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VOL. 18.—NO. 43.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 929.

Local Legislation.

The Budget Speech.

The Provincial Secretary delivered his Budget Speech on Wednesday 7th inst. After introductory remarks the Provincial Secretary said:—The had nothing of much interest to present. The main question, after all, was what the Government received, how they received it, what and how they expended it. Hon. members would then see just where every cent went to and if there were any over-expenditures, some of them would have to take to the state treasury, of the blame, for, although strictly, no doubt the Government was responsible for all expenditures, yet it was really the urgent solicitations of their friends that sometimes shoved the balance to the wrong side of the ledger. By reference to the statement submitted it would be seen that the estimated receipts \$662,508.86 were exceeded by \$3,310.48, while the estimated expenditure had fallen short of the actual by \$5,896.55. The over expenditure was therefore not very large. By reference to the public accounts it would be seen that the debentures account had been increased from \$1,273,039.03 to \$1,403,286.15, an advance of \$130,247.12. This increase was brought about by subsidy to the Carquet railway of \$20,000; to the Moncton and Brunswick railway, \$34,500; importation of horses, \$30,000, less amount in 1886 from sale of debentures \$11,624.09. Then the province drew from the Dominion Government for the Fredericton bridge and lunatic asylum \$42,000, less amount paid in 1886 \$132,000, leaving \$3,441.25, making the total increased indebtedness \$132,653.23. From this should be deducted \$2,406.11, the decrease in the floating debt leaving a net increase in the debt of \$130,247.12.

On agriculture there was an expenditure over the estimate of \$8,893.67. That arose from the fact that when the estimate was made the government omitted to take into consideration the cost of a barn for the purpose of keeping the stock horses. This had cost about \$2,000. There had also been an expenditure of \$700 for harness and wages. In the matter of bear hunting \$400 had been asked because no act was passed last year, certain claims for bears killed in 1886 were expected, and this was realized to the extent of \$242. The \$750 for the blind asylum, Halifax, was the grant towards the support of five pupils. Originally this province only paid \$120 per pupil, but after hearing the representations of president Fraser it was concluded it would be only right to grant \$150, the same as the government of Nova Scotia paid. The real cost to the management per pupil at the school was about \$220. The money applied in that direction was well spent.

He thought the entire scheme regarding the expenditure for 1887 could not but be looked upon as a favorable one by those who were disposed to accord the Government a fair and candid criticism. The Government had done all that was possible to

LESSEN THE EXPENDITURES in the different services. If members will turn to page four of the financial statement, they will notice the estimated receipts for the present year are Dominion subsidies, population 321,233, at 80 cents per head, \$256,986.40; Government and Legislative grant \$50,000; \$150,000 export duty in indemnity, interest on balance \$80,320.18 or a total from such sources of \$487,306.58. They will estimate from territorial revenue \$135,000; fees provincial secretary's office \$6,500. In the agricultural department we place ordinary receipts at \$800, as service-a-horse; \$6,500 sinking funds and interest \$4,100 or a total from agriculture of \$11,400 or \$601,706.58. The cost of administration of justice was put down at \$15,550. Of this sum the legislature was only asked to vote \$450 for the equity chambers and law library, the other sums which he read, being already authorized by law. Agriculture was put down at \$19,550, of which the house was asked to pass \$4,650 for the expenses of imported horses and \$1,500

ON ACCOUNT OF STOCK FARM. The sum of \$1,600 for the auditor general was authorized by law and needed no explanation. The item of \$900 for the blind asylum, Halifax; contingencies, \$12,000; deaf and dumb institution, Fredericton, \$3,500, of which \$2,000 was already authorized by law; education was placed at \$160,122.46 of which members would be asked to vote \$18,878 on account of school houses in poor districts. The item \$1,000 for elections and \$25,500 for executive government were authorized by law. The house would be asked to vote \$1,500 for the fisheries protection and \$5,000 on account of the freed debt was put down at \$99,000. This was a large amount and, without wishing to shrink responsibility, he would say that it, being large, was no fault of the present administration.

Children Cry for

The Percheron Horse.

A Paper Read before the Nebraska Improved Stock Breeders' Association by Wm. Ernst, of Tecumseh.

Being requested to prepare a paper on Percheron horses, I would like to say right here there is no distinct breed of horses in France or elsewhere that are called Percherons or Percheron Normans. The name Norm was adopted by some of the American importers that import horses of unknown breeding. The different draft horse breeds in France are called Percheron, Boulonnais, Nivernais, and Breton. There are some importers in this country that would like to make us believe that all draft horses imported from France are one and the same breed. They have given them different names, have organized different associations and have tried to state a new stud book in which to record all draft horses in order to mislead the American buyer. They buy horses of mixed breeds for less money than they have to pay for pure-bred animals. Of course those who have no higher motive than self interest, and whose interest will be promoted by keeping up and cultivating the idea that no dependence whatever can be placed in the integrity of breeders and stud-books, that all draft horses are substantially the same breed, same blood, same price, regardless of pedigree; of course these will continue to try to deceive the public as they have been doing; but will the agricultural societies, will the intelligent farmer continue to keep them? I have to-day more money invested in Percherons than I have in all my other property, farm and all.

I could have bought stallions and mares of most any other draft horse breed for less than half what I had to pay for Percherons, and my reasons for selecting those are the following:

1st. The gentleness and docility of this matchless race is unequalled by any other breed in the world. The pure bred Percheron has the best disposition and is the easiest to handle of any horse known. Good temper, kindness and trustworthiness are the uniform qualities found in the noble animals. There are no vicious or balky horses among them. They are most thoroughly domesticated and a child can handle them with safety. 2nd. The pure bred Percherons are unexcelled in their style and action among all draft horses. They are the fastest walkers and trotters with a heavy load of any breed of horses in the world. For exportation to our foreign and movement to every draft they have no rival. In their native Perche they are bred for work; they are trained to work naturally; they are willing workers. There is no expense of training, as is the case of the horse bred for speed, an occupation the general farmer cannot afford to engage in, but will do well enough for gentlemen of means who choose to engage in the lottery of breeding for speed who delight in the sport and afford to lose the horse. The Percheron colts are broken by the farmer in doing the farm work, and so soon as they are old enough they are ready for the market.

3rd. Their power of endurance has won for them friends the world over. They are the horses that will endure the labor on a scanty farm and with the same care as one of the Percheron race. They are marvelous of economy in the quantity of food required to keep them in good condition. Their strength and endurance are attested by the great and growing demand for these horses for omnibus and stage lines for express and transfer companies, wholesale merchants and heavy work on city pavements. It costs no more to keep a Percheron than a scrub. In this country where food is cheap great care must be exercised against overfeeding, from which comes most of their ill, our disposition is to give them fare they were not accustomed to on the scanty bills of Perche.

4th. They have the best feet of any of the draft breeds of horses. 5th. They are true and sure in transmitting their good qualities to their colts. This quality and power of the pure bred Percheron is very remarkable and distinct, and in breeding to such owners may be secured of improving their stock. They get a half-breed that excels the ordinary scrub in such a degree as to seem a distinct breed.

Successful farmers and stockmen have come to understand that it is their horses to try kind of grades, when they can get the services of a pure bred Percheron. The get a pure bred stall for two or three years as much as that of a grade stallion. At the best a grade can be but a temporary colt, and in fact, they are not worth anything but a few cents as make the horses which owners are constantly and persistently seeking after. The owners of colts got by grades are compelled to hunt for buyers of their stock, while the owners of colts got by pure bred stallions are hunted out by the buyers up and down the country over.

6th. The pure bred Percheron

foal is smaller than that of any grade stallion, and is a wonderful phenomenon of nature. The popular fear of disaster in breeding small mares to large pure bred stallions is confounded, as has been fully demonstrated, the results of such breeding in the young foals, must be seen in order to be understood and fully appreciated.

All in one word the Percheron horse is incomparable. Some men think—at least they say so if they own a scrub horse of unknown breeding—that a pedigree amounts to nothing. This is simply absurd and foolish. A record pedigree is the only proof I can give the man that breeds to my stallions that will reproduce themselves almost to a certainty in their colts. What a man pays for a stallion, say over \$500 to \$800, he pays for the purity of the blood. If he has no proof of this—that is if he is foolish for paying a bigger price, and farmers stand in their own light who patronize such a horse if the charge seem ever so low. In conclusion I will say that it is for each man to decide for himself what horse he wants to breed, and what breed he likes best, but by all means breed to pure bred animals only, do not patronize scrubs.

The simple fact that a horse is imported is no guarantee for the purity of his blood, he still may be a scrub of the worst kind. The Percheron, the Shire, and the Clydesdale all have well-established stud books, and if a man tells you his horse is recorded let him show the recorded pedigree of the animal with the testimony and seal of the association. If he cannot do this he is committing a fraud and should be prosecuted.

The Fisheries Treaty.

From the amount of dissatisfaction expressed on both sides it would really seem as if sufficient concessions had been made to render the new treaty an acceptable compromise of the long agitated and long unsettled fisheries question. Where views as to treaty rights were so divergent as those that have been urged at various times by the United States on one side and the Dominion of Canada on the other, it was not to be expected that any treaty could be framed which would be entirely acceptable to either of the disputants. Divergences like these can only be settled on the basis of mutual concessions, and it is only natural that those individuals or interests which suffer through the concessions should make an outcry against a settlement which gives them less than they claim, and that they thought they had a right to demand.

It is amusing at this distance to note the variety of comment upon the new treaty. Some of the Canadian papers are denouncing it as a "base and ignominious fizzle," and "a cowardly surrender," and declare Mr. Chamberlain to be a "Benedict Arnold." On the other hand, the Gloucester fishermen are talking of holding an indignation meeting to condemn a treaty which, as they claim, "destroys the last of American fishermen."

Above this fierce clamor of partisan and impelled interests is heard the calm voice of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, pronouncing the treaty to be one which is "just and honorable alike to both Nations," and that of Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, the Canadian Commissioner, who participated in the negotiations, who said the other day to the Ottawa correspondent of the Boston Post: "The settlement, I believe, will have the effect of removing the feeling of hostility which has arisen over the fishery question. The concessions on both sides will be found to involve no serious sacrifice on the part of Canada, and no unreasonable sacrifice on the part of the United States. It is possible the Senate may not ratify the treaty until next year, as was done in the case of the extradition treaty. The same sentiment, in my belief, would have been reached had the matter been left to representatives of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland."

It is probable that this conservative view will prevail. An instrument which is denounced with such fury by the extremists on either side must, as we have said, possess many of the elements of a judicious compromise, and men of conservative temper on both sides of the line will favor the acceptance of any compromise which, without the sacrifice of honor or substantial rights, leads this open sore of Anglo-American diplomacy.—Florida Times Union.

I. O. G. T.

The second quarterly session of the District Lodge of the I. O. G. T. for this year was held at Moncton, N.B., 29th. Delegates were present from Sackville, Dorchester, Lakeside and Moncton. In the evening of the 29th, the Grand Master, Wm. J. F. Farnow, C. E. Knapp, Sec., Rev. W. B. Hines, Mayor McKenzie, W. J. Robinson, Esq., and Secy. The next session will be held with the Dorchester Lodge the last Friday in May, at 8 P. M.

The Day of the Cyclone.

BY OCTAVE THAXET.

CONCLUDED.
Meanwhile poor Archy, ignorant of this tumult of feeling, was congratulating himself on having kept his temper so well.

The dinner, at last, came to an end. Archy's conversation, as he looked at Rachel, "I want to see you a minute, daughter."

They went out together; Ossie and Miss Baker exchanged a sorrowful glance; and Miss Baker said, "Won't you please step into the parlor, Captain Barris? I must have the same time in which one would say, 'Won't you walk into the silent tomb?'"

The air had grown close and warm. Jared flung off his coat with content. Ossie sat on the piano-stool and looked at the circles of motion and looking dejected. Miss Baker essayed a few commonplace on the late magazines; but her eyes kept wandering to the door, and Archy's best efforts at sprightliness fell flat; in fact, his listeners stood on him more and more passionately. It was a distinct relief, after half an hour of this, to see old Meadows reappear. Simultaneously, as though they were puppets on a single string which he had pulled, the others jumped up and fled out of the room.

Archy felt a dismal presentiment. It was no false prophet; in the fewest and truest sentences Meadows told him that his proposal must be rejected. "I've looked you over and you won't do," said he, "you're a drinkin' man—'I beg your pardon, Mr. Meadows, I was never under the influence of liquor in my life. I don't care for the stuff.'"

Unconsciously Archy had squared his shoulders, he had risen on Mr. Meadows's entrance, and was still standing. The old man looked at him—a gallant figure, erect, athletic, with his fair skin flushing, his handsome head thrown back a little, and his frank blue eyes sparkling. Old Meadows drew an abrupt sigh. "I didn't say you got drunk," he replied; "I said you were a drinkin' man, a moderate drinker, if you like that expression better."

"I don't take no stock in moderate drinkers; if they're too cool-blooded to go to perdition themselves, they lead poor people there, and I ain't sure but that you are. You are a Democrat and an aristocrat. Ramsay says you ain't a professor of religion—just a sort of 'piscopal.' We ain't got an opinion in common."

I beg your pardon, we have one, you and I. "My father," said she, "it's all true what my father says; we are altogether different. The people you go with laugh at the things I have been taught were the most important. They call earnest religion 'a people's religion'; and your mother was so surprised when I told her I belonged to the W. C. T. U., and said, 'Oh, my dear, don't; that sort of thing stamps one!' She made me feel as though I had confessed to having been in jail. Captain Barris, your mother is ashamed of me. You are ashamed of my folks." She choked with the remembrance of the torture of the dinner-table.

Archy looked at her in a confusion of anger, pity and despair. "But, Rachel," he cried, vehemently, "you know all about this before, when you promised to marry me. What does all this stuff matter when we love each other? Come, my darling, when you know us better you will find we have our principles too, though we may seem to make light of them."

"They are different; everything is different. I was afraid, afraid, but I—You hadn't seen my father then; I told you if he consented. But he would be wretched!"

Rachel was standing; she sat down before she answered, faintly, "Yes."

"Then," said he, "when you told me that last evening on the island that you—"

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A Perfect Cure, and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River St., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in due time the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor Stanley Observer, Albemarle, N. C.

I was treated for a long time, with a tumor which appeared on my face in Pimples and Boils. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I can't in the least blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Crutbury, Vt.

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Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave, 5:42
Accommodation for Moncton, 8:30
Express for Moncton and Pictou, 12:28
Express for St. John, 1:52 P. M.
Spring Hill Accommodation, 1:59
Express for St. John and Quebec, 2:15

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave, 5:13
Accommodation for Moncton, 8:26
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 12:28
Express for St. John, 1:40 P. M.
Spring Hill Accommodation, 1:47
Express for St. John and Quebec, 2:05

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