General Business.

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

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Is A NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

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

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

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

ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

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

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited."

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

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

Splendid Farm for Sale.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS TRAER,
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FOR SALE.

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

WM DIXON
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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.

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PROFESSOR LEICESTER,

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

Politics and Politicians.

It is stated to the ADVANCE on good authority from Ottawa that "the most probable rumor" is that there will be a dissolution before a session of parliament, that nomination will be on 26th April and polling on 2nd May.

A great discovery has been made, and all the credit therefor is due to the original, if not logical minds which control the Telegraph and similar papers. It is that when the services of a prominent public man are sought by two or more constituencies it is proof of his decadence in politial prestige. It is a discovery, too, possessing the element of a remarkable elasticity in its application, for while it favorably affects gentlemen who are so fortunate as to follow Hon. Mr. Laurier, and even Mr. Laurier himself—who is solicited to be the candidate of several constituencies—it is made to show that Hon. Mr. Foster, who has been offered nomination in both York and Kings, and seems also to be in for the same treatment in St. John, is no longer of any use in political life. There may be electors in Canada whose confidence in the leaders making this wonderful discovery will be enhanced by it, but it will appear so paradoxical to the everyday mind as to have a contrary effect, —and, after all, people who read the newspapers have only the everyday, ordinary and normal mind. We saw a staunch Liberal, the other day, throw the Telegraph down with the exclamation of "Rot!" Asked what had disgusted him he picked up the paper and pointed to the elaboration of the discovery alluded to.

Our Ottawa administrators appear to think that they may abandon all precedent in the matter of assembling parliament or having the commons dissolved. It has been customary for the twenty-seven years that parliament has existed to have the time of its being called together for business or a dissolution announced before this date in February, or an authoritative reason given to the people why it was not done. It is the right of the people, now, to know why all precedent is abandoned and a little handful who happen, for the time, to compose the ministry at Ottawa presume to suspend the usual session without deeming it worth while to explain to the five millions whose business and right it is to know, why they do so. It is understood that some of the gentlemen composing the government have expressed themselves to the effect that it is none of the people's business. No man, however great a slave he may be to "the machine" in politics, can accept such trifling with so important a public matter with satisfaction or without protest. If there is any good reason why parliament should not meet as usual, or if a dissolution is thought necessary, the people should be informed of it. Public confidence is hardly strengthened in the ministry by its indecision and "drifting" policy in this matter.

The experiences in Kings County, with the new school of politicians who are endeavoring to utilise the temperance sentiment of the country to promote their personal designs, will hardly be thought encouraging for them by practical people. Hon. Mr. Foster, who has had a more thorough experience than any other of our public men in the working of the prohibition cry as a factor in politics, gave his old friends sound advice when he endeavored to convince them of the fact, based on history, that temperance, like other reforms, could best be promoted in the legislatures by those engaged in it working through one or other of the great political parties. He showed that such success as had been attained through legislation in the United States, as well as in England, had been achieved in this way, and although he did not, of course, convince such firebrands as Rev. Mr. Grant and the few who compose that gentleman's personal following, it is quite apparent that the soundness of his position and the logic of his argument won the confidence and support of all reasonable hearers.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who was, practically, the unanimous choice of the Liberal-Conservative convention of Kings county on Thursday last, seems sure to win. He has undoubted aptitude for public life and, regardless of his party affiliations, is a New Brunswicker who ought to be in the House of Commons. It was expected, when the Liberal-Conservatives of Kings learned that Hon. Mr. Foster could no longer stand for election in that county, that they would look for a man worthy, in point of ability, to succeed him, and as Dr. Pugsley occupies, in that respect, a place in the front rank in the province and is, withal, a native of Kings, it was natural that he should be chosen. Whether the Tories or Liberals succeed in the next Dominion election, we hope to see Dr. Pugsley win, simply because he will be a representative upon whom not only the people of Kings, but those of the province at large may rely with confidence in any matter affecting their interests, and be confident also of his ability to equal the best in dealing with any emergency that may arise. We need our most able, practical and experienced men at Ottawa and Kings county's prospects for doing its duty in that regard are very promising.

It is stated that a delegation of Liberals from the united counties of Queens and Sunbury recently waited upon Hon. A. G. Blair, Attorney General and leader of the local government, and requested him to allow himself to be put in nomination as the Dominion candidate of their party for that constituency in the next election, and that he not only declined but intimated that it was not his intention to be a Dominion candidate for any constituency..

Mr. Blair's retirement from his present important position would be a matter of general regret, for he is admittedly an able leader and the people naturally have confidence in the government of which he is the head. There is, however, an ever-increasing recognition amongst the people of the necessity of having their ablest and most-experienced public men at Ottawa, and this feeling is predominent in the Maritime Provinces especially. The decision at which Mr. Blair is reported to have come and declared to his Queens-Sunbury friends is, therefore, not without its elements of disappointment, for regardless of his party preferences, New Brunswickers, generally, feel that the House of Commons at Ottawa is where he ought to be, and that his presence there could not but be beneficial to them.

It is generally admitted that the Manitoba school question will be an important factor in the coming Dominion elections, although it is not clear why it should be so, any more than it is easy to understand why the Dominion government did not, in the first place, take such action as would have long ago determined it without the formality of an appeal to the Judical Committee of the Privy Council. It seems so clear that the minority in Manitoba had similar privileges reserved and guaranteed to them by the constitution of the province, in regard to education, as were secured to the people of Quebec and Ontario by the British North America Act in that regard that it ought not to have been thought necessary for the Dominion government to hesitate as it did when the appeal was made to it against the constitutionality of the Manitoba Schools Act. The hesitation was neither fair to the Manitoba appellants, nor calculated to inspire confidence in the courage of the Federal Ministry. At all events, the question comes up again and must be dealt with. Unfortunately, it is revived just at a period that renders it a very awkward element in a campaign, in which both parties appear to be afraid of squarely addressing themselves to the issue involved. Plain, honest folk can see no good reason why premier Bowell and opposition leader Laurier should not meet and decide upon a course by which the matter might be amicably arranged. The first step would be to induce the Manitoba legislature to restore to the minority their constitutional rights, of which they have been deprived, and, failing that, to pass remedial legislation. This course appears to be obligatory upon the Government of the Dominion, whether it be a Conservative or Liberal one. There does not, therefore, seem to be any honest reason why the Manitoba School question should embarrass either of the two great parties in the coming election.

Rev. Dr. Carman, long before the late Sir John Thompson's death, made several savage onslaughts upon him, and it was with some surprise that people to whom the relationships between the great Methodist Bishop and the ex-Methodist premier were known, learned of the presence of the former at the state obsequies at Halifax early in January. It was, however, explained that the belligerent divine had been "shamed" into joining with other leaders all over the country in the last tribute of respect to the great statesman's memory, but, at the same time, feared that he would, at the first opportunity, restore his normal politico-religious balance and make himself square with his well-known prejudices. The public had not long to wait, for about a fortnight since the learned doctor came out with a two column letter in the Montreal Witness, taking for his text a newspaper paragraph which stated that a requiem mass, had been celebrated in an Ottawa Roman Catholic church for the repose of the soul of the late Sir John Thompson, and intimating that it was a public, or state function, and the cost of the decorations was about $1,000. Dr. Carman premised by saying, in effect, that nobody grumbled over the pageant at Halifax and the people were willing to pay for it, but it was just like the church of Rome, when poor humanity was in tears caused by some great affliction, to take a mean advantage of its being off guard for the purpose of advancing its insidious designs. This he claimed had been done, and the fact was proved by the paragraph referred to, which showed that a raid was being made on the Dominion treasury for money to pay for masses, and that thereby the people of Canada were made to contribute out of the public revenue for religious rites in which the majority of them had no faith whatever. Those who know the rev. Doctor's style will readily understand how much he would say in a two column letter on such a subject to prejudice his readers against the government that had sinned in thus surrendering to the great Roman Moloch, and everybody who understood the situation realised that he had got a little more than square with his more liberal-minded associates who had urged him to go to Halifax so much against his will.

Premier Bowell, however, who is, likewise, of the Methodist persuasion, has rather given the quietus to Dr. Carman's manifesto by writing him thus:—

"I notice that you have written another letter, condemning in your usual trenchant style, the government for having done certain things which you regard as wrong, that is, paying for masses for the repose of the soul of the late premier. I have spoken to Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Curran, two of the committee of three in charge of the funeral arrangements, and they say most positively that no such expense was incurred or authorized, nor is it intended to pay for such services. I should have been pleased had you written me frankly on this subject, so that you might have saved yourself from meting out condemnation where there was no guilt. The government did pay a considerable amount for the funeral at Halifax, and elsewhere, but after what England had done it was thought this was the least that Canada could do to honor the late premier."

Speaking of the matter to a newspaper correspondent Sir Mackenzie said: "How the story gained currency I cannot say, but I presume that it originated from the fact that a number of masses were celebrated in accordance with the forms of the Roman Catholic faith, to which no Protestants could object, as with Catholics it is simply a matter of doctrine."

We have not observed any communication from the learned doctor in the Witness expressing regret for the mistake he made, and in the absence of any such acknowledgement from him, it seems to assume that he is again on the war path as an out and out political crusader in the liberal cause. With an adherent of his own church as premier, however, he will be obliged to make some new use of his religious ammunition. In any case it will appear that he launched his anathemas a little too soon, and the fact that they were based on false premises will become generally known long before the election campaign is warmly active.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

RELIEF EFFECTS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS—THE FIVE BOOKS OF HISTORY—INFLUENCE OF TRANSPIRATION IN SHAPING LEAVES—SEASICKNESS DUE TO LIGHT—FLOWER SEX DETERMINED BY NUTRITION—THE PASSING OF THE AUROCH—MOTION OF MOLECULES MADE VISIBLE.

Two new methods of obtaining the stereoscopic effect have proven successful. In ordinary stereoscope, two photographs, taken from slightly different standpoints, are viewed together through two lenses, which combine the pictures into a single image giving the impression of solidity or relief. For the same purpose Duros du Hauron, a Frenchman, has devised what he calls the *anagloph*. The two potographs are similarly slightly different, but, instead of being mounted side by side, they are printed one over the other, one in red and the other in blue. The result is a confused blur, which on being viewed through a pair of spectacles containing a blue and a red glass, becomes a perfect picture in black, every feature of which stands out in bold relief.

The second process is the somewhat different one of Anderston, of London, who employs polarized light instead of colors. This light passes through certain crystals only when they are turned at a certain angle, and when two crystals turned at different angles are used as spectacles, the two pictures, each thrown on a screen by the kind of light that will pass through only one of the crystals, are seen as a single one in solid relief.

The phenomena of history, says Mr. J. W. Powell in *Science*, are studied from five great classes of records, which may be called the Stone Book, the Ruin Book, the Tomb Book, the Folk Book, the Scripture Book. From these sources are derived the materials to be used in discovering and formulating the development of the industries, pleasures, languages, institutions and opinions of mankind. The oldest of these, the Stone Book or geologic record, offers but a meagre tale, but its postscript devoted to mankind contains facts of profound interest.

Strasburger, an authority on vegetable biology, finds transpiration to have much effect on the size and shape of plant leaves, and deduces the general law that the more sunlight and the drier the atmosphere the thicker and smaller the leaves will be.

Seasickness is usually believed to be due to an influence upon the circulation in the brain produced by the oscillation of the ship, but this theory—although accounting for the gastric symptoms—does not explain all cases. Symptoms of the malady are reported by Rubenstein to have been often noticed in some persons when the sea was calm and the vessel steady. These cases are attributed to irritation of the retina by reflection of the sunshine from the water, the irritation being transmitted to the brain, provoking the well-known symptoms. The trouble has been avoided by turning the back to the Sun. The symptoms of seasickness have been experienced also in snow fields and on desert sands, gray or blue spectacles being the means by which relief is afforded.

That the separate sexes of flowers is a mere question of nutrition, as first suggested by an American botanist some twenty years ago, is now the acepted doctrine of botanists, according to *The Independent*. It appears that whether a flower is finally male or female depends on the amount of nutrition available, or the young germ is capable of assimilating, at or about, the period of fecundation. Female flowers form only when the highest nutritive powers exist, male flowers, only when the nutritive conditions are the least favorable. A young fertilized germ may, therefore, become male or female, according to circumstances. Even so highly differentiated a male product as the ament, or catkin, is found to have female organs among the males when the nutritive conditions are favorable; and it has been recently noted in America that flowers of both sexes have been found in catkins of a poplar, while an English observer records the same occurrence in the catkins of a common hazel. Similar phenomena are well known in Indian corn, where grain is not uncommon among the male flowers forming the "tassel."

In Caesar's time, the auroch, or European bison, existed in great numbers throughout Central Europe, but in 1872 the species had been reduced to a herd of 528, confined to one forest under Russian protection. Dr. Radds, a late traveller on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, estimates that this herd has now dwindled to 50 or 60, and foresees that the animal, the largest of existing European quadrupeds, will become extinct within fifty years. All attempts at domestication have resulted in failure.

The modern conception of the universe itself is based on the molecule. This is the smallest mass into which a substance is capable of being subdivided without changing its chemical nature; but in compounds the molecule itself is divisible into the ultimate particles—known as atoms—of the constituent elements. Every material body consists of three molecules, separated often by distances that are vast in comparison with their own magnitudes, and endowed with rapid and ceaseless motion. Molecules must ever remain invisible—as Sir William Thomson calculated a quarter of a century ago—their sizes are limited between 1-250,000,000 and 1-5,000,000,000 of an inch. Ruled lines somwhat closer than 1-100,000 of an inch have been resolved under the microscope, but much more is not to be expected, as the difficulties with high powers increase to a much greater degree than the minuteness of the objects seen. The motion of molecules in gases is unconfined and easily demonstrated, but in liquids—not to mention solids—the particles are held together by the power of cohesion, and appear inert. Yet the motion of fluid molecules has been made perceptible. In 1827, Dr. Robert Brown, looking through a microscope at some pollen grains suspended in water, was astonished to notice a constant motion—oscillatory, rotary and travelling—of the smaller particles; and this motion—known at first as *the Brownian movement*, and called later *pedesis*—has since been found to be common to all minute particles of solid matter. Vermilion, gamboge and pumice stone are especially active, particles larger than about 1-5000 of an inch remaining inert. The movement is not due to evaporation, as it has been known to continue for years in a small quantity of fluid enclosed in an air-tight case, and it has even been observed in the fluids sealed in quartz of the oldest rocks, where the particles have probably been dancing for aeons. Other causes have been assigned—such as gravitation, currents in the containing fluids, light, heat, electricity, magnetism, and the molecular energy of the particles themselves. These causes have been studied by a number of scientific men, the last being Mr. R. Meade Bache. This observer finds that all the explanations mentioned may be rejected, and that the phenomenon is one "of water and of water only, "being due to molecular motion of the water itself revealed to the senses just as the flow of a deep river is made perceptible by a floating log.

A French company at Avignon is not only making bank-note paper from ramie pulp but is weaving the fibre into table linen and curtains.

Manitoba Schools.

(Mail and Empire.)

Hon. John Costigan was then introduced by President Barnet, and was given a warm and enthusiastic reception. After a few preliminary remarks dealing with local matters, he took up the Manitoba school question. His remarks had a constitutional aspect, dealing with the constitution as it related to schools. Mr. Laurier considered the Manitoba school dispute a question of fact while he (Mr. Costigan) regarded it purely as a question of law. He told how in framing the constitution of this country statesmen had endeavored to conserve all rights, including those of micorities. To abide by that constitution was necessary, and the duty of every Canadian. When the Privy Council gave judgement denying separate schools to the minority of New Brunswick, the minority in that province abided by that decision, because they knew it to be constitutional, and this course he held to be incumbent upon the Manitoba majority. The honorable gentlemen pleaded for toleration, denouncing the setting of race again race and creed against creed. He told how he had served under the three Sir Johns, and was now serving under a past grand master, on the principle that a man should practice what he preached. A spirit of toleration he held to be essential to the prosperity of this country. His experience in life had been, taking a practical view of it, that a community which respects the teachings of its church, no matter to what denomination they may belong, and discharges these duties conscientiously was, as a rule, composed of good law-abiding citizens. There was in his mind conviction that there was too much squabbling in this country about religion, but people who were quarrelling about it were not quarrelling for it, but for want of it. Mr. Costigan's remarks were of that broad and liberal nature for which he is noted, and he was applaude d to the echo as he took his seat.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged the best preparation for cure of lung complaints.

Hon. Mr. Costigan's promptness of action.

[N. Y. Herald Feb. 12.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11, 1895.—Had news not been received this afternoon of the safety of the Gascogne, the swift steamer Newfield, of the Dominion coast service, would now be plying her way out of the Strait of Canso, eastward bound for Sable Island, in search of the French liner.

The suggestion of a search expedition came from the New York Herald, and Hon. John Costigan, Canadian Minister of Marine, was not slow to see the importance of having it instituted without delay.

Mr. Costigan well knows the dangers that lurk in the shoals which for many miles surround Sable Island, so dangerously situated in the track of west bound vessels, making the northern passage from European ports. He was one of a party which visited the Atlantic "graveyard" several years ago, and so, although he has only recently assumed the administration of the Marine Department, he was well qualified to appreciate the perils of the situation in which the Gascogne's passengers would be placed were the ship unfortunate enough to have drifted within the belt of sands about the island.

When I showed him to-day the Herald's despatch, suggesting the probability of the Gascogne being in that region, and that the Newfield be sent to search for her, Mr. Costigan said:—

"The Newfield will be leaving Halifax about the 15th for Sable Island with supplies and with some recruits for the staff, but if the Gascogne is among the sands then our boat would arrive almost too late to assist in rescuing the passengers and crew, although she would still be in time enough to bring the survivors back.

"If we despatch her now, as the Herald suggests, even if the Gascogne should not be found—as I must say I hope she won't, knowing the place as I do—the information will at least allay the feeling of anxiety that seems to prevail.

"Then there is, of course, the possibility that the ship having become disabled, has fallen in with the gulf stream and so been carried into that dangerous region.

"There has been established the nucleus of a system of communication by carrier pigeons between Halifax and the island, but I have very little faith in its practicability. Birds would scarcely be freed in such weather as we have had lately, and, besides, the flocks of sea gulls that infest the ocean between the island and the main land are a barrier to successful flights. At any rate, the agent informs me that no birds have arrived at the lofts in Halifax for a long time.

"If it were a case of a cargo vessel I should hesitate to send a government vessel to investigate, as we have a life saving station there, but there are lives at stake in the Gascogne's case, and thousands of anxious persons on both sides of the Atlantic are in a state of painful suspense as regards her fate."

HERALD'S SUGGESTION ADOPTED.

Mr. Costigan thus made up his mind to have the Newfield despatched upon the search mission. After a short conference with acting Deputy Minister Hardie, he directed that an official order be issued to have the Newfield despatched to Sable Island at once. It was known at the department that the steamer was out on the west coast in the buoy service, and this despatch was accordingly sent to the departmental agent in Halifax:

"Communicate with Newfield and direct master to proceed immediately to Sable Island and ascertain if any news of the Gascogne there."

Instructions were added, by the Minister's order, to allow the Herald's correspondent in Halifax to proceed on the Newfield.

To my expression of thanks for his promptitude and courtesy, Mr. Costigan replied that he was only pleased to be able to extend this facility to the Herald.

"As for sending the Newfield," he added, "I regard it a public duty, and am thankful to the Herald for having suggested the project. Come what may of it, the Herald has displayed great foresight and enterprise in this matter."

Provincial Legislature.

FREDERICTON, 13th Feb.—Dr. Stockton's "one man one vote" resolution came up for discussion, which he supported by the usual arguments and claimed that as a paper supporting the Attorney General was in favor of it that gentleman should follow its advice as it was in accordance with the policy of the Dominion Liberals.

Mr. Emmerson opposed the motion. He said it was certainly a juvenile pursuit that the leader of the opposition was engaged in; that of holding the leader of the government responsible for the statement of newspapers supporting the administration. One of the most vigorous newspapers supporting the opposition had pronounced Dr. Stockton's resolution as "that old fad of the English Radicals," that it was "of clap-trap origin and that no public interest would be served in New Brunswick by amending the law as proposed." It would be just as fair to hold the opposition accountable for all that appeared in that paper as the government for all that appeared in other papers. He (Emmerson) did not look upon the press as lawgivers to him, for he could comprehend the subject just as well as they did.

Mr. Shaw repudiated Mr. Stockton's resolution.

Mr. Blair said that he was a Liberal when many of the present members of the party were good staunch Tories. He was associated with the Liberal party even before confederation, and therefore did not think he required to have his Liberal principles endorsed by anybody. He acted upon his own idea of Liberal principles, and was indifferent as to whether all the Liberal newspapers agreed with him on this question. I see nothing, said Mr. Blair in conclusion, in the arguments advanced by my friends opposite in support of this motion which to my mind would justify the house in adopting it, and therefore I am in favor of maintaining the law as it is, and if I had no other reason for opposing the motion, I would say that it is so formed that it does not give effect to the idea which the mover himself has told us it embodies.

The resolution was lost, the vote being:—

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. John), Alward, Atkinson, Sivewright, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—9.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White Labillois, Dunn, Shaw, Allen, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison Pinder, Martin, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells—23.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 14.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the report of the New Brunswick university; also the crown land department report.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of the St. Stephen board of trade praying that eastern standard time be made the legal time in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, with the unanimous consent of the house, moved, seconded by Mr. Labillois, that the public accounts for the fiscal year ending October 31st last, together with the auditor general's report, be referred to the public accounts committee.

Dr. Stockton said he had no objection to the motion except that it should have been made a week ago.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the matter had been overlooked, but not intentionally. The chairman of the public accounts committee had called his attention to the fact that the accounts had not been referred to the committee, and his (Mitchell's) present motion was intended to get the accounts before the committee without further delay.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed a bill respecting the property of married women, Mr. Flewelling in the chair. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Powell gave notice of the following motion:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this house the offices of judge of probate and registrar of probate in the different counties should be abolished. The duties now performed by the judge of probate in respect to contentious business should hereafter be performed by the judges of the county courts, without any fees other than travelling expenses, and all other duties now performed by the judges of probate and all duties now performed by the registrars of probate should hereafter be performed by the clerks of the county court, and that the fees allowed to said clerks therefor be according to the table of fees allowed by the Consolidated statutes to the clerks of the county courts, and the fees of proctor in the probate court hereafter be taxed as nearly as possible in accordance with the table of fees to attorneys in the county court.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to amend chapted 60 of Consolidated Statutes.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 15.—Dr. Stockton, seconded by Mr. Smith moved his resolution for the production of all correspondence between the executive government and the government of Canada with respect to the reservation by the lieutenant governor for the signification of the governor general's pleasure of an act respecting the use of tobacco by minors.

Dr. Stockton said the resolution raised an important constitutional question. He quoted from an order in council passed by the dominion government in 1882, which declared it to be at variance with the principles of constitutional government for the lieutenant governor to reserve a bill for the pleasure of the governor general. He understood that a similar reservation was made in 1891 of an act passed relating to government house and grounds, in respect to which correspondence had passed between the two governments. It was important to know whether the authority of this legislature expressed by an act passed with all due formality could be thwarted by the advice of the executive given to the lieutenant governor, by that means throwing the responsibility of enacting a law upon the same subject upon the dominion government.

Hon. Mr. Blair did not know whether the hon. member merely wished the assurance of the government that the correspondence, if any, would be produced, or wished to provoke a discussion as to the constitutional right of the lieutenant governor's advisers to advise him as to the constitutionality of any bill that might pass the legislature. He (Blair) wished to take direct issue with the view thrown out by the hon. member. It was perfectly clear that the hon. gentlemen was wrong if he held the idea that for the advisers of the lieutenant governor to advise him as to whether in their opinion any bill which passed the house contravened its proper powers, was unconstitutional.

There was an extended debate between Messrs. Blair and Stockton but at length Mr. Blair carried his point and Mr. Stockton agreed that if the attorney general would bring down the papers without the formality of address he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Blair would however give no assurance to that effect and the resolution being put to the house was carried unanimously.

Dr. Stockton moved, seconded by Mr. Phinney, his resolution condemning the government for making no provision last year for the sinking fund in connection with the issue of bridge bonds.

Mr. Mitchell moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Killam:

Strike out the recitals and all after the word resolved, and insert the following: That this house is satisfied with the assurance of the chief commissioner, that any apparent omission last year to make provision for the sinking fund in connection with the issue of bridge bonds will be supplied during the current year.

Mr. Mitchell's amendment was carried the vote being:

Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Sivewright, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—24.

Nays—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith, (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Atkinson, Perley—11.

Mr. Blair recommitted a bill respecting the property of married women. Agreed to with amendments.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 16—Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented report of St. Basil hospital; also return of Provincial Marine Insurance company.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced bills aiding an exhibition in the city of St. John, and providing for the inspection of cheese and butter intended for export; Hon. Mr Emmerson, further amending the N. B. Medical Act; Mr. Powell, relating to the university of Mount Allison college.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill amending law relatinging to the solemnization of marriage.—Mr. Baird, chairman, Hon. Mr. Blair, in explaining the bill, said he had not consented to bring in this measure until it had been made to appear that the position and duties of the commissioners and staff officers of the Salvation Army are substantially the same as those of clergymen and ministers in the churches and religious denominations mentioned in the first section of chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of Solemnization of Marriage These officers and commissioners are desirous of being authorized to solemnize marriage in the usual manner, and the present bill proposed to confer that power upon them—authorizing them to solemnize marriage by license or publication of banns within this province. It was proposed, however, that before any such person shall be entitled to exercise any of the rights by this act conferred, the names of such official persons, commissioners and staff offices of the said army shall be duly certified to the provincial secretary, who shall, upon being satisfied that such persons have been duly commissioned as such commissioners and staff officers and are resident within the province and have charge of a division or branch of the said Salvation Army, advertise in the Royal Gazette the name of such commissioner or staff officer, and give public notice that such person or persons are authorized to solemnize marriage within the province, and when such notice has been given the person therein named may lawfully exercise the powers by this act and the said chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes conferred.—Agreed to with slight amendment.

FREDERICTON Feby. 18—Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland), introduced a bill incorporating the Riverside Cemetery company.

Mr Robinson presented the petition of James B. Morehouse, Elijah Arbo. Thomas Weaver and others praying for compulsory education in district eleven, Blackville, Northumberland county.

Mr. Robinson said he did not know the policy of the government with regard to the important question of compulsory education. There was no question, however, that there was a strong feeling in the district named regarding the matter, and as one of the representatives of Northumberland he felt it his duty to bring the question before the house.

He had no doubt but that the bringing forward of this petition would lead to a better attendance of school children, if not to a compulsory school law for that district.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell committed a bill aiding an exhibition in St. John, Mr. Baird in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said in addition to the usual grant of $1,000 the government had decided to give a guarantee of $3,000 to the Exhibition association on condition that the association made provision for a suitable display of agricultural products. He hoped the exhibition would be a grand success. Should the receipts meet all expenses of course the guarantee would not have to be paid.—Agreed.

Hon Mr. Mitchell committed a bill providing for the inspection of butter and cheese intended for export. Mr. Mitchell said the export of cheese and butter, the latter especially, had suffered of late years in the English market owing to the absence of inspection. The Dairymen's association had impressed upon the government the necessity of appointing an inspector, and it was hoped that similar action would be taken by the other provinces. It was not intended to make a general inspection of all such articles produced in the province, but simply as to those intended for export.

Dr. Stockton thought the inspector might well devote his attention to the size of the packages suitable for the different markets. He was in favor of the appointment of an inspector to enhance the value of our produce.

Mr. Russell asked if suitable rules and regulations for inspection had been made. He believed that the different grades of butter and the different sizes of packages were necessary to secure the best results in the various markets.

Mr. Mitchell said before the regulations were formed the government would place themselves in communication with the other provinces and also with the dairy commissioner for the dominion. Valuable information would also no doubt be obtained from the Provincial Farmers and Dairymen's association at it annual meeting in March.—Agreed to.

The speaker appointed Messrs Stockton, Sivewright and Mott a committee to prepare an address to the lieutenant government relating to the reservation of a bill respecting the use of tobacco by minors.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feby. 19—Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to confer the right of franchise upon women. Mr. Emmerson stated that there was already a bill before the house which had this object in view, but it did not go far enough, as it did not meet the views of the promoters of the movement—the W. C. T. U. of the maritime provinces. He was introducing the present bill because it would more nearly meet the wishes of the Union as well as being more in accord with the petitions which would be laid before the House.

The text of Mr. Emmerson's bill is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly as follows:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in 52 Victoria, chapter 3, section 21, every women of the age of twenty-one years, being a British subject, not otherwise legally incapacitated, shall be qualified to vote in any election for members of the Legislative Assembly,

(a)—Who shall in her own right hold real estate to the value of one hundred dollars, or personal property or real and personal property together to the value of four hundred dollars in any electoral district, provided such person is duly registered in the Voters' List for such electoral district, and is, at the time of tendering her vote the owner of the real estate or personal property, or real and personal property together as aforesaid in such district, or

(b)—Who shall be assessed upon income to the amount of four hundred dollars in any electoral district, provided the name of such person shall be duly registered upon the voters list in such electoral district made up in the year for which such person has been assessed upon income as aforesaid, and provided such person shall have continued to be a bona fide resident and domiciled in such district from the time of her being assessed as aforesaid until the time of tendering her vote.

2—Section 28 of the New Brunswick elections Act of 1887 is hereby amended by striking out the word "male", in line 3 thereof, also by striking out the word "he" in line 9 thereof and inserting the words such person.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any act of Assembly of this province it shall be the duty of the Assessors in any city, town or parish in this province to assess the real and personal property of a married women in her own name and not in that of her husband.

Mr. Dunn committed a bill incorporating The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada. Russell, chairman. Baird and Smith, St. John were opposed to the bill, regarding it as dangerous legislation and not providing security enough to insurers.

The first section of the bill was carried by a vote of 16 to 7; the names were not called for.

On motion of Mr. Baird, seconded by Mr. Dibble section six was amended so that neither the manager, secretary nor treasurer can be a director.

Recess.

After supper the bill was furthed considered and discussed by Messrs. Sivewright, Blair, Stockton and Alward, and progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color and enables women to put it up in great variety of styles.

Starving in the Western States.

A despatch of last Thursday from Lincoln, Nebraska says:—

Notwithstanding the appointment by the governor last week of an inspector to keep cars of food and fuel intended for the relief of

NEBRASKA'S DESTITUTE

from unnecessarily accumulating on side tracks, and the selection of a senatorial committee to keep the relief commission from going to sleep, complaints of failure to relieve many worthy destitute continue to pour into Lincoln. The inspector reported to the government that great quantities of food remained undistributed in all parts of the state, even with the frightful blizzard raging last week, entailing unusual suffering on all sides.

Several cars loaded with provisions have been looted near there by farmers desperate with hunger. The movement of fuel, food and clothing was not materially facilitated. Religion, politics and other matters of minor importance are figuring heavily in the distribution of aid. The Nebraska conference of the Evangelical Lutheran church concluded its annual session yesterday at Oakland. A great part of the time was taken up in the discussion of the relief work in the different western settlements. A host of complaints came before the conference regarding

PARTIALITY IN THE DISTRIBUTION.

These complaints were of so severe a nature that they could not be ignored by the conference. A special relief commission was therefore appointed to assist the people in making their claims known, and also to assist in getting supplies. The commission is not intended as an opposition to the state commission, but only to facilitate the work. Yet on the floor of the conference it was stated that in one place the persons in authority of the state relief commission acted on the principle, no immersion, no assistance," and that favoritism as to creed, nationality, politics and relationship was prevalent in many places. A whole community of Russian Lutherans, expelled from their native land for the sake of their religion, are reported in destitute circumstances in some of the northern counties.

A COUNTY IS IN A DREADFUL PLIGHT.

There have been some twenty carloads gathered up and shipped from the east to this county that have never reached there. Unless further assistance is rendered or those lost cars can be found there will be much suffering here before the winter is over.

A RELIEVED COUNTY.

White Buffalo county has recently received a liberal supply of provisions and fuel from the state relief commission.

AN "ALMOST DESPERATE" PEOPLE

There is considerable suffering in the county and across the river in Phelps county, where state commission has not yet sent aid, there is great need of help and the people are becoming almost desperate. Numbers of famished farmers went to Kearney yesterday from that county, and seeing a car on the Union Pacific track loaded with relief supplies proceeded to help themselves.

$70,000 W