General Business.

## "AURORA."

THE STANDARD BRED STALLION "AU RORA," No. 1884, the property of the Gov ernment of New Brunswick, will stand at the Government stables

FREDERICTON

until the 15th day of June next. After that date he will be sent to either of following places, viz:-

bellton or Moncton.

provided satisfactory inducements are offered. Correspondence on the subject may be addresse

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE FREDERICTON.

TERMS: \$15,00 for the Season. To be paid Mares will be booked at the "ADVANCE" office brought to Chatham and due notice given. D. J. STOCKFORD.

Fredericton, 6th April, 1888 AURORA, No. 1884. Chestnut Stallion, foaled 1876. imported to New Brunswick, 1887, sired by Daniel Lambert (102) and out of Fanny Jackson. Daniel Lambert was sired by Ethan Allen (43) and out of Fanny Cook. Fanny Jackson was sired by Stonewall Jackson and out of Betty Condon. Ethan Allen was by Hill's Black Hawk, ( dam not traced. Fanny Cook was by Abdallah (1) Stonewall Jackson was sired by Williamson's Black Hawk, he by Hill's Black Hawk, (5). Stonewall Jackson's dam was a daughter Bridge's Emperor, he by Burr's Napoleon out of

Fanny Pullen. Betty Condon was sired by North American and out of a daughter of Sherman's Black Hawk. Daniel Lambert (102) the sire of Aurora (1884) was the sire of 28 in the 2 30 list and was the sire of sires and dams with get in the 2.30 list. Fanny Jackson, the dam of Aurora (1884) also the dam of Aristos (771) record 2.27%, and Annie Page, record 2 271. Aristos (771) record 2.273, was full brother to Aurora and was the sireof H. B. Winship, with a record of 2.201. By a careful study of the above pedigree, it will be observed that the Government Stallion Aurora, is well bred on both sides, and that both his sire and his dam were great producers of speed. It will also be observed that Aurora is inbred to Hill's Black Hawk (5). Aurora is a very hand some horse, of a light chestnut color, with a beautiful head and neck, fine body, and makes a very fine appearance in harness.

# "PREFERE."



Horse, will make the Season of 1888 in the follow

Chatham, Douglastown, New castle, Derby, Injantown, Blackville.

will return by way of the South side of the Miramichi River to NELSON ; will also travel Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin & Black Brook

"PREFERE" is a dark iron grey, foaled in 1883. and bred by M Desfreches, Normandy. His Sire was Count Deschanes; Dam La Bru. PRFFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1885 bs, and now

Further information as to route, terms of ser vice, etc., will be made known on application to R. FLANAGAN, Chatham, or to the Groom,

Joseph Jardine. "Young Columbus.



NORTHUMBERLAND.

PEDIGREE.

Young Columbus is a well-shaped Chestnut Stallion, standing 16 hands high, bred in Nova Scotia, foaled in 1881 got by Columbus, dam by Moscow, Grand dam by Mambrino Chief, (214). COLUMBUS Sire of Edward D. 2 39, was by Old Columbus (94) 2 30, Dam by Black Hawk Hambietonian he by Hill's Black Hawk (5), by Sherman HILL'S BLACK HAWK (5), was the sire of Ethan Allen and Grand Sire of Daniel Lambert, Pocho-OLD COLUMBUS (94), was the sire of Confidence 2 28, Smith's Columbus 2 31.

OLD COLUMBUS was a Chestnut horse, white hind feet and one white fore foot and ankle, was foaled in Quebec about 1830, was of unknown origin, but must have possessed a great amount of rich blood which he has shown in his get and their descendants. He was a converted pacer, could trot a mile in 2 30, a quarter in 34 seconds and a full mile in 2 34 when 28 years old. SMITH'S COLUMBUS (95), by Old Columbus (94) was the sire of eleven in 2 30 and better, best whom are Myron Perrey 2 241, Sea Foam 2 241, PHIL SHERIDAN (630), 2261, was the sire of ten in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Phylilias 2 151, Adelaide 2 193, Commonwealth 2 22, Bessie Sheridan 2 231, Hıram Woodruff 2 25, Valley Chief

Moscow, sire of the dam of Young Columbus was by Rysdick Hambletonian (10), the sire of forty Nettie 2 18, Orange Girl 2 20, Geo. Wilkes 2 22. MAMBRINO CHIEF (214) sire of the Grand Dam of Young Columbus, is by Mambrino Chief (11) and has four in the 2 30 list. He is the sire o Mambrino Sparkle 2 17, and is the Grand Sire of Sir Charles, Helena and Mambrino Molly, horses well known in New Brunswick. MAMBLINO CHIEF (11), was the sire of six in 230 and better, best of whom were Lody Thorne 2 184, Woodford Mambrino 2 211 Young Columbus has in his veins the blood of four great families, Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Columbuses and the Morgans, and along with being a descendant of the greatest trotting families he is himself a natural trottor The travelling route will be made known by

TERMS FOR THE SEASON, \$10 00 TEL Jas. Dickson, Groom.

Mares sent to Newcastle for service will

### BLACK CLYDE STALLION.

Newcastle, April 24, 1888,

carefully looked after and well cared for.



SEASON 1888

DUKE OF WELLINGTON Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural

same terms, etc., as last year. His route will embrace Blackville. Indiantown, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown. Napan and Chatham. "Duke of Wellington" will stand in Chatham every second week after May 1st; other stopping places made known by the Groom after his first visit. DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a Black Clyde Stallion, rising 8 years old, by Bismarck, a pure Clyde Horse which took four 1st prizes at Roth say, Scotland, and other places. Bismarck was by old Marquis, and is now 12 years old, stands 17 hands high, with great power and superior action was bred by R. G. Riddle, Esq., Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweedside Old Marquis was bred by Alex Lang, Garniland, Paisley, and took first prize at Barrhead, Paisley and at Johnstone when one year old, these shows being open to all Scotland. When two years old took first prize at Rothsay. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rochsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logar, Crossfeat, Kilbareban. DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Granddam by old Blooming Heather, Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, of Swindon, Grange, near Weatherby, stands 17 hands high on short clean legs, with good action Was got by Derbyshire champion out of a Mare got by true Briton, True Briton was got by old Oxford and Old Oxford by Bringham's Farmer's Glory. Old Blooming Heather was got by Heath er Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Lang holm and when 5 years old obtained the £49 prize at the Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Wag-

Send 10 cent ostage, and valuable, sample box of goods Capital not required. We will s art you Im for instance, at 9.30 and 11.30 a. m. iron works the rate of wages per hand mense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co Portland, Me.

Any further information can be given the Groom.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 10, 1888

Lighting the Streets It is gratifying to know that there is an unmistakeable public sentiment in Chatham favorable to an improvement in the lighting of the streets, and that it found what may be pronounced a unanimous expression at Chatham, Woodstock, Camp- the meeting of ratepayers on Monday evening, in favor of adopting the electric system. That the electric light is to take the place of gas-light for this important service is settled, but we hope our councillors, who have the deciding of the matter in their hands, will not make the mistake of arranging for the service embraced in the only written offer that placed before the meeting, for we believe an arrangement more satisfactory to the people can be made Some of the speakers at the meeting suggested that the offer before them was not the best that could be ob. tained, and it is fortunate that the resolution adopted departed from | Globe says :-it. It is important-now that change is to be made—that the best

> that service. Let ten lights be placed as they may, and, it is evident. that more than one-half of the town will not be satisfactorily lighted, and it will, therefore, be a mistake if the arc-light is not altogether abandoned and the incandescent secured instead. For the cost of the ten arc lights a service of say fifty incandescents can which will place a light, equal in power to that of the best street-lamp now in use in Chatham. on every street corner in the town. We do not mean only every streetcorner within the area now embraced by the gas-light system, but practically every public street corner within the police district. By adopting this system the light will be equally distributed in all parts of the town, and all will be treated alike, while ten lamps, however powerful they may be will give an uneven and unsatisfactory service. The sum which the meeting limited the police committee to is sufficient to secure the improved service we refer to and we. therefore, hope the mistake of having the ten are lights instead of fifty incandescents will be avoided. Light-

to be spent. Mail Accommodation

ing the town is a very important

matter, and a mistake at the incep-

tion of the new departure will be

made unless the best possible result

is obtained for the money authorised

"Prcgress," St. John's new paper

It Postoffice Inspector Stephen J. King lived in Fredericton, and was prevented from taking a late train from that city, owing to, let us say lack of car accommodation or any other cause, his choler would rise. There are 5,000 or 6,000 people, Mr. Inspector, who feel at present as you would under those circumstances. A 4 o'clock train leaves Fredericton every afternoon for St. John, yet the latest mail for St. John closes at 10.45 a. m. Think over it. Mr.

The unnecessary delay of the Fredericton-St. John mail referred to is bad enough, but it is not to be compared with the treatment the Fredericton and Miramichi people receive same department. We a horse service between Fredericton and Newcastle for good while, two days being taken by the Government to get mail macter conveyed between the two places. People who live along the route complained, more than a year ago, that while a barrel of flour or a ton of hav could be sent from Chatham to Fredericton vice versa by the Northern & Western Railway in six or seven hours, it was not right that letters should after being depatched over the same section of country, simply because the government would not use the behalf of the Post-office department was that there was a four-years contract for the conveyance of the mails by horse team and that they could not change until that had expired. We see, however, that there is an advertisement out calling for tenders for a continuation of the slow ser

vice, as follows:---Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 4th May for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed | those of 1886, instead of with the returns Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Fredericton and Newcastle from the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, drawn by one or more horses.

The mails to leave Fredericton on Monday Wednesday and Friday of each week at 8 o'clock a. m., reaching Doaktown at 8 o'clock p. m., on same days, -Leaving Doaktown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock a. m., reaching Newcastle at 3 o'clock p. m., same days. To leave Newcastle on Monday, Wed nesday and Friday of each week at 9

o'clock a. m., reaching Doaktown at 6 o'clock p. m., on same days - Leaving Doaktown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock a. m., reaching Fredericton at 6 p. m., on same days. We understand that the Railway Company offered to give a through

service daily, serving all the offices along the line between Chatham and Fredericton, and to also serve the offices not on the line in the same way as they are now served for what it costs the department to have the tri-weekly, old-fashioned service performed. We might enlarge on the we will mail you free a royal superiority of the daily service which that will put you in the way would place mails from Chatham and making more money at once, that anything else America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time.

Fredericton every day in Doaktown, rate than they did. In the Londonderry ing the medals.

respectively, instead of the tri-weekly was now lower than some years ago.

delivery at 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m., but it is not necessary, for the people understand the whole matter. Under all the circumstances-when double the service, and that promptly performed, is offered from what the old-fashioned and inadequate one costs—is there any excuse for the invitation of the tenders being made as stated in the foregoing? And, yet, because our people do not all support a government that so manages their interests they are blamed. Is it such management as any business man would tolerate in regard to his own affairs? Thousands of people suffer the inconvenience which the Government forces upon them. The spending of the money which a daily railway mail service would cost in keeping a tri-weekly horse team going, is an illustration of the management of our public affairs by which so many people in this county have become dissatisfied and disheartened. It is unfair, and we deserve better treatment.

ANOTHER WARNING against investing outside of legitimate securities, because tempting dividends are offered, is furnished in a report on the affairs of the St. John Building Society, of which the

the St. John Building Society will be read with some interest by the public, but, we fear, without affording much possible service shall be secured hope to the shareholders in that instituand, we think, no one will venture to tion. The Society appears to be in a say that ten arc-lights will supply very bad way, a way in which it has been for a long time, only the facts were not known. It is believed that the depositors will be paid in full, but the men who invested their money in stock it is expected will not get a cent

PUBLIC WORKS :- We observe that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works invites tenders by advertisement in some of the provincial papers for the proposed new departmental building at Fredericton. This reminds us that it is several weeks since the department authorised Mr. Stewart of Neguac to invite bids for the erection of a public wharf at that place. As the work is not vet begun it is proper to enquire as to what is the reason for the delay? Two important counties, one of which is represented by the Chief Commissioner, is interested in the proposed wharf, and we hope it is not true that the specifications were issued and bids asked without any intention of building the much-needed structure. We hope that we shall hear of something definite in relation to the matter having been decided upon before next week.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 1. In the commons, to-day, the budget debate was resumed by Hon. Mr. McLelan, who condemned reciprocity because the United States produced the same articles as this country. Canadian farmers would

have to look to Europe for a market. Mr. Mulock at one point raised the question of order, pointing out that the post-master general was reading his speech. Hon. Mr. McLelan argued that the increase of the public debt and expenditure injury to the country.

was justifiable.

Mr. Paterson, Brant, rose amid cheers majority. (Cheers.) to continue the discussion. He said the finance minister paid a great compliment to Sir Richard Cartwright when he said that that gentleman's speech was a sufficient reply to the speech prepared for the finance minister by his army of clerks, and the speech delivered after four days of incubation by the postmaster general, (Cheers.) Mr. McLelan had had the hardihood to refer to the deficits which occurred under the Liberal administration when the tariff was only 17 per cent., in face of the fact that in the years when he (McLelan) was finance minister, there had been deficits of \$2,000,000 and \$6,000,000 respectively. (Applause.) The postmaster general had also the effroutery to refer to corruption, after the astounding and disgraceful revelations made at the Colchester election trial. He exposed a number of Mr. McLelan's misrepresentations remarking that that gentleman's poetical dreams were more interesting than his attempts to deal with practical questions, and ridiculed Mr. McLelan's statement that the decline in the country's exports was due to a refusal of Norwegians to purchase old ships in Nova Scotia as they used to do formerly. He believed that the sugar duties might be arranged in such a way as to put \$1,000,000 a year into the treasury without increasing the price of sugar to consumers a single cent, and besides that a reduction of arrive only some forty-eight hours duties would do away with the necessity railway. The explanation given in blessing in disguise, because it would dis-

for a parliamentary committee to investigate the working of the sugar combine. (Cheers.) The finance minister had referred to the failure of crops in Ontario as a courage over importation. (Laughter.) That gentleman rejoiced because the farmers were reduced to such a state that they could not buy as much goods as they would like to. (Cheers.) This accounted for the minister's whole policy. He was impoverishing the people by oppressive taxation, and asserted that he was conferring upon them blessings in disguise. Mr. Paterson exposed Sir Chas. Tupper's attempt to mislead the house with respect to the West India trade. The finance minister had compared the returns of 1878 with of last year. The government professed to be developing interprovincial trade by carrying freights over the Intercolonial railway at a loss. They might do more

in that line if they carried freights for nothing, but where would be the gain or advantage for the country in such a pro-Resuming after recess Mr. Paterson discussed the effects of the increased iron duties imposed last year and asked Sir Charles how it was that his grand prophecy about blast furnaces that were to be opened in the country as a result of the national policy, had not been fulfilled Not a solitary new iron industry had sprung up as a result of last year's tariff tinkering; not a solitary new industry had been brought into existence by the present tariff. Canadian manufacturers were prospering long before the national policy was thought of. Canadian manufacturers exhibited their wares at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and carried off premiums in competition with goods from every quarter of the world, and but for the burdens and restrictions imposed upon our industries strife.

The taxes paid into the treasury by workingmenewere used to pay passages of mechanics and laborers brought out from Europe to compete with and reduce the wages of laboring classes in Canada. (Cheers.) The finance minister had charged the Liberals with being led by Mr. Wiman, but the only following Mr. Wiman had in this country appeared to be the finance minister himself. He held that Sir Charles Tupper having offered Americans unrestricted reciprocity, the militia and railway estimates. was in duty and hopor bound to stand by

and his repudiation of that offer indies an entire absence of policy or princip'e on the part of the government. The debate was continued by Messra. Hesson, Trow, Melock and Cook. The house divided on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment, which was lost by

117 to 66. The house went into ways and means committee. Sir Charles Tupper moved adoption of his standing offer resolu-He explained that the articles omitted from the old standing offer were an, wheat, flour of all kinds, hops, and salted and smoked meats; trees, plants, fruits and seeds, would remain on the free

Sir Richard Cartwright asked why these articles were dropped? Sir Charles Tupper said that he was governed to some extent by the movements of legislation at Washington, and The full report of the proceedings of the offer had to be revised from time to time in the interest of the Canadian pro

> Hon. Mr. Mills protested against the withdrawal of wheat, corn, flour and meal from the statutory offer. Mr. O'Brien said he objected to the

course of the government for directly opposite reasons to those expressed by Hon. Mr. Mitchell. This standing offer placed us in a humiliating position and was in direct contradiction to the principle of the national policy, which should be maintained in its entirety. He wanted the standing offer repealed altogether as it was binding upon the government and the minister of finance was digging a fall for the Conservative party.

Mr. Mills said that the government's course proved that they were not sincere in their professed desire for reciprocity in natural products. They were now tinkering with this offer in the hope of making it unacceptable to Americans. He pointout that by Mr. Mills' bill petroleum

Hon. Mr. Mitchell strongly condemned the course of the government and remindthe house that there was a bill now before congress proposing that articles to be placed on the free list under the Mills bill should not be free when imported from Canada unless such articles were admitted free into Canada.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Mills, Tupper, Davies, Mitchell, Platt and Jones, the resolutions being finally carried and the house adjourned. MAY 2.

The house went into committee of sup. The vote of \$10,000 for dominion ply. exhibition was struck out. Hon. Mr. Jones expressed regret that this year, when the exhibition was to be

held in Halifax, the dominion grant was to be withdrawn Sir Charles Tupper said it was necessary to economize somewhere, and this grant could be dropped without serious

On motion to vote money for health sta-Sir Charles Tupper said he thought that tistics, Hon. Mr. Mills said it might conas Sir Richard Cartwright had criticized tribute towards the health of the members the budget speech pretty fully, the debate of the government to learn that Mr. should rest here. (Opposition cries of "No, Campbell, Liberal candidate, was elected in Kent, Onte, to-day, by an increased

> A long discussion took place on the vote for immigration, Sir Richard Cartwright and Messrs. Wilson and Paterson pointing out that a large proportion of the expenditure for this service was really devoted to subsidizing Tory papers and electioneering agents, and was a gross waste of public money

Mr. Perley, of Assiniuboia, urged that more immigration agents should be appointed in the northwest.

Hon. Mr. Mills pointed out that some of the immigration agents from the Northwest were now engaged as electioneering agents in Russell. (Cheers.) Messrs. Lister, Jones, Armstrong,

Mills, Cartwright and Davies denounced the conduct of the government in permitting their employes to canvass against the Liberal candidates, while three translators had been dismissed two weeks ago for speaking against the government.

After passing the immigration and quarantine estimates the house adjourned. MAY 4.

Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Act. Mr. Davies stated that on the second reading of this bill he would direct attentention to the imprisonment of Mr. Hawke, of the Moncton Transcript, for contempt of Court.

On resolution to provide indemnity for members of new Northwest Assembly, Mr. Mills urged that it was useless to grant a Legislature to the Territories, if the people up there were to have no revenues to maintain such an institution.

MAY 4. On motion to go into supply, Hon. Mr. Mitchell brought up the quarantine question, stating that immigrants landed Quebec had proceeded to Ontario, and, after their arrival in the last named province, small pox was developed among them. He urged a better system of in specting immigrant vessels arriving at

Canadian ports. Hon. Mr. Carling defended the present system of inspection. Soon after the house met, Sir William Ritchie, deputy governor, came down to the senate chamber and gave royal assent

to a number of bills. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Casgrain condemned the present system of inspecting vessels at Rimouski as wholly

On the vote for pensions, Sir John Macdonald said it was intended to grant a pension of \$400 a year to Mrs. Gowanlock whose husband was killed in the mas sacre at Froz Lake, A long discussion took place on the sub-

ject of militia grants, several members urging the claims of local corps which served in the Northweat rebellion to land Hon. Mr. Jones urged the claims

Capt. Fortune, of Halifax, for compensation for injuries received during the Northwest troubles. Sir Adolphe Caron promised to consid-

After recess, a lively tilt occurred be

tween Messrs. McNeil and Lister on the question of medals issued to volunteers who served in the Northweet rebellion. Mr. Elgar said that the medals should not be issued to commemorate a civil

by the present government, they would Mr McNeil said Mr. Edgar was impugnhave progressed at a much more rapid ing the wisdom of Her Majesty in grant-

Children Cry for

Mr. Lister ridiculed Mr. McNeili's ly improved there is little doubt; and if claims to exclusive loyalty as extremely nauseous. What right had a recent importation, who secured a seat through the operation of the gerrymander act, to lecture native Canadians on loyalty? feared that loyalty was like other virtues -those who claimed a monopoly of usually have very little genuine loyalty to

The house sat until a late hour, passing

In answer to Mr. Weldon (St. John) Sir Charles Tupper said that the St. John freight shed, destroyed by fire, would be rebuilt at once, and in reply to Hon. Mr. Jones said that increased accommodation at Springhill was being provided to meet the necessities of the coal traffic.

Mr. Davies said that as coal was being carried on the Intercolonial at a loss, the greater the traffic in that article became the larger the loss would be to the coun try for its carriage. Sir Charles Tupper stated that the cost

on St. Charles branch of the I. C. R. was \$100,000 per mile, but claimed that the enormous cost was caused by land damages, and that claims for \$500,000 were still outstanding. Mr. Welsh complained that the expen-

diture for heating and lighting cars by steam and electricity was being charged to capital. Mr. Davies pointed out that the annual

deficit of Prince Edward Island railway was smaller per mile than any other rail way that the government operated. The house passed railway and canal estimates and adjourned. MAY 7th.

In the commons to-day, a message was received from the governor general veying a memorial from the lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories asking for changes in the constitution of the territorial legislature. Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bi

west council be held simultaneously. In answer to Mr. Cameron (Inverness) are not adapted to them. Let the three-Sir Hector Langevin said the government did not intend to grant any subsidy in aid of Inverness & Richmond Railway, be cause the company having that work in hand had not shown that they possessed

the means to carry it on. Sir Hector Langevin replying to Mr. Davies, said that advances made by the government to the Quebec harbor com missioners amounted to \$3,241,000.

Mr. Sproule moved a resolution providing for the branding of United States cheese passing through Canada for export in such a manner as to indicate the country of manufacture. He complained that the character of Canadian chease abroad was damaged through being mixed with cheese made in the United States, and read a report of a congressional committee showing that American cheese was often adulterated. He also urged that Cana dian cheese for export should be branded

After speeches by Messrs. Taylor, Scri ver, Hesson, Brown, McMullen, Bain and others, Hon. Mr. Bowell said that the proposition could not be accepted, as the government had no authority over American goods passing through the country in bond. The resolution was withdrawn After recess, the house went into com mittee on Mr. McCarthy's bill to amend the Canada temperance act. Mr. Haggart | plant, as usual, about eight bushels of moved an amendment proposing to permit physicians, chemists or druggists to sell

medical preparations containing alcohol. Messrs. Jamieson and Fisher opposed the amendment, contending that it would allow medical men to sell liquor on their own prescriptions. On a division, the amendment was adopted by 59 to 34. On Mr. Jamieson's bill to amend th Scott act, Mr. Tisdale proposed to insert a clause giving the right of appeal to any physician found guilty of violating the

Mr. Davies opposed the amendment and Mr. Weldon (St. John) supported it. An amendment moved by Mr. Davies. giving physicians the right of appeal from convictions by stipendiary magistrates was adopted.

After some further discussion the bil was reported from the committee a third time and passed. The house then adjourned.

Agricultural Notes

REMEMBER that milk for young pigs and calves should be fed warm.

It is just 100 years since the price

oats in England and Scotland was as low as it is at the present time. THE kitchen window is the best of all windows for plants. They receive the under the microscope. Thus it is itself an needed moisture from the steam of kettles

IRREGULAR feeding will do more to cause cows to dry off than any other method, while the practice of it is extrava-

gant, including waste and loss of time. SALT should be more generally used by our farmers as it is beneficial to almost al kinds of crops, five or six bushels to an acre sown broadcast after the seed, but before the crop is up.

A LITTLE ground charcoal mixed with the soft food for chickens will be found beneficial; and will help to correct disorders in the bowels.

A SWINE breeder well says that, in weaning pigs, there is something more to be considered than simply taking them away from their mother. They should be weaned gradually, so as rot to get any stunt or set-back. To take pigs away before they have been taught to eat gives them a check of at least two weeks. Feeding them in a separate place to which they have access will accustom them to eating.

Walking Horses.

At none of the principal fairs this year did we notice any prize given to encour age increased speed in walking horses Prizes were given for running and trotting, but that most useful of all apeeds. whether in the draught or driving horse, walking, was neglected.

A slow walking horse takes a deal more time in performing its work than a fast one. This means loss of time to the driver. and often the non-performance of some portion of work which might have been attended to had the horse been a quicker walker. This is very noticeable in the many duties on the farm where a span of smart horses will do half as much work again as will a pair of slow movers.

A driving horse capable of walking four miles an hour, up hill and down dale, will get over an astonishingly long journey in a day, keeping it up for days together and be fresh at the end of the trip Horses can be educated to do more than four miles an hour. At a recent exhibition in England, when prizes were given for walking horses, the speed attained was over five miles an hour.

That the gait of horses can be immense-Pitcher's Castoria.

the lessons are given early will not be forgotten. When breaking in a colt, harness it alongside an old, steady horse with a reputation for fast walking, and without attaching to a vehicle drive along the road. Start slowly, steadily increasing the pace; when the colt breaks into a trot stop him immediately, and start off again at the walk. This can be practiced

> fast, a horse will always be a quick mover. Let breeders study this also in the sires that are offered for their selection

Three horse teams are rapidly coming into use on the farm, and the more rapid ly the better. Many of the best implements now made are adapted to three horses, and with them three horses and one good driver (the driver is always the best part of the team) can do more thor ough and effective work than four horses and two men with the old-time tools The best double furrow ploughs will turn twenty-four inches at a passage, doing the work perfectly, and be handled without over-working three fairly good farm horses, even in sod. Here's a driver and a horse savel over the ordinary twohorse ploughing. An "Acme" harrow cutting seven feet wide, with a three horse team and one driver, will do more effective work in fitting heavy land for crop in two days than four horses and two men, with the old-fashioned "square" harrow will in three. When it comes to harvesting, three horses and a self-binder. with a plucky girl to drive, will keep her father and two or three younger brothers busier at gathering and shocking the sheaves, by a gool deal, than a driver, two horses and five men can with a self rake. Of course, we refer only to those providing that elections for the North lands fitted for the use of modern implements. Steep hillsldes and rocky knolls

a steady animal alongside, the young

more readily learns what is required of it.

Three Horse Teams.

#### rse team be harnessed and brought out How to plant Potatoes.

The Country Gentleman, says: plant in drills as usual. With the tools we had years ago one could keep the crop cleaner in hills, planted so he could cultivate both ways: that is, he could do it with less hand-hoeing. But with the tools we have now we can keep the field almost entirely clean, while the crop of potatoes is grow ng, without any hand-hoeing at all. We have not used a hoe for some years, except at the ends, where the turning around was done. Again, in small fields, one can do the most plowing, mowing, cultivating, etc., when the shape is long and narrow; there is so much less time wasted in turn around. Drill-planting works all right in such fields, as the planting is done all one way-the long way of the lo This is a point no farmer can afford to overlook. I can cultivate six acres of my long drills in ten hours. The farmer who cultivates his square-shaped six-acre field both ways, in less than three days, will do well. By having our rows quite straight, we can do about as good work in once passing through as he will in going both ways; but even if we went twice in a row the saving in labor would be some 30 per cent. As to the amount of seed, we shall good-sized tubers, cut to one eye, per acre Some of the best crops in the country are raised that way, where the conditions are right. Given poor ground, poor preparation, poor seed, and I had almost said poor farmer, and more seed would be re quired. Under such conditions, moderate sized whole potatoes, or halves, might not be too much. We shall drop our one eye sets about a foot apart, in drills thirty - iwo inches from each other, for early varieties. Later ones will require a little more room We use a very thin-bladed, straight knife to do the cutting; the thinner it is, the more one can cut. Wind a rag around the fore-finger, so that it will not make i sore. These are some of the more impor tant points in the beginning of the season, before the all important one, thorough

### cultivation, comes in. Gypsum as a Fertilizer.

Gypsum may be viewed in its direct and its indirect effects-for what it is and what it does. It supplies lime and sulphuric acid. But gypsum is itself plant food, for sulphate of lime is found in the ashes of plants to a considerable extent, and in clover, beans and other plants of the or leguminous family, it is found in the sap cells in minute crystals, distinctly visible by their peculiar form of crystalization when a section of the plant is viewed | The race was over the Paramatta course. indispensable nutriment for plants: and as plants cannot thrive vigorously, but will starve, when one necessary alimentary substance is deficient, the fact is explained that a crop of clover may be increased in weight a full ton to the acre by the mere addition of 100 pounds of gypsum to the soil. Just as an animal deprived of a few ounces of salt may not digest or assimilate its food, and so starve in the midst of twice a day. One of the youngsters lis abundance, and by the addition of this tening dryly remarked that he thought and add 200 pounds to its weight in a year, and so a crop of clover deprived of a few pounds of gypsum may be unable to use the abundance of other food and starve, and when the small quantity of food is given it is restored to a vigorous growth took place about a month ago, but no inand yields the farmer twenty times the weight in hay of the needed fertilizer. When gypsum is decomposed in the soil it | named Wheaton got on a spree at We'd separates into lime and sulphuric acid. And sulphuric acid in various combinations is an important plant food. It unites with free ammonia in the soil and forms a fixed sulphate of ammonia, which does not pass off into the air and become lost. This acid, too, reduces the insoluble phos phates of lime to the soluble condition of a superphosphate, and it cannot be doubted that among the numerous and intricate changes which compound substances undergo in the soil, this is one of them, Again, the nitrogenous matters of plants, as albumen, gluten, easein, legumin, and others, all contain sulphur in notable proportions, and unless this is supplied in the soluble and available form of sulphuric acid or sulphates, of which gypsum is one of the most convenient, not a seed or stem or a leaf could perfect its growth, and this is one direct:on in which gypsum is indispensable. - The Dairy.

let that cold of yours run on. You think catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or con-Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept

healthy and clear of all obstructions and

offensive matter. Otherwise there is

trouble ahead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syr ip. you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, an I "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75, cents. Ask any druggist.

Notes and News from all Quarters.

SUEZ CANAL. The Suez Canal is about 100 miles in length. In 1887 the number of vessels which passed through the canal was 3,137 of the gross tonnage of 8,430,643. Of this number, 2,330 were British. Of the 807 vesesls not British, 183 carried the flag of France, 159 that of Germany, 138 were Italian, 123 Holland, 82 Austria and Hunwithout a companion; but when there is gary, 28 Austria, 26 Spain, 22 Russia. Only three were American. The number of persons that passed through as passen-After once acquiring the habit of walking gers was 173,788, of whom 91,996 were soldiers, 53,415 civil passengers, and 19, 610 Mohammedan pilgrims. The route across America is not likely to prove a very formidable competitor with this canal; although if the cut at the Isthmus of Panama proves a success the Suez Canal will then have vigorous opposition.

NORTHWEST LEGISLATURE. The bill providing for the establishment of a new legislative assembly for the Northwest, of which Sir John Macdonald gave but a meagre outline when introducing it, shall consist of twenty-two elected members and three legal experts. Experts may take part in the debates, but may not vote. The legislature is to last for three years and it is to be elected on the manhood suffrage principle.

N. B. SUPREME COURT SCANDAL. OTTAWA, May 2.-At a meeting Ottawa journalists, yesterday, resolution were passed protesting against the in prisonment of John T. Hawke and calling for an investigation of the charges drunkeness made against Judge Fraser, The attention of the press gallery and the Canadian press association will be drawn to the matter by a delegation of three ap pointed by the meeting.

MR. BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY. It is now stated positively that Mr Blaine will be nominated for the Presi dency at the Republican convention June, and that he will accept the nomina

CROFTERS COMING TO CANADA.

London, May 2.—In the Commons, to day, Right Hon. Mr. McDonald, Lord Advocate of Scotland, stated the government proposed to advance £10,000 to pronote the emigration of crofters to Canada. In addition to the sum raised by private subscription each crofter family will receive £120, to be repaid to the government in twelve yearly instalments. Free land will be given the crofters by the Canadian government.

A PARNELLITE-LIBERAL COMBINE. LONDON, May 2. - A meeting of Parnellites and Liberals has been arranged the object of which is to organize a better system of persistent opposition to government bills. There is a unanimous feeling in favor of a more active policy, not blind obstruction, but of closer watchfulness and more constant criticism. The plan was discussed last evening at a dinner given by Mr. Armisted, ex-member of parliament, at which Gladstone and Parnell for the first time in their lives met in private. John Morley, Herbert Gladstone and other members of parliament were

THE PAPAL RESCRIPT. DUBLIN, May, 2 .- At a private confer ence held yesterday the priests of Clare discussed the papal rescript against the league. The speeches made were of deferential character. No definite line of action was resolved upon. The people of Clare seem indifferent towards the rescript and have decided to adhere to the entire

programme of the league. A PRESBYTERIAN PARNELLITE. Dublin, May 2, - Thomas Dickson, o the invitation of Parnell, has consented to become a candidate for member of parliament for St. Stephen's green division of this city. It is believed that his cand dacy will have a reassuring effect upon the Presbyterians in Ulster, who will consider it a token of good will on the part of the nationalists of Dublin.

VERY HIGH WATER. WINONA, Minn., May 2. - The river nearly 15 feet above the danger line and the town is partly under water. levee is flooded and the elevator and flour mills are shut down. The Tremont House is surrounded by water and the Fibre works can only be approached by boat Residents of Pond Lily are well out to sea. They reach their houses by boat and sleep on tables and in hammocks. The Herald press room is flooded. The com positors set type in rubber boats and the

pressman goes about his duties in a skiff. HANLAN DONE FOR. SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 5. - A sculling match took place to-day between Peter Kemp, of Australia, and Edward Hanlan. of Canada. Kemp won by five lengths

AN EXTRA SPURT. In a town recently, where professional skating matches and Lent were being held the elderly people of a household were discussing the latter, and the youngsters were talking of the spurting of the skaters on the last lap, &c. Mention was made that Mrs. So-and-So had been to church one every day since Lent commence l, but that now, on the last week, she was going small quantity of salt may be made thrifty | she must be putting on an extra spurt for

the last lap. BEATEN TO DEATH. Reports of the death of a woman under suspicious circumstances at Richibucto quest was ever held nor any official en quiry into the cause of death. A man ford and returning to his home on the Richibucto River gave his wife a terrible beating. She died a day or two after wards and it is the general belief in the neighborhood that her death was directly caused by the beating received at the hands of her husband.

A WICKED DOCTOR. Particulars of a sensational case at Sackgirl. He at first refused and advised Ward | trimmed with gilt passementarie and ornato act an honorable part and marry the girl. The girl called several times and he flowers, but New York bonnets show at last performed the operation for ten flowers of all kinds, being used in gardollars. She caught cold on the way home. it is a light thing. But it may run into was dangerously ill and made a confession of the matter to Dr. Trueman and afterwards a sworn deposition to Edward Cogs well, A warrant was issued, but friends of Bowser offered to settle with the girl's father for \$225, which was agreed to. The affair, however, leaked out, the attorney general was notified, and to escape the consequences Dr. Bowser left for parts u . known. Considerable sympathy is ex pressed for him in Sackville and vicinity. and gives it refreshing and natural sleep, The annual Methodist conference will

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be held in Dominion Square Methodist church Montreal, commencing June sixth. This will be the first time for the conference to meet in Montreal, and the meeting is looked forward to with great interest. The conference will comprise 190 ministers, representing over eighty thousand souls. The conference is expected to last about ten days.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Pulp Manufacture in Maine

(Bostan Journal) AUGUSTA, Me., May 1

The use of wood for the manufacture of paper and various other articles is increasing very rapidly. To supply the demand thus created numerous pulp mills are springing up throughout Maine, and within six months it is estimated that the pulp making capacity of the State will be more than doubled. This State possesses several advantages in this direction. chief among which are the extensive forests of spruce, which is especially adapted for pulp manufacture. Again, the great water power is very favorable to the grinding of the wood, power being thus had almost for the damning of the streams and rivers and the building of water-wheels. At the present time the capacity of the mills in the State is about 100 tons daily. Before the building sea-

son closes it will reach about 200 tons. Among the pulp mills now being built or contemplated are the following: At Otis Falls, by the Otis Falls Pulp Company, a 20-ton mill; Jay Bridge, by Albion Record, a 15-ton mill; at Great Works, near Bangor, a 40-ton mill, one of the largest in the country; at Machias Falls. Mr. Rice, formerly Superintendent of the Glen Manufacturing Company of Berlin Falls, being one of the chief owners, a 12-ton mill; at Skowhegan, by the Currobosset Pulp Company, a 20-ton mill; at Somerset Mills, by the Shawmut Fibre Company, a 12-ton mill; at Augusta, by Connecticut parties, a 12-ton mill. The Kennebec Fibre Company, with works located at Benton Falls, will add four New England grinders plant there and the Richards Company four grinders to the Shurtleff Mill in Skowhegan, which it recently purchased. One of the largest pulp mills in the world is to be built at once at Piscataquis Falls. The dam will be 1000 feet long and make available a power 15 times greater than

that which will be needed to propel the pulp mill at Great Works. All of the new mills enumerated above will manufacture ground pulp, excepting the Shawmut Fibre Company at Somerset Mills, which will employ the sulphate process, the right to use it being purchased of the Sulphate Fibre Company of America, of which Hon. Alexander H. Rice of Boston is president. A well known pulp manufacturer estimates that at the present increase the entire spruce production of the State will be required

turing in ten years. Spring Millinery.

Boston Journa!

The change from the high hats of last year to the low styles of this is most noticeable. Even the high bows of ribbon cannot produce the effect which has been prominent for many seasons. In spite of the lessening in height, there is not a decrease in the complexity of trimming. and it is astonishing to see how many materials can be mingled on one little bon net. Broad-brimmed hats and close shapes, with a poke in front, promise to be the most popular, and the close capote in bonnets seem to lead. Ribbon still remains the leading trimming, and two or three different shades and kinds are seen on one hat Striped and plaid ribbons are mingled with the plain faille, and ribbons of contrasting shades make large bows and loops. The fashion of bringing the ribbon from the back of the hat upon the crown. which has been a New York style for one or two seasons, has been adopted at last in Boston quite generally and bows of rib bon are tied on the top of the crown. It is considered in best taste for the ribbon which predominates in color to match the shade of the straw. Tulle, crepe lace and the fancy gilt trimmings are much used, and ornamental gilt pins are seen on many bonnets and hats. Velvet ribbons are said to be revived, but they are not so apparent as the silk ribbons now. A pretty ville, of which mention was made in one French hat of brown straw is trimmed of the St. John papers a short time ago, | around the crown with brown crepe and have been received. Dr. N. P. Bowser, a from the back a bow of two kinds of ribwell known physician of Sackville, skip- bon, brown and ecru, is tied with loops ped out for parts unknown the other day. and several ends. About three yards of A few weeks ago a daughter of Enoch Phalen, accompanied by a young man eighths of a yard of velvet for racing, onenamed Ward, said to be a cousin, called | half of a yard of lining muslin and several at Dr. Bowser's office and asked that an | metallic pins or ornaments or a bunch of operation for abortion be performed on the Howers. Parisian bonnets and hats are ments and fancy feathers rather than with

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, oures diarrhea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child Castoria is the children's panacea-the

mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.