General Business.

"AURORA."

THE STANDARD BRED STALLION "AURORA," No. 1884, the property of the Government 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 the following places, viz:—

Chatham, Woodstock, Campbellton or Moncton,

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

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE, FREDERICTON.

TERMS: $15.00 for the SEASON. To be paid at the time of service.

Mares will be booked at the "ADVANCE" office and if a sufficient number offer the horse will b brought to Chatham and due notice given.

Apply at Fredericton to

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, (5) 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 of 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) was also the dam of Aristos (771) record 2.27¾, and Annie Page, record 2 27¾. Aristos (771) record 2.27¾, was full brother to Aurora and was the sire of H. B. Winship, with a record of 2.20¾.

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. 5-17.

"PREFERE."

The above imported and registered Percheron Horse, will make the Season of 1888 in the following districts:

Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Iniantown, 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. PREFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1885 lbs, and now weighs 1940 lbs.

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

Joseph Jardine.

"Young Columbus."

will make the Season of 1888 in the County of 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 22, was by Old Columbus (94) 2 30, Dam by Black Hawk Hambletonian he by Hill's Black Hawk (5), by Sherman, by Justin Morgan.

HILL'S BLACK HAWK (5), was the sire of Ethan Allen and Grand sire of Daniel Lambert, Pocohontas and Gen KNOX.

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 1850, 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 of whom are Myron Perrey 2 24¾, Sea Foam 2 24¾, Com Vanderbuilt 2 25, Phil Sheridan 2 26¾.

PHIL SHERIDAN (630), 22¾, was the sire of ten in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Phyllilas 2 18¾, Adelaide 2 19¾, Commonwealth 2 22, Bessie Sheridan 2 23¾, Hiram Woodruff 2 25, Valley Chief 2 25.

MOSCOW, sire of the dam of Young Columbus was by Hambletonian (10), the sire of forty in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Dexter 2 17¼ 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 220 and better, best of whom were Lody Thorne 2 18¾, Woodford Mambrino 2 21¾

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 trotter.

The travelling route will be made known by posters and on application to the groom.

Mares sent to Newcastle for service will be carefully looked after and well cared for.

TERMS FOR THE SEASON, $10 00.

Jas. Dickson, Groom.

Newcastle, April 24, 1888.

BLACK CLYDE STALLION.

SEASON 1888.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the Season of 1888 on the 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 Rothsay, 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, Garnland, Paisley, and took first prize at Earlhead, 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 Rothsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeet, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Grand dam 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 Heather Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Langholm and when 5 years old obtained the £40 prize at the Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Waggoner.

Any further information can be given by the Groom.

A GIFT Send 10 cent ostage, and we will mail you *free* a royal valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way making *more money* at once, tha anything else America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will s art you immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co Portland, Me.

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 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 was 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 obtained, and it is fortunate that the resolution adopted departed from it. It is important—now that a change is to be made—that the best possible service shall be secured and, we think, no one will venture to say that ten arc-lights will supply 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 be had, 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 street-corner 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 arc lights instead of fifty incandescents will be avoided. Lighting the town is a very important matter, and a mistake at the inception of the new departure will be made unless the best possible result is obtained for the money authorised to be spent.

Mail Accommodation.

"Progress," St. John's new paper says:—

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. King.

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 from the same department. We have had a horse service between Fredericton and Newcastle for a good while, two days being taken by the Government to get mail matter 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 hay could be sent say from Chatham to Fredericton or *vice versa* by the Northern & Western Railway in six or seven hours, it was not right that letters should arrive only some forty-eight hours after being depatched over the same section of country, simply because the government would not use the railway. The explanation given in 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 service, 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 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, Wednesday 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 superiority of the daily service which would place mails from Chatham and Fredericton every day in Doaktown, for instance, at 9.30 and 11.30 a. m. respectively, instead of the tri-weekly 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 mismanages 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 *Globe* says:—

The full report of the proceedings of the St. John Building Society will be read with some interest by the public, but, we fear, without affording much hope to the shareholders in that institution. The Society appears to be in a 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 back.

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 Nepisiguit to invite bids for the erection of a public wharf at that place. As the work is not yet 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 was justifiable.

Sir Charles Tupper said he thought that as Sir Richard Cartwright had criticized the budget speech pretty fully, the debate should rest here. (Opposition cries of "No, no,")

Mr. Paterson, Brant, rose amid 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 duties would do away with the necessity 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 blessing in disguise, because it would discourage 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 those of 1886, instead of with the returns 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 proceeding?

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 by the present government, they would have progressed at a much more rapid rate than they did. In the Londonderry iron works the rate of wages per hand was now lower than some years ago. The taxes paid into the treasury by workingmen were 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 the Americans unrestricted reciprocity, was in duty and honor bound to stand by it, and his repudiation of that offer indicates an entire absence of policy or principle on the part of the government.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hesson, Trow, Mulock 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 the adoption of his standing offer resolution. He explained that the articles omitted from the old standing offer were bran, wheat, flour of all kinds, hops, and salted and smoked meats; trees, plants, fruits and seeds, would remain on the free list.

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 offer had to be revised from time to time in the interest of the Canadian producer.

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 pit 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 pointed out that by Mr. Mills' bill petroleum was made free.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell strongly condemned the course of the government and reminded the 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 supply. The vote of $10,000 for dominion 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 injury to the country.

On motion to vote money for health statistics, Hon. Mr. Mills said it might contribute towards the health of the members of the government to learn that Mr. Campbell, Liberal candidate, was elected in Kent, Ont., to-day, by an increased majority. (Cheers.)

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 Assiniboia, 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 attention 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 at 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 inspecting 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 insufficient.

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 massacre at Frog Lake.

A long discussion took place on the subject of militia grants, several members urging the claims of local corps which served in the Northwest rebellion to land compensation.

Hon. Mr. Jones urged the claims of Capt. Fortune, of Halifax, for compensation for injuries received during the Northwest troubles.

Sir Adolphe Caron promised to consider the matter.

After recess, a lively tilt occurred between Messrs. McNeil and Lister on the question of medals issued to volunteers who served in the Northwest rebellion.

Mr. Edgar said that the medals should not be issued to commemorate a civil strife.

Mr McNeil said Mr. Edgar was impugning the wisdom of Her Majesty in granting the medals.

Mr. Lister ridiculed Mr. McNeil's 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? He feared that loyalty was like other virtues—those who claimed a monopoly of it usually have very little genuine loyalty to boast of.

The house sat until a late hour, passing the militia and railway estimates.

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 country 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 expenditure 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 railway 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 conveying 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 bill providing that elections for the Northwest council be held simultaneously.

In answer to Mr. Cameron (Inverness), Sir Hector Langevin said the government did not intend to grant any subsidy in aid of Inverness & Richmond Railway, because 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 commissioners 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 cheese 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 Canadian cheese for export should be branded as such.

After speeches by Messrs. Taylor, Scriver, 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 committee on Mr. McCarthy's bill to amend the Canada temperance act. Mr. Haggart 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 the Scott act, Mr. Tisdale proposed to insert a clause giving the right of appeal to any physician found guilty of violating the provisions of the act.

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 bill 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 of 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 needed moisture from the steam of kettles and boilers.

IRREGULAR feeding will do more to cause cows to dry off than any other method, while the practice of it is extravagant, including waste and loss of time.

SALT should be more generally used by our farmers as it is beneficial to almost all 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 not 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 encourage increased speed in walking horses. Prizes were given for running and trotting, but that most useful of all speeds, 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 immensely improved there is little doubt; and if 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 without a companion; but when there is a steady animal alongside, the young one more readily learns what is required of it. After once acquiring the habit of walking 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.

Three horse teams are rapidly coming into use on the farm, and the more rapidly 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 thorough 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 saved over the ordinary two-horse 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 a 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 good deal, than a driver, two horses and five men can with a self-rake. Of course, we refer only to those lands fitted for the use of modern implements. Steep hillsides and rocky knolls are not adapted to them. Let the three-horse 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 growing, 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 turning around. Drill-planting works all right in such fields, as the planting is done all one way—the long way of the lot. 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 plant, as usual, about eight bushels of 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 a poor farmer, and more seed would be required. 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-two 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 it sore. These are some of the more important 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 pea or leguminous family, it is found in the sap cells in minute crystals, distinctly visible by their peculiar form of crystallization when a section of the plant is viewed under the microscope. Thus it is itself an 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 abundance, and by the addition of this small quantity of salt may be made thrifty 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 and yields the farmer twenty times the weight in hay of the needed fertilizer. When gypsum is decomposed in the soil it 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 phosphates 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, casein, 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 direction in which gypsum is indispensable.—*The Dairy.*

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

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 Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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 vessels not British, 183 carried the flag of France, 159 that of Germany, 138 were Italian, 123 Holland, 82 Austria and Hungary, 28 Austria, 26 Spain, 22 Russia. Only three were American. The number of persons that passed through as passengers 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 of Ottawa journalists, yesterday, resolutions were passed protesting against the imprisonment of John T. Hawke and calling for an investigation of the charges of 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 appointed by the meeting.

MR. BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

It is now stated positively that Mr. Blaine will be nominated for the Presidency at the Republican convention in June, and that he will accept the nomination.

CROFTERS COMING TO CANADA.

LONDON, May 2.—In the Commons, today, Right Hon. Mr. McDonald, Lord Advocate of Scotland, stated the government proposed to advance £10,000 to promote 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 of 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 present.

THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

DUBLIN, May, 2.—At a private conference held yesterday the priests of Clare discussed the papal rescript against the league. The speeches made were of a 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, on 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 candidacy 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 is nearly 15 feet above the danger line and the town is partly under water. The 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 compositors 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. The race was over the Paramatta course.

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 once every day since Lent commenced, but that now, on the last week, she was going twice a day. One of the youngsters listening dryly remarked that he thought 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 River have been received. The death took place about a month ago, but no inquest was ever held nor any official enquiry into the cause of death. A man named Wheaton got on a spree at Weldford and returning to his home on the Richibucto River gave his wife a terrible beating. She died a day or two afterwards 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 Sackville, of which mention was made in one of the St. John papers a short time ago, have been received. Dr. N. P. Bowser, a well known physician of Sackville, skipped out for parts unknown the other day. A few weeks ago a daughter of Enoch Phalen, accompanied by a young man named Ward, said to be a cousin, called at Dr. Bowser's office and asked that an operation for abortion be performed on the girl. He at first refused and advised Ward to act an honorable part and marry the girl. The girl called several times and he at last performed the operation for ten dollars. She caught cold on the way home, was dangerously ill and made a