

S. B. FOSTER & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wire Nails,
Wire Brads,
STEEL AND
IRON-CUT
NAILS.
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,
SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc
ST JOHN, N. B.

Railways, &c.
N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.
1394 - WINTER ARRANGEMENT - 1895
EFFECT MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.

Trains Run by Eastern Standard Time.
On and after Monday, Oct. 1, 1894
Trains will run as follows:
Leave Sackville daily (Sundays except)
at 12:10 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2:50.
Leaving Cape Tormentine at 5:24
connecting with Evening Express Train
going East and West.

Intercolonial Railway.
1894. Winter Time Table. 1895.
TO TAKE EFFECT OCT. 2nd
GOING WEST
ARRIVE AT SACKVILLE
Accommodation 8.12
Montreal Express 12.00
Express 13.10
Freight 15.25
Through Express 18.11
GOING EAST
Through Express 8.50
Express 11.00
Through Express 18.11

PIANOS, ORGANS
AND
SEWING MACHINES
Musical Instruments, Fittings,
Etc., especially fine grade
Sewing Machine
OIL, NEEDLES,
for over 70 kinds.
Special rates quoted on easy terms.

G. E. FREEMAN,
Music Room, No. 7, Eddy St., Amherst, N. S.
S. B. ANDRES,
Marble, Freestone and Granite Works
AMHERST, N. S.
Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones of New and Elegant Designs.

The subscriber has taken pains to select the best quality of stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application. S. B. ANDRES

MT. ALLISON
LADIES' COLLEGE,
Owns Art Institution
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
The Fall Term of the 40th year begins Aug. 30th 1894

Course of study as provided, according to the regulations of the University of Toronto, and the University of Queen's at Kingston, Ontario, and the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The course includes Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Chinese. Also, English Literature, History, Geography, and Natural Science. The course is designed to fit students for the professions, commerce, and the public service. For particulars, apply to the Registrar, University of Toronto, or to the Registrar, University of New Brunswick.

REV. C. BORDEN, D. D.
Sackville, N. B.

DR. TAYLOR'S
ASTHMA CURES
FREE
DR. TAYLOR'S MEDICINE CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

EARLY CLOSING.
WE the undersigned merchants of Sackville, N. B., hereby mutually agree to close our respective places of business at the hour of six o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of every week from the date of this agreement to the first day of October next and thereafter from the first day of October of every year until further notice.

All Description of Plain and Fancy
JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and
Promptness.
VOL. 25.-NO. 41.
SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.
WHOLE NO. 1,250

Chignecto Post.

Reserve Success and you shall Command it.

"THE CHIGNECTO POST" has the
Largest circulation of any Country
Journal published in the Province.

THE CHIGNECTO POST.
Is Published
EVERY THURSDAY
SACKVILLE, N. B.
Subscription price \$1.50 per annum or \$1.00
paid in advance.
Business correspondence should be addressed
to the
POST PRINTING CO.,
ROBERT KING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Medical.
DR. G. M. COOK,
Successor to Dr. Coleman.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Dr. Coleman's old stand.
In S. F. Black House

J. C. BOWSER, M. D.,
L. R. C. P., London.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE
On York St. near Post Office.
Telephone at residence.
Special attention given to testing of eyes
for glasses

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.
Membr. Roy. Col. Surgeons, London.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and
Throat.
MONCTON, N. B.
Jan. 21-ly

DR. J. W. SANGSTER
DENTIST.
MAIN ST., SACKVILLE.
Aug. 14th, 1892.

W. C. HEWSON,
DENTIST
Will visit Sackville on the 26th of every
month and remain one week.
OFFICE
Opposite M. Wood & Sons store.

I. W. KNAPP, D. D. S.
DENTISTRY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
OFFICE: at the old stand on Main St.

Business Cards.
Intercolonial Hotel.
Opposite I. C. Railway Station,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

A. W. Dixon,
PROPR.
SAMPLER ROOMS in Music Hall block
in the centre of the business part of
the town. Tucks to the town free.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON,
BOOTS & SHOES
Made and Repaired.
Stand lately occupied by T. W. Stanley.

T. Hammill Prescott.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
Justice of The Peace &c.
Office over Dr. J. W. Sangster's Dental
Rooms, Sackville,
Aug. 23, '94. If.

OUTHBERT MAIN,
Engineer & Machinist
Mill, Agricultural and General
Machine Repairing
& SPECIALTY.
Laudlow Ave. Opp. Freight Station.
AMHERST, N. S.

C. D. TRUENAN,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
IMP-RETER AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Groceries & Meats.
Prompts returns on Consigned Goods.
No. 3 South Market Wharf St. John, N. B.

JAMES CURRIE
AMHERST, Nova Scotia,
General Agent for the
"NEW WILLIAMS' SEWING MACHINES"
Also Pianos and Organs,
Mach. and Needles, Oil and Paris, always
on hand.
Jan. 21-ly

ARTHUR W. DIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Sackville, N. B.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

G. O. GATES
GRAND MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR
Leading American & Canadian Instru-
ments.
Tuning and repairing a specialty. Old Instru-
ments taken in exchange for New. Over
Twenty Years Experience.
The original maker of the Gates' Pianos and Organs.
Will visit Sackville twice a year.
Times address, TRURO, N. S.,
for any orders for the County or elsewhere.

C. WARMUNDE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
OPP BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
neatly Done.
Sackville, Aug. 9th, 1892.

Legal.
A. B. COPP, LL.B.
Attorney-at-Law, Notary
Public.
OFFICE FORD'S NEW BLOC.
SACKVILLE, N. B.

B. B. TEED, M. A.
BARRISTER, NOTARY ETC.
Office Opp. Allison Block,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

CHARLES R. SMITH,
Barrister, Notary Public, &c.
AMHERST, N. S.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

POWELL & BENNETT.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
SACKVILLE, N. B.
H. A. POWELL. A. W. BENNETT

Money to Loan.
THE subscribers are prepared to loan
Money on good security at reason-
able rates.
POWELL & BENNETT
Sackville, July 15, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN.
\$2000.00 on easy terms. Good Free-
hold security.
B. R. TEED

Chandler & Robinson,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
&c.
W. B. CHANDLER, C. W. ROBINSON,
OFFICE: Main St., Moncton, N. B.,
front of Church St.

LOGAN & CASEY
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Office: Black's Stone Block,
AMHERST, N. S.
Special attention given to the collection of
debts.

GRANT & SWEENEY.
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries.
Conveyancers and Solicitors a Collection
and all kinds of Legal Business
Promptly attended to.

BLICKENSDEFER,
The Latest Typewriting
Machine
TRIUMPH OF SKILL.
Price \$38.00
Apply at this office.

Wearly Walker—Say, mister, gimme
a dime.
Digitized Wayfarer—Give you a dime?
I think you are more in need of mine
than money.
Wearly Walker—Well, I struck you
for what I thought you had most of.

Curious Customer—What makes this
imported wine cost so much more than
the domestic?
New Clerk—I guess it is the freight.
You see, by the time they ship from
California to Europe and back here
again, it takes a heap of money.

The following letter is from the United
States and speaks for itself:
"EAST LONG MEADOW, MASS., Jan.
22, 1894.
Mr. Dennis A. Bourgeois: My dear
sir,—I have been laid up all winter and
not able to work at all from Rheumatism.
Since I have been using the Prussian
Oil you sent me I am cured, and am
working every day. I am sending you
\$1.00 to pay for that one and three oth-
ers. There are a good many here who
want some. What will a dozen bottles
cost me? It is a grand medicine; OOOO
as GOLD; and I wish it could be made in
this country, so we could get it without
so much trouble." I remain your friend,
Use it and prove it! PHILIP J. GADETT.

What's the time?
If you have a Cough
it is time you were taking
GRAY'S RED
SYRUP OF
SPRUCE
GUM
THE OLD STANDARD CURE
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA and all LUNG AFFECTIONS.
Gray's Syrup has been known for more than
25 years and the verdict of the people is that
it is the best remedy known. 50c and 25c
per bottle, sold every where.
KERRY WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS
MONTREAL.

IN THE MEAN TIME—WHAT.
Calm, deliberate, and earnest
thought, the better to understand all
the bearings of the question that is
looming up before the electors of
Canada. What is the question? This
What course shall be pursued by the
people of this country in relation to
sovereignty as to make them produce
the very best possible Canadian citi-
zens. A general election has been
postponed because a comparatively
small minority in one of the youngest
provinces of the Dominion claims
that its vested rights have been in-
terfered with by the majority. Just
how to define these rights may not be
easy. We are sure they do not con-
sist of the right of personal or prop-
erty rights for British law makes no
distinction in this regard between
majorities or minorities. The personal
and property rights of minorities in
Manitoba are as sacred as those of
majorities.

It is worthy to be remembered that
the decision which has stayed pro-
ceedings and allowed the minority in
Manitoba a hearing was given by gov-
erning bodies, the product or evolu-
tion of a civilization possible only in
a country where the will of the ma-
jority is the law of the land. This is
not an argument against allowing mi-
norities to rule.

If the principles contended for by
the people of Manitoba were ever tested
on a scale large enough to make a
comparison as to results between the
two some data might be arrived at to
enable those interested to reach a de-
cision as to which principle is the bet-
ter one for Canada to adopt, the one
held by the minority or the one held
by the majority in Manitoba.

It does not require a wide know-
ledge of history to have discovered that
the two systems, clerical and secular,
have been in operation in the world
long enough and under conditions sim-
ilar enough to make a comparison that
ought to go far towards settling the
question as to which system is the
most desirable.

Without more than referring to
Spain, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Mexi-
co, and the smaller States of South
America as representing the clerical
principles and the United States, Ger-
many, and the United States, the
principles for which the majority in
Manitoba are contending, let us come
nearer home and take Canada includ-
ing the oldest colony of Great Britain.
In Newfoundland separate schools (deno-
minational) are according to law.
Neither the status of education there
nor the material development of the
province is satisfactory.

Coming to the Maritime Provinces
of Canada, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia
and New Brunswick. Here we find
free unsectarian schools, and here an
educational test reveals a most satis-
factory condition as to scholarship,
morality, and good citizenship. In New
Brunswick when the present law was
passed on the 24th of June a very con-
siderable minority of the inhabitants
were opposed to national schools. This
minority has made more progress in
political development and good scholar-
ship since the introduction of free
schools than in all its previous history
since 1763, when New Brunswick was
first formed into a province. Going
on to Quebec here we have the
ideal system of the Manitoba minority
in its purity. Quebec is the oldest
province in the Dominion. Its settle-
ment dates back to the seventeenth
century. How does it stand relative-
ly as to percentage of those who can
read and write? How in relation to
material advancement and good gov-
ernment?

The comparison is against Quebec.
It is not necessary to specify but
separate schools do not show up ad-
vantage. Ontario comes next. Here the
principle of national schools is the do-
minant one and here we have one of
the most if not the most progressive
provinces in Canada. There are a few
separate schools in Ontario but they
are not numerous enough to operate
to any extent against the free unsec-
tarian school. Manitoba comes next
and the public know the efforts she is
making to start with a free untram-
meled school system.

Let it be thought the writer is
prejudiced against the clergy that
he has taken pains to show that the
nationality that most largely repre-
sents that church in Canada we can
honestly say that the older we grow
the more we see to admire in the
French character, and in reference to
the Catholic Church we believe we
have more faith in its stability than
many of its own adherents.

The church about which Macgavley
writes, "She saw the commencement
ment of all the ecclesiastical estab-
lishments that now exist in the world
and we feel no assurance that she is
not destined to see the end of them
all," is not in any danger of being
overthrown by supporting national
schools.

Truth in that church will not suf-
fer by allowing its youngest members
to sit on the same benches with the
children of Protestants, but on the
contrary coming in contact in that
way they will learn to respect each
other more and thus make better
christians, better citizens, and better
Canadians.

Politics—It would be a great thing
for me if I could get some of my con-
temporaries to organize us honestly just
now. Can you think of any way of get-
ting them to do so?
Hartless—Yes. Die.
Harry—What made you run away so
quick when Anna offered to give you a
kiss for each one of the rases you had
last night?
Jack—I made a hop, step and jump
for the florist's to get more roses.

Dominion Parliament.
THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate—
Gentlemen of the House of Commons—
It is with much satisfaction that I
again have recourse to your advice and
assistance in the administration of the
affairs of the Dominion.

By the sudden and lamented death of
the late Right Hon. Sir John Thomp-
son, Canada has sustained a grievous
loss. The deep and heartfelt sympathy
expressed by her most generous majesty
the Queen, and the manifestations of
sorrow with which the distressing in-
telligence were received throughout the
empire, as well as tokens of esteem and
respect everywhere paid to the memory
of the deceased statesman, have been
generally appreciated by the people of
Canada.

Satisfactory assurances having been
received from her majesty's government
concerning the interpretation of certain
clauses in the treaty of commerce with
France, ratifications will be exchanged
as soon as the necessary legislation has
been passed.

The recent action of the imperial
parliament enabling the various Aus-
tralian governments to enter into pre-
ferential trade relations with the other
self-governing colonies of the empire
affords gratifying proof that the sugges-
tions of the colonial conference are be-
ing favourably entertained by her ma-
jesty's government.

In conformity with a recent sugges-
tion of the lords of the judicial committee
of the Privy Council to the effect that the
dissentient minority of the people of
Manitoba have a constitutional right of
appeal to the governor general in coun-
cil against certain acts passed by the
Legislature of the Province of Manitoba
in relation to the subject of education,
I have heard in council the appeal, and
my decision thereon has been communi-
cated to the Legislature of the said
province. The papers on the subject
will be laid before you.

The depression in trade which has
prevailed throughout the world for the
past few years has made itself felt in
Canada, but fortunately to a less degree
than in most other countries. Although
this has not resulted in any considerable
decrease in the volume of our foreign
trade, yet, owing to low prices and
recent reductions in and removal of
taxation, it has been followed by a ser-
ious decrease in revenue derived from
customs and excise.

In order to produce equilibrium be-
tween revenue and expenditure for the
coming year, it will be necessary to
observe the greatest possible economy
in the appropriations for the various
branches of the public service.

During the period that has elapsed
since the last session of parliament, I
have had an opportunity of visiting many
portions of the Dominion, including the
maritime provinces, Manitoba and the
Northwest Territories and British
Columbia. Throughout these tours I
have been impressed and gratified by
manifestations of an abounding loyalty
and public spirit; and notwithstanding
the phase of trade depression already
referred to, I observed everywhere un-
mistakable signs of that confident hope-
fulness in the future, based on a
thorough belief in the greatness of the
resources of Canada, which is one of the
characteristics of her people and which
furnishes a good augury and pledge of
future development and progress.

The government of Newfoundland
looking towards the admission of that
colony into the Dominion of Canada,
has submitted to my advisers have
recently met in conference a delegation
from the island government and dis-
cussed with them the terms of union.
It will be a subject of general congrat-
ulation if the negotiations now pending
result in the incorporation of Her
Majesty's oldest colonial possession in-
to the Canadian confederation.

Measures relating to bankruptcy and
insolvency and to joint stock companies
will be laid before you. You will also
be asked to consider certain amend-
ments to the insurance act, to the
respecting dominion notes, to the do-
minion lands act, to the Indian act, to
the Northwest Territories act, also a bill
respecting the land subsidy of the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway Company.

I have directed that the accounts of
the past year shall be laid before you.
The estimates of the ensuing year will
also be presented. They have been
framed with every regard to economy
compatible with the efficiency of the
public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate—
Gentlemen of the House of Commons—
I now leave you to the discharge of
the important duties devolving upon
you with an earnest prayer that being
guided by the spirit of wisdom and
patriotism your deliberations may under
the divine blessing conduce to the unity
and well being of Canada.

Watts—Did you ever know of anyone
dying for love?
Pois—Once. I knew a fellow who
starved himself to death after being refused by
an heiress.
Tutbick—I hear that Haddock is
broke.
Erick—That's a pity. He is an awful
bad egg.

Personals.
—Owing to the recent tax on his
strength at his birthday celebration,
the health of Prince "Bismarck" is weak.
—When Gen. Martinez de Campos
embarked at Cadiz, Spain, Friday, for
Cuba, where he is to take command of
the Spanish army for the suppression of
the insurrection a tremendous crowd
cheered him off.

—Grover Cleveland's name appears
on the schedule of Douglas M. Stan-
field, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel
of New York City, which has just failed
as a debtor for \$96,30, which is marked
"collectable for the full amount."
—Thomas Garthwaite, of Ecclefechan,
Scotland, who used to make Carlyle's
clothes, died recently. "They tell me
that Tom was a great man in London,"
he used to say, "but he was never thought
as much of here. He wisnae ill the
same. He just wrote for a suit and I
sent it, and he wore it till done, and
then he sent for another, and never a
word about fit. He was a gude enough
man that way."

—The Effects of a Sermon—Once
when Cardinal Manning was preaching
in Rome he recognized John Bright a-
mong his listeners. On the instant he
determined to preach to him, and dwell
with as much force and effect as he could
on the claims of the Blessed Virgin to
our veneration. Two or three years
later he met him and reminded him of
this incident. "I remember it perfectly
said John, "and I shall never forget it.
I was delighted with everything that
morning"—a gratified smile came on
the Cardinal's face—"accepting your
sermon."—Memoirs of an Author,"
Fitz-Gerald.

—The following story of Signor Mas-
cagni and the organ-grinder is going the
rounds:—"The man was stationed be-
neath Mascagni's window, grinding away
the intermezzo from "Cavallera Rustica"
as it so rapid a pace that the com-
poser could stand it no longer. He
rushed into the street, and seizing the
handle of the instrument turned it at
the proper tempo, explaining to the
sulky fellow that he himself wrote the
music and ought to know how it should
be played. The man was still sullen,
his dignity as an organ-grinder and ar-
tist doubtless being wounded; but pre-
sently a broad smile passed across his
face, and next morning he appeared be-
neath the composer's house with a huge
placard on the front of his barrel-organ
inscribed, "Pupil of the celebrated
Mascagni."

—The Rev. Sam Jones, the evange-
list tells this story on himself. "I ad-
dress an audience that I don't think
of the words of the good old col-
ored woman after I had preached to a
great concourse of colored people on one
occasion. This large, fat old colored
woman—I suppose she would weigh 200
pounds—came up to me and gave me
her hand and said: "God bless you,
Brother Jones. You is everybody's
preacher and everybody loves to hear
you preach, and every nigger loves to
hear you, and Brother Jones you
preaches more like a nigger than any
white man that ever lived; and, Brod-
der Jones, you have got a white skin,
but thank God, you have got a black
heart." We couldn't take her literally
but she meant kindly in what she said
to me."

—Professor Evans of Albion college
Michigan laid and broke a rib and is un-
able to attend classes. The professor has
a son of 13 summers and is taking work
up the preparatory school. When the
Ovid class met this rosy cheeked lad who
is small for his age, stepped upon the
rostrum, took the professor's chair and
proceeded to call the roll with the deli-
cate composure of a veteran. When he
had finished, he quietly remarked that
his father was unable to be present and
had requested him to take charge. He
sketch full explanations of the most un-
pleasant nature, which one or two un-
cleansly were unable to give whereupon
most to their embarrassment, they were
set right by the 13-year-old professor.
The boy converses freely in the tongue
of the Coasars with his father.

—Lady Harriet Dursay was presiding
at a stall at a vent de charite, a bazaar,
held in aid of the funds of some wayfar-
er; another, when there came up the
young Duke of Orleans, son and heir of
King Louis Philippe. The duke, after
some polite small talk, began to extol
the beauty of her hair, and, indeed, her
Henrietta Maria coiffure had never look-
ed glossier and softer than it did that
day. "Oh," said his Royal Highness, "if
I could only possess one of those entranc-
ing ringlets!" "How much would Mon-
sieur give for one? Five thousand
francs?" "A mere bagatelle!" "6000 francs?"
"Anything so charming a lady chose to
ask." I will not be extortionate. We
will say five thousand." Then she very
composely produced a dainty little pair
of scissors, snipped off the adorable ring-
let, wrapped it in silver paper, and hand-
ed it, with a smile and a courtesy
fall of graceful dignity, to the Duke. His
Royal Highness looked very straight
down his nose, and, returning Lady Har-
riet's salute, stalked somewhat gloomily
away. But his private purse daily for-
warded the money the next day.—Life
and Adventures—Geo. Augustus Sala.

—Attorney (badgering witness)—Now,
sir, wouldn't you like to swear—
Witness—Yes, I would.

A Spanish Serenade.
Here in the streets of old Madrid,
Borne on the moonlit air afar,
There from yon leafy casement hid,
Hear you the tinkling of guitar?
Sounded it now in the silent street,
Flying thus from its trembling strings,
Comes there a ditty soft and sweet,
Thus it is that the minstrel sings!
Love ye while 'tis still to-day
Gather blossoms while ye may.
Know ye love comes not to stay,
So much bloweth the winds away.

I had rather kiss my love and die,
Dying here a lady's feet,
Than kiss her and live for aye—
For the end is the same and my love is
sweet.
So to the twinkling of swift feet
Comes the song of joy and pain,
Sad and tender, it is, and sweet—
An echo still of the old refrain:
Know ye what'er men may say,
Whether ye laugh or weep or pray,
That love lasts for but a day—
So much bloweth the winds away.
—Bennett Bellman.

GENERAL NEWS
—The British empire and its depend-
encies and colonies embrace 21,000,000
square miles, or about the size of all
Africa.
—During the eighteen years ending
with June 30, 1890, 1,826 persons were
killed by cyclones in the United
States.
—An odd palindromic sentence—one
which reads the same backward as for-
ward—is "Draw pupil's lip upward."
—Japan is almost as large as California
having 147,000 square miles, while the
American state has 158,000.
—Elephants annoyed by flies have
often been known to break off a branch
from a tree and use it as a fan.
—The country in which the large
towns are most nearly equidistant is
Holland. They are at an average dis-
tance of twenty miles from one an-
other.
—The city built by Brutus, the semi-
mythical discoverer of Great Britain, on
the site of the present London, bore the
name of Troja-Nova.
The Yellow Sea of China is so called
from the presence of yellow mud washed
down by the great rivers that empty into
its waters.
—London is twelve miles broad one
way and seventeen the other. And
every year sees about twenty miles
of new streets added to it.
—A church in London still possesses
an income originally given to it for the
purpose of buying faggots for burning
heretics.
—The notion so prevalent just now,
says the Illustrated American, that the
vast Chinese empire, and its govern-
ment of 400,000,000 of people, that have
endured for centuries beyond the
memory of man, are on the verge of
collapse, is dispelled by information that
comes to us from an expert student of
bellic affairs, lately returned from the
seat of the Asiatic war. "Our informant,
let us hasten to say, is thoroughly in
sympathy with the Japanese, and
wholly appreciative of their military
skill and of the extraordinary ease with
which they have dominated in the pre-
sent struggle. But this does not pre-
vent him from realizing and affirming
that as yet Japanese forces have made
little or no impression upon China or its
people. "The shock has been to China,"
he says, "as the blow of a tack-hammer
to the little figurine of a strong man.
It is safe to say that a majority of the
people of China are practically ignorant
of the fact that a war is raging with
another country." In Canton, he re-
lates, he found a complete ignorance of
the troubles with Japan among the great
population. A few of the higher
classes—the officials and the literary
set—knew vaguely that the government
was engaged in war with some power;
but they were of the impression that
the quarrel was between China and
Russia!

A Word for the Jersey Cow.
Monday the 15th the officers of the S.
& W. A. Society met in the Hall, Point
de Bute to readjust the prize list for our
exhibition next fall. The doors being
open to the public in the afternoon I
went with others to learn what changes
had been suggested. One that was
passed with little change, until we
came to class of Jerseys, when the Com-
mittee had reduced the amount in
prizes on said class. When asked the
reason for so doing was informed by one
of the officers that they were not consid-
ered a good agricultural cow, and as an
agricultural society considered it their
duty to promote the best interest of ag-
riculture. Some of us poorly enlight-
ened farmers, who have not gathered our
agricultural knowledge from books, but
from years of practical experience and
experimenting, were feeling fairly well
satisfied with the results of our tests
with Jerseys and having asked one of
our largest farmers (as far as acres go)
which he considered his best butter cow
he admitted a Jersey, at some time had
thoroughbred Durhams in his barn.

Mr. Robertson our Dairy Commis-
sioner must be sadly in error for he says
decidedly that the Jersey is among the
best butter cows, and dairying at the
present time is one of the important
branches of agriculture. The advisability of
dehorning need not be argued. All who
have tried it endorse the practice. As-
tend to it now when the calves are be-
ing dropped. This method of prevent-
ing horn growth has proven effective in
thousands of cases. Et.

Dear old P. R. Shillaber once said
I believe in woman's suffrage. Let 'em
suffer. We men have to.

FARM AND TURF.
—The latest manifestation of Yankee
ingenuity in Maine is the achievement
of a butcher who has tamed two skunks,
who act as "tramp discouragers."
—If there is any doubt of the advisa-
bility of dehorning cattle in general,
there can be no doubt of the advisa-
bility of dehorning the bad-tempered
animal that is prone to drive its fellows
from the water or feed trough, or from
the shelter. This animal does not profit
from the hurt it does others. The quar-
relsome animal never makes as much
fat or milk from its feed as it would
were it quiet and peaceable; and it re-
duces the thrift of the animals it de-
prives of feed, water, or shelter, if it
does not injure them. In nearly every
case such an animal will be thoroughly
reformed by dehorning; it will be
among the most peaceable in the herd.
In the few cases in which this effect is
not produced, the animals capacity to
injure its fellows is much lessened, and
they will soon learn this and will not be
imposed upon by it.

—To dissolve bones in sulphuric acid
is not easily practicable on a farm. An
easier and cheaper way to reduce bones
is to make alternate layers of wood
ashes and bones, keeping the whole wet.
Or the bones may be mixed with
fresh horse manure. If kept wet they
will become quite soft in the course of
a few months so that they can be easily
handled. If burned in the kitchen
stove with wood (not coal), the ashes
will be rich in lime, phosphoric acid
and potash. The nitrogen, oil, etc., is
of course lost; there are 40 to 80 lbs of
nitrogen in a ton of bones, and this
costs 10 to 15c per lb if bought in com-
mercial fertilizers, so that it should not
be wasted. Fine bone meal is an excel-
lent fertilizer.

—Kings is the banner dairy County
of the province having produced 311,
000 lbs of cheese last year, and the only
county to run a butter factory during
the winter season. Farming ought to
be booming here with two markets like
St. John and Moncton at either ex-
tremity, easily in reach by the I. C. R.,
to say nothing of the thriving towns
and villages, either passed by the road
or close to it. Farmers are only be-
ginning to appreciate what it is to be
close to a railroad. Twenty-five years
ago it was said, that in the State of
New York it was only the farms con-
tiguous to the railroads that were grow-
ing in price, and such is the case here.
A farm handy to a station is the place
where an intelligent man can make
farming a business. The stir, the com-
ing and going of people, the daily and
weekly newspaper, the hall meetings,
all tend to keep folks in touch with the
progressive spirit of the day.—Kings Co.
News.

—Tillage is cheaper than manures was
the burden of Prof. Bailey's address