

General Business.

To Make a Doughnut. Take a hole and put some dough around it, then fry in lard. This simple recipe has brought thousands of grateful thanks because of the frying in lard, which we all know hinders digestion.

Cottolene. The new vegetable shortening and you will be surprised at the delightful and healthful results. It is without unpleasant odor, unpleasant flavor or unpleasant results.

5 YEARS. The last 10 years Corn Meal has been coming in and drying out, but during all this time...

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS. NEVER LEFT THE FRONT RANK. For Cutting Corn, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and Grocers sell it.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES. Whereof License Expires, 15th Dec. 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses...

Splendid Farm for Sale. The advertiser offers for sale his farm of 300 acres, well known as the late John Bremner farm...

FOR SALE. Fine Farm, on Moving Machine. Apply at the Farm to W. DIXON, at 45, BROADWAY OFFICE.

IMPROVED PREMISES. Just arrived and on sale as Roger Flanagan's. Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing.

PROFESSOR LIECSTER. pianist of St. Luke's choir, professional organist, vocal, voice production. MANITOBA, ORGAN, VIOLIN, PIANO.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 11 1895.

Explanatory.

The editor of the ADVANCE was protesting by "Grip" on Saturday last, and has since that time been confined to bed, entirely incapacitated for work. Mr. J. J. Pierce, who usually comes to our assistance in the absence of the editor from the office, is also confined to his home by illness. These facts will sufficiently account for the ADVANCE not being quite up to the usual mark this week.

British Politics.

London, April 6.—The political situation is decidedly tame. The Conservatives, who have been in expectation that the House of Lords will absolutely reject the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill, have been badly shaken up by a well-founded report that Lord Salisbury is in communication with the bishops for the purpose of advising them that the better way to treat the bill would be simply to alter it in committee in the House of Lords, so as to secure general terms for the bishops to refuse to give their assent, but to let the bill pass to a compromise, but it is likely that they will eventually be brought around to Lord Salisbury's way of thinking.

The Queen's Health.

The latest official report in regard to the Queen received from Nice, The Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Bessan along the mountain road leading to La Bastide. She paid a visit to Lord and Lady Salisbury, and returned to Nice by the way of Villefranche. Her Majesty entertained Sir Edward Mallet and other guests at dinner. Her Majesty was in good health and spirits. A dispatch from Nice dated 5th says:—At 3 p. m. the Prince of Wales attended the christening of a son to his groom-in-waiting, Sir Francis Knollys. Earl Spencer, who has been kneeling as Minister in attendance upon the Queen, returned from Nice at 6.30 o'clock this evening. The earth will be fairly disturbed by a comet on Nov. 13, 1895. Dr. Klein has investigated the chances of such an event. It must be admitted that a collision is always possible, but if the nucleus of a comet is a quarter as large as the earth, there is only one chance in 281 millions of any cometary orbit will run against us, which means that such a collision would occur only once in two million years. The paths of known comets have not been determined with sufficient accuracy to justify prediction. In case of collision, if the comet were solid and of the size of the planet Saturn, the earth would be struck beyond conception, and both bodies would be converted into vapor, while even if the comet were gaseous, the carbonic acid gas would undoubtedly contain would destroy all organic life upon our planet.

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Newfoundland and Canada.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The first conference between Canada and Newfoundland took place this morning in the Premier's office. There were present the Hon. Robert Bland, the Hon. G. E. Esmon, the Hon. E. P. Morris and Mr. W. H. Harwood, representing Newfoundland, and the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. G. E. Foster, the Hon. John Haggard and Sir Adolphe Caron representing Canada. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was elected chairman and Mr. J. Lambert Payne as secretary. It was agreed to refer to the ancient colony as Newfoundland and to the present one as the second settlement. The Newfoundland delegates promised to submit a full statement of the affairs of the colony for the information of Canada. The conference was to be private and no information published until both sides had agreed on the point at issue. The hours of meeting were fixed for 9 to 12.30 and 3 to 5 each day. The Hon. G. E. Foster whose presence at the conference is almost indispensable, has fortunately recovered from his indisposition and is now in attendance on the conference. Sir Mackenzie Bowell drove down to Rideau Hall for an interview with Lord Aberdeen.

Old Correspondence Found.

Windsor, Man., April 6.—An important discovery, relating to the school question, was made yesterday by Mr. J. P. Robertson, Provincial Librarian. In looking over the volumes of state papers on the matter, the discovery was made and its bearing may be briefly given. The Manitoba Act says nothing about separate schools, but there are certain sections which the minority claim refer to separate schools. In order to see what these sections are, it is very important to have the documents upon which the Manitoba Act was based. The most important of these are the bills of rights numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. The only two of these upon which the present Manitoba Act is based are the bills numbered 2 and 3. The bill numbered 2 was drawn up by the convention at Manitoba, and is the one deposited in the Provincial Library. This, the majority claim, is the bill presented by the delegates at Ottawa, and that upon which the Manitoba Act was based. The number four was brought out by Father Rioboff, who claims that it was the document taken to Ottawa by the delegates, and not number three, and that the delegates sent as representatives, not of the convention, but of the Provisional Government of Assiniboia, upon this plea of the Catholic minority is largely based. He also claims that it is the document which the Manitoba Act was drawn up on, and a good deal has been said in regard to this matter in the past, any evidence throwing light upon it is important. It is noted that bill number three says nothing about separate schools, so that if the Manitoba Act is based on it, separate schools could not be read into it. Mr. Robertson says that he has a great deal to say about separate schools, and if it were the basis of the Act, it might be argued that some clauses ought to be added. After the rebellion of 1869-70, the Imperial Parliament ordered a return to be brought down, showing all the papers in the matter. These papers were forwarded by Sir John Young then (1870) Governor-General of Canada, and it is in this volume of papers which Mr. Robertson turned up. The correspondence forms a large volume and is marked "Correspondence relating to recent disturbances in the Red River settlement, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, August, 1870." At page 139 there is a copy of a dispatch which Sir John Young sent to Lord Granville, under date of April 29, 1870, as follows:— My Lord.—With reference to my dispatch, number 86, of April 25, I have the honor to transmit an extract from the Globe newspaper, which gives an account of the proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Rioboff and Mr. H. H. Booth, since my last communication, and of the unconditional rescission of the accused. No other proceedings have been instituted or are pending against the Rev. Mr. Rioboff or Mr. H. H. Booth and they, together with their colleagues, Judge Black, have been in conference with the ministers for several days past in their capacity of delegates from the convention of the people at the Red River. P. S.—I think it right to forward to your Lordship a copy of the terms and conditions brought by the delegates from

the North-West, which have formed the subject of conference with the Hon. Mr. Rioboff, Mr. Scott and Judge Black, the delegates from the people of the Red River and in the second communication, he forwards a copy of the document brought with them and which formed the subject of the conference. This document was the third bill of rights. In all this correspondence separate schools are not referred to once. The discovery, then, is important as showing that bill number three was the one brought to Ottawa, and which formed the basis of the Manitoba Act.

Bill number four is a copy of bill number three except in clauses one and seven. In clause one a Legislature of two houses is provided for. Clause seven is that which contains the point at issue. It reads:— (7.) That the schools be separate and that the public money for schools be distributed among the different religious denominations in proportion to their population according to the system of the province of Quebec.

The difference between this and clause seven of bill number three is ascertained one.

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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. Official despatches from Cuba continue to report many small skirmishes between insurgents and troops. Col. Salcedo is said to have routed a large insurgent force near Haguin, killing and wounding many. A third lot of troops for the Cuban campaign will embark toward the end of April. The insurgent army troops now at Porto Rico and the latter will be sent to the scene of action. The decision of the government to buy from the United States the gunboats needed to complete the squadron in Cuban waters is condemned by many influential politicians, who are convinced that the instruction gets secret encouragement and support from Washington.

BRITISH GERRONTY. LONDON, April 3.—A Parliamentary report just issued contains further commentary with Newfoundland in regard to the financial conditions in the colony. The correspondence includes the refusal of the Government to assist banks which are still solvent, and authorizes the Colonial Government to demand, and politically Government \$5,000 for the persons of religious urgent cases. The communications also announce that the sum of \$15,000 has been placed to the credit of Mr. Herbert Murray

of 30 miles, level being from 300 to 500 feet below the level of the sea.

A watch called the photometer, has been invented by a French officer named Thorevins, for measuring the distance of artillery by sound. A button is pressed at the instant of the flash and again at the end of the time. A needle traversing the dial registers the interval to the tenth of a second, the distance being then a mere matter of calculation.

Not the least important of the enigmas of science is the "slow," steady changing of the Earth's axis. The results actually obtained have just been subject of investigation by Dr. L. A. Bauer, who has constructed the actual curve described in the course of centuries by the north end of a free magnetic needle at 21 stations in the Atlantic. If there is a regular variation has just been a subject of investigation by Dr. L. A. Bauer, who has constructed the actual curve described in the course of centuries by the north end of a free magnetic needle at 21 stations in the Atlantic. If there is a regular variation has just been a subject of investigation by Dr. L. A. Bauer, who has constructed the actual curve described in the course of centuries by the north end of a free magnetic needle at 21 stations in the Atlantic.

From a study of deep sea waves, Dr. O. Schott has estimated their velocity under moderate breeze at about 17 miles an hour, increasing to 25 miles in a strong breeze, and reaching only 28 miles in storms. Their length in a strong breeze rises to 300 feet and reaches 400 to 425 feet, with a period of 9 seconds, only in storms. At the maximum encountered by Dr. Schott mentions waves of the Indian Ocean having a period of 12 seconds. The maximum height is believed to be not great. The maximum observed by Dr. Schott was 22 feet, and he has also made them three feet higher, those of 50 feet are far from common. In the ordinary trade winds the height is 5 or 6 feet.

It having been foretold by Prof. Fabry, of Vienna, that the earth will be disturbed by a comet with a comet on Nov. 13, 1895. Dr. Klein has investigated the chances of such an event. It must be admitted that a collision is always possible, but if the nucleus of a comet is a quarter as large as the earth, there is only one chance in 281 millions of any cometary orbit will run against us, which means that such a collision would occur only once in two million years. The paths of known comets have not been determined with sufficient accuracy to justify prediction. In case of collision, if the comet were solid and of the size of the planet Saturn, the earth would be struck beyond conception, and both bodies would be converted into vapor, while even if the comet were gaseous, the carbonic acid gas would undoubtedly contain would destroy all organic life upon our planet.

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HAS A BAY ABOUT STRET. The Richibucto River is responsible for the following: A large pig owned by Geo. W. Raymond, Kouchibouguac, was recently killed by hungry rats. It seems that the rats were being two in the pen, were attacked by a large number of the little animals—several hundreds it is stated—resulting in the death of one and severely wounding the other. When discovered and driven off, they had almost done the dead pig.

REPORT ON BROOKLYN STRIKE. The report of the special legislative committee on the Brooklyn strike was made public yesterday. The report blames both capital and labor, and says Mayor Schermerhorn was unwilling and indecisive; that the line of railway large quantities of iron are constantly being shipped, chiefly to the United States. Besides doing out for shingles, large quantities are cut for telegraph poles and railway ties. It is a question how long the line order will last at the rate at which it is being cut. In the meantime, however, there is great activity in Restigouche on account of this industry. The shingle mill in Charlottetown is the largest and best in the County. It has all modern improvements to save manual labor. It is heated by steam and will soon be lighted with electricity for power. The proprietors are Gray, Lawrence & Co., American. The manager, Mr. Pettie, is well qualified for his duties. The clerk, Mr. W. Hayes, has the whole community.—[Review.]

A "CHAIN" SWINDLER. A Vancouver, B. C., despatch yesterday said—Another "chain" swindler has been unearthed here. A young man named A. R. Jackson, living in South Vancouver, sent a number of circulars to persons in Eastern Canada, asking them to send him ten cents to assist in building a chain, and to continue the "chain" by writing two similar letters to other persons. Jackson described himself as Secretary of the Lewistown Relief Association. He represented that the people in Lewistown were very poor, their property having been damaged by floods. One of the circulars was sent to Rev. Dr. Thompson, a Methodist minister in the neighborhood, and he handed the letter to the police. They visited Lewistown and found it to be a "boom" town site in the bush, the town consists of two buildings, one occupied by Jackson and the other by Chas. Mackenzie. Jackson confessed to having been the author of the letters and to having obtained the money for himself. Steps are being taken to prosecute Jackson, but it is feared he has fled to the States. The Postmaster says he improved a heavy mail for some time, and it is believed a large number of persons have been victimized. Jackson came here from Toronto. Principal Grant of Kingston was among his dupes.

CHINA AND JAPAN. Shimaneki, April 7.—The wound in the face of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese premier, who was shot March 24th, by a patriotic fanatic, has now completely healed. The bandages were removed to-day. France Komura, commander in chief of the Japanese army and navy, will have Hiroshima on Wednesday next to establish his headquarters in China. Paris, April 7.—It is stated on reliable authority that Japan has proposed the following conditions for the conclusion of peace:—"The independence of Corea, the cession of Southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur; the cession of the Island of Formosa, the opening of Chinese rivers and ports of commerce, the payment of 500,000,000 yen, and the occupation of a number of strategic points until the indemnity shall have been paid."

TRAMPS KILLED IN A WRECK. Alto, Ill., April 7.—Four tramps were almost instantly killed and fifteen others badly injured in a freight wreck on the Chicago and Alton railway near here to-day. It thought the wreck was caused by a broken truck, which allowed a dome car to pile in a heap. It is estimated that twenty-five tramps were stealing rides on the train. When taken out four of them were dead. The injured were brought to the hospital in this city and the injured was held at East Alto.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. Official despatches from Cuba continue to report many small skirmishes between insurgents and troops. Col. Salcedo is said to have routed a large insurgent force near Haguin, killing and wounding many. A third lot of troops for the Cuban campaign will embark toward the end of April. The insurgent army troops now at Porto Rico and the latter will be sent to the scene of action. The decision of the government to buy from the United States the gunboats needed to complete the squadron in Cuban waters is condemned by many influential politicians, who are convinced that the instruction gets secret encouragement and support from Washington.

BRITISH GERRONTY. LONDON, April 3.—A Parliamentary report just issued contains further commentary with Newfoundland in regard to the financial conditions in the colony. The correspondence includes the refusal of the Government to assist banks which are still solvent, and authorizes the Colonial Government to demand, and politically Government \$5,000 for the persons of religious urgent cases. The communications also announce that the sum of \$15,000 has been placed to the credit of Mr. Herbert Murray

of 30 miles, level being from 300 to 500 feet below the level of the sea.

A watch called the photometer, has been invented by a French officer named Thorevins, for measuring the distance of artillery by sound. A button is pressed at the instant of the flash and again at the end of the time. A needle traversing the dial registers the interval to the tenth of a second, the distance being then a mere matter of calculation.

Not the least important of the enigmas of science is the "slow," steady changing of the Earth's axis. The results actually obtained have just been subject of investigation by Dr. L. A. Bauer, who has constructed the actual curve described in the course of centuries by the north end of a free magnetic needle at 21 stations in the Atlantic. If there is a regular variation has just been a subject of investigation by Dr. L. A. Bauer, who has constructed the actual curve described in the course of centuries by the north end of a free magnetic needle at 21 stations in the Atlantic.

From a study of deep sea waves, Dr. O. Schott has estimated their velocity under moderate breeze at about 17 miles an hour, increasing to 25 miles in a strong breeze, and reaching only 28 miles in storms. Their length in a strong breeze rises to 300 feet and reaches 400 to 425 feet, with a period of 9 seconds, only in storms. At the maximum encountered by Dr. Schott mentions waves of the Indian Ocean having a period of 12 seconds. The maximum height is believed to be not great. The maximum observed by Dr. Schott was 22 feet, and he has also made them three feet higher, those of 50 feet are far from common. In the ordinary trade winds the height is 5 or 6 feet.

It having been foretold by Prof. Fabry, of Vienna, that the earth will be disturbed by a comet with a comet on Nov. 13, 1895. Dr. Klein has investigated the chances of such an event. It must be admitted that a collision is always possible, but if the nucleus of a comet is a quarter as large as the earth, there is only one chance in 281 millions of any cometary orbit will run against us, which means that such a collision would occur only once in two million years. The paths of known comets have not been determined with sufficient accuracy to justify prediction. In case of collision, if the comet were solid and of the size of the planet Saturn, the earth would be struck beyond conception, and both bodies would be converted into vapor, while even if the comet were gaseous, the carbonic acid gas would undoubtedly contain would destroy all organic life upon our planet.

THE TRANSCRIPT AND MR. BREWER. The Transcript says:—"The 'Chatham Advance' evidently does not 'know the Rev. W. Brewer or it would not write of him in the way it does." The ADVANCE may say with greater force, however, that Mr. Brewer does not know the Transcript, and that the Transcript has spoken of him in the way he did. For anything we know to the contrary, Mr. Brewer may be quite a saint, but that does not excuse him for his unbecomingly unchristianlike attack upon one of his brethren. The Transcript criticizes, like that of the St. John Star, was waged on what Mr. Brewer said. We judged him out of his own mouth, which is more reliable for the purpose than the Transcript's opinion of him.

Plates of aluminum immersed in the Norfolk Roads by American engineers were badly corroded at the end of three months, but two aluminum plates on the bottom of a French sailing vessel were practically unaltered after a voyage around the world. Such anomalies led Mr. P. Baucher, a French investigator, to suggest that the microorganisms of harbors may give rise to corrosion of the metal. The experiments of the Hon. G. E. Foster, who has found that the amount of salt contained varies from 31.24 parts per 1000 in the Atlantic as much as 40.7 parts per 1000 in the Mediterranean, and that near entrance of the shore line generally exists a considerable proportion of nitrate, arising from fermenting organic matter. When tested, the shore water attacked metal plates much more actively than the open sea water. The effect being lessened on destroying the bacteria of the shore water by boiling. Paints are attacked by the bacterial sections, metal protected by it being soon exposed.

The type-setting machine of Father Clendini, a Sicilian Dominican,

