

VOL. IX., NO. 41

A gentleman who has visited all the breeding farms in the State of California, writes that he has had his eyes opened as to the breeding process, and the way of rearing and assembling the colts how to trot. He says Senator Stanford's ranch, of which he has had access is an immense school for kinders and trainers, and as soon as they are weaned, are taken in hand by the trainer, and from that moment they are all taught and trained daily. The training ground is a small track built the same as a regular racing track, with stretches about 220 feet long. The colts, of course, are necessarily rather

their ability. The colts are kept in stables adjoining the training track, and are let in upon the track one at a time, where they are booted and have the necessary work done to them that is necessary for the purpose, to prepare them from interfering with the other colts by cutting themselves. A small hurdle is put on to them, and then they are let loose. Two men are engaged in the business of training on the track. One stands in the centre, the other one end, and the other occupies a similar position near the other end. When the colt is turned loose on the track he seems to know, by instinct, what is expected of him, and starts off at a gallop, and he breaks a racket in the sand, and his ears and heels are thrashed.

As soon as the colt has received his lesson he is turned out into the pasture and no further attention is brought in upon the track and given a similar lesson. Sixty or seventy colts are taught in this manner.

er daily. The writer says it is wonderful how easy it is to make the little fellows understand what is wanted of them, and how easy it is to teach them. He says that they know when it is time for them to take their lesson just as well as the men do who give the instructions, and when the time comes they all come up from the pas-

Heads and huddle around the entrance to the trotting course and patiently wait for their turn to go in and take their lesson.

No Need of Dying.

Healthy trees with good roots, if properly cared for after digging, and properly planted in good soil, should always live, and where they do not their death can usually be traced to some preventable cause.

The chief cause of the death of trees and shrubs when dug in good condition, is exposure and drying after digging. The tree depends on the roots for its moisture and much of its food, and this is chiefly obtained through the delicate growing fibers. A moment's exposure to the burning sun or drying winds injure, and a longer exposure kills these feeders and injures the vitality of the larger roots. The tree must then form new roots, but

can make a growth. The greatest care should be taken that trees are properly protected and packed after digging.

Trees must have a good soil to grow in, as a rule. Certain varieties of trees seem well adapted to grow on the poorest soil, many others will occasionally become established in a poor soil and do well; but for success in ornamental tree planting, a good soil is necessary, and it should never be less than a foot deep. Do not plant

Where you would not attempt to plant a vegetable garden.

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Want of Method.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, writes on "Want of Method," as follows:—"From the observations I have made all along a period of three score years, I am led to put the want of method as the greatest cause of failure with the farmer who does not succeed at his business. Without system no great success is had in any calling; the better the system the greater the success."

farmer should have a plan to work from; if not written out in his head, he should know exactly when and how to do that which will be required of him in a year's routine. It is a good time now to study and make out one, and the farmer is to have all things in readiness when a job comes in its order, every tool at hand, and

Cellars as Disease Breeders.

In this cellar all manner of things for family use are kept the season round—meat, vegetables, milk, butter, and fruit, are here stored in their various receptacles. There is very seldom anything to separate the fruit and vegetables from the other parts of the cellar, and there is usually more or less decaying vegetable matter to be

New York city requires 100,000
cups yearly to granulated sugar

about 600,000 being in use in all ways. This horse trade amounts to over \$15,000,000, quite a sum to be handled every year. The horse car horses come chiefly from the west, being either large nor small, but good sized well made animals, costing from \$175 to \$200. In five years, these are used up and sold to farmers for about \$30 each, where they often recover from the soreness caused by the permanent

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 20, 1888.

The Proposed Celebration.

The citizens of Fredericton have enthusiastically backed the firemen in their efforts to worthily celebrate Dominion Day in Fredericton on the second of July. The appeal for funds met with a hearty response, and we believe everybody, with the exception of a very few narrow souls, is booming the celebration. There can be but one result, and that a successful one, with crowds of visitors who must carry away with them most pleasant impressions of Fredericton.

In another column will be found the official programme of the celebration, and a study of it will convince our readers and prospective visitors, that we are going to have a big time in Fredericton one week from next Monday, and that we will be able to gratify the taste of everybody. Next week the firemen will be able to give every information about the railway and steamboat excursions, how and when people will be able to reach the celebration.

Most encouraging reports are at hand regarding the tide of visitors that will set in for the celebration, the number not only including our own people from all the provincial towns, but also very many from Maine. We ask for the firemen the continued hearty co-operation of the citizens to make July 2nd a red letter day in the history of our city.

Governor McLellan.

The expected announcement is officially made that Hon. J. A. W. McLellan, M. P. for Colchester, and Postmaster General of Canada, has been appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, to date from July 1st.

Mr. McLellan is an old politician and has had wonderful success. He was born at Londonderry, Colchester county, Dec. 24th, 1824, and has therefore passed his sixty-third birthday. He was educated at Seville College, and entered mercantile life in his native village, when but a youth, acquiring a competency in his business. He sat for Colchester in the Nova Scotia Assembly, from 1853, till the union in 1867 when he was elected to the first Parliament at Ottawa, defeating Sir Adams Archibald. In 1869 he resigned his seat in the Commons, becoming a Senator and a Commissioner for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. McLellan re-entered the House of Commons as President of the Council in 1881, and since then has held the positions of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister of Finance, and Postmaster General. He has never been defeated in an election. Mr. McLellan's appointment will be satisfactory to all Nova Scotians, except the bitter anti-confederates who have never forgiven him for accepting with Howe the "better terms" arrangement. He is the second son of Colchester, who has risen to the Governorship of Nova Scotia, the other being Sir Adams Archibald who held the position from 1873, till 1883, when Governor Riechy the present incumbent was appointed.

The Late German Emperor.

Seldom, if ever, says an exchange, has it been recorded in the annals of history, that a monarch has passed so brief and sad a reign as that of the Kaiser, whose untimely death in mourning within a few weeks after it had been called upon to weep for the first Emperor of the re-constructed country. On the 9th of March we published biographical sketches of the Kaiser William, his son Frederick who was soon to follow him to the grave, and his grandson, who was then known simply as Prince William, but who now bears the proud titles of King of Prussia and German Emperor. It is not necessary to reproduce the events of the dead Emperor's life, and the story of his long, heroic struggle with his grim conqueror is well known to most recapitulation. All the world witnessed the patient, uncomplaining fortitude of his life-end at San Remo, at Berlin, while the ablest surgeons and physicians in Europe were fighting step by step—and fighting only for time—against the insidious encroachments of a disease which they must have long known to be incurable. Grave interests were staked upon the issue; the progress of the malady was watched with the keenest interest by statesmen and speculators as well as by the general public in every land, and for a time the little village near Geneva became one of the most talked-of spots in Christendom. Then came the few days of intense excitement when the Kaiser was announced, and men read the daily bulletins with bated breath, while they anxiously canvassed the pros and cons of the question whether the father or the son would be the first to enter the dark valley. The removal to the vicinity of Berlin and the unexpected strength and vitality of the royal sufferer for a brief time awakened some hope that the life of the new Emperor might yet be spared, but such hopes were destined to be short-lived; the malady became aggravated, and, in spite of all that could be effected by the most experienced skill on the part of the physicians and the most devoted attention on the part of his wife and children, he was at last forced to succumb, after a struggle that is perhaps without a parallel in the history of medical science.

Whether he would have been a great Emperor, had his life been spared, is a question that can never be satisfactorily answered. It is, however, beyond question that he had many of the qualities that make up a great man; nor can even a calumny point to any occasion in his life on which he failed to satisfy the agencies of his position. He was a

brave and skillful soldier, a prudent and withal an intrepid commander; before the enemy he was unflinching in vigilance, leaving nothing to chance that might provide for, and abating from no danger to secure the prize of victory. He was beloved by his countrymen for his devotion to the Fatherland, and adored by his soldiers for his constant attention to their wants and wishes, as well as for the skill and courage with which he so often led them on to glory. He was not a few respects was "Unser Fritz," as his countrymen loved to call him, one of the best and most successful leaders in an age of great and successful military chieftains. But in no respect did this superiority more clearly display itself than in his conduct in the hour of victory; then he showed himself to be as generous and humane to the conquered as he had been skillful and intrepid in opposing them.

In private life he was frank, open-hearted and unassuming, equally free from vulgar familiarity and offensive haughtiness; while in his domestic relations his broad frame of mind was ever ready to forgive and to pardon. He was a man of great energy, his life being a constant struggle against death—bravely performing the exacting duties of his high station, while, at the same time, he was undaunted, while all the world speculated on the number of hours he had to live—will be remembered as among the most thrilling and remarkable on record.

By the death of Frederick, his widow, Victoria, the eldest daughter of our own beloved Queen, becomes the dowager Empress. Her untiring devotion to her husband in the weary months of his illness has endeared her to the warm hearts of the kindly German people, and none will grudge her the honors and emoluments of her exalted though sad and desolate position.

The University Exercises.

The University Exercises will be held in the College library to-morrow (Thursday) evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. This year the Institution will graduate the largest class that ever left its halls, eighteen in number, and President Harrison and the faculty are to be sincerely congratulated on the excellent results, and the highly improved prospects of the University. Following is the programme of to-morrow evening's exercises:

(1) Oration in praise of the founders, by Professor Dyke, M. A., D. Sc.;
(2) The Douglas Gold Medalist reads a portion of his Essay on the relation of American Literature to the German;—
(3) Presentation of the Douglas Medal to Charles J. Milligan of St. John, by His Honor, Lieutenant Governor;
(4) The exercises for the Alumni Gold Medal, present their report. The successful competitor reads a portion of his Latin Essay. The medal is presented by the President of the Alumni Society;
(5) Announcement by the President, of the names of the successful competitors for the University Class Scholarships;
(6) Senior Class, Mathematical Scholar, F. A. Barbour;
(7) Junior Class, English Scholar, Mary T. Tibbitts;
(8) Freshman Class, Classical Scholar, William P. Broderick;
(9) The President announces that the French prize of the senior year has been won by Mr. Geo. W. Fleming of St. John. Presentation of the prize;
(10) Presentation of the Microscope prize for proficiency in Science to Ernest S. Barker of St. Mary's;
(11) Presentation of the Landow Gold Medal to James Robert Kerr of St. Andrews for proficiency in the German Language;
(12) Landow Silver Medal presented to Charles P. Stevens of Albert Co. for proficiency in the Mathematics of the Junior Year.

Honor certificates in the Senior Class: Mathematics—G. R. Kerr, J. A. Barbour; Classics—Geo. L. Wilson; Natural Science—T. T. K. J. P. Peake; French—Geo. Fleming, R. W. Hamilton. Honor certificates in the Junior Class: Mathematics—Chas. P. Stevens; Classics—Ernest Barker; Science—Wm. Mathew, Miss Henry, Adair, Peake, Fleming, R. W. Hamilton, Ernest Barker. Honor certificates in the Freshman Class: Mathematics—William P. Broderick; Science—Wm. Mathew, Miss Henry, Adair, Peake, Fleming, R. W. Hamilton, Ernest Barker. English—Miss Mary Tibbitts, Ernest Barker.

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Lord Stanley, the new governor-general of Canada, is described as about forty-five or fifty years of age, strongly built and tall, being only an inch and a half short of six feet. He served in the Grenadier Guards when a young man and still preserves his military bearing. His hair is dark and streaked with gray and very thick in places. He wears a short iron beard and mustache, has good features, with keen, penetrating eyes and might be called handsome.

The Grits of Picton could not suppress their courage sufficiently to put a candidate in the field against Hon. O. H. Tupper, and so the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was re-elected Monday by acclamation. There is evidently no reaction against the Government, and no agitation for unrestricted reciprocity in Picton.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court to have the petition against Mr. Baird M. P. for Queens, struck off the files, one of the grounds being that the petition was not properly presented, and that the petitioners were not entitled to have it presented.

Lady Tilley has done a noble work in the erection of Victoria Hospital. To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock the Institution will be formally opened with appropriate exercises. The day will be the first anniversary of the corner stone laying.

The first train was run over the Fredericton railway bridge at noon to-day, marking the completion of that great work. It will not be a year till the 15th of August since the corner stone was laid by Lady Macdonald.

The Republican Convention opened yesterday at Chicago. The belief is that Blaine, willing or unwilling, will be nominated.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every Quarter.

Senator Fortin of Quebec, is dead. Cumberland Dominion election July 10th. The Manitoba local elections will be held on July 11.

S. A. White, a wealthy Haligonian, died suddenly at Liverpool, G. B. last week. Swarms of seventeen-year locusts, have appeared in Northern Iowa and Western Illinois.

Teaser intends starting for Australia Aug. 28th, to row Kemp for the championship of the world.

Gen. Wolley's term as Adjutant-General of the British army, has been extended for two years.

Frank B. Hazen, only son of the late Hon. Robert L. Hazen died at St. John, yesterday, aged 39 years.

The Windsor Hotel company of Montreal have added \$150,000 stock to build a grand banquet and music hall.

Sixteen new locomotives for the Intercolonial are now under construction at the Kingston, Ontario, engine works.

The death of Senator Ferrier, the senior member of the Upper House.

The big mercantile house of Chambers & Layton, Truro, were burned out Thursday, Loss \$40,000, insurance \$21,000.

Since navigation opened 755 cars of Manitoba wheat have landed at the elevators at Port Arthur, and 1,500,000 bushels have been shipped.

The new wire gun at Shoburghness has thrown a 500-pound shell a distance of twelve miles, the greatest distance ever covered by a cannon ball.

The Interprovincial rifle match at Bedford, N. S., Thursday, was won by the New Brunswick team, beating the Ontario and P. E. Island by fifteen points.

Murray Dodd, Q. C., has been appointed County Court Judge for the district of Opelegon, N. B., where he has been practicing law since 1885.

The sailing match took place last week on the Frobisher River, between the "Hawthorn" and "Hawthorn," the "Hawthorn" won by six lengths.

The total output of coal from all mines in the United States in 1887 was 129,924,657 short tons, valued at \$181,691,857, an increase of 14,129,403 tons over the previous year.

The fourteen year old boy Welsh, convicted of manslaughter at Truro, has been sentenced to Dorchester penitentiary for 1 year, and Mrs. Kent to 10 years as accessory to the crime.

Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, commenced his inspection of drill camps at Niagara on Monday. He will come to the Maritime Provinces, inspecting the camp at Chatham.

Near Lunenburg, Caroline county last Wednesday, three young men got into a row with a man named Fitzpatrick and beat him very badly, breaking his arm. The row was the result of an old grudge.

The British Government are going to make Equatorial, British Columbia, a great naval station, and are going to spend \$20,000,000 on armaments, 210,000 on submarine stores, and 210,000 on submarine buildings.

Senator Schultz has been appointed Governor of Manitoba, to date from July 1st, and Hon. A. W. McLellan succeeds to the Governorship of Nova Scotia, his term of office ending on July 1st.

There arrived in the Dominion last week intending to settle in Canada, 15,180 immigrants, as compared with 10,024 in May last.

It is reported at Halifax that Vice-Admiral Lyons will be promoted to the rank of Admiral, and that the flag ship "Hawthorn" will be succeeded on that station by the Aurora, one of England's cruisers without mast, the first of a class that had come to Canada.

Hon. D. McLellan's horse ran away Monday afternoon in Portland and rushed down the Indian street hill. At the foot of the wagon was overturned and the horse, which is a valuable one, badly cut. The wagon struck the fruit stand of Mr. Higgins' store and completely demolished it.

The late Rufus Sargent, of Montreal, owned property valued at \$200,000 to \$300,000, consisting largely of land on the St. Lawrence. He left his estate to his brother Amos Sargent, his son, and Rufus Sargent and his son, George Sargent, the latter to be divided equally among the three.

The Union Commissioners, Wm. Wilson, M. P., Mayor of Chatham, and Chas. A. Barrett, met at St. John last week and organized. Mr. Wilson was chosen chairman, and H. E. Wardrop, deputy chairman, and the committee will meet monthly. Their meetings will not be open to the public or press.

Fire started in the Baker House, Quebec, on Monday night, and spread rapidly, burning over a mile long and from a quarter to half a mile wide. Loss \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. About 400 persons are homeless and destitute and need money.

The insurance is very light. A gale of wind swept the fire along the streets like a cyclone. The greatest loss in Halifax, says the Herald, of three hundred dollars to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, representing forty-two united presbyteries, a thousand dollars and half a million members, is a practical manifestation of the larger national life upon which we are entering.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying to the welcome of his Wilshire friends, said he was glad to be in the midst of the people of Canada, the greatest admiration for their liberal institutions, a profound belief in the importance of the part Canada was to play in the history of the British race, and, lastly, with a feeling of deep pride in the great Empire.

The "Sault Ste. Marie" of the Canadian Pacific railway was opened for regular traffic under a scheduled time table on Monday last.

Mr. James Harris who died the other day in St. John, left an estate worth \$250,000. He began life as a journeyman, and made every cent of his great fortune in carrying on industrial work in New Brunswick.

He was a man of great energy and a few years ago he was a gambler. He left \$100,000 to the Province of New Brunswick, and a few years ago he was a gambler. He left \$100,000 to the Province of New Brunswick, and a few years ago he was a gambler.

The rest of the property is to be divided among his seven daughters.

In reference to Mr. Gladstone's opposition to unrestricted reciprocity, the Manchester Courier recalls the fact that Mr. Gladstone is now enjoying the revenue of a sum of \$38,424 17s. 1d. given to his father by Parliament in compensation for his being deprived of the right of keeping his servants in bondage and dealing with them as though they were mere beasts of burden, when the slaves were emancipated.

The Dominion loan of four millions sterling at 8 per cent. in London has resulted most satisfactorily.

Fifty numbered bonds \$400 and amounting to about twelve millions sterling at prices varying from 95 to 102, were sold in the minimum. So numerous were the high priced tenders that those at 95 only received 24 per cent. of the amount applied for, and those at 100 only 10 per cent.

The average price obtained is 95 1/2 per cent.

Judgment was rendered at Quebec Thursday, in the Magnan case, the sitting judge being assisted for an indication by one of his agents; and the petitioner, John Whyte, the successful candidate at the election, the former member for the county, who shirked his vote on the Riel matter and has ever since been hankering for the Nationalist nomination as Premier.

Representative in Marier's Cabinet, has been disqualified for many years for personal bribery and corruption.

"That Diabolical Apparatus, the stomach," is the energetic phraseology of Carlyle applied to his own troublesome organ of digestion.

The great enemy was a drop-pie from his youth, but he had used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he might have shaken off the incubus of indigestion, like a developing cat, the cat.

There would have been more "sweetness and light" in his writings and his home. All druggists; 25 cents a box.

ANATION MOURNS.

The German Emperor passes away After a Long and Patient Struggle for Life.

The Crown Prince proclaimed Emperor.

The Emperor of Germany died at eleven o'clock Friday morning. All the members of the Royal family and the Ministers were present in the death chamber at the Friedrichstrasse palace at Potsdam.

The death occurred at noon, when Prince Bismarck formally announced the death of Emperor Frederick and the accession to the throne of William, who takes the title of William II.

A bulletin issued at ten o'clock Friday morning stated that the Emperor had been lying for some time in a light slumber, but that he was unable to speak.

He showed distinct signs of consciousness. He gave no indication of suffering pain.

On the first part of the night the condition of the Emperor was comparatively good. At four o'clock in the morning he became restless, and after the whole family assembled in a room adjacent to the one in which the Emperor lay.

The Emperor died without a struggle. He was surrounded by all the members of his family.

Until five o'clock Thursday afternoon the Emperor wrote with a pencil on little square paper tablets his last wishes and family arrangements. He had lost completely the power of speech. The Emperor wrote in pencil: "I feel that Dr. Macdonald has done all that human science, waterfulness and skill could do to prolong my life. I thank him very much for his efforts. I have tried my best to do my duty to my God and to my country. I feel that the end is now near."

Some details are now becoming known in regard to the last hours of the Emperor. Late on Thursday night the Emperor dictated the members of the Imperial family to their apartments and prepared himself to pass the night in a room adjoining the Emperor's death chamber.

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THE NEW EMPEROR.

Frederick William Victor Albert, the new Emperor of Germany was born at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1862.

At his birth the accoucher was so unfortunate as to wrench the infant's arm from its socket, and the child lay almost motionless, hanging uselessly by its side.

His face showed deep determination, pluck, and a most unimpaired and noble will, but he was said to have goodness of heart. He is the most intelligent among the princes of the royal family.

He addressed the army, and the army returned his love. The new Emperor was placed in the public gymnasium at Kassel, in 1878, where, with 19 other pupils of all ranks, he went through a thorough preliminary course.

The fact that he was a Hohenzollern carried no weight with his teachers, and he was treated as no more than a common school boy. He was a young man of great energy, and he was a young man of great energy.

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