THE ADVANCE.

One of the leading Local and Family Newspapers in Northern Ontario. Published

Every Thursday,

FROM THE OFFICE,

Collingwood Street, - - Flesherton, Ont.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$1.00 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not paid at the end of 1½ years. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up; and no subscriptions taken for less than one year, except when special arrangements for shorter periods are made with the publisher.

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Editor and Proprietor.

Flesherton Meat Market.

SEPT. GOOD, - PROPRIETOR

Cash paid for fat Cattle and Sheep.

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FLESHERTON

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Repairing, Eavetroughing, and in fact everything in the business will receive my prompt and careful attention at reasonable prices.

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FLESHERTON,

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Shop in W. Clayton's Boot & Shoe Store, Flesherton.

EUGENIA Grist Mill,

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Having made extensive improvements in my Grist Mill, I am confident I can give good satisfaction.

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Good Flour always on hand.

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Cash Paid for WHEAT & OATS.

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The unqualified success of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure in Liver Complaint rests solely with the fact that it is compounded from nature's well-known liver regulators, MANDRAKE AND DANDELION, combined with many other invaluable roots, barks and herbs, having a powerful effect on the Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels and Blood. 500,000 SOLD

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TRY CHASE'S CATARRH CURE. A safe and positive remedy. Price, 25 cents.

TRY CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS. 25 cts. per box.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

F. EDMANSON & CO., Sole Agents, Bradford

HORSEWHIPPED BY A YOUNG LADY.

She Says He Insulted Her, and She Made Him Pay for It.

A St. Louis despatch says: About 7.30 last evening a young man was horsewhipped in Chestnut street by an enraged young lady. His arms were held tightly behind him by an extremely muscular boy. The young lady was Ella Garvin and the young man was Harry M. Snyder, a buyer for the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company. The boy who prevented Snyder from escaping from the blows, which were falling fast upon his face, head and shoulders, was Arthur Garvin, the 12 year-old brother of the young lady. After a short struggle Snyder broke away and started to run, but was met by a friend of the young lady, and was again caught and held, and suffered a still more severe punishment at her hands.

Miss Garvin said: "He insulted me, so I walked into my house. I just happened to see that new buggy whip, and I picked it up and went to the front door and told him to apologize. He said he wouldn't, and I whipped him. I think I gave him a pretty good horsewhipping, and I am glad of it, except that I broke the whip."

A GHOST-HAUNTED COMMUNITY.

The Scene of a Triple Tragedy Said to be the Home of Perturbed Spirits.

A New Haven despatch says: The residents of Killingworth, a quiet little town on the Sound, are very much exercised over a haunted house. On a lonely road near the centre of the town stands an old house of peculiar construction. It was in this mansion that a decade ago Mrs. Horace Higgins cut the throats of her three children while they were asleep. They were buried in the village church yard and, although the other graves there are covered in summer with an abundant growth of grass, not a blade ever grows on the graves of the children. Their mother was adjudged insane and confined in a room overlooking the graves, and every night until she died she would stand at the window gazing on the clock in the church tower near by, moaning and craving pardon for her crimes. For many years the house had the reputation of being haunted, and it almost continuously remained tenantless until last summer, when the Ray family, of Boston, took it as a summer residence. The first night they slept there the two tenants were nearly scared to death by the apparition of a woman in white standing at their bedroom window. Loud and unearthly noises echoed through the house. The next night Mr. and Mrs. Ray say they saw the apparition and they promptly gave up the house. Recently only these facts were learned by the villagers and since then several weird sights have, it is said, been seen in the old mansion.

DENTIST SHOOTS DENTIST.

Fatal Outcome of Domestic Troubles.

A last (Thursday) night's St. Louis despatch says: Dr. Edward H. Coates shot and fatally wounded Dr. A. B. Keith on the street this morning. Both are dentists, and jealousy has existed between them for a long time. Coates has been endeavoring for a year past to procure a divorce from his wife, but has been unsuccessful. Dr. Keith has in the meantime been a defender and sympathizer of Mrs. Coates, and although he is 65 years of age he has been accused by the lady's husband of improper relations with her. Coates has been despondent for some time, and this morning announced his intention of drowning himself, and started out for the river to carry out his purpose, but upon emerging from the house he met Dr. Keith, and after an interchange of some hot words, he accusing Keith of having caused all his unhappiness, and the latter denying it, a struggle ensued, both men falling to the ground. Upon Keith's rising and attempting to walk away his antagonist drew a revolver and discharged it with the above result. Dr. Keith was taken to the City Hospital, where he died this afternoon.

Daring Escape of a Prisoner.

A Montreal despatch says: A bold and successful escape was made on Tuesday from the city jail by a prisoner named Gabriel Ladouceur, who was imprisoned for larceny. The prisoner and other inmates were engaged in loading hemp on a cart, to be taken out of the prison to a firm in the city. His part was to get into the bags and tread down the hemp with his feet. When the last bag was in course of being filled he sat down in it and allowed his fellow-prisoner to cover him up and tie the bag like the others. The carter, who was not connected with the jail, drove off, and on arriving at the store where he was to unload, he found the last bag put on so unusually heavy that he untied it, when Ladouceur jumped out and made off. The carter was so frightened that he fainted, and before an alarm could be given the prisoner had vanished. He made for his old boarding-house in the city and there changed his clothes, having previously on the prison garb. Later in the evening he was hailed by a policeman who had arrested him for stealing furs from J. O. Normand's store, when he gave a false name in reply to the officer and suddenly disappeared. Police were sent out in all directions to search for him, but the prisoner has so far eluded arrest and has had full time to get away. The blame for his escape rests entirely on the jail guards

One Danger in Sleigh-riding.

The most amusing moment I have enjoyed during it all was one night when we were out on a straw sleighride, said a Fifth avenue girl to the correspondent of a Western paper. There was a loving couple aboard, in closer quarters than even the size of the vehicle and the number of the party necessitated. The moonlight was bright, and they had to do their loving mostly with their eyes, until we struck into a deep gorge, where it became suddenly as pitch dark as a cave. Then there was a slight commotion, and curious ejaculations, all accredited by the rest of us to a hasty kiss on the part of the sweethearts. I looked at them as soon as I could and was surprised to see a piece of skin gone from the chap's lip. He had to hold a handkerchief to it for awhile in order to hide the blood that started. "What on earth was the matter with him?" I afterward asked the girl. "Did you bite him?" "No, no," she frankly replied. "I had kept my mouth open a good deal, you see, and the frost had got into the metal plate of my false teeth. When he smacked me impulsively his lip came into accidental contact with the frosty plate and stuck to it just as the boy's tongue does to a cold lamp-post."

Lord Braxfield's Wife.

Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield was a man of few words and of strong business ite, and consequently, when he courted his second wife, he said to her. "Lizzie, I'm looking out for a wife, and I thought you just the person to suit me. Let me have your answer on or off Saturday morrow, and mae mair aboot it." The lady next day replied in the affirmative. Shortly after the marriage Lord Braxfield's butler came to him to give up his situation because he could not bear her ladyship's continual scolding. "Man," Braxfield exclaimed, "ye've little to complain of; ye may be thankfu' ye're no' married to her."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Change of Circumstances.

Court officer—whispering in Magistrate's ear—A couple outside want you to join them. Magistrate—Eh? Tell 'em I'll be around the corner in five minutes. Court officer—It's a young couple, sir, as wants to get married. Magistrate—Oh! Tell 'em they'll have to wait till the Court is adjourned.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Speech from the Throne.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

On meeting you again I have the pleasing duty to perform of congratulating you on the sufficient harvest of last year and on the prosperity and substantial progress of the country.

Since the suppression of the insurrection in the Northwest Territories peace and order have been restored and now prevail. After so serious an outbreak, some disquiet and apprehension of the recurrence of those disorders may naturally be expected to linger and it will be the duty of my Government to make such precautionary arrangements as will assure the present inhabitants as well as intending settlers of efficient protection against all disturbance.

I warmly congratulate you on the practical completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the announcement that it will be open for the daily carriage of passengers and freight from ocean to ocean in the month of June next. This great work, so important alike to the Empire and the Dominion, cannot fail to cause the trade between British Columbia and the other Provinces to ensure the early development and settlement of Manitoba and the Northwest, and greatly to add to the commercial prosperity of the whole country.

Should the negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the appointment of a joint commission to adjust what is known as "the Fishery Question," and to consider the best means of developing our international commerce, fail to secure any satisfactory result, you will be asked to make provision for the protection of our inshore fisheries by the extension of our present system of marine police.

The measure submitted to you last session for the consolidation of the statutes, and for the introduction into the North west Territories of a more simple and economical system for the transfer of land, will be again laid before you for consideration and legislative action. The acts of the last session will be found to be included in the first of those measures. You will also be asked to consider the expediency of improving the judiciary system of the Northwest Territories.

Your attention will be invited to the propriety of amending the law relating to the business of the office of the Queen's Printer, and of providing for the more satisfactory working of the present system of Government and parliamentary printing.

A numerical census of the Northwest Territories has been taken, and a measure based thereon for the representation of the people in Parliament will be laid before you; and other measures will be laid before you, and among them will be found Bills for providing for a better mode of trials of claims against the Crown, for regulating the Post-office Savings Banks in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, for expediting the issue of patents for Indian lands, for the administration of the rights of the Crown in the foreshores of the Dominion, for the establishment of an Experimental Farm, and for the amendment of the Chinese Immigration Act.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. You will find that the estimate of receipts has been fully realized, but I regret to say that the outbreak in the Northwest has added largely to the expenditure of the country. The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you. They have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these several subjects and the others which may engage your attention to your best consideration, and I earnestly trust that the results of your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, conduce to the advancement and prosperity of Canada.

A DISAPPOINTED SOLDIER

Scares the French Deputies Out of Their Wits by Firing Off a Pistol—His Theatrical Way of Attracting Attention to His Grievances.

A last (Thursday) night's Paris cable says: A strange man in one of the galleries of the Chamber of Deputies arose excitedly this afternoon, drew a revolver and fired it twice with downward aim, and then coolly threw a letter towards M. Clemenceau. The man was quickly seized and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided, a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the President of the Chamber. The prisoner said he was a soldier who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by the officers of justice that he had resorted to this desperate expedient of creating a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies to secure attention of his grievances. He gave his name as Poirer, and said he was an officer in the French army. He asserted that the letter which he threw towards Clemenceau contained an offer to give the Government the names of the betrayers of Metz. The excitement caused by the shooting lasted for a long time, and affected the Deputies as much as it did the occupants of the galleries. When the man who fired the shots was first seized, he exclaimed, "I have written to Clemenceau, he knows what it means." This, of course, was not understood by those who heard it and but added to the general consternation. Investigation showed that both bullets were fired into the air, not at any person on the floor occupied by the Deputies. The letter which the prisoner cast at Clemenceau was found and delivered into the custody of the President of the Chambers.

The culprit's name is now given as Peronnier. He is undoubtedly insane. He served in the French army and in the Franco-German war.

HE ATE A DOLLAR.

Alexander Hibbard Can't Digest the Silver Coin he Swallowed.

A Milwaukee despatch says: Alexander Hibbard, the young man who swallowed a silver dollar nearly a year ago, still possesses the coin. It has lodged in his stomach, where it occasionally asserts its presence by causing indigestion and consequent uneasiness. Young Hibbard is watching his hidden wealth with some foreboding. Physicians do not care to make any effort to dislodge the coin, preferring to await its movements by the regular process of nature, however slow. When the coin finally begins to move through Hibbard's system there will probably be a hurried operation to remove it from the phloric orifice, where it is thought it will lodge and cause trouble.

A Sad Suicide.

A Nice despatch says: The Monaco gaming tables have added another to the thousands of victims which these Minotaurs of modern Europe claim. A young commercial traveller, on his bridal tour, spent a few days at Monaco, and, drawn into the deadly stream, visited the gaming establishment of Monte Carlo. He staked at first for the fun of the thing, then to redeem his losses, and finally, intoxicated with the poisonous air of the *salon*, ventured everything on the hazard of the green table and found himself ruined. With the monotonous cry of the croupier ringing in his ear, with the picture of his waiting bride before his mental vision, he went out in the cold grey light of the morning and shot himself. His widow is almost insane with grief, and a subscription is being raised to enable her to return to her friends.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Hon. T. B. Pardee presented the sixth report of the Railways.

Mr. Awrey presented the fifth report of the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Bills were read the first time:

Mr. McLaughlin—To amend the Act respecting snow fences.

Hon. O. Mowat—An Act to confirm titles where the Land Titles Act is not in force.

Mr. Awrey moved for a return showing for each of the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, all sums of money received by the Agricultural and Arts Association, the amount expended in prizes at the annual exhibitions, cost of management of said exhibitions, distinguishing between salaries and other disbursements; salaries paid officials of said associations, and other disbursements made by the said association; balance sheet for each year's transactions, showing profit or loss, as the case may be. He said there was an impression abroad in the West that a part of the duties of the Agricultural and Arts Association might cease. While admitting the value of the Provincial Fair to agriculturists in the past thirty years, he thought the institution had outlived its usefulness. The branches of the association such as the registering of stock, the controlling of plowing matches, and their educational influence were all very well. The management of the Provincial Show had not been economical. For instance, last year at London, where they always have a good Western Fair, and a successful one, the result was that with an income of $[illegible],000, including grants and gate money, they had a deficit of $1,600. The Industrial Exhibition at Toronto was a great success, and considered the one great show of the Province; and now, with past experience of it at the leading cities, the Provincial Show must be held in some small place where it could not pay. He had seen at Hamilton and London just as good stock as was shown at the Provincial Show. He had no sympathy with those who said that Toronto was monopolizing all that was good in the Province, but if they had a Provincial Show it must be held only once in five years. A charge had been made that when the Exhibition was held at London, Ottawa, etc., the directors brought workmen from other parts of the Province wherever directors had friends, and thus the expense was increased. He had distinguished between the amount for prizes and management, for the reason that there was an impression abroad that the amount for prizes was small and that for management large.

Mr. Drury said he thought that the member for South Wentworth would find that the farmers had a very clear idea of the amount that was spent in salaries and the amount that was spent in prizes. If he would take the trouble to look up prize lists he would find that they amounted to between $23,000 and $25,000. He gave every credit to the excellent management of the Toronto Industrial Association, but he was very doubtful whether the system of relying upon horse-racing and side shows of various kinds would produce permanent success. It had failed in the United States. He believed that four-fifths of the solid farmers would vote for the continuance of the Provincial Exhibition. (Cries of "Hear," and "No.") He believed the Fair at Kingston was of material advantage to the people of Eastern Ontario, and was the means of introducing improved cattle and new agricultural machinery to the farmers of that district. Difficulties might arise from the association not being able to secure proper accommodation. It might be a question whether, if they could not obtain entrance to cities having proper accommodation, the holding of the Exhibition should be suspended, but on no other ground should it be contemplated.

Mr. Gray said that the Provincial Exhibition in the past had performed a duty, but had ceased to be of any use, and the money would be better spent if divided among the Agricultural Societies.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) agreed with the remarks made by the member for East Simcoe. The extra attractions which were coming into fashion at fairs did not enhance their value; people went away from them no wiser than they came. The object of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition was principally to draw a crowd and to make money.

Mr. Wilmot said that the Toronto Exhibition was a good one, but at London they had better stock and a better class of people. He was strongly opposed to cutting off the grant for the Provincial Fair.

Hon. C. F. Fraser most strenuously objected to the notion that the results of an institution of this character could be estimated by a purely financial operation. They could prove, however, that the results from an educational standpoint were good and satisfactory. Just so with the amount given for the Dairymen's Associations. The fact is that the money result could not be made to show a direct profit, yet the indirect results are manifold and far beyond the amount paid for it. So far as he could speak for his own constituency, or the farmers of the East, he had no hesitation in saying that the undivided voice of the East was in favor of the continuance of the show. The farmers of the West must remember that if in the past they had derived great benefit from the Provincial show and now they could do without it, the eastern farmers had not the many similar competing institutions and wanted this oftener than they got it. Then again, the West had almost entirely the whole of the large Provincial Institutions. He concluded by repeating the statement that he voiced the undivided opinion of eastern farmers in pronouncing strongly for the continuance of the grant.

Mr. Hawley was strongly in favor of the continuance of the grant, and suggested that in addition an experimental farm should be established in the East.

Mr. Merrick regretted that the management of the Fair had been attacked. He advocated the more frequent holding of the Exhibition in the East.

Mr. Preston suggested that the fact of the mover's defeat in his endeavor to secure election to the Agricultural and Arts Association might account for his action. He was sure that if the grant were withdrawn from the association a strong cry would come from the East against that course. He was in favor of increasing the grant if the present amount were not sufficient to carry on the Provincial Show successfully.

Mr. Awrey repudiated the insinuation that he was a candidate for a position on the association, but he did not know it until after he was nominated. He, however, distinctly stated before the election, at the meeting of the Southwestern Agricultural Society, that he was against the holding of a Provincial Show, and yet he was supported by his own riding by 33 to 10. He thought the show was not wholly under the control of farmers, for Mr. Rykert, M.P., and Mr. Carnegie were members, and they were not farmers. He defended the Hamilton Exhibition, and stated that all the exhibits were free for those in the grounds except speeding in the ring. He charged the directorate of the last London Fair with having given $400 to a local committee for the purpose of securing horse-racing. Regarding the desire of the East to have the show, he thought the fact that the coffers of the association always came back empty did not prove this.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Snider moved the second reading of a Bill to regulate the width of tires. The Bill provided that on and after the 1st of June, 1890, the width of tires on waggons, drays, etc., carrying a load of 2,000 pounds should be not less than 3½ inches. The Bill was not to apply to counties or districts having unorganized townships within their limits. Inquiries made of manufacturers and others had elicited replies to the effect that waggons with wide tires were coming into use more extensively and were being manufactured in larger numbers than formerly. He believed a great saving would be effected in the repairing of roads if wide tires were generally used. In one village it was estimated that a saving of $600 a year was effected in this way. The expense of replacing narrow tires by wide tires would be from $16 to $20 per waggon, and the Bill gave ample time to make the change.

Mr. Hudson said that the compulsory broadening of the tire would necessitate the making of the wheels much larger than would be necessary to sustain the weight.

Mr. Robillard opposed the Bill, saying that it would be impracticable to enforce such a law.

Mr. Lees said that the wide waggon tires were unsuited to some kinds of roads. He moved the three months' hoist.

Mr. Drury said that in many parts of the Province the law would be attended with great hardships, while in others it would be of great benefit. He proposed that it should not apply to unorganized districts, and that in other counties it should be permissive, and that the County Councils should regulate the matter.

Mr. Sills thought the people should be allowed to regulate the matter for themselves, and that the Bill should be permissive.

Hon. C. F. Fraser said that it was evident that a regulation which was just and wise in one district might be altogether out of place in another, and there was therefore force in the suggestion that the Bill should be made permissive. At all events, the House, without committing itself to any particular measure, might pass the second reading, and allow the Bill to go to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Lees withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Meredith said that the County Councils already had power to regulate the width of tires of certain vehicles.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act. The effect of the Bill was to allow of the waterways along railways being utilized for drainage purposes and to allow persons to enter upon the property of railways for the purpose of constructing drains. The lack of such legislation was found to be a great inconvenience and obstruction to the drainage of property in the neighborhood of railways. The Bill also made provision for the case of an engineer refusing to give a certificate under the Ditches and Watercourses Act.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Liquor License Act, said: We have for the past few years had so much legislation on the license question that perhaps very little remains to be done. I believe that public opinion, both in Scott Act counties and elsewhere, will go the full length of upholding the Government in seeing that nothing in reason shall be left undone to prevent sales by unlicensed dealers, and sales on Sunday, therefore the measure which I am introducing will aim at those two points.

Mr. Meredith—Including Scott Act counties?

Hon. A. S. Hardy—No; the law does not pretend to aim at Scott Act counties, for the reason that the courts have held that we have no power to legislate in respect to licenses or the enforcement of the liquor law where the Scott Act is in force; that virtually the Crooks Act is suspended where and while the Scott Act is in force.

A member—But it is in our power to grant the licenses which may be issued in Scott Act counties.

Hon. A. S. Hardy—That is under the Scott Act; not under our own law.

A member—Don't you take power to enforce the Scott Act?

Hon. A. S. Hardy—The enforcement of a Dominion law is one thing; the making of a new law is another. It has been said that the Provincial Government has power to enforce any law, and it will be the Dominion law which our commissioners and inspectors, if, and when they are appointed, will be called upon to enforce. But in other counties the points we are aiming at are the prevention of unlicensed sale and of Sunday sale. I am not surprised at the complaints that the law is not rigidly enforced in a city like Toronto. Having 100,000 inhabitants or more it is very difficult for one or two inspectors to enforce the law. The inspector cannot be everywhere at once, and where he is not there will be violations of the law; the best he can do is to prosecute; and often his difficulty only begins when he attempts to prosecute, because he has to deal with bad persons who secretly agree to violate the law. In this respect the liquor law is different from all other laws. I have provided in this Bill, first as to sale without license. The liquor law provides that a person selling liquor without license shall be liable for the first offence to a fine of not less than $20, or more than $40; for the second offence to a fine of not less than $40, or more than $80; and for the third offence to three months' imprisonment. What I propose now is that for the first offence there shall be a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100; for the second offence imprisonment for not less than four months; and for the third offence imprisonment for not less than six months. These penalties are for selling liquor without the license. In England the penalties for similar offences are as follows: First offence, a fine not exceeding $250 or one month's imprisonment; second offence, not exceeding $500 or three months' imprisonment and five years' disqualification for license; third offence, $500 or six months' imprisonment and indefinite disqualification for license. Whether this will have a deterrent effect or whether a conviction will be more difficult to obtain remains to be seen, but all the House can do is to make the law as stringent as possible. It is proposed, so far as the city of Toronto is concerned, to appoint an Inspector-in-Chief for the city. There are now two Inspectors, one for the east and the other for the west. It is now proposed to add to these a Chief Inspector, who shall have jurisdiction over the entire city. Mr. Dexter is to be the Inspector-in-Chief. He is a good inspector, thoroughly understands the law, and has had large experience in prosecutions. It is proposed also somewhat to increase the facilities for search. Representations have been made that it would be well to give police officers and inspectors in the city the same power of search as they have in respect to gambling places. Complaint has been made that although the city of Toronto has passed a by-law requiring that the shops in which liquor is sold shall be separate from other shops this has not been carried out; a partition has been put up and the shop divided, but, although it looks all right, a separate entrance has been made and communication kept up between the liquor shop and the grocery or other shop. In several cases, it is said, a window is inserted or the partition does not reach to the ceiling. It is proposed to impose a penalty of $20 a day for every day that there is an opening for the purpose of communication. The other point is to prevent Sunday selling, and that is a very difficult question to deal with. The law now directs the bar to be closed between the hours of 7 o'clock on Saturday evening and 6 o'clock on Monday morning. This has not, and cannot be very thoroughly enforced. As the law now stands it is to the effect that no person shall visit a bar-room other than members of the household of the proprietor, and that lights shall not be shown there during these prohibited hours. It is provided that if a person visit the bar-room, or if any lights are shown there, it shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of liquor being sold there. This was overcome by the proprietor swearing that although it might be true that the bar was open, or a light there, yet he sold no liquor during the time, and thus it was almost impossible to secure a conviction. The only possible way to meet this that has occurred to me—and I think it is of the greatest importance that Sunday selling shall be suppressed, and I believe this is the general opinion of the country, whether Scott Act supporters or not—is the one I now propose. This is that the person who admits any persons within the bar-room, and the person found there, shall be guilty of an offence against the Act, with a penalty of $20. I think this will secure a conviction when the law is violated. It will then be found that conviction does not depend on some one coming forward to swear that no liquor was sold during prohibited hours. It has been found necessary to have Provincial officers, and it is proposed to give one of the Provincial Inspectors power to administer oaths in his investigations. In rural constituencies the greatest difficulty has been found in obtaining magistrates to sit in trying offences against the Act, as it now requires two. We have provided that in cases in which there is an appeal to a County Judge, one magistrate shall suffice. The Bill is aimed particularly at illicit selling and Sunday selling, and it provides for increased duties, both on tavern and on druggists' licenses in Scott Act counties. An erroneous idea has gone out, that the proposed increases will be to the fees imposed by the Act of 1884, whereas those increases are repealed, and the increased fee is to the old statutory fee. Under the Scott Act there might be ten druggists' licenses in each city, while I am of the opinion that three or four would be ample, and the fee proposed is $100 in cities, towns $60 and other municipalities $40. He concluded by moving the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read the first time.

FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR.

New York Convicts to have their Sentences Shortened by Good Conduct.

An Albany despatch says: The Governor signed a Bill to-day providing for the commutation of sentences of convicts for good behavior, which affects nearly five thousand prisoners of the higher grade. The result of the Bill is more far-reaching than any measure of its kind which has become law during the past twenty-five years. The Act was drawn by Mr. Goodwin Brown, the pardon clerk of the Executive Chamber, and is the result of several years' study and personal observation by him. The direct purpose of the Bill is to bring under one central control the discipline in the prisons and penitentiaries. It will largely result in the abolition of corporal punishments, and will substitute in their stead the effective application of the principle of the hope of reward. By the provisions of the statute, society is more largely protected from the recurrence of second offences than ever before. Law is substituted for the arbitrary caprices and whims of prison officials, and equal justice is done to all convicts entitled to the benefits of the law.

A Sad Sight.

It is a sad sight, says a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to watch the gradual decay of love, the development of familiarity and selfishness between a newly-married couple. I see them sometimes, from the country evidently, at a restaurant here. I like to watch them and speculate on the subject. They come in together when they first arrive, full of bliss and affection and tenderness and other outlicular characteristics of human nature. He is most delicate and attentive. He takes her cloak off and hangs it up. He sets the chair for her and hovers o'er her until she has fairly settled herself in it. He takes up the bill-of-fare and divides his hungry eyes between that sparkling face opposite and that monotonous, inartistic and singularly appetite-destroying document. Then he suggests everything to her, and she accepts everything, and the waiter does not know what to bring them. I like to watch the waiter's patient, half-amused smile while he gazes sideways down upon them. Then he goes and gets what he thinks they ordered, and they never notice that he has not brought them what they wanted. They don't know what they want, anyhow. And then he ordered champagne. You can see her faint protest. It does look extravagant. But you can tell in the distance he says:

"My darling ducky, we've come to town to have a good time; hang the expense."

The second evening the merest trifle of a tamer proceeding crops up, and there is less enthusiasm and less affection. But here's still champagne, and just a little fuss. The third night sense is beginning to assume its sway. His finances are beginning to suffer. The theatres and champagne are telling on his purse, and he accepts her very faint protest and orders claret. The fourth evening she takes off her own cloak and hangs it up, and she arranges her own chair, and he takes care of himself deliberately. A kind of weariness hangs over the table, a bored look passes between them, and he tells the waiter boldly to bring him a bottle of beer. Ah, me! Love's young dream! The sweetness that cloys, the fairness that becomes familiar, the fading fires of bliss that has consumed itself all too soon! The fifth night they do not come. They have gone back to the rural districts, where the sharp-eyed editor of the local paper interviews them, and announces in a double-leaded editorial that Mr. and Mrs. Jones have returned from their wedding tour to San Francisco.

Latest from Scotland.

The Duke of Cambridge has decided in favor of the Barry Links, Forfarshire, as the permanent site of the annual camp of the Scottish National Artillery Association.

Salmon disease has broken out in the River Annan, Dumfriesshire, and tributaries. A considerable number of fish have died, but the disease does not appear to be so severe as in some years.

Mr. Arres, who died lately at Nairn Scotland, at an advanced age, has left £10,000 to the U. P. Church. He was at one time farmer at Kirkton, and was a member of East Bank congregation, Hawick.

Eddlewood, near Hamilton, Lanarkshire the birthplace of the first Lord Dundonald, has been purchased as a mineral subject by Mr. Watson, of Earnock, at the sum of £40,000. This property changed hands some years ago at £11,500.

A young lady named Miss Bullock has been apprehended in London, charged with being concerned in the jewel robbery from Elmbank House, near Arbroath, which was perpetrated in December last. Miss Bullock, who stayed at Elmbank House for a few weeks in the end of last year during a visit to Miss Lowson, is well connected being a clergyman's daughter.

Honors have fallen thick and heavy upon Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald during his recent short tenure of office as Lord Advocate. First a Q. C., next a member of the Privy Council (entitling him hereafter to the appellation of The Right Honorable), and now on taking his departure from office he has been appointed to a Companionship of the Bath.

The first Lord Eldon, in one of his shooting excursions at Wareham, came across a person who was shooting on his land without leave. His Lordship inquired if the stranger was aware that he was trespassing, and if he knew to whom the estate belonged. "What's that to you?" was the reply. "I suppose you are one of old Bagg's keepers." "No," replied the peer, "your supposition is wrong, my friend; I am old Eldon himself."

Dr. R. R. Madden, a well-known man in Dublin, died on the 5th.

THE FARMER'S INGLENOOK.

Seasonable Topics for Consideration by Rural Readers.

THE OAK THE COMING TREE.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.)

Check Reins.

Check reins, as a general rule, are of little use on the road, except in the case of inveterate stumblers. These it is necessary to sometimes check up high, so as to make them lift their feet, and besides, if they do trip, the check rein punishes them severely. Stumbling is chiefly due to bad shoeing; hence this use of the check savors of needless cruelty. If a horse shows a tendency to stumble, pull off his shoes and drive him barefoot, being careful not to break his hoofs. He will soon get over the tendency in all probability. When the feet wear, if they do, so as to necessitate shoeing, if it is summer weather put on ice clips only, and renew them often. The check rein is used to make a naturally down-headed horse carry his head high, or as high as his mate, and it is often made an instrument of wanton torture by unfeeling grooms and drivers. The real use of the check is to prevent a horse getting his head to the ground when standing. It is of no use at all, except as above explained, when travelling. Every horse works better without one, whatever work he does.

Care of Young Lambs.

A newly dropped lamb is insignificant yet it has an ultimate value of several dollars. We have at times realized from ten dollars down to three dollars and a half per head for our crop of spring lambs, and these small sums may make up in the aggregate a large amount. The lambs are therefore to be carefully nursed through their weak and helpless stage, and then fed judiciously but liberally. Over-feeding is the great danger. A small quantity of warm, fresh cow's milk, given to a weak lamb three times a day through a nursing bottle, will help it wonderfully. When the lambs are three or four weeks old, an ounce daily for each lamb of a mixture of corn and rye, ground together finely, will be serviceable. It is, however, better to feed half a pint of it daily to each ewe, which will help the lamb more than if it were given to it.—*American Agriculturist for March.*

Bee Notes for the Spring.

The experience of many beekeepers, not all novices, is that while they can get their bees through the winter well, the early spring is the most trying time. The life of the worker bee is short at best, and the great proportion of those that go into winter quarters die before the season is half over. New brood must be reared to maintain the strength of the colonies. It is often fatal to success to start colonies at work rearing brood too soon, which is done when they are placed too early upon the stands before the weather remains continuously propitious. It is better to wait. Colonies coming through the winter very strong may be trusted out earlier than weakly ones. Warm weather will excite the bees to activity; if this occurs unusually early, the colonies should be kept as quiet as possible. When the red buds of the soft maple put forth, the bees, as a rule, may be safely released from their imprisonment. Queens are liable to disease and death, and it happens that sometimes a colony is without a queen. In such a case it may well be united with a weak one that has a queen, if both, after close examination, prove healthy. If honey is exhausted, feed; and it is well to place fine, unbolted rye flour where it is accessible to the bees. They will use it in the place of pollen, if few flowers are open or the weather rough.

Use for Russian Mulberries.

When the Mennonites first brought the Russian mulberry trees to this country, or rather when enterprising nurserymen first obtained them, they were recommended for almost everything. It was stated that the wood was excellent for posts, fuel and timber; that the leaves were eaten by silk worms, and that the fruit was very desirable for eating, either raw or cooked. All these claims have been denied, but a correspondent of a Kansas City paper says: The famous Russian mulberry tree has not proved to be a fraud, at least as a poultry food producer. The mulberries are excellent food for fowls; and the abundance of the fruit supplied for fully four months in a season from a single tree is simply remarkable. Every poultry breeder and grower should plant a small mulberry grove as a poultry yard. It will be of much advantage in saving other food. The cheapest way and the surest way to obtain the best quality of mulberry trees is to procure select seed of the "Tartarian" of the Russian variety. The tree will flourish in any latitude in which poultry can be produced. The trees yield fruit very young—even the second year from the seed may begin to bear, so that there can be no fault found on account of the time required to wait. The seed should be planted in spring in proper corn planting season, and the trees transplanted into grove the succeeding fall or spring.

Unsalted Butter.

It is a sound rule, that everything should go to market as soon as it is ready to ship. This rule applies with particular force to such a perishable article as butter. It can be kept, but it requires some latitude of language to even call such butter sweet. To make it keep longer than thirty days, it must have a liberal allowance of salt to neutralize the effects of the buttermilk that cannot always be gotten out. The French and English markets for the highest grade of butter require that no salt whatever be put in it. The best markets of this country are tending in the same direction. The higher the price paid for the butter the less salt will be tolerated in it. Such butter is very hard to make, and must be marketed and should be eaten within four or five days from the churn. The compensation for this haste and extra labor is that more of it is consumed and the price is generally much above that of the highest market quotations. We have heretofore described the process of making "granular butter." This is simply butter which is chilled in the churn when it is in the mustard seed or wheat grain condition, before it has gathered into larger masses. The buttermilk is drawn off and cold water, or even ice water added. Then it is washed with cold water, removed from the churn to a barrel or stone jar without mashing the grains, and the vessel is then filled up with strong brine. Before shipping, the first brine should be changed, as it will dissolve considerable casein and look turbid, and a second brine will probably remain clear. While in the brine, the butter must be covered by a circular piece of wood, nearly fitting the barrel, or by a plate if in a stone jar, and weighted so that it will be kept submerged. Such butter will keep for weeks, and when removed from the brine and rinsed well