

The Gleaner.

AM. R. CROCKET. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.

OUR STOCK IMPORTATIONS.

It is possible, as The Globe suggests, that the expressions of opinion at the Farmer's Convention at Andover on the subjects of stock and stock importations were not as broad as The Gleaner's summary, but a careful reading of the reports, with a knowledge of the views of certain members who took part in the discussion, impresses us strongly with the idea that our summary was not overdrawn in any particular.

Our contemporary has some remarks about the Convention's criticisms and our suggestions. It does not agree with the view that the recent and former importations did not answer the requirements of the general farmer. It says the later importations have been generally commended and appear to have given satisfaction. We are aware that some opinions very favorable to the last importations of horses have found expression, but has our contemporary considered the value of such opinions? Has it observed in them anything in the shape of criticism? Any knowledge of the points which contribute to the make up of a horse suitable to our general or even special needs? Opinions are very easily obtained. Some special attention to a visitor, and a few pleasant drives, will very often bring forth very favorable opinions on horse flesh, but have such opinions merit? The opinion we would value would be that of an intelligent and thrifty farmer who had examined carefully the points of the animal and had some experience with him. Have the opinions of such men found expression and are they on record? If so, are they favorable to the horse? The views as expressed at the Andover meeting can not pass as commending the animals. There is another and more satisfactory way of testing the popularity and worth of the recent importations. It is in the demand at the annual sale of service. If these animals are considered as likely to answer the farmer's needs, they will be eagerly sought after, and good prices paid for them; and if, after one year's experience, they come up to expectations, the demand and the price will increase. This will not be denied, more particularly the latter point. Now what has been the experience at these sales? There have, so far, been two of them. The first realized a very good sum, and some of the animals were in very good demand. A very large number of farmers had come to the sale because of the very favorable newspaper notices of the horses. The amount realized was \$5,480. The other sale took place last spring. There had been a season's experience with the animals. The attendance was not large as compared with the last sale. The sum realized fell \$2,180 short of last year, the amount being \$3,300; two of the horses could not find a bidder, and were consequently withdrawn, while five of them were sold without competition, and at the upset price. Let us take another test, and still more important one, viz, the get of the horse. Does our contemporary not know that two of our agricultural societies are suffering loss because of the absolute failure of their horses in this direction; and that in some instances he does not find necessary to destroy the colts, while in others we have samples of the next species to living deformedities. There have been, it is true, some very good colts produced, but the farmers have so far failed to see in any of them a value at all commensurate with the cost of production. Under these circumstances one is scarcely justified in assuming that the recent importations of horses had met the needs and will answer the purpose of the general farmer.

In regard to the cattle importations our contemporary does not appear to be particularly impressed with its value. It claims, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure an importation that would answer all the purposes of our agricultural classes, an importation for instance which combines the qualities of beef and milk. "The two qualities cannot bleed in the one animal," says our contemporary. Just where The Globe got this view we are not in a position to say, but it will strike most farmers as being exceedingly odd. We have always been under the impression, and we think the public have shared in it, that good sized Ayrshire and Holsteins combine to a charm the two qualities. The good sized Ayrshire, we understand, is a particularly valuable animal for the Maritime Province farmers to invest in. Our contemporary will recall the fact that at the Dominion Exhibition in St. John, the P. E. Island exhibit of Ayrshires, from the Duke of Hamilton stock, were awarded first prize and were universally admired. It is this class of Ayrshire that our people need. We have, it is true on the Stock Farm, some Ayrshires, but as all know they are no specimens whatever of the breed in their purity.

We therefore believe that the view of the Andover meeting that the farmers should make our future selections of the province's stock, should have the most earnest consideration. It cannot be expected that men who have had no opportunity to see the animals by experience just what is suitable to the agricultural interests of this province, can make profitable purchases, and the practice of sending such a class of men abroad on so important a mission should, we believe, be at once discontinued. Our experience in this line has been a pretty costly one. It would be interesting at

this date to know the exact cost of the two horses whose services were not wanted, and of the five for which but one bidder each could be had.

ROUGH ON MR. McLELLAN.

Seldom has a politician received such a going over from friend or foe as has Mr. McLELLAN late Postmaster General in Sir John's cabinet, from the Summer side P. E. I. Journal. The Journal is a rallyed organ and received from the Dominion Government last year \$1,132 for endorsing in cover up the defects of the administration. We reproduce the Journal's article—

"We hail with pleasure the appointment of the Honorable A. W. McLELLAN to the post of Postmaster General of Nova Scotia. Not that he is possessed of any special qualifications for the position, but that thereby the Ottawa cabinet will be relieved of a member who added neither talent nor responsibility to its composition. How he ever succeeded in gaining entrance to the government we are at a loss to know, and the only reason we can assign for Sir John retaining him so long is that his terrible example might have a beneficial effect on his colleagues. A minister of marriage and fisheries, the treatment of Mr. McLELLAN betrays his jealousy and snobishness. As a finance minister he was a lamentable failure in a position from which he had speedily to be removed. As postmaster general his penmanship brought him to a crisis and hurried his retirement from a portfolio he should never have defiled. In government house it is most probable that he will pass as a total failure, but he will find it difficult to be filled by a gentleman. Of a class of which he is a member, he is a rare opportunity of gratifying his miserly propensities by buying the office and selling the office to females who bring eggs, butter and fowls to market. It is fortunate for him that the Windsor militia which stirred him as a cabinet minister will stand him in good stead as a lieutenant governor, and that thus he will be saved the purchase of a new suit. His large mercantile and industrial interests in Nova Scotia will give him a more profitable outlet for his energies, and he will not suffer under the management of another in law Blackie who proved so convenient an ally at the general election.

The new lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia is a miserable man who has been elevated to a position that should be filled by a gentleman. Of a class of which he is a member, he is a rare opportunity of gratifying his miserly propensities by buying the office and selling the office to females who bring eggs, butter and fowls to market. It is fortunate for him that the Windsor militia which stirred him as a cabinet minister will stand him in good stead as a lieutenant governor, and that thus he will be saved the purchase of a new suit. His large mercantile and industrial interests in Nova Scotia will give him a more profitable outlet for his energies, and he will not suffer under the management of another in law Blackie who proved so convenient an ally at the general election.

THE FIRST WITNESS TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The London Advertiser, which thoroughly knows Minister Foster, has the following words for him with regard to his change of front on the temperance question:—

"Hill, Geo. E. Foster, the erst while \$10 a day temperance advocate, does not seem possessed of that burning, impulsive zeal that was in his days one of his distinguishing characteristics. With George's circumstances assumed to be the same as in the matter of striking down the rum power, he desires to go very deliberately about the matter now. Can it be that this is another case of political expediency? Perish the thought! Or is it possible that association with some of the spirits who compose Sir John's cabinet has brought about this transformation? Worse and worse! We fear that Mr. Yousmans will find it necessary to gather George across his maternal knee once more and give him a double dose of the Prohibition alga. His speech at the Montreal convention sent a cold shiver down the backs of the more ardent delegates (as yet) as he recommended them to travel the long road of education, and Mr. Yousmans was not there to chastise the recreant ex-Professor, but Mr. E. S. Sprague was. He ran on the platform, and with witness, with flashing eye, but cheek as pale as death, arrested the attention of the assembly by asserting that the evidence before the country and the personal knowledge of the delegates was that the work of education, while necessary to be continued, was not the only thing to be done, and indeed not the greatest, for the electors were sufficiently educated to strike. As the heroic boys from this and other provinces went to the Northwest to put down the rebellion, so now the time had arrived for the people by their votes to show that they were ready for prohibition. An almost indecipherable scene of enthusiasm was then witnessed. The applause that broke out was prolonged for several moments, and suddenly changed from clapping to cheering, until the hurrahs almost lifted the roof."

PEOPLE EVERYWHERE THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION ARE BEGINNING THOROUGHLY TO REALIZE THAT RELIANCE CAN BE PLACED UPON HIM.

WHAT ABOUT THE CHANGE.

"Prof. Foster now argues that the country is not ripe for prohibition. The main thing this proves is that a man sees different on \$5,000 a year from what he does on \$10 a night.—London Advertiser.

IRISH NEWS.

The London Press on Parnell's Position—Parnell Interviewed.

LONDON, July 12. Most British journals agree in saying that Parnell's demand for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to examine the authenticity of the letters charging him with crime is unfortunately timed, unhappily conceived and inadvisable. They lament him with declaring before the O'Donnell trial that he was ready to testify, and say it is bewildering to now hear him express a distrust of British tribunals. The Daily News says it presumes the government will shrink from the infamy of refusing Parnell's demand for a parliamentary inquiry.

London, July 12.

In an interview Monday night Parnell said he believed the home rule movement would result in the establishment of an imperial parliament in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies would be represented. Each country would have separate legislative to regulate its local affairs. The imperial parliament, he thought, would suppress the house of lords. Parnell said he also believed the next general election would result in the return to the house of commons of a majority of 120 Gladstonians.

Rome, July 12.

The recent meeting of Irish Bishops which seemed to reopen questions closed by the Papal rescript surprised and displeased the Vatican. Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has forwarded to Cardinal Simeoni a report stating that in their double capacity of priests and citizens the Irish Bishops thought it their duty to indicate measures that might prevent the extension of existing evils. Mr. Parnell reports that although the bishops were too inconsiderate, they were impelled by a desire to improve the situation. The Pope has decided to take no further active steps at present.

The Fox Machine.

Perfume of a good name heralds the claim that Parnell's Foxes are Foxes. It is sure, certain, and palatable remedy for cure. Fifty imitations prove it to be the best. Take no solid substitutes at drugists.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.

The London aqueduct has been sold for \$1,600,000 and will be devoted to building purposes.

General.

The weather throughout England is unusually cold. Snow has fallen in the suburbs of London.

General.

General Boulanger, in an oration at a banquet at St. Servan, on Monday, said he hoped the sword would return to him before another year passed.

America.

A dispatch from Havana, July 11, says that the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, had been defeated by the United States fleet, and the Spanish fleet had been destroyed.

Canada.

The large training stable of William R. Atterbury, at Danville, Ky., was burned Tuesday night. Thirty three fine trotters were lost; loss \$75,000.

General.

The storm of Monday night in Virginia was most disastrous. The loss of property in the range of twelve counties is estimated at a quarter of a million.

Disasters.

A disastrous conflagration visited Alameda, yesterday afternoon, destroying several blocks of business houses and private residences. 1500 persons are homeless. Loss about \$300,000.

General.

The Nova Scotia ship fabrics are reported to be poor this year.

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A fire on the Troy block, Montreal, on Tuesday, four houses were burned to death. Total loss, \$20,000.

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THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.

A DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT, on the Capital and Surplus, will be paid on July 15th, 1888. The Bank, on or after Wednesday the 15th instant.

J. W. HURD, Cashier.

Fredericton, July 10th, 1888.

Girls Wanted.

MISS A. BIRSA STANGER, GRADUATE OF NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS.

Having returned home is prepared to receive Pupils in

MUSIC.

PIANO, VOICE AND THEORY.

At her residence, Charlotte Street, and Private Lessons given as preferred. Terms made known on application.

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UNIVERSITY.

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N. B.

Full Term Opens August 30th.

For information as to Courses of Study, expenses, &c., send for a calendar. Young men and women desirous of taking a College course are invited to correspond with the President.

J. R. INCH, LL.D., Sackville, July 10th, 1888. 1 m.

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Peas, Strawberries, Water Melons.

Waterville Cheese, Haying Tools.

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, July 11th, 1888.

CALL AT

NELSON CAMPBELL'S

AND SECURE YOUR

Seamless Wigs! Tennis and Bicycle SHOES!

THE FINEST LINES OF

Men's, Youths & Boys STRAWS

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.

Fredericton, May 19th, 1888.

FOR SALE.

Hemlock and Spruce Boards, ROUGH AND PLANED.

Ash Boards, Spruce Scantling, Clapboards, Cedar Shingles.

Apply to A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

CITY HALL.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, '88.

Camilla Urso, THE GREAT VIOLINIST.

Will make her first appearance in Fredericton THURSDAY, JULY 26, supported by eminent artists from Boston and New York.

Tickets 75, 50 and 25 cents. For sale at McArthur's, 75, 50 and 25 cents.

Ice Cream Freezers.

SPECIAL THING ON FAMILY Ice Cream Freezers at R. C. ESTEY & SONS.

Fredericton, July 10th, 1888.

LANDING.

Short Cut Clear Pork, Plate Beef, Barbadoes Molasses, Antiqua Molasses, Shelburne Herring, Half Bbls. Mess Shad, Smoked Herring, Medium Codfish, BEANS.

FOR SALE LOW BY

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, July 3rd, 1888.

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