

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 26, 1885.

—Manitoba Legislature opened last Thursday.

—Sir Henry Parks, British minister to China, is dead.

—It is reported in Paris that M. DeGiers, foreign minister of Russia, has resigned.

—The donations for Prince Bismarck's birthday present amount to 1,500,000 marks.

—It is reported that the Duke of Edinburgh will succeed Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

—The power of El Mahdi appears to be waning. Several villages have been denuded of him as an impostor.

—The eighty-eighth birthday of Emperor William, of Germany, was observed with much enthusiasm and rejoicing on Sunday.

—The widow of Gen. Tom Thum will be married to Count Moyri on Easter Monday in the church of the Holy Trinity, New York.

—The Grand Jury of Lewis County, West Virginia, which has just adjourned, found 457 indictments for selling liquor contrary to law.

—The Limerick Chamber of Commerce has voted to present an address to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Ireland.

—The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Berlin last Thursday. They were welcomed by the Crown Prince and Princess and the Staff of the British Embassy.

—According to a statement made by the Marquis of Hartington in the Commons on Thursday night the regular army now numbers 184,000 men, and the volunteer force is 208,000 strong.

—The United States Gazette states that the British Admiralty have completed every preparation necessary to send a large and powerful fleet to the Baltic Sea within a few days after any outbreak of war with Russia.

—The following propositions will be submitted by the British Government to the Suez Canal Commission: First, that the canal shall be considered an arm of the sea; second, that it shall be an absolutely neutral waterway.

—Mr. R. W. H. Duncan, son of Rev. Robert Duncan, of St. Stephen, distinguished himself last Thursday by graduating with high honors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and by carrying off three of the five prizes offered.

—Russia is devoting a large portion of the recent loans to improving her naval strength, ten men-of-war being constructed. Five of them are of the largest type of war ships, three are plate cruisers, and two are torpedo rams.

—The Halifax Chamber of Commerce passed a unanimous resolution last Friday in favor of securing the construction of the shortest and best line of railway to connect the several railway lines within the Dominion, especially the Canadian Pacific railway.

—President Cleveland on Monday sent to the Senate the nomination of Edwin J. Phelps, Vermont, to be minister to Great Britain; Robert M. McLane, Maryland, to France; George H. Pendleton, Ohio, to Germany; Henry R. Jackson, Georgia, to Mexico.

—The Indian budget has been submitted to the Imperial Parliament. It shows that for the year ending March 31, 1884, there was a surplus of over \$5,000,000; for the year ending March 31, 1885, there will be a deficit of \$2,500,000, and it is estimated that the surplus for the year ending March 31, 1886, will be \$2,500,000.

—There are upward of eighty lobster canning establishments scattered at various points along the shores of Prince Edward Island. Each cannery costs from \$2,000 to \$3,000, according to the size, and capacity; and the annual output amounts to from \$7,000 to \$9,000. The canneries are kept running four months out of the year and give employment to a large number of people.

—It appears after all that Louis Riel is determined on making trouble in the North-West. A despatch from Ottawa, dated March 23, is as follows:—Riel and a number of half-breeds have risen and cut the wires near the South Saskatchewan, and threaten Fort Carlton, some forty miles west of Prince Albert. One or two telegraph operators have been captured. The Dominion force in Fort Carlton is one hundred men. In addition to these there are 300 mounted police with in striking distance, and they will join the others by to-morrow night or Wednesday morning.

—They have an off-hand way of transacting public business in Corea. Recent advices from that country state that the fathers, mothers, wives and children of three members of the Independent party of Corea were hanged at the public gates on the second of February. Eleven other Coreans who sympathized with the cause were hanged at the same time, and the parents, wives and children of four of the latter were also hanged. Why the relatives of the other seven were spared, and why the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of the Independents, were not included in the hanging party, does not appear in the despatches.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The recent meeting of the Dairy-men's Association, at Windsor, if it did no other good produced at least an excellent paper on the necessity for an agricultural college for the Maritime Provinces. This paper, of which a portion is given on our first page this week, has the undoubted merit of being timely, for it comes at a period when our agriculturists are awakening to the necessity of technical knowledge and are beginning to discover that while contributing more than all other classes to the support of education, they are not receiving anything like a corresponding share of benefits. The paper is becoming alive to the fact that while there are abundant facilities for making their sons lawyers, doctors or clergymen, there is not a single institution in the Lower Provinces where they may be taught to be farmers, and the regular course at our colleges is of very little practical benefit to young men who intend to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Patrons of Husbandry, as a result of their deliberations, have decided in favor of agricultural education, as the best means of improving their business and keeping their sons at home by making farming attractive. The nations of Europe have already solved the problem and have found in agricultural education and the improved system of farming arising from it the best method of increasing their material wealth and providing food for a swarming population. England, through the application of scientific knowledge to agriculture, has learned the secret of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; and has made farming profitable where the rental of a holding for a single year is more than the price of many a farm of the same size in these provinces. The little kingdom of Denmark spends \$55,000 annually in teaching agriculture, and the result is that that cold, barren country exports eighteen per cent of excellent butter per head of her population, besides great quantities of farm produce and large numbers of prime cattle, while her people are prosperous and contented. Germany supports over one hundred and fifty agricultural colleges and schools, and finds compensation in improved husbandry and a rapid increase in wealth. Technical education is beginning to receive a large share of attention in the United States and in the Upper Provinces, and the people are already beginning to reap the benefits. Is it not time for the people of the Maritime Provinces to awake to the importance of this subject? Our Legislature annually expends considerable sums for the support of the various Boards of Agriculture, but a perusal of the report of the Superintendent of the New Brunswick Stock Farm, which is reviewed elsewhere in a correspondent, will convince any practical farmer that the money is worse than wasted as far as this Province is concerned. There is reason to believe that a part of the money voted for agriculture in the other Maritime Provinces is not applied in such a manner as to be of much practical benefit, and it is pretty certain that the amount would be better expended in supporting a central agricultural college and experimental farm, where young men could be taught both the theory and practice of agriculture. Even if a larger amount were required for the establishment and efficient equipment of such an institution, have not our farmers a right to demand an appropriation for a purpose which promises such beneficial results? They are by far the largest and most important class in the community, and have for generations contributed largely to the revenue, while receiving very little in return. It is, therefore, not only right but a matter of wise policy that they should be aided in improving their condition, for by that means the whole community would be benefitted. The establishment of an agricultural college for the three Provinces is a practical step in the direction of Maritime Union, and one that is worthy of serious consideration.

—The St. John County Agricultural Society discussed the Stock Farm question at a large meeting held last Tuesday evening, and unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the Gilbert farm, near St. John, to the consideration of the Government.

—One of the speakers suggested, as an advantage in favor of the Gilbert farm, that, if an agricultural school were established, lecturers on various subjects, such as chemistry, anatomy, materia medica, etc., could easily be procured from St. John.

—Kaiser Wilhelm is not only the oldest living potentate of the first class, but his age far exceeds that of any whose names have passed into history. Edward the Third lived sixty-four years, of which he reigned fifty; Queen Bess died at seventy; the Grand Monarque was gathered to his fathers at seventy-seven; and Pius IX. yielded up his triple crown and his life at eighty-six. The German Emperor has seen the vicissitudes of eighty-eight years, and is still hale and hearty.

—General Graham had another fight with General Dignall's troops last Sunday near Tama. It is stated that the British lost, killed, wounded and missing amounts to 300. It is said that Gen. Graham is to be recalled for incapacity.

—The latest despatches from the North-West are of a highly sensational character. Riel is reported to be at the head of 1500 rebels and there is said to be great excitement. It is probable, however, that the reports are exaggerated.

—At this season of the year the system undergoes a change, and blood requires looking after. Now is the time to take Esby's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, has carried to the Commons the cry of "Justice to Cape Breton."

On Wednesday he moved a resolution setting forth the grievances of the unhappy island against Nova Scotia and the Dominion—the ultimate object of the motion being to make Cape Breton a separate province.

Mr. Cameron addressed empty benches on the subject for a couple of hours or so, and then, at the request of Sir John Macdonald, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Foster moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Dominion License Act, so as to prevent it from conflicting with the Scott Act, and announced that he proposed to add an amendment to his bill declaratory. After some discussion the debate was adjourned to allow the declaratory amendment to be printed. Several bills passed a second reading, among them the bill to provide for the distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors, the bill to provide for the punishment of seduction and like offences, and the bill to provide banking and loan facilities for farmers.

Sir John Macdonald on Thursday introduced his measure respecting the electoral franchise. Some other bills were read and some new questions answered, and then the debate on the budget was resumed. Mr. Casey speaking first, followed by Mr. Stairs, of Halifax. Mr. Gillmor, of Charlottetown, was the next speaker. He said, in reference to the speeches on the Ministerial side, that at times he was greatly prompted to rise and shout "Ananias and Sapphira." The N. P. he said was opposed to benevolent and humane principles. God gave man coal in order that it should be a fuel and cheap, but the present Government taxed coal to make it dear. Protection was legalized robbery and the poor fishermen and farmers had to suffer it. The depression in the Dominion was largely due to the collapse of the boom in the North-West, and the Government were responsible for it. These and many other startling announcements did Mr. Gillmor make and the people "laughed and laughed." Sir John Macdonald suggested on Friday that, as the debate on the budget had lasted a long time, it would be advisable to bring it to a close. Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Cartwright agreed to the proposition. Mr. Jackson then strove to show that the National Policy had inflicted great wrongs on the country and that the Government, by encouraging immigration, drove our young men out of the country. Mr. Yail followed and devoted his time to an attempt to prove that the National Policy had been disastrous to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He refused, however, when dealing with the latter, to read from the *Windsor Courier*, a paper published by a Reformer, which told a different tale.

Among the other speakers on the budget was Mr. Hackett, who dealt with Mr. Davies' statements, showing that the latter, in accusing Sir Leonard Tilley of uttering annexationist sentiments, has misrepresented the Finance Minister, and that Mr. Davies had himself made statements favorable to annexation. Mr. Hackett gave statistics to show that Prince Edward Island had made rapid progress since Confederation. As it was found impossible to finish the debate that evening, it was deferred till Tuesday.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jamieson asked that a day be fixed for the discussion of the bill amending the Temperance Act. Sir John Macdonald caused some amusement by proposing the following day, which proved to be a holiday. Mr. Blake asked if any further information had been received from the Saskatchewan and was told that more had been received. Mr. Cockburn resumed the debate on the budget, and asserted that the tariff was a failure in every respect. It had not raised the prices of farm products and had not kept our young men at home. It had encouraged smuggling and increased taxation. He admitted, however, that times are better in the Dominion than they are in England or the United States.

Mr. Robertson, of Hamilton, said the Opposition had only a policy of detraction. They came into power when the treasury was full and the country prosperous, and in three years they had ruined everything. The people had twice rejected them since they had experienced the evils of their rule. Mr. McMillen thought it must be the fault of the Government that the country is not so prosperous as it was in 1882. Mr. Dickinson thought the people were convinced that facts were against the theories of the Opposition.

—The branch lines of the C. P. R., which have already been constructed, are stated by Hon. Mr. Pope to be as follows:—

Algonia branch..... 38 miles
Selkirk branch..... 22
Pembina Mountain branch..... 103
Stonewall branch..... 22
Emerson..... 16
Greta..... 14

Total..... 209 miles

—Sir Ambrose Shea arrived at Halifax on Friday from St. John's, N. F., en route to Washington, to confer with the United States Government regarding the new fishery terms, so far as concerns Newfoundland, on the lapse of the present treaty in July.

—President Cleveland seems to have gone to work in earnest at the task of cleansing the Augean stable of the Republic. He will probably find that he has undertaken a big contract.

A hearty recommendation. Jacob A. Empey, of Gannapora, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit in a lingering cough and cold, and that he would gladly recommend it to all.

OUR FREDERICTON LETTER.

The Weather.—Short Line Railway.—House of Assembly.—Judge Tuck's Appointment.

DEAR POST:—Another week has passed over since I wrote you, and, except to let you know I am yet in the living, I do not know any object in sending you a letter which can neither be instructive nor amusing.

It is always safe to talk about the weather, and it will, on the present occasion, do to commence with. We are entirely snowed up, and while we can manage in the city to wallow through the snow-drifted streets, in the country there is a perfect blockade and no moving at all. We had no trains from St. John, and on the Intercolonial we learn that trains are cancelled and no getting along at all. This, we suppose, will be quoted as a fact in favor of the Short Line Railway, which seems to be exciting the public mind of our commercial Capital, and fatal to a railway line located exclusively through Dominion territory. We cannot, however, see how an expensive railway through a wild and wilderness country can receive any subsidy from the Dominion Government, and without that, we fear it will be some time before it is completed. Stone Wiggins' stock is booming just now, the heaviest snow storm and the most violent wind we have had this winter having verified his prediction, and the severely cold weather since has made it more marked.

The proceedings of the Assembly have been quiet. The Government having been sustained by a large majority on Mr. Parks' motion, of which the Attorney General appeared so frightened, not knowing but a trap might be sprung upon him in return for the compliance he paid the Government two years ago. Since then the excitement attending upon the probability of a change in the Government has disappeared. There was a little fun from McLeod, the late Attorney General, and the Solicitor General. In former years it was not unusual for two and coffee for one, at present it seems only necessary to say "you're another." The Solicitor, true to his country, invited his opponent "to please tread on my coat tails," but it was not done and Donbyrook was not re-elected. They did not even retire to one of the committee rooms and settle the difficulty under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, with soft gloves.

The College question was talked of, but nothing of any consequence, although it is apparent that Kings College must have teachers and a curriculum equal to those in any other institution in the Dominion, and graduates will enter upon the battle of life at a serious disadvantage, which will result in the destruction of the institution.

The Government cleverly avoided a defeat upon the Provincial Agricultural Farm question. The feeling of the Province was against it, but the Government, while it was taken up and the question discussed, but not as a party question, so the members and supporters of the Government taking different sides, prevented any adverse result to the Government, while the vote will prevent the Attorney General's plan being carried out.

The alterations and adornments of the Assembly room have not only given it better acoustic properties, but added much to its beauty. There is a new talk about the building, and otherwise, but the most unaccountable leak, disgraceful to those concerned, is the leaky condition of the Parliament buildings. It was said by the Chief Commissioner that the roof of the main Parliament building would have to be renewed next year, and that the roof of the library was so badly put on that nothing could be done to make it tight without removing it altogether. It was not said who was to blame for the disastrous state of affairs, but his name should be known to prevent his imposing upon the public again, or perhaps prevent the person guilty from being employed to repair or superintend the repairing of the roof.

The agency as to who was to be the late Judge Weldon's successor is over. Dr. Tuck has been appointed, and it appears that the delay in filling up the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench was to give Dr. Tuck time to dispose of some important professional business in which he was engaged.

More About the Stock Farm. Mr. Editor:—The Report on Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick for the year 1884, contains a Report of the Superintendent of the Stock Farm from the time he arrived at the farm in November, 1881, up to December 15th, 1884. The Report is in many respects a remarkable document, and the Superintendent evidently has a high opinion of its importance and merits, for he concludes by saying: "I feel that I owe it to myself, the Board and the Government to make the above simple statement of facts, as they afford a complete answer to the criticisms which have been made upon the management of the Farm."

Now, Mr. Editor, I trust your agricultural readers will examine the report for themselves, and in the meantime I will call attention to some of its leading features. The Superintendent tells us he "began by getting the bushes growing on a piece of brook intervals, about twenty acres in area." "The interval at the time was covered with ice," and the Superintendent "thought it best not to pile the bushes till the following summer." He then informs us that he "piled them and burned the land off after planting, but was much disappointed to find the interval was so wet that only wild grass would grow upon it." He also tells us that he fenced off about forty acres of land "with the intention of raising grain on a part of it, and making a sheep pasture of the remainder. This ground was in stumps and it cost between \$5 and \$7 per acre to make it fit for the plow. The land was very rough and soot, it very poor. The first year about eight acres were not worth plowing." What was ultimately done with this land does not appear, and we are not told whether it became more valuable the second year, but the Superintendent "reported it to Mr. Inches," who agreed with him, "that it was better not to leave the field in its then rough state." The Superintendent next informs us that the only fields in condition for cropping "were one of about ten acres and another about twenty acres. These fields he has been obliged to keep for 'hoe crops,' but 'not having a calf pasture' he decided to use the ten acre field for that purpose." About five acres of this field were in crop the year before he went to the farm and the other part was in grass. His method of utilizing this field as a calf pasture appears to have been a little peculiar for he says: "I plowed the field and sowed four acres in oats, four bushels to the acre, and thrashed forty-eight bushels." He also sowed an acre in buckwheat, and on the remainder of the field planted turnips, fodder corn and potatoes. The next year he sowed between three and four acres to grass, cutting "about two tons to the whole field." He sums up his experience with the calf pasture by saying: "In three years I have used in all over 850 loads of good hard-pressed manure, and about \$250 worth of special manure."

His experience in sheep does not appear to have been much more encouraging than his efforts at improving the calf pasture, for he tells us that the sheep and lambs did very well while he kept them at the farm, and fed them on turnips and cracked oats and cotton-seed meal, but when he turned them out to grass he was going back very fast.

It is regret to say that some of the heifers got with calf, but this was unavoidable, as about a mile of the fencing was very poor and about 150 acres of the pasture was thickly covered with bushes, so that the stock could not be watched at all times, and the same would be likely to happen again." Perhaps this accounts for a Pollard Angus heifer having a pretty white calf.

Having thus directed attention to the Superintendent's vindication, I ask your intelligent readers if there is any reason why this remarkable system of stock-raising should be perpetuated by our Board of Agriculture, our Government and Legislature, when such men as Fawcett Bros., John Slipp, S. L. Peters, and others have offered to take the stock and keep it subject to the satisfaction and approval of the Board of Agriculture?

Under the terms offered by the parties named the annual sales would be held in the future as in the past, the blunders of the present management would be avoided and the public would be saved thousands of dollars every year.

An Old Fashioned Farmer. Westmorland, March 20, 1885. Nova Scotia Legislature.

There has been a large amount of talking done this session—and very little else. The only important measure that has as yet been adopted is the bridge bill, which passed its third reading on Tuesday. Considerable discussion has taken place on a bill to enable the County of Cape Breton to assess to provide a guarantee of interest on \$100,000 of the Provincial revenue, in return for the proposed mining company. This scheme is known as the Van Slooten enterprise, and from great things are expected. According to the advocates of the bill the company would employ men enough to build up a town of 7,000 inhabitants. This would create a market for produce, would add enough to the population to increase the revenue \$100,000, and would use coal enough to add \$10,000 to the Provincial revenue. In return for these benefits the company ask the county to guarantee interest on \$100,000 of their bonds, after \$200,000 has been expended, and they ask the Government to guarantee the interest on \$300,000, after the company has expended \$700,000. Some of the members thought that Colechester had an equal right to a guarantee for the encouragement of his iron industries, but the bill finally passed its second reading.

Mr. Ross resumed the debate on the repeal resolutions, and proved himself an able advocate of repeal. In fact, he out-Heroded Herod, for while the mover of the resolutions made out that Nova Scotia had lost about half a million by Confederation, Mr. Ross showed that the loss was two and a half millions. To do this he was obliged to make sad having among the blue books, but no trifling considerations, such as a regard for the honor of the nation, or the burning question of repeal, however, is not yet decided, for, after some valuable time had been wasted in its discussion, the debate was again adjourned.

Can't Get It. Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

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WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Wool, Cheese, Poultry, &c., for which market prices will be paid.

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Public Notice!

THERE will be sold at Public Auction at the residence of DANIEL LUND, Aboussahan Road, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY FIRST day of March, instant, at one o'clock P. M. the following Goods and Chattels:—1 Horse fourteen years old, 1 Colt three years old, 1 yearling Colt, 2 Cows, 3 Sheep, 1 Truck Wagon, 1 set Single Bob-Sleds, 1 Horse-Cart, 3 sets Harness, 2 sets Mink-Hay, 1 Medallion Ring and 2 Radiant Stoves, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms:—Under \$5, cash; over \$5, four months credit with approved joint notes.

H. A. POWELL, Sackville, N. B., March 23, 1885.

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