

WHOLE No. 1111

Feb. 15, 1889.

Toilet Articles.
Smokers' Goods, etc.
Price Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Wichitavo, Feb. 11, 1889.

and all the FURNISHINGS necessary.
HEARSE SUPPLIED
 we care a Fred.
 GEORGE BROWN.
 Newcastle, June 29, 1885

for Soft Coal, Style

shown to me." H. A. Anderson, M. D.,
111 So. Central St., Rochester, N. Y.

E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 "Twenty years ago I was trouble

Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.

CHESNUT COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

and I thought he had been shipwrecked

Thus reasoning she rested content, and put no barrier between Dora's friendship for Annie.

ill; but it's worse. She wants you
her own room.

Still, no word came of Clinton, and at last, giving up all hope that he had been rescued when the ship went down upon which he had written them that he was to take passage, Mrs. Clinton left to return home.

'I sent Clinton away because he loved

Children Cry for

man, before you drink again, think of
these dregs in the bottom. What does

shades in hair in constant fluctuation, and a feller can't tell one day whether next day's butter will be a white—horse blonde or a zambesi brunette.'—*Meridian Traveller*.

Pitcher's Castoria.

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system of seizures practiced by customs officers, to their personal benefit.

In connection with the post office department vote, Hon. John Haggart said a bill was to be introduced this session proposing several changes, amongst which would probably be an increase in the staple rate weight limit for letters from half an ounce to an ounce, and also simplifying the mode of dealing with defunct matter going by mail.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with argument on the case of *Michael Pope*, commissioner of patents, for his conduct in 1887 as clerk of the crown in chancery, when, it was charged by the opposition, there was irregularity in his return. Hon. Charles H. Tupper warmly defended Mr. Pope from the charge of wrong doing.

Houses adjourned at 11:15.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—In the house to-day the following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To amend the act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships, by Mr. C. H. Tupper.—This extends the regulations respecting the coasting trade as to the number of certificates to be taken by masters and mates of the West Indian and Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon as well as ports in the United States and Newfoundland, to which they now extend.

To amend the weights and measures act, by Hon. John Costigan.—This provides for branding barrels on the head in place of on the side as at present.

In answer to Mr. Barron, Sir John Thompson said he, as minister of justice, had on the 18th of January reported to the governor general on the *Jeune* estate bill. His recommendation was that this act, together with 113 other acts passed at the same session, should be left to its operation.

In answer to Mr. Roome, Sir John Thompson said it was not intended to enact legislation whereby Canada Temperance Act fines now in the hands of county treasurers should be divided amongst the municipalities. The view taken by the government was that the rights of the municipalities were already defined by order in council.

Replying to Mr. Turot, Hon. John Haggart again stated it was the intention of the government to make the most use of single rate letters one once in place of half an ounce. It was not the intention to lessen the charge for carrying of parcels by mail.

Mr. Mulock arose to move his resolution regarding the government for refusing to pay the bill allowed to the York Simcoe Division whilst an active police in the Northwest, by Sir John Macdonald asked that the motion be allowed to stand, as on a strong remonstrance from members of the house the government had rejected the question and a decision would shortly be announced.—The motion stood over.

Mr. Timmins moved that in the opinion of the house it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, and the enforcement of such prohibition and such manufacture, importation and sale as may be allowed shall be by the Dominion government through specially appointed officers, having power to make the most use of the law, and to the best of his power, to enforce the same.

Mr. Wood of Brookville moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Hickey, that all the words after "purpose" be struck out and the following substituted: "that the public sentiment of the country be in favor of the prohibition and enforcement of such a prohibition."

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Dr. Ross, in amendment to the amendment that all the words after "purpose" be struck out and the following substituted: "that the public sentiment of the country be in favor of the prohibition and enforcement of such a prohibition."

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OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Mr. Colter the newly elected member of Parliament, was introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Charlton and took his seat.

The debate was resumed by Dr. Landarkin on his motion asking for a rebate of the duty on corn imported for feeding purposes the same as now granted on corn imported by distillers.

Mr. Fyran moved, seconded by Hon. Peter Mitchell, that the following words be added in amendment to the amendment: "and that cornmeal be added to the free list."

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell said there had been no refusal on the part of the government to allow a drawback on the duty on corn fed to cattle intended for exportation. When such an application did come before him, he thought it could be satisfactorily met. He was astonished at Mr. Fisher's advocacy of putting corn upon the free list because nine-tenths of the duty now paid was paid by distillers, as the effect of the removal of the duty would be to cheapen whiskey and therefore increase its consumption. It was surprising to find a prohibitionist like Mr. Fisher advocating it. He was not sorry that the whole system of the N. F. had been attacked in the debate, because it showed to the country at large what the true policy of the opposition is.

The debate on the corn duty was continued until 11:30 when the house divided on Mr. Fyran's amendment to the amendment which was lost on a party division of 70 yeas to 113 nays. Two liberals, Mr. Campbell of Kent and Mr. Brian of Essex, voted with the government.

On Mr. Fisher's amendment, which was lost on a division of 71 to 111, Gen. Laurier, conservative, voted with the opposition and the same two liberals voted with the government.

A division was then taken on Dr. Landarkin's motion, which was lost, yeas 71 yeas 111. Gen. Laurier this time voted with the government and Mr. Campbell with the liberals.

The house adjourned at 12:40 a.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—After routine today, the house went into committee of supply.

On the appropriation for the department of marine, Mr. Walbridge of Halifax alleged that a fishery inspector not needed had been appointed in his constituency, merely that he might work in the election contests. He believed that this officer had got an unreasonable sum for alleged travelling expenses.

Hon. C. H. Tupper explained that vouchers had to be produced for all travelling expenses. He thought Mr. Walbridge should have taken some trouble to ascertain the facts before making charges against a public officer.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he hoped his young friend from Halifax would not feel too bad over the rebuke he had received from the sage and experienced minister of marine and fisheries, who owed his position, it was generally supposed, not to his own merits but to the fact of his being the son of his father. He proceeded to arraign the management of the department.

Hon. C. H. Tupper said he never knew before that legitimacy was a disgrace, though perhaps the training of Sir Richard had taught him differently. He had no doubt that gentlemen felt he owed a grudge to his (Mr. Tupper's) father, and no doubt his desire to pay it off accounted for his fault finding with the son's department. He was quite welcome to pay his debt in any coin he thought proper.

In answer to Mr. Mills, Hon. Mr. Tupper said he had no intention of retiring after Mr. Smith, deputy minister of marine, or Mr. Tilton, deputy minister of fisheries, or of promoting his secretary, Mr. Chipman, from the position he now occupies.

At 6 o'clock the committee rose and the house took recess.

After recess the house again went into committee of supply.

The evening was taken up with discussion of cab hire, members travelling expenses and the like. In course of the discussion Sir John administered a warm rebuke to Mr. Davis for repeating the insinuation that the ministers travelled on passes and charged the country railway fares.

Hon. Mr. Foster also dressed down Mr. Davis for the same insinuation, expressing concern for the ministers travelling expenses.

Houses adjourned 11:50.

General Intelligence.

COLLAPSE OF A BIG HOTEL AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Ct., Feb. 18.—The main portion of the Park Central hotel, facing on High and Allen streets, fell down this morning a few moments before five o'clock, burying in the debris at least fifty people. The cause of the accident is not at present known, but it is supposed to have resulted from the explosion of boilers in the basement, and from the havoc created in adjoining buildings. The explosion theory seems most probable.

Every window in the Earl house, right across Allen street, was broken and the walls were smashed in many places. The noise of the fall aroused the whole city and in a very few minutes a large crowd surrounded the scene. It was a sight of horror and one that will never be forgotten by the spectators. Flames completely enveloped the ruins and the bodies of the wounded and dying rose high above the smoke and fire. At this hour it is almost impossible to give a

full account of the catastrophe, as the people who escaped from the annex of the hotel, which remains standing, are too frightened to be able to talk intelligently.

It is the most horrible catastrophe that has ever been known in Hartford, and when the list of the dead and wounded is completed it will be found to be a horror equal to any that has taken place within the last half century. The loss of life is believed not to be less than fifty, but it cannot be definitely stated, as the night clerk is among the missing and his books destroyed.

Nearly all the help employed in the hotel were saved. They occupied sleeping apartments in the east wing of the annex, which was only partly wrecked by the explosion. Some forced their way out themselves; others were helped out. The entire section of the hotel was gone, only a pile of brick and timber remaining. The scene about the ruins was horrible. In the centre of the spot where the building stood, was a man, his wife and a little girl. No help could reach them, and they finally fell back into the flames and died in plain sight of the spectators. The little one cried for help, but the man and woman uttered not a word, but embraced in each other's arms, and met death bravely.

Way out near the annex the shrieks of a woman caused the blood of the people looking on to turn cold, as they saw a young girl lying with her body half across a beam. There was a look of agony on her face. Finally, the support fell and she disappeared from sight.

The shock of the explosion blew every window in the south side of the Earl house, which is just north of the Park Central, into fragments. Women, their faces blanched in terror, and strong men, pale with fright, rushed headlong into the street in their night clothes.

Mr. Pond of Indiana, the democratic speaker, was one of the guests at the hotel, and is supposed to be among the killed.

The Park Central Hotel was a five-story brick structure, about 300 feet front and 100 feet deep.

The first to arrive on the scene found the building a heap of ruins, from which issued smoke and steam in dense clouds, and the spectators were appalled by the shrieks and groans of many human beings who were imprisoned in the mass of timber and masonry, from which flames were already bursting.

An immense crowd, attracted by the explosion and fire alarm, soon packed the streets in the vicinity. At first the fire and smoke entirely prevented any attempt to rescue the victims and it was not until a flood of water had been poured upon the ruins that the work could be prosecuted.

A few dead or dying persons were taken from the edge of the debris, however, within an hour after the explosion. The force of the explosion threw a bed with a sleeping woman upon it far into the street, while one of the heavy doors of the house landed a block away.

By 9 o'clock the flames were so far subdued that the rescuers were enabled to get at some of the victims. Some were pinned beneath heavy timbers upon which rested masses of masonry, rendering the work of rescue extremely hazardous.

About 100 guests and was a favorite over-Sunday stopping place for commercial travellers. An intending guest, who applied for a room late on Saturday evening, was informed that they were full, so it seems probable that at least 80 persons were in the house at the time of the explosion, of which perhaps 20 escaped unharmed. These were mostly employees. Owing to the destruction of the register of the hotel names of many of the guests cannot be ascertained. The catastrophe is generally supposed to have been caused by the explosion of the boiler, although some doubt has been expressed on this point, as the building has been popularly supposed to have been unsafe. It was built on "made" ground.

The Oldest Rocks.

FORMATIONS LARGELY DEVELOPED IN NORTH-AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Older of all the formations known to geologists, and representing perhaps the earliest rocks produced after our earth had cooled to be a molten mass, are the hard, crystalline and much contorted rocks named by the late Sir W. E. Logan Laurentian, and which are largely developed in the northern parts of the North America and Europe, and in many other regions. So numerous and extensive, indeed, are the exposures of these rocks, that we have good reason to believe that they underlie all the other formations of our continent, and are even world-wide in their distribution. In the lower part of this great system of rocks, which, in some places at least, is thirty thousand feet in thickness, we find no traces of the existence of any living thing on the earth. But, in the middle portion of the Laurentian rocks are found fossils which indicate that there were already land and water, and that the waters and possibly the land were already teeming with living beings. The great beds of limestone which exist in this part of the system furnish the best evidence of this. In the Laurentian formations the limestones are mostly organic—that is, they consist of accumulated remains of shells, corals, and other hard parts of marine animals, which accumulated of calcium carbonate, which the animals obtain directly from their food, and indirectly from the calcareous matter dissolved in the sea-water. In like manner great beds of iron ore exist in the Laurentian, but in later formations the determining cause of the accumulation of such beds is the partial decomposition and solution of the peroxide of iron by the agency of organic matter. Besides this, certain forms known as *Boston Conodonta* have been recognized in the Laurentian limestones, which indicate the presence at least of one of the lower types of marine animals. Where the Laurentian life is, we may fairly infer the existence of vegetable life as well, since the plants are the only producers of food for the animal.—*Sir William Dawson, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Famine in Gold.

A STATISTICAL MIXER GIVES VERY INTERESTING FIGURES.

"Probably nine-tenths of all the gold obtained by man has been taken from placer deposits, and our American experience has been no exception to the general rule," remarked an experienced mining operator in speaking of the past and future of this valuable product the other evening. "Previous to 1847 our total gold production amounted to \$12,000,000 but between 1847 and 1887 about \$1,700,000,000 were contributed to our stock of gold. Of this nearly three-fourths came from placer deposits. In 1880-86 we obtained more than \$60,000,000 per annum in gold from the placers of California, and almost nothing from gold-bearing veins. Now, with an annual production of \$30,000,000 about one-half is obtained from placers. Our territory has been so thoroughly explored that no considerable deposits of gold are likely to be discovered, and nearly the same thing can be said of the entire world.

"In the northern extension of our western mountain ranges in British Columbia and Alaska there are probably important deposits of gold. It is likely, however, to come from this region in a moderate but perennial stream, and not in a flood. Great difficulty will attend the working of those mines on account of the cold, long winters and the difficulty in transporting supplies. Unless the mines are worked in the near future, in this Allegheny belt of mountains, in this country, there are large deposits of gold, but they are difficult to work. Still industry and perseverance may make them pay a profit. Mexico may be expected to turn out \$1,000,000 a year, but more, the west coast of South America yields little gold.

"Columbia, Venezuela and Brazil have, on the contrary, always been producers of gold. It is estimated that from Brazil alone more than \$1,000,000,000 in gold were obtained during the first 300 years after the advent of the Portuguese. Colombia and Venezuela are now yielding about \$4,000,000 each annually and little more than that can be expected in the future.

"Australia produces about \$30,000,000 a year and we can not hope for more than \$60,000,000 annually from Asia. That will cover it all. I don't fear that you and I will ever suffer from a famine of gold, but unless the North American deposits are richer than is expected some one will suffer."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Improved Diamonds.

Many persons have been puzzled to understand why the diamonds worn in our rings by ladies nowadays maintain their brilliancy so long. The secret is, that such diamonds are richer than is expected some one will suffer."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

The patentee is reaping a harvest of fifty dollars apiece from every manufacturing jeweler to whom he sells the privilege of using it. The stone is set in the usual manner, except that a band like the handle of a diminutive basket is attached to the fine-work of the stone, and the other side of this band is a cup-like cavity. On the lower part of the hoop is a projecting pin pointed with rhodium, a diamond is given to the jeweler, and the metal point never wears out.—*St. Louis Spectator.*

New Advertisements.

B. & C.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that during the last week, we have opened a nice assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

New Prints, Gingham,

Chambray, Sheetings, Dress Goods, Spring Cloakings, Jerseys, Lace, Embroidered Collars, Collarlets, &c. Extra good value in Men's Ties & Housewares.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Take notice that our goods are new, clean and fresh and marked at prices to suit the times.

BRYANTON & CLARKE,

Williston Brick Store.

Newcastle, Feb. 18, 1889.

Apprentice Wanted.

A Boy wanted at the "Advocate" office to learn the printing business. Must have a fair education, that he is not less than sixteen years of age.

W. G. ANLOW.

Newcastle, Feb. 18, 1889.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed a Board of Examiners for the County of Northumberland under the "General Jurisdiction Act," with effect from the 1st of January, 1889, he will meet at the office of John Sadler, Esq., at Newcastle, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March next, for the purpose of testing the ability and fitness of applicants for the office of Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Poultry, Fish and Game.

Knowledge of the "General Inspection Act" will be expected of applicants.

D. McLEACHAN, Esq., Board of Examiners.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., Examining Officer.

Dated Newcastle, 19th February, 1889. W.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Local Legislature for the next session for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Railway Company for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of railway from the terminus of the Temiscouata railway at Edmundston in the County of Madawaska to a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near what is known as the Deep Water terminus of the I. C. R. in the Township of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, and thence through the parishes of Newcastle and Alnwick in the said County of Northumberland and the parish of Beaumaris in the County of Gloucester to Shipshaw Harbor in said parish and connecting with the Carleton Place and power to amalgamate with any other Railway Company, Body corporate or Assignee, Trustee or Lessee of any Railway Co., or otherwise acquire the line or ownership of any line of railway or to lease its line to any other Railway Company, and with all the usual power necessary or incident thereunto.

Dated the 17th Feb. 1889.

M. Adams, Solicitor for Applicant.

New Advertisements.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

GEO. STABLES!

Newcastle, February 19, 1889.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. Carter has returned from a short trip North and will be found at his Newcastle Office for a few weeks, when he will again visit his patients North. In the meantime patients in and about Newcastle whose work may not be completed, please give attention.

Newcastle, Feb. 18, 1889.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Tenders for a Bridge at the Grand Narrows, C. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Bridge," will be received until noon on Wednesday, the 6th March, 1889. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, Ottawa, where forms of tender may be obtained on and after Wednesday, 20th February instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five per centum of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank note payable to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plan, specification and contract.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 5th February, 1889.

Great Clearance Sale.

Commencing MONDAY, FEB. 11, and to continue till the balance of our Winter Stock is cleared out.

We Must Have More Room

for our immense stock of

New Spring Goods

expected to arrive in a few days.

The following lines will be cut down to the exact cost of importation. Dress Goods, Timmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Flannels, Blankets, Comforters, Overcoats, and Ulsters, Knitted Wool Goods, Boots, Shoes, and Overalls.

SPECIAL.

We have stock on hand out of CROCKERY & GLASSWARE and will close out the balance at any price.

John A. Fleet.

Campbellton, Feb. 8, 1889.

Xmas. '88 Xmas.

Xmas. Presents

IN GREAT VARIETY

AT THE

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

CALL AT THE

Newcastle Drug Store

TO BUY YOUR

XMAS. PRESENTS.

E. Lee Street

Newcastle, Dec. 11, 1888

Boots and Shoes.

A full assortment in the finest lines. A varied and extensive line of

Crockeryware

Butter Crocks, Bean Crocks, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.

One to five gallon

STONE JUGS.

Tea Pots in Great Variety, Pitchers, Mugs and China Sets.

60 Chamber Sets

Sold very Low.

OUR

Glassware Department

includes a number of articles of choice design.

The usual supply of

Provisions and Groceries

always on hand.

JOHN ROBINSON, JR.

Store on Corner opposite Post Office.

Newcastle, July 23, 1888.

SILVERWARE.

Call and see for yourselves.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Table and Breakfast Cutlery, Noble Castors, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Water Pitchers, Napkins Rings, Pie Knives, Fruit Knives, Spoons, Forks, Buttons, Hooks, etc.

CUTLERY.

Ivory Handle Table and Dessert Knives and Carvers, Celluloid Handle Table & Dessert Knives and Carvers, Backs, Rubber Handle Carvers.

Some Elegant Carvers in sets, Razors in sets, Sissors in sets, Pocket Knives.

SOLID SILVER GOODS.

LOOK HERE FRIEND!

"Do you have pain about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and heavy? Do your shoulders have a heavy feeling? Is there a feeling like a heavy weight upon the stomach? Sometimes a faint, dizzy sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes swollen? Do your hands and feet become cold and numb? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after cooling?"

If you suffer from any of these symptoms

USE SMITH'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Prepared only by

FRANK SMITH,

APOTHECARY,

St. Stephen, N. B.

Price 25 cents; five boxes \$1. If not kept

7 your local dealers, we will send a box by

mail on receipt of price. Wholesale by

B. T. Barker & Sons,

St. John, N. B., April 11, 1888.

Remember that

Simson's Liniment

Has taken the lead, and is the best preparation

ever offered to the people of

CANADA

for the

Relief and Cure of

Rheumatism,

Sciatica,

Neuralgia,

Catarrh,

Cuts,

Bruises,

Swelling, Scald Head, Colic,

Dyspepsia,

Contracture of the Muscles,

Lame Back,

Diphtheria,

Sore Throat,

Tenderfoot,

Corns,

Stiff Joints, etc., etc.

FOR DISTEMPERS IN HORSES, ENLARGED

JOINTS, and other diseases, incident to

these useful animals, it is unrivalled.

Certificates are constantly being received,

telling of the good work performed by

Simson's Liniment.

Manufactured by

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

Druggists, all N. B.

Jan. 2, 1889.

Flour.

Flour.

In Store and to arrive:

250 Bbls. White Eagle, Choice Patent,

1125 " Kent Mills,

125 " Silver Spray, High Grade Patent,

250 " Golden's People, " "

250 " Golden's Star, " "

Moncton, Nov. 12.

English Cement.

In Store—Just Received:

75 Bbls. WHITE BROS. Portland Cement.

Moncton, Nov. 12.

WORK FOR ALL.

Permanent employment given

to all persons who can do any work.

Send at once for full particulars of the great

new money making business in the world. Address

W. E. VICKER, 27, Avenue, Montreal, P. Q.

Don't miss this chance. Write today.

Jan. 4, '89.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to the

estate of the late William Masson of New Brunswick,

is offered for sale:

THE LOT AND HOUSE

thereon, on the corner of Castle and Henry Sts.,

near the Ferry.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of

perfection, strength and wholesomeness. More

economical than the ordinary kind, and can

not be sold in competition with the multitude

of low test, short weight adulterated powders.

Sold only in Great Britain by ROYAL BAKING

POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

TO OUR READERS!

We have made arrangements with the pub-

lishers of the *Union Advocate*, Boston, Mass.,

to send the *Union Advocate* with their Maga-

zine this year.

THE COTTAGE HEALTH

is a well known Family Magazine now in its

14th year, and is a favorite wherever intro-

duced. It has each month *Home, Health and*

Home, *Health and*, *Home*, *Health and*, *Home*, *Health and*

Home, *Health and*, *Home*, *Health and*, *Home*, *Health and*

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METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Government

by J. P. Connors.

FEBRUARY.

DATE.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Maximum.

Minimum.

Direction.

Force.

State of Sky.

Quantity of Rain.

Quantity of Snow.

Quantity of Ice.

Quantity of Fog.

Quantity of Hail.

Quantity of Sleet.

Quantity of Drizzle.

Quantity of Mist.

Quantity of Clouds.

Quantity of Sunshine.

Quantity of Moonlight.

Quantity of Stars.

Quantity of Planets.

Quantity of Comets.

Quantity of Meteors.

Quantity of Auroras.

Quantity of Solar Flares.

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SOAP

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