short article, which we reproduce in another column. It demands that Mr. Laurier and his lieutenants shall cease to deal in generalities and tell the people what they have to offer. They must be specific in their statements. The Record truly says "it is not the Liberal party of Mackenzie." And it may be added that it was the change in the party's complexion in that respect which compelled Mr. Blake and many others of its best men to leave it. A lot of men who do not take the trouble to think for themselves, but are content to let Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright think for and tell them what to do and say, compose what is known as the Liberal party to-day. The real, old, progressive Liberals are supporting the Liberal-Conservative party.

THE CONTRACT with the Dominion Government for the construction of the railway from the Caraquet line to Tracadie has been entered into.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL has resigned the premiership of Canada, which is assumed by Sir Charles Tupper. The change will materially strengthen the Liberal-Conservative party at home and abroad.

Political Notes.

Our local Grit friends are pretending that they are all desirous of making Mr. Mitchell their candidate. Of course they must *say* that, whatever they may think.

The recently-established Grit organs in Northumberland are predicting a glorious victory for their party—a sweeping victory, in fact. They will do that until June 23rd, after which they will give us labored explanations of their defeat.

The complacency with which the Grits in this County win elections before they take place is proverbial. The News has won the next election in that way already. It says the "Tories" are doomed and the deluge is coming. We suppose there's about as much prospect of the one as the other.

Sir Richard Cartwright's oft-expressed contempt for the Maritime Provinces will not cause their people to support his party in the pending elections. Sir Richard came to New Brunswick in 1878 and not only was his party defeated, but he was himself beaten at the polls and had to look for a new constituency.

The enthusiasm of the Grits over the reported intention of Sir Oliver Mowatt to take charge of the Grit campaign in the Dominion, shows how anxious the party is to throw Jonah Laurier overboard. Of the latter it is now thoroughly understood that "he is pretty, but no good."

Looking over the landscape last night, Wilfrid Laurier got his eye on the bright glow of the smelting works at Huckleberry Point. "Ah!" said he unto himself, "you may shine a little while longer, my bright friend, but when I get into power I'll throw the iron duty off, and you will close your bright eyes forever, my beloved child of the accursed National Policy!"—Hamilton Spectator.

It is now stated that Mr. Laurier's intention is to give up the leadership of the Grit party after the general elections. The Grit papers do not put it in that way, but they intimate that his leadership of the opposition involves the neglect of his practice as a lawyer so that he cannot afford to continue it, and unless his party defeats the Government in the pending elections, he will have to pass the reins to other hands. They are looking to Sir Oliver Mowatt as the man for the position.

It is said that owing to the obstructive tactics of the Grit politicians at Ottawa, the proposition to secure a Dominion subsidy for the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's down-river service was discouraged. When Parliament meets in July, after the general elections, Mr. Robinson will have a better chance, as the House of Commons will not be limited to any particular time for prorogation, and the Laurierites will not be able to successfully obstruct the business of the country.

The Liberal-Conservatives are putting their men in the field everywhere with the promptness which indicates confidence in the success of the party. On the other hand, the Liberal-Grits are unable to imitate their opponents in many constituencies. In both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are very unseemly divisions over the selection of Grit candidates. It is said that there is a decided secession of Liberals in St. John to the Liberal-Conservative organization, as Messrs. Ellis and Tucker are very unpopular with even what is left of their party.

Mr. Robinson appears to be in a fair way to have a walk-over in Northumberland. It is said that a sum sufficient to cover the election deposit of a Grit candidate can be raised in Chatham and some $500 additional, and that if $500 more can be raised it will be spent in vexatious opposition. Why not devote some of this money to paying bills contracted in Mr. Mitchell's behalf in 1891 by members of his election committee, and still unpaid? Come, gentlemen, be just before you are generous!

The Northumberland News came out last week, and with the gleeful air of a boy with his first pair of trousers, had a leader on what it called "our cartoon." When the same picture was published in the Toronto Globe several weeks before, that paper was modest and didn't refer to it editorially at all. When a big Grit paper secures what the little ones think is a good thing, the latter appropriate it when it is dropped by the big fellow, and they strut about displaying it as if it were their own. A very little seems to satisfy them in the way of originality.

"I have a few well chosen remarks to make," said the advertising and job printing solicitor of one of the recently-established local Grit organs the other day. "The postmaster is afraid of us. He knows we are going to win; so he goes to New York and will stay there because he knows we will turn him out when Laurier is premier. Of course, if Laurier isn't premier he'll come back." It seems very certain that Mr. Laurier will come out of the pending election worse beaten than he did out of that of 1891, so it is probable that the postmaster will return.

Leading Chatham Grits declare that Mr. Mitchell is the strongest candidate they could select. Yes, that's so. But "there are others," and they are much stronger men than Mr. Mitchell on their personal merits. The real difficulty with that faction is that the wisest and best of their sympathisers know that their cause is a lost one. The people have no confidence in it, and the most respected and strongest man they have knows he would sacrifice himself were he to become their candidate in the pending election, as well as blight his political prospects for the future. What confidence can anyone now place in a party led by Messrs. Laurier, Dalton McCarthy and Cartwright. The sneers of the last named millionaire directed at the people of the maritime provinces have the effect of disgusting our self-respecting electors.

It is understood that the Mitchellites are again "on top" in the local Grit combination. The camp-followers who came into the once all-powerful Liberal party of Northumberland with Mr. Mitchell, bringing with them all the parasitic characteristics of the barnacle, are reported to have discouraged all other candidates. With them it is Mr. Mitchell or nobody. What a farce it will be to observe the alleged enthusiasm of the corporal's guard at the party's headquarters, when the old gentleman comes back to the County, as he always does at election times. It will be only a few days hence that we shall witness the beginning of the Mitchell boom. Mitchellism, however, is defunct in Northumberland. It killed off the Liberal party here and the efforts of the Grits and barnacles aforesaid to pass themselves off as Liberals cannot deceive anybody.

A Winnipeg dispatch of 24th says:—As there have been several indefinite statements and denials in regard to his candidature during the past day or so, Hugh John Macdonald this afternoon authorized the statement that he had finally consented, if selected at the convention, to be the conservative candidate for Winnipeg. Mr. Macdonald added: "My personal inclinations as to politics have not altered, but to-day I find the position of affairs entirely changed. The entry of Sir Charles Tupper, with his well known views of aiding Manitoba and Northwest development, alters the situation.

"Under Sir Charles I think I may be of material assistance to Winnipeg and the province. Hence I give my consent.'

In Winnipeg political circles it is generally believed that Mr. Macdonald will succeed Hon. Mr. Daly as minister of the Interior, the latter going on the bench of Manitoba in place of Judge Killam, who is to be elevated to the supreme court.

Circumstances have brought about a curious alliance. Mr. Laurier is a French-Canadian Roman Catholic. Mr. N. Clarke Wallace is a rabid Irish Canadian Orangeman. Mr. Dalton McCarthy is an Irish Protestant of marked Protestant views. These three men have nothing at all in common, in their everyday life together. Mr. McCarthy rather looks down on Mr. Wallace, socially, and only a few months ago, when the latter was a member of the Government, these two gladiators had only words of bitterness to exchange. But they are all right now; for this trip at least. Mr. McCarthy wants to destroy the Ministry because a former Prime Minister declined to call him in as Minister of Justice. Mr. Wallace has been forced by the Orange Society to desert from the Government, though he remains a Conservative in speech, action and leanings. He does not love Mr. McCarthy any more than he loves Mr. Laurier, but he wants "blood" and is willing to make any sacrifice to obtain it, therefore, he is discovered voting with Messrs. Laurier and McCarthy. The spectacle is an object lesson and ought not to be lost sight of by the electorate next June.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the friend and associate of Hon. Mr. Laurier in the parliamentary obstruction by which the Manitoba minority were cheated of their constitutional rights, has issued an address to the electors of North Simcoe. He makes a strong attack on the government and hierarchy in connection with the school question. He says "a decisive verdict on the question in the coming contest will put an end, I hope, for ever in Canadian politics to the domination of the church, which has too long, by its mediaeval policy and intermeddling in secular affairs, retarded the growth and natural development of our country. In the close of the nineteenth century and on the free soil of North America the control of the priesthood and the reign of the priestcraft, against which our fathers successfully revolted three centuries ago, can surely find no permanent abiding place." Referring to the government, he says: "Nothing is wanted in their o tentatious anxiety to manifest their devotion in political matters to their ecclesiastical masters."

Political indecency could hardly go farther than that. The Grits ought to be ashamed of their new alley.

"Prohibition and Politics."

The Advocate deals with our last week's remarks on the subject of the late prohibition convention with the asperity which usually characterises its discussion of the subject of Temperance, and with its customary intolerance of any view different from its own. It patronisingly says it wishes to say for the information of the ADVANCE that the platform of principles was propounded by a committee at the organization of the New Brunswick Prohibitory Association at Fredericton in February last, etc., and that "the effort was made to have each declaration made as strong as vigorous words could make it."

We were quite well aware of the fact that the convention referred to was held and the platform adopted; also that words of great strength and vigor were employed. But the platform was by express resolution referred to the local organizations for their judgment and when it was before the body which met at Chatham the other day five gentlemen who are leading prohibitionists thought that the "strength and vigor" of the wording of one section was too great—so great in fact as to impart the character of exaggeration to it. They desired to modify the section so as to broaden and make it more reasonable and correct. If that was their view they had as good a right to express it as the nine who opposed them had to hold to the original wording. If the Fredericton body had thought the platform, as originally prepared a sacred thing, so perfect as not to be open to improvement, it would not have left it so open and referred it to the judgment of local organizations. The Advocate is old enough to be less narrow and intolerant than it is in this matter of temperance reform. It ought to realise that prohibitionists of its class are really retarding the growth of true temperance sentiment, which is being so effectively promoted by men of practical views gained in the experiences of everyday life. The alienation of such men from the ranks of alleged "temperance" workers, who cry for prohibition or nothing—the blatant, self-advertising and impracticable class—is a great hinderance of true reform.

United States Deficit in Three Years $136,861,112!

A Washington despatch of 26th inst. says:—"The treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be approximately $25 000,000. This is the opinion of officials and others best qualified to make an intelligent estimate of the result of the financial operations of the year. In his annual estimate sent to congress at the beginning of the present session, the secretary of the treasury estimated the receipts from customs during the fiscal year at $172,000,000. So far with nearly ten months of the year gone, the receipts have reached $137,000,000, with a fair prospect of increase to $165,000,000 by the close of the year. The estimate of the receipts from internal sources was $158,000,000.

Up to this time they have received $120,000,000, and it is expected the figures for the completed year will be about $164,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources are expected to slightly exceed the estimates of $15,000,000, making the total receipts for present year about $327,000,000. The secretary's estimates for the year's expenditures was $362,000,000, which, according to his figures, would leave a deficiency of $17,000,000. The actual expenditure, it is now thought, will aggregate about $352,000,000, or $10,000,000 less than Mr. Carlisle's estimate in December last, so that the deficit at the close of the year, it is believed, will not show any very material change from Saturday's figures, $25,162,423. This makes the total deficit for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, $136,861,112.

"The secretary's estimates at the time they were made were believed by those in long experience in the department to be conservative. The receipts from both customs and internal revenue sources, however, have been surprisingly low, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of material improvements."

Sensible Liberalism.

The St. John Record, which is a Liberal, but not a Grit paper, says:—Now that the electoral contest has been declared, it would be well for the citizens of Canada to know just what the great political parties have to offer—what they intend doing should they secure a verdict at the hands of the people.

"The Conservatives have controlled the affairs of the country long enough to show what their aims and intentions are; and whatever their sins political and otherwise, they cannot be charged with inactivity or obstructing the car of progress along the lines of commerce, internal trade, national growth, communication between provinces, etc., and it is presumed—at least the party leaders so claim—that there is no reason why it should be doubted that their work in the past may be taken as a forecast and promise of the future. What they have done, as a party, is the history of Canada for years past, and those who desire a full knowledge of it can readily find it, but it is not so with their opponents, the Liberals, who come before the people, most of them untried men, asking the suffrages of the electors on promises of what they will attempt to accomplish should the country vote confidence in them.

"The Liberal party of to-day is not the liberal party of Mackenzie and cannot be judged by what those did, or did not do under altogether different circumstances. The Liberal party of to-day must be judged on its merits or demerits, just as you may consider them. What has the Liberal party to offer? This is the question that Mr. Laurier and his friends must answer; this is what they must be prepared for when they come face to face with the people, and address them from the public platform, and through the columns of the press. . . .

"The point has now been reached in the fight when the contestants can no longer deal in generalities, they must discuss matters practically—and if they win it must be with weapons that are effective. Have the Liberal party such weapons and what are they? This the people desire to know. Let us hear what they are—let us know just where Messrs. Ellis, Tucker and the Liberals all over Canada are to be found; then the people can make a choice.

[St John Sun.]

In the Interests of Purity.

Mr. Laurier and his friends have a good deal to say about their desire to give Canada honest government. But their campaign arrangements do not accord with their pretenses. The organization is passing more and more into the hands of convicted boodlers. Mr. Pacaud, the hero of the Baie des Chaleur and Whelan scandals, retains control of the organization in the Quebec district. Mr. Tarte, who has never accounted for $10,000 he admitted having received from contractor Whelan, whose personal notes were retired from the proceeds of the $100,000 Baie des Chaleur steal, and whose election expenses were paid from the same fund, is the organizer for the Montreal district. He has also been nominated for Beauharnois, a respectable and honest man previously chosen having been forced aside to make a place for him. Mr. Tarte goes with Mr. Laurier everywhere and assists in all the chief party functions. Mr. McShane, described by one of the organs of his own party in his own city, as a disgrace to liberalism, and a man who had done so many corrupt things that he had become incapable of distinguishing right from wrong, is a candidate in one of the Montreal districts. The notorious alderman, boss Prefontaine, whom the Liberal Montreal Witness has steadily denounced as the controlling spirit in all the baser municipal transactions which have disgraced Montreal, has been called from a country constituency to redeem another Montreal division from the Liberal Conservatives. Mr. Langelier, whose notes were paid out of the Baie des Chaleur money, and to whom over $10,000 of the same fund was traced, is to be a candidate in one of the constituencies in the Quebec district. In Ontario Mr. H. H. Cook, who has been unseated and disqualified for corruption in the course of his political history, and who admitted on oath the expenditure of $28,000 in one contest, has been nominated in East Simcoe against Mr. Bennett, a clever and respectable young Liberal conservative member, who came into parliament in a recent by-election. And this is only the beginning of the campaign.

The Hemlock Bark Business.

A decided change has come over the hemlock bark business in New Brunswick, and there is every reason to believe that it will be permanent. Those engaged in the industry of peeling bark have had to accept gradually reduced returns for their labor for a year or two, and they are now face to face with the fact that there is no prospect of an improvement. The reason is because of a change having taken place in the tanning industry in the United States, to which the bulk of New Brunswick bark has gone for many years. The tanning business has practically migrated from the Eastern States to Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, where both hides and hemlock are abundant, so that the requirements of the New England tanneries are hardly one half of what they were four or five years ago. This is quite a serious matter for many of our people and it affects Northumberland, perhaps as largely as any county in the Province. It cannot, of course, be said that the bark industry is extinct, but the conditions we have stated render it probable that the quantities required will always be less than heretofore, while the prices realized will fail to reach former figures.

The Advance's St. John Letter.

IN LABRADOR—IN MONKEY LAND—THE DAY'S NEWS—THE MARKETS, ETC.

Mr. A. P. Low, of the Dominion Geological Survey, has discovered that the Labrador peninsula is really an island containing a territory of 150,000 square miles. Mr. Low has also discovered a bed of very superior iron ore, thirty miles long and of great thickness and an immense mountain of almost pure metal, called by the Indians the "Shining mountain," because of the glittering of the ore faces in the sun. Little can be done toward developing these deposits until a railway is built to the district. It has been known for some time that Labrador contains a large area of valuable timber land; in one or two generations it may become the largest iron producing territory in the world.

Professor Gardner, who has been studying the language, customs and manners of the monkey in Central Africa, is in Chicago prepared to report to the syndicate of scientists under whose auspices he went out to monkey land a year or two ago, on the condition and capabilities of our hitherto unrecognized brethren. Of course a good deal of fun is being made at the professor's expense, but strong in the faith that is in him he is not disturbed one whit thereby. We know that the oyster, the earthworm and many other of the lowest species of animal life make no audible sounds, but we do not know, for all that, that they are without means of communication with one another. We do know that the fowls of the barnyard, are very chatty and have a language which they themselves understand; the honey bee, the ant and most domestic animals impart to one another by sounds or signs a knowledge of what is going on within the range of their observation. To some extent they understand our language, and we understand theirs. Professor Gardner contends that the language of the monkey is quite as comprehensive as that of some of the inferior races of men; that he has mastered it to a certain extent and that the tribe with which he associated most "has a history, a lineage and a future. Some of the happiest moments of his life were spent in "listening to their folk lore." He returns to the Congo this summer and, as a scoffer puts it, "expects to learn that his class has mastered mental arithmetic and progressive euchre."

An incendiary fire at the north end last Thursday evening was discovered before much damage had been done.

Some boatmen have lately earned $10 a day picking up drift logs in the harbor.

Gaspereaux are being caught in considerable numbers about Kennebeccasis island.

The water at Indiantown is over the wharves and the great flow of ice through the Falls for some days has attracted a large number of spectators.

A St. John lumber dealer will receive 1,200,000 shingles from the Marysville mills to-day.

Mayflowers have become an old story, and now we are looking for new potatoes.

Spring lambs are selling for $4 each and eggs at 10 and 11 cents a dozen.

New crop molasses is now arriving freely and is reported by the Messrs. DeForest to be in good demand, Barbadoes selling at 32, Porto Rico at 33 and 34. New Orleans is on the market in many different grades, ranging in price from 28 to 34 cents per gallon. Sugar is firmer but unchanged in price. Dried fish are a shade lower but the quality is particularly fine for so early in the season. Several new brands of laundry soap are being introduced and manufacturers are using great energy to create a demand but the trade seems wedded to the old standard brands. Dried apples are lower and the market is rather overstocked. Choice butter is in good demand at 18 cents.

George S. DeForest & Sons are about removing into their new store on the north wharf. It is one of the finest structures of the kind in that part of the city and in its four stories contains about 16,000 square feet of floor space. On the entrance floor there are large offices and sample rooms, the lofts are light and well ventilated and the conveniences for the handling of goods are unsurpassed. Their removal from the old stand which they have occupied for near half a century was made necessary by the great expansion of their business during the last seven years.

Mr. Paton of Charlottetown says he has crossed the ocean 77 times in the interest of his firm. Few merchants in Canada have such a record.

Eleven deaths were reported in the city last week; one from diphtheria and one from bronchitis.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, April 27.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

Horseless sleighs, driven by electricity, are a St. Petersburg novelty.

Pumice stone life boats, which have been satisfactorily tried in England, support a considerable load when full of water.

Unbreakable mirrors are made in Germany from transparent celluloid. The silvering is backed by a second celluloid plate, giving thus a mirror surface on both sides—or forming a double mirror.

The snout of the walrus is provided with stiff whiskers three or four inches long. Natives of Alaska collect the hairs, dry them, and export them in neat packages to China, where the wealthy prize them highly as toothpicks.

Baldness is found to affect about 19 per cent. of the male population, according to an English physician. The same observer has made the singular discovery that, while musical composers belong to the general average, pianists and violinists have fine heads of hair until late in life, but performers on brass instruments—especially the trombone—become bald very early.

The most powerful battleships in the British navy, the *Magnificent* and the *Majestic*, have each 150 compartments, with 208 doors. Lord Charles Beresford recommends closing up 19 of the doors and modifying 23 others, to lessen the risk of sinking in case of accident.

A rapid speaker utters 150 to 200 words a minute, which a few stenographers are able to take down. For single minutes the typewriter has been operated at about 175 words. Compare these results with the speed of Delaney's machine telegraphy, by which 8000 words per minute have been transmitted and legibly recorded on the receiving tape.

It has been noticed in Germany that lightning often passes harmlessly through the air and molten iron of blast furnaces to the earth, instead of being attracted to the lightning conductors. The suggested explanation is that the squeous vapor and carbon in the smoke column offer a better conductor to and through the furnace charge than is afforded by the rod outside.

In an investigation of copper-zinc alloys, M. G. Charpy has tested 18 different mixtures in various ways. After annealing, it was found that the physical properties varied quite regularly with the proportion of zinc, the rigidity of the alloy increasing with increase of this metal to 45 per cent, and the maximum toughness being reached with zinc at 35 per cent.

Low-level bridges have been found available on Queensland rivers subject to severe floods. The cost of high-level bridges is excessive, those of moderate height are very liable to be carried away, while the low-level ones are submerged before logs and driftwood are brought down in considerable quantities, so that the dangerous debris passes harmlessly over.

It is now proven that the cowbird does the farmer little harm and much good. From the stomachs of 366 specimens, collected in 20 States during 10 months of the year, F. E. L. Beal has found that 28 per cent of the food of this bird consists of animal matter, almost exclusively harmful insects and spiders, and 72 per cent of vegetable, of which one-fifth is corn and oats, more than half the seeds of weeds, and the balance various substances.

A warning to mariners who rely on the popular theory that icebergs chill air and sea perceptibly for a considerable distance all around has been given by Capt. Macmillan, of the ship Dunhope. Careful thermometric observations at regular intervals showed no change in air or water on approaching ice from windward, the temperatures being the same at a cable's length as at several miles distance. On passing to leeward of a berg a fall of a few degrees was generally observed in the air.

A pet theory of the day is that warfare in the future would be attended by such an appalling loss of life that all nations will refrain from it. Capt. F. N. Maude, a British military engineer, declares, however, that the records of the last three centuries prove such an idea to be utterly unjustified. The losses in battle have depended primarily on the quality of the troops, and have been small until—as at Waterloo or in the closing engagements of the Great Rebellion—the men have become thoroughly trained in war. The world's armies have to-day no war-seasoned veterans to spread distruction greater than has hitherto been known. Improvement in weapons, moreover, has actually tended to diminish the risk, as fighting must now be done at a greatly increased range, and the perfection of the modern rifle makes necessary great precision of aim, whereas the inaccuracy of the old musket—at 200 yards instead of 500 or 1000—corrected the error in aim in a large proportion of the shots fired. Mathematical calculation shows, in fact, that 1000 times as many rounds would be necessary now to produce the effect of the leaden storm that devastated the old British line in Peninsular days, while our guns fire only five times as fast. Still another factor that would tend to reduce bloodshed in a modern conflict is the lack of excitement at long range, and the consequent greater nervous strain this would induce.

The influence of the direction in which the human body reclines in sleep, though often discussed, is doubtless generally regarded as a very trivial question. So eminent a medical man as Sir B. W. Richardson has taken up the matter, however, and declares that the effect of the earth's rotation has not been properly investigated, and that it is probably of much importance, especially to invalids, feeble and sleepless people. The rapid motion of the earth tends to affect the circulation. The blood is inclined toward the head or away from it, according as the head is placed toward the east or the west, and Dr. Richardson finds he sleeps more comfortably, and wakens more readily, with the head in the westerly direction. The editor of Science Gossip points out that another curious fact connected with the earth's rotation is the temporary uneasiness of animals about an hour before dawn, no matter at what hour this occurs. Children turn and moan, elderly people awaken and turn over for another sleep, cocks crow, dogs become uneasy, and horses and cattle move about for a short period, when stillness returns for a time. What is the cause? Are the animals, it is asked, affected by some magnetic wave which precedes sunrise an hour or so, or is the habit one of heredity, passed down through numberless generations from an original wild state when an alertness just before daylight was necessary for protection from enemies?

COOK BOOK — COOK BOOK

Remember these Directions for using Cottolene

For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn—when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food. Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

DANGERS OF SPRING

Children die in the spring.
Blotches bloom in the spring.
Boils break out in the spring.
Women weaken in the spring.
Men lose energy in the spring.
Pimples protrude in the spring.
Old people suffer in the spring.
Malaria is deadly in the spring.
La Grippe spreads in the spring.
Doctors' bills grow in the spring.
Undertakers thrive in the spring.
All diseases germinate in the spring.
Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.

"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."—J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.

—USE— **Scott's Sarsaparilla**

All dealers, $1.00 per large bottle. *One teaspoonful a dose.*

USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

ASK FOR

MONARCH Steel Wire Nails,

THEY NEVER LET GO, AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

Orders filled at Factory Price, and a Freight Allowance made on lots of 10 kegs and upwards at one shipment.

KERR & ROBERTSON, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE!

Not One Cent For Tribute.

Safety of Canadians Assured,

When Paine's Celery Compound is Used.

It has ever been the boast of Britons, that they never shall be slaves. The Briton's heart warms to freedom; his blood is aroused where human beings become mere chattels—bought and sold like animals. British subjects will suffer patiently even extreme taxation for the raising of millions for defence; but, never, never will they pay tribute to any foreign master.

British subjects—men, women and children—are slaves too often! What do we mean? Just what we say—that we are too often miserable bondmen and bondwomen, when we might revel in freedom and strength.

Thousands of us are slaves to some trouble or disease that makes this earthly pilgrimage burdensome and oppressive.

Why suffer longer? We have near us a mighty and powerful deliverer and rescurer known as Paine's Celery Compound that quickly banishes our assailing and tormenting enemies that come too often in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, heart disease, nervousness, sleeplessness and blood disease.

Why encourage and pay tribute to such death-dealing masters? Our bodies should be free, clean, pure, and fitted for the full enjoyment of true life. That world-renowned prescription, Paine's Celery Compound gives perfect health, strength and life. It removes every trace of disease from the body, and purifies the blood.

This is the season to banish every weight and oppression.