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VOL. VI. FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1889. No. 25

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QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888—1yr.

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Surgeon Dentist,
164 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
OPPOSITE BLAIR & BARRY'S OFFICE,
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

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(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR.)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: NEXT BELOW QUEEN HOTEL, LATELY OCCUPIED BY GREGORY & BLAIR.
Fredericton Oct. 6th 1887.

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.
Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

DR. CROCKET
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

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Barristers and Notaries.
OFFICES: CARLETON ST., FREDERICTON
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J. A. EDWARDS, - Proprietor.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO,—
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
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SUNBURY HOUSE.
D. H. NEVERS, - - Proprietor.
THIS HOUSE having been Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished, I am now prepared to accommodate
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS
at reasonable rates. Give me a call.
Good Stabling with hostler in attendance
QUEEN ST., OPP. POST OFFICE
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, May 23—3mwtw

LORNE HOTEL:
JOHN KELLY, - - Proprietor
THIS HOTEL has lately been re-fitted and furnished thoroughly, and is now supplied with all modern conveniences. I am now prepared to receive permanent and transient boarders at reasonable rates. Good Stabling and a hostler always in attendance.
REGENT STREET
FREDERICTON - - N. B.
Fredericton, May 7th.—1 y

VICTORIA HOTEL,
DANIEL HANSON, - - Proprietor.
THIS HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated and Furnished in First Class Style, and I am prepared to give good accommodations to the travelling public. I am now prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders at reasonable rates.
Meals at all hours.
Good Stabling and a Hostler always in attendance.
Regent Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, May 11—wtwly

Auctioneers

H. C. C. WETMORE,
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms Moderate Returns Prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887

New Advertisements.

For
Cramps, Chills, Colic, Diarrhœa,
Dysentery, Cholera-Morbus
and all Bowel Complaints,
NO REMEDY EQUALS
PAIN-KILLER
AND
49 Years' Experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family Remedy for
Burns, Bruises, Sprains,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia
and Toothache.
Sold Everywhere at 25c. and 50c. a Bottle.
Beware of Counterfeits and worthless Imitations.

Lucy & Co.
Have Removed to their new premises,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS
ONE BLOCK BELOW THEIR OLD STAND,
Where they have opened a magnificent stock for their City and Country customers An examination of prices will convince you that this is the Lowest Priced House in the City.
LUCY & CO.

Cumberland
Superphosphates,
Bradley's
Superphosphates.
SEED WHEAT, SEED BARLEY,
Clover Seed, Timothy Seed (Northern and Western.) P. E. I. Seed Oats,
Also Bermuda Onions and Evaporated Corn.
G. T. WHELPLEY
310 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JUST ARRIVED.
At Yerxa & Yerxa's,
A CHOICE LOT OF
TEA!
In 1, 2, and 5lbs. Fancy Baskets. This Tea will give satisfaction every time. Also give our 30 and 35 cent Tea a trial. A choice lot of Sugar Cured Hams on hand at
YERXA & YERXA'S.

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MINERAL WATERS, &C.
WILEY'S DRUG STORE.
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1 Bbl. Lime Juice. Appolonaris, Humyadi Javos, Fredrickshall and Vichy Mineral Waters, Carlsbad Spindel Salts.
Bath, Toilet and Carriage Sponges Just Received.
JOHN M. WILEY,
OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL FREDERICTON.

WINTER'S GONE. SUMMER'S COMING.
—AND—
ADAMS, the FURNITURE Man
Still keeps in County Court House Square.
Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, &c., As Cheap as the Cheapest.
CABINET WORK MADE TO ORDER.
Furniture Upholstered, Repaired, Called for and Delivered Free of Charge.
Jackson Adams,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQ., OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
Fredericton, March 23

MISS WILLIAMS,
MILLINER,
Has Removed her place of business to the Brick Building
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE
And next below Mr. John Owens Grocery where she is now prepared to fill all orders
FOR LATEST STYLES OF MILLINERY
WITH PROMPTNESS
Fredericton, May 4—1y

Haying Tools.
Just Received:
20 DOZ. "American Clipper" SCYTHES; 20 doz. "Canadian Clipper" Scythe; 20 dozen "Black Snake" do 10 " "Cast Steel" do; 150 " American RAKES; 40 dozen HAY FORKS;
60 boxes Scythe Stones; 40 doz. Fork Handles.
For sale wholesale and retail at
NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE
Fredericton, June 19.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

"The Mightiest Weapon is the Gospel."

His Subject and His Text the Words

"There is None Like That; Give It Me."

Dr. Talmage's subject last Sunday was: "The Mightiest Weapon is the Gospel." His text was I Samuel xxi, 9: "There is none like that; give it me." The preacher said:

David fled from his pursuers. The world runs very fast when it is chasing a good man. The country is trying to catch David, and to slay him. David goes into the house of a priest, and asks him for a sword or spear with which to defend himself. The priest, not being accustomed to use deadly weapons, tells David that he cannot supply him; but suddenly the priest thinks of an old sword that had been carefully wrapped up and laid away—the very sword that Goliath formerly used—and he takes down that sword, and while he is unwrapping the sharp, glittering, memorable blade, it flashes upon David's mind that this was the very sword that was used against himself when he was in the fight with Goliath, and David can hardly keep his hand off it until the priest has unwound it. David stretches out his hand toward that old sword, and says: "There is none like that; give it me." In other words, "I want in my own hand the sword that has been used against me, and against the cause of God." So it was given him. Well, my friends, that is not the first or the last sword once used by giant and Philistine iniquity which is to come into the possession of Jesus Christ, and of his glorious church. I want, as well as God may help me, to show you that among a weapon which has been used against the armies of God is yet to be captured and used on our side; and I only imitate David when I stretch out my hand toward the blade of the Philistine, and cry: "There is none like that; give it me!"

SCIENCE IS SOMETIMES FALSELY USED.

I remark, first, that this is true in regard to all scientific exploration. You know that the first discoveries in astronomy and geology and chronology were used to battle Christianity. Worldly philosophy came out of its laboratory and out of its observatory, and said: "Now, we will prove, by the very structure of the earth, and by the movement of the heavenly bodies, that the Bible is a lie and that Christianity, as we have it among men, is a positive imposition.' Good men trembled. The telescope, the Leyden jars, the electric batteries, all in the hands of the Philistines. But one day, Christianity, looking about for some weapon with which to defend itself, happened to see the very old sword that these atheistic Philistines had been using against the truth and cried out: "There is none like that; give it me!" And Copernicus, and Galileo, and Kepler, and Isaac Newton came forth and told the world that, in their ransacking of the earth and heaven, they had found overwhelming presence of the God whom we worship; and this old Bible began to shake itself from the Koran, and Sinaster, and Zendavesta with which it had been covered up, and lay on the desk of the scholar, and in the laboratory of the chemist, and in the lap of the Christian, unharmed and unanswered, while the towers of the midnight heavens struck a silvery chime in its praise.

THE WORDS OF WORDLY PHILOSOPHY.

Wordly philosophy said: "Matter is eternal. The world always was. God did not make it." Christian philosophy plunges its crowbar into rocks, and finds that the world was gradually made, and if gradually made, there must have been some point at which the process started; then, who started it? and so that objection was overcome, and in the first three words of the Bible we find that God created a magnificent truth when he said: "In the beginning."

Worldly philosophy said: "Your Bible is a most inaccurate book; all that story in the Old Testament, again and again told, about the army of the locusts—it is preposterous. There is nothing in the coming of the locusts like an army. An army walks, locusts fly. An army goes in order and procession, locusts without order." "Wait!" said Christian philosophy; and in 1868, in the southwestern part of this country, Christian men went out to examine the march of the locust. There are men right before me who must have noticed in that very part of the country the coming up of the locust like an army; and it was found that all the newspapers unwittingly spoke of them as an army. Why? They seem to have a commander. They march like a host. They halt like a host. No arrow ever went with straighter flight than the locusts come—not even turning aside for the wind. If the wind rises, the locusts drop and then rise again after it has gone down, taking the same line of march, not varying a foot. The old Bible right every time when it speaks of locusts coming like an army; worldly philosophy wrong.

Worldly philosophy said: "All that story about the light 'turned as clay to the seal' is simply an absurdity." Old time worldly philosophy said: "The light comes straight." Christian philosophy said: "Wait a little while," and it goes on and makes discoveries and finds that the atmosphere curves and bends the rays of light around the earth, literally "as the clay to the seal." The Bible right again; worldly philosophy wrong again. "Ah," says worldly philosophy, "all that illusion in Job about the foundations of the earth is simply an absurdity. 'Where wast thou,' says God, 'when I set the foundations of the earth?' The earth has no foundations." Christian philosophy comes and finds that the word as translated "foundation" may be better translated "sockets." So now see how it will read if it is translated right: "Where wast thou when I set the sockets of the earth?" Where is the socket? It is the hollow of God's hand—a socket large enough for any world to turn in.

GOD IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

Worldly philosophy said: "What an absurd story about Joshua making the sun and moon stand still. If the world had stopped an instant, the whole universe would have been out of gear." "Stop," said Christian philosophy, "not quite so quick." The world has two motions—one on its own axis, and the other around the sun. It was not necessary in making them stand still that both motions should be stopped—only the one turning the world on its own axis. There was no reason why the halting of the earth should have jarred and disarranged the whole universe. Joshua right and God right; infidelity wrong every time. I knew it would be wrong. I thank God that the time has come when Christians need not be scared at any scientific exploration. The fact is that religion and science have struck hand in eternal friendship, and the deeper down geology can dig and the higher up astronomy can soar, all the better for us. The armies of the Lord Jesus Christ have stormed the observatories of the world's science, and from the highest towers have flung out the banner of the cross, and Christianity to-night, from the observatories of Albany and Washington, stretches out its hand toward the opposing scientific weapon, crying: "There is none like that; give it me!" I was reading this afternoon of Herschel, who was looking at a meteor through a telescope, and when it came over the face of the telescope it was so powerful he had to avert his eyes. And it has been just so that many an astronomer has gone into an observatory and looked up into the midnight heavens, and the Lord God has, through some swinging world, flamed upon his vision, and the learned man cried out: "Who am I? Undone! Unclean! Have mercy, Lord God!"

A WORLD OF TRAVELERS.

Again, I remark, that the traveling disposition of the world, which was averse to morals and religion, is to be brought on our side. The man that went down to Jericho and fell amidst thieves was a type of a great many travelers. There is many a man who is very honest at home who, when he is abroad, has his honor filched and his good habits stolen. There are but very few men who can stand the stress of an expedition. Six weeks at a watering place has damned many a man. In the olden times God forbade the traveling of men for the purposes of trade because of the corrupting influences attending it. A good many men now cannot stand the transition from one place to another. Some men who seem to be very consistent at home in the way of keeping the Sabbath, when they get into Spain, on the Lord's day always go out to see the bull fights. Plato said that no city ought to be built nearer to the sea than ten miles, lest it be tempted to commerce. But this traveling disposition of the world, which was adverse to that which is good, is to be brought on our side. These rail trains, why, they are to take our Bibles; these steamships, they are to transport our missionaries; these sailors rushing from city to city all around the world, are to be converted into Christian heralds and go out and preach Christ among the heathen nations. The Gospels are infinitely multiplied in beauty and power since Robinson, and Thompson, and Buckhardt have come back and talked to us about Siloam, and Capernaum, and Jerusalem, pointing out to us the lilies about which Jesus preached, the beach upon which Paul was shipwrecked, the fords at which Jordan was passed, the Red sea bank on which were tossed the carcasses of the drowned Egyptians. A man said: "I went to the Holy Land an infidel; I came back a Christian.—I could not help it."

I am not shocked at the idea of building a railroad to the Holy Land. I wish that all the world might go and see Golgotha and Bethlehem. If we cannot afford to pay for muleteers now, perhaps when the rail train goes we can afford to buy a ticket from Constantinople to Joppa, and so we will get to see the Holy Land. Then let Christians travel! God speed the rail trains, and guide the steamships this night panting across the deep in the phosphorescent wake of the shining feet of him who from wave cliff to wave cliff trod the stormed Tiberias. The Japanese come across the water and see our civilization, and examine our Christianity, and go back and tell the story, and keep that empire rocking until Jesus shall reign

Where'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run.

And the firearms, with which the infidel traveler brought down the Arab horseman and the jackals of the desert, have been surrendered to the church, and we reach forth our hands, crying: "There is none like that; give it me!"

RELIGION GOOD FOR EVERY ONE.

So it has also been with the learning and the eloquence of the world. People say: "Religion is very good for women, it is very good for children, but not for men." But we have in the roll of Christ's host Mozart and Handel in music; Canova and Angelo in sculpture; Raphael and Reynolds in painting; Harvey and Boerhaave in medicine; Cowper and Scott in poetry; Crotius and Burke in statesmanship; Boyle and Leibnitz in philosophy; Thomas Chalmers and John Mason in theology. The most brilliant writings of a worldly nature are all aglow with scriptural allusions. Through senatorial speech and through essayist's discourse Sinai thunders and Calvary pleads and Siloam sparkles.

Samuel L. Southard was mighty in the court room and in the senate chamber, but he reserved his strongest eloquence for that day when he stood before the literary societies at Princeton commencement and pleaded for the grandeur of our Bible. Daniel Webster won not his chief garlands while he was consuming Hayne, nor when he opened the batteries of his eloquence on Bunker Hill, that rocking Sinai of the American revolution, but on that day when, in the famous Girard will case, he showed his affection for the Christian religion and eulogized the Bible. The eloquence and the learning that have been on the other side came over to our side. Where is Gibbon's historical pen? Where is Robespierre's sword? Captured for God. "There is none like that; give it me!"

So, also, has it been with the picture making of the world. We are very anxious on this day to have the printing press and the platform on the side of Christianity; but we overlook the engraver's knife and the painter's pencil. The antiquarian goes and looks at pictured ruins, or examines the chiseled pillars of Thebes, and Nineveh, and Pompeii, and then comes back to tell us of the beastliness of ancient art; and it is a fact now, that many of the finest specimens—merely artistically considered—of sculpture and painting that are to be found amidst those ruins are not fit to be looked at and they are locked up. How Paul must have felt, when, standing amidst those impurities that stared on him from the walls and the pavements and the bazars of Corinth, he preached of the pure and holy Jesus. The art of the world on the side of obscenity and crime and death.

In later days the palaces of kings were adorned with pictures. But what to unclean Henry VIII was a beautiful picture of the Madonna? What to Lord Jeffries, the unjust judge, the picture of the "Last Judgment?" What to Nero, the unwashed, a picture of the baptism in the Jordan? The art of the world still on the side of superstition and death. But that is being changed now. The Christian artist goes across the water, looks at the pictures, and brings back to his American studio much of the power of those old masters. The Christian minister goes over to Venice, looks at the "Crucifixion of Christ," and comes back to his American pulpit to talk as never before of the sufferings of the Saviour. The private tourist goes to Rome and looks at Raphael's picture of the "Last Judgment." The tears start, and he goes back to his room in the hotel, and prays God for preparation for that day when,

Shriveling like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll.

THE POWER OF CHRISTIAN PICTURES.

Our Sunday school newspapers and walls are adorned with pictures of Joseph in the court, Daniel in the den, Shadrach in the fire, Paul in the shipwreck, Christ on the cross. Oh that we might, in our families, think more of the power of Christian pictures! One little sketch of Samuel kneeling in prayer will mean more to your children than twenty sermons on devotion. One patient face of Christ by the hand of the artist will be more to your child than fifty sermons on forbearance. The art of the world is to be taken for Christ. What has become of Thorwaldsen's chisel and Ghirlandajo's crayon? Captured for the truth. "There is none like that; give it me!"

So, I remark, it is with business acumen and tact. When Christ was upon earth, the people that followed him, for the most part, had no social position. There was but one man naturally brilliant in all the apostleship. Joseph of Arimathea, the rich man, risked nothing when he offered a hole in the rock for the dead Christ. How many of the merchants in Asia Minor befriended Jesus? I think of only one, Lydia. How many of the castles on the beach of Galilee entertained Christ? Not one. When Peter came to Joppa, he stopped with one Simon, a tanner. What power had Christ's name on the Roman exchange, or in the bazars of Corinth? None. The prominent men of the day did not want to risk their reputation for sanity by pretending to be one of his followers. Now that is all changed. Among the mightiest men in our great cities today are the Christian merchants and the Christian bankers; and if to-morrow, at the Board of Trade, any man should get up and malign the name of Jesus, he would be quickly silenced or put out. In the front rank of all our Christian workers today are the Christian merchants; and the enterprises of the world are coming on the right side. There was a farm willed away some years ago, all the proceeds of that farm to go for spreading infidel books. Somehow matters have changed and now all the proceeds of that farm go toward the missionary cause. One of the finest printing presses ever built was built for the express purpose of publishing infidel tracts and books. Now it does nothing but print Holy Bibles. I believe that the time will come when, in commercial circles, the voice of Christ will be the mightiest of all voices, and the ships of Tarshish will bring presents and the Queen of Sheba her glory and the wise men of the east their myrrh and frankincense.

I look off upon the business men of our cities and rejoice at the prospect that their tact, and ingenuity, and talent will, after a while, all be brought into the service of Christ. It will be one of the mightiest of weapons. "There is none like that; give it me!"

BE DOWNHEARTED NO LONGER.

Now, if what I have said be true, away with all downheartedness! If science is to be on the right side, and the traveling disposition of the world on the right side, and the learning of the world on the right side, and the picture making on the right side, and the business acumen and tact of the world on the right side—thine, O Lord, is the kingdom! Oh, fall into line, all ye people! It is a grand thing to be in such an army, and led by such a commander, and on the way to such a victory. If what I have said is true, then Christ is going to gather up for himself out of this world everything that is worth anything, and there will be nothing but the scum left. A proclamation of amnesty goes forth now from the throne of God, saying: "Whosoever will, let him come." However long you may have wandered, however great your sins may have been, "whosoever will, let him come." Oh, that I could marshal all this audience on the side of Christ. He is the best friend a man ever had. He is so kind—he is so lovely, so sympathetic. I cannot see how you can stay away from him. Come now and accept his mercy. Behold him as he stretches out the arms of his salvation, saying: "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved; for I am God." Make final choice now. You will either be willows planted by the water courses or the chaff which the wind driveth away.

Roman Relics in London.

The old Roman wall of London, laid bare by the excavations for the new postoffice at St. Martin's le Grand, becomes daily more interesting to antiquarians as further portions are uncovered. A London paper notes the fact and then goes on to say:

"From the better view now obtained it is evident that the Romans dug about four feet into the London clay, filled up the trench for two feet with a mixture of clay and flints, surmounted this structure with two feet of the hardest concrete, and then laid the tile in sets of three courses, each separated by five feet of stonework. Apparently the wall was nine feet six inches high. A bastion has been found at the northwest corner of the ground exactly coinciding with that marked on the map of Strype's edition of "Stow" in 1756, but seemingly of later work than Roman times, probably mediæval. Many pits have also been found filled with animals' bones, which may either have been used for the rubbish of the city or for the refuse of the slaughter houses in the butchers' colony, which from Saxon time existed close by in Moorgate street, etc. When the side of the French Protestant church is excavated it is expected that a complete section of the wall and the ancient town ditch may be discovered.

Electric Coal Cutting Machines.

Mr. F. M. Lechner, who is the inventor of coal cutting machinery, and the first to operate compressed air in mines for this purpose, has now adopted electricity in place of air. The first device of this kind was in operation in the Drane colliery, near Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. The motor, which has been operated in the mine 1,600 feet away from the dynamo, is connected with the cutter by a five-eighths inch rope belt. By mounting the motor on a track so that it can be easily moved, it is able to run three cutting machines, for coal may be removed from two of the rooms while the motor is at work in the third. It has been estimated that the cost of equipping a mine for the purpose of operating machinery with electricity is only about one-half the cost of equipping with compressed air, and the price of maintenance shows about the same proportion of saving.—New York Telegram.

A Little Learning.

A teacher in one of the Hartford city schools requires her pupils to write sentences containing the words in the lesson. These sentences are sometimes very funny. Here are two:

One of the words in the lesson was "urchin." A little fellow who would evidently rather stay at home and play than go to school, wrote:

"The father is urchin his boy to go to school."

The following is more subtile. The word was "pacify," and the sentence written was:

"The author pacifies the poem."

"Why, what do you think 'pacify' means?" asked the teacher.

"The dictionary says it means 'compose.'"—Hartford Courant.

Doubtful.

Ada—I have begun French lessons.
Ella—Who is your teacher?
Ada—Herr Julius Stauffenbrecherbergensteinlitz.
Ella—An Italian!—The Epoch.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Spring Bulletin of the Agricultural Department Out.

According to It the Only Shortage will be in Hay.

Reports from York, Carleton, Sunbury and Northumberland.

The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture has issued his crop bulletin for the spring of 1889, containing reports from all sections of the province. He has the following general remarks:—

It is satisfactory to note that all reports are favorable. The early and favorable spring not only enabled farmers to get in their crops earlier than usual, but has had the effect of inducing a considerable increase in the acreage planted. All descriptions of crops are in a very forward condition, and if the remainder of the season is equal to ordinary years, a large harvest has been already assured.

The only line in which the average may not be reached, speaking of course from present indications, is hay, on account of much grass having been killed by the ice, which lay on the fields during the early part of last winter. The shortage is not general and is quite possible, owing to the excellent growing weather, that there may not be a shortage. It will be noted with interest that notwithstanding the admitted deficiency in the hay crop last year, there is about as much old hay on hand as usual, which is attributed to the use of unripened grain for fodder, the large reduction made in stock, economy in feeding, and the mildness of the winter. The last point ought to be emphasized, as it is a practical demonstration of the oft made assertion that temperature has a direct bearing upon the amount of food necessary for animals. Of course we cannot influence the weather, but we can make our barns warmer, and thus every year make a saving in food. The lesson of last winter ought not to be lost, and every farmer, whose stables are not sufficiently warm to keep his cattle comfortable, should see to it that, before another winter comes around, they are made weather proof. Cattle, say almost all the reports, came through the winter in good condition. Hence it may be argued that economical methods of feeding may be practical without the best results.

The Crops in Carleton.

The following reports from Carleton Co., are published.—

John R. Tompkins, Peel:—A very favorable spring. More land in hay, less in grain than usual. Roots about the same. The decrease in oats is due in part to lack of good seed and in part to low price last year. Hay promises only a fair crop. Crops are not advanced as far as they were at this date last year. The drouth in May kept them back and they will not probably fully recover from it. Considerable pressed hay is held by dealers; but there is very little in the barns. Stock wintered in good condition.

E. M. Shaw, Wakefield Front:—The spring was two weeks earlier than usual, and very favorable for getting in crops, some wheat was sown and potatoes planted in April. A general complaint of winter-killed grass in newly seeded fields and those over three years old; but the June rains are bringing the crop along rapidly. Yet there will be a shortage as compared with last year of fully 20 per cent. The prospect for other crops could not be better. Stock wintered well as the winter was favorable. Very little hay on hand.

M. C. Atkinson, M. D., M. P. P., Wicklow, Peel and Kent:—A remarkably favorable spring in every respect. The acreage in crop is constantly increasing, and is greater than usual this year, on account of the fine seed time. The greatest increase is in hay and oats, for which there is a good return with quick sales. Hay will be lighter than last year, as considerable grass was winter killed and the early spring was dry. There is a good deal of old hay on hand; farmers having held their stock expecting top prices in the spring. Grain of all kinds promises fairly, in many places oats did not come up, owing to the seed having been injured by last year's frosts. Stock wintered remarkably well.

G. L. Cronkite, Royalton:—The spring was the finest and most favorable for putting in crops that I ever saw. The acreage is about the same as last year. The prospect for all crops is very good indeed, except hay, which will be about a ¾ crop, owing to much of the grass having been winter killed.

David Burtt, Parish of Wilmot:—Spring favorable; rather more land in crop than last year. Prospects of hay, fair; other crops look well. Stock wintered well. Some old hay on hand.

Hon. G. W. White, Centreville and vicinity:—The spring was all that could be desired. The acreage in crop on old land is as large as usual and larger on new land. Some parts of the meadows were winter killed, but generally the prospects of hay are better than last year. Reports from the neighborhood are to the effect that flies are destroying potatoes as fast as they come up. Many have to replant or sow in buckwheat. Especially is this the case in northern Maine. Otherwise the outlook is excellent. Cattle wintered well, except where fed on straw only, and those were as good as dead, as straw was very poor last year. Considerable old hay on hand, but it will soon be marketed.

Jas. Simonson, Jacksonville:—The spring has been very favorable. Prospects for hay not very good; other crops good. Stock wintered well. Not much hay on hand.

H. T. Scholey, Wilmot and Wicklow:—Spring very favorable and more acreage in crop, owing to the favorable season for clearing new land. A good deal of clover and some grass was winter killed, but the wet weather promises an average yield. Prospect of crops, good. Stock wintered excellent. A good average supply of hay on hand.

S. E. Campbell, Brighton:—The spring could not have been better. A ten per cent. increase in acreage on crop. A decrease in wheat on account of the small crop last year; a decrease in potatoes for want of a better market; an increase in oats and buckwheat. Hay a little under average, the shortage is due to winter killed grass. Other crop prospects extra. Stock wintered well.

The York County Crops.

For York County the following reports have been received:

Edmund Lunden, western part of Canterbury:—The spring has been very favorable. Grass was winter killed in some places, but generally speaking the prospects for hay is better than it was last year. All crops look well and are further advanced than usual at this date. Late rains have done much good. Meal, hay and grain were quite cheap, and stock wintered better than usual. There is very little old hay on hand.

W. Tomilson, Tay Settlement:—A favorable spring, but no increase in the crop. Prospects good. Considerable old hay on hand. Stock wintered well.

George Armstrong, Lower St. Marys:—The spring was never more favorable for farming. The acreage in crop is about the same. Everything promises well. The winter was favorable to stock. Very little old hay on hand.

Thomas Robison, Manners Sutton:—The spring was very favorable, and about two weeks earlier than usual. An increase in grain, a decrease in roots, caused by fair price of the former and low price of the latter. Old grass land looks well; new seeded land poorly. Crop prospects good. Stock wintered fairly. About as much hay on hand as usual.

J. L. Inches, Fredericton and vicinity:—The spring was very favorable and about two weeks earlier than usual. The continued high price of grain, especially oats, has induced farmers to take advantage of the season to sow a large breadth of grain, both wheat and oats. Potatoes are largely planted; but the low price has caused a small breadth of turnips to be sown. Prospects of hay, excellent, in advance of last year; haying will begin soon. Other crop prospects above average. Stock wintered very well except where a short supply induced stingy feeding. Hay is plenty, and the price moderate, owing to the fact that farmers reduced their stock and fed carefully.

D. R. Moore, M. D., M. P. P., Stanley:—The spring was very favorable, and the acreage in crop is increased. Prospects of hay, good; other crops very good. Stock wintered very well. Considerable old hay on hand.

A. W. Coburn, Manners Sutton:—A favorable spring and an increase on the land in crop. Hay a fair average; much new seeded land winter killed. Oats and other crops show well. Stock wintered well. Not much old hay on hand.

G. A. Lounsbury.—A very favorable spring and a 25 per cent. increase in the acreage in crop. Prospects of hay very poor, on account of the grass being winter killed; of grain and potatoes very good. Stock wintered very well. There is quite a large amount of old hay on hand.

James E. Camber, Lower Kingsclear:—A very favorable spring. I do not think there is any increase or decrease except in turnips, which show a decrease on account of the low price of beef in the spring. We cannot stall feed beef with profit at present prices. Highland hay is a little thin; island hay good. All crops promise well and are very forward. Stock wintered well. There is considerable old hay on hand.

John A. Campbell, Spring Hill and vicinity:—A very favorable spring. Farmers are fully two weeks in advance of ordinary years. There is a small increase in the acreage in grain and potatoes. Hay was much winter killed in the highlands, but on low lands is an average crop. Crop prospects generally are extremely good. Stock wintered well. Considerable old hay on hand.

Sunbury County.

The following are the Sunbury County reports:—

Whitehead Barker, Sheffield:—A favorable spring. Hay promises about the same as last year. There are large quantities of old hay on hand. Cereals promise well, fruit poorly. Stock wintered very well.

John D. Wilmot, Lincoln:—The spring was the most favorable for many years. The prospects for hay are remarkable good; grain is coming up well; but potatoes are not up yet. Stock wintered fairly well. There is not much old hay on hand.

T. L. Alexander, Gladstone:—The best spring for farming we have had in my recollection. A small increase in wheat due to the high prices of flour. Prospects of hay and all crops good. Cattle wintered exceptionally well. Little old hay on hand, and mostly poor.

Northumberland County.

For Northumberland the following appears:—

Thomas C. Newman, Derby and vicinity:—The month of May was exceptionally fine and favorable for farming, but the first days of June were very wet. There has been a fair increase on all kinds of crop, especially oats. Many farmers have cleared new land. Hay is very forward, but I think will be thin, much grass having been winter killed. The prospect of early sown grain is fair. It is too early to speak of other crops. Although the winter was mild, cattle did not winter very well. I see an unusual number of thin cattle this spring. There is a little old hay on hand.

One on the Blue Grass Region.

Referring to the blue grass region of Kentucky and its fine horses, a young lady of Mississippi was visiting that section and was entertained at a dinner party at the governor's mansion. During the course of the dinner a degenerate son of the governor talked loosely about things in general, and among them of a visit through Mississippi, remarking that he had not seen a pretty woman in his tour through the state. The fair young girl from Mississippi awaited her opportunity, and during a short lull in the conversation turned and asked the governor if what she had heard of the gentlemen of Kentucky were true. The governor wanted to know what it was, and the attention of the whole company was directed to the lady's response.

"Well," said she, "I heard that Kentucky gentlemen educate their horses and turn their sons out to grass."—Washington Post.

The Shell of the Scallop.

The prominence of the scallop in heraldry has been mentioned. It signifies, when found in a coat-of-arms, or carven upon a mortuary monument, that the person has been a crusader to the Holy Land. In the old days it was known as St. James' or St. Jacob's shell, and was worn by pilgrims and crusaders, sewn to their garments or fastened upon their standards. Many legends cluster about it, and allusions to it are frequent in the poetry and romance of the middle ages, while it often plays a significant part in the religious art of that day. Out of this, and its natural beauty of form, has arisen the wide adaptation of this crenulated or "scalloped" shell in decorative designs in both the painters' and sculptors' arts.—Once a Week.

Crime in Italy.

From statistics recently published in that country it would appear that murders are committed in Italy three times oftener than in Austria, four times oftener than in Prussia, five times oftener than in Sweden, fourteen times oftener than in Denmark and sixteen times oftener than in Britain. Crime has also unfortunately been increasing instead of decreasing in Italy of late years. Of the foreign countries which stand favorably in a comparison of the criminal classes with the population may be mentioned: Russia, where they number 13 in each 10,000; Portugal, 16 per 10,000; Norway, 15 per 10,000; while Sweden appears to be a very law abiding country, the persons convicted during 1885 being only 4 per 10,000 of the population.—New York Telegram.

Observations upon the sway of tall chimneys during high winds show that one 115 feet in height and 4 feet in total diameter at the top waved 20 inches during a heavy gale, and another 164 feet high, but with a 6½ feet diameter of flue, moved through an arc of only 6½ inches.

On June 1, 1783, a Massachusetts vessel commanded by Capt. McNeal arrived at Riga, and displayed the flag of the United States. This was the first appearance of an American vessel in a Russian port.