

S. R. FOSTER & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wire Nails,
Wire Brads,
STEEL AND
IRON-CUT
NAILS.
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,
SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS ETC.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Railways, &c.
N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.
893-WINTER ARRANGEMENT-1894
EFFECT MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1893.
Trains Run by Eastern Standard Time.

On and after Monday, Sept. 11th 1893
Trains will run as follows:
Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted)
at 12:15 P.M. Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2:30.
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3:15 and arrive at Sackville at 5:40, connecting with Evening Express Trains out East and West.
Every Monday Morning a Special Passenger Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine. Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 7 A.M.
All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be at Sackville on Monday or Tuesday morning before 11 o'clock A.M.

JOSIAH WOOD,
Sackville, Sept. 11th, 1893.

WORLD'S FAIR!
THE POST CONGRATULATES
Mr. C. E. Freeman
of Amherst on handling the
"DAVID AND ADVANCE"
Sewing Machines which carried off
1/4 of the Awards
t the great fair. We bespeak for him big
success also with his Piano & Organ, &c.
For any information above address will
send him.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Comp'y,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Turnbuckle, Lag Screws, Fishplate, Washers,
Carriage Bolts, Boiler Bolts, Washers, Bolts,
Hollow Pins and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts,
ALL SIZES AND QUANTITIES.
Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.
Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
Sackville, N. B.

S. B. ANDRES,
Carbide, Freestones & Granite Works
AMHERST, N. S.
Hand, a Choice Lot of Monu-
ments, Tablets and Head-
stones of New and
Elegant Designs.

The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the
best quality of stock for
Durability and Fineness of
Texture, and is prepared to
attend to orders to the satis-
faction of all who may favor
him with their patronage.
Designs furnished on application free of
charge.

H. J. McGrath & Co.,
DORCHESTER
Marble & Granite Works

The Subscriber begs to notify his old
patrons and the public generally that he
has re-opened his monument works at the
old stand.
Red and Gray Granites a Specialty.
All kinds of Cemetery work executed in
his best style, and at prices to suit the
times.
Dorchester, May 5th 1892.

FOR SALE!
THE PROPERTY and premises formerly
belonging to the late Capt. Eliza Towse
situate in Sackville. The property consists
of about
4 ACRES OF LAND,
which is a good
HOUSE & SUBSTANTIAL BARN.
Half of the purchase money can remain
on mortgage if purchaser desires.
For further particulars apply to
MISS HATTIE TOWSE,
or to A. W. HENRY,
Sackville, N. B., August 2nd, 1893.

NEW BRUNSWICK
County of Westmoreland, S. S.
TO THE SHERIFF OF
the County of Westmoreland,
or any Constable within the said
County.
GREETING:—
Whereas, Allan W. Chapman, a creditor
of the estate of Thomas J. Belliveau
late of Dorchester in the County and
Province, farmer, deceased, has prayed
that administration be granted to him
of the goods and chattels, rights and credits
which were of said deceased may be
granted to him; you are therefore re-
quired to cite the said Allan W. Chap-
man, and the other creditors of the estate
said deceased, and all other interested
to appear before me at a Court of
Probate to be held at my office in Dor-
chester within and for the said County on
the twenty-eighth day of November next
ten o'clock in the forenoon to attend
the granting of said administration, or
to show cause why such administration
should not be granted as prayed for;
given under my hand, and the seal of
the said Court, this twenty-seventh day
of October, A. D. 1893.

Signed
CHAS. E. KNAPP, A. E. OULTON,
Registrar of Probates, Judge of Probates
County of Westm. County of Westm.

Latest Styles in
WEDDING INVITATIONS
Sent by Mail to Chignecto Post
Office.
Dunlop

All Description of Plain and Fancy
J33 W334 Executed with Neatness and
Promptness.

Medical.
J. C. BOWSER, M. D.,
L. R. C. P., London.
OFFICE over Drug Store. RESIDENCE
"In Dr. Ingh's new house on York St.
Telephone at residence
Special attention given to testing of eyes
and glasses.

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.
Memb. Roy. Col. Surgeons, London.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and
Throat.
MONCTON, N. B.
Jan. 21-17

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
MEXIMACOOK, N. B.
Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye
and Ear.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER
DENTIST.
MAIN ST., SACKVILLE
Aug. 14th, 1892.

Business Cards.
C. D. TRUMAN,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.
Prompt Returns on Consignment Goods.
No. 2 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

J. A. SIMPSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
PORT ELGIN.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.
July 23.

JAMES CURRIE
AMHERST, Nova Scotia,
General Agent for the
"NEW WILLIAMS" SEWING MACHINES
Also Pianos and Organs.
Machine Needles, Oil, and Parts, always
on hand.
June 26th 1892.

Pt. Elgin Woolen Mills.
Port Elgin, N. B.
The above mills are again in
operation and are prepared to
supply customers with a full
line of
Tweeds, Honespuns, Blanketings,
Shirtings, Etc.

Our facilities are better than
ever for supplying Yarns at
short notice.
Custom Carding done as
usual.
June 23rd, 1892.

MT. ALLISON
ACADEMY
SACKVILLE, N. B.
will reopen Aug. 31st. For catalogue
with full information apply to
C. W. HARRISON
PRINCIPAL.

Commercial College!
SACKVILLE, N. B.
will reopen Aug. 31st. For catalogue
with full information apply to
C. W. HARRISON
PRINCIPAL.

House Painting!
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform his
friends and the public generally that he
is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTING,
Papering, Kalsomining, Whitewashing
Kalsomining and Decorating
usually engaged during the spring season
JOHN FORD,
Sackville, N. B., Mar. 24, '92.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa
Cough Cure
Indian Oil.
"Salve"
Worm Killer.
FOR SALE BY
M. MURRAY.
Port Elgin, P. B. 23, 1893.

Administrator's Notice.
A L. persons indebted to the estate of
Adam Copp of Bristol in the County of
Westmoreland, merchant, deceased, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to the
undersigned to whom letters of administra-
tion have been granted by the Probate
Court of said County of Westmoreland, and
any persons having any claims against
the said estate are required to file the same
with the undersigned within three months
from the date hereof.
Dated the eleventh day of October, A.
D. 1893.
SARAH J. COPE,
Administrator of the estate of Adam Copp.

At the subscribers premises a small red
y arling hatter strayed from its owner.
LEMUEL TOWER
Centre Village, Dec. 7 1893 21

Strayed.
At the subscribers premises a small red
y arling hatter strayed from its owner.
LEMUEL TOWER
Centre Village, Dec. 7 1893 21

Chignecto Post.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 24--NO. 22 SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893. WHOLE NO. 1,229

Legal.
B. B. TEED, M. A.
BARRISTER, NOTARY ETC.
Office Opp. Allison Block.
SACKVILLE, N. B.

CHARLES R. SMITH,
Barrister, Notary Public, &c.,
144 AMHERST, N. S.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

POWELL & BENNETT,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
H. A. POWELL, LL. B. A. W. BENNETT

Chandler & Robinson,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
&c.
W. B. CHANDLER, C. W. ROBINSON,
OFFICE: Main St., Moncton, N. B.,
front of Church St.

W. F. CAMPBELL, B. E.
B. S. C.
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.
Address—DORCHESTER.
aug 20 1893

DAVID GRANT, LL. B.
FRANK J. SWEENEY
GRANT & SWEENEY.
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries,
Conveyancers and Solicitors, Collections
and all kinds of Legal Business
Promptly attended to.

Mr. Sweeney will be at the Melrose
branch on Saturday and Monday of each
week for the transaction of business.
July 23, 1892.

H. J. LOGAN, LL. B. C. E. CASEY, LL. B.
LOGAN & CASEY
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Office: Black's Stone Block,
AMHERST, N. S.
Special attention given to the collection of
debts.
Dec 1 1892

Business Cards.
ROBERT BELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
ARTHUR W. DIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Sackville, N. B.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Money to Loan.
THE subscribers are prepared to loan
Money on good security at reason-
able rates.
POWELL & BENNETT.
Sackville, July 15, 1893.

G. L. MOSS,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
Main St., Amherst, N. S.,
Dealer in and repairer of Gold and Silver
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware,
Spectacles of all kinds.

C. WARMUNDE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
OPP. BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Repairs of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
neatly Done
Sackville, Aug. 20th, 1892

For Sale Low.
One Second hand GURNEY'S PRINT-
ING PRESS. Will be sold at a bargain.
POST PRINTING CO.

GENERAL NEWS.
The word "dandy" was first used
in England in a poem by Galloway, pub-
lished in 1780.
In 1552 books on geometry and
astronomy were destroyed in England
as savouring of magic.

The capital letter "Q" will be
found but twice in the Old Testament
and three times in the new.
The late Mrs. Elise Frank of
Chicago, amassed a fortune of \$2,000-
000 in 40 years by her own efforts ex-
clusively.

Some of the healthiest children in
the world are found in the Scottish
highlands, where shoes are seldom worn
at an earlier age than 12 and 13.

By old English law a baron was
required to have at least five hides of
land, a church, a kitchen, a bell house
and a borough gate with a mill in it.

Mrs. Gladstone, wife of the Prime
Minister, is suffering with a severe
attack of influenza. She has been con-
fined to her bed for two days.

A despatch from Paris says that the
situation in Madagascar is serious.
France, the despatch adds, has sent an
inspector to Tananarive to watch French
interests.

Five hundred kilos of dynamite
exploded last night in a house at Belle
Roche, Loire Department, France.
The building was blown to atoms.
The janitor was the only person killed.

A despatch from Berlin says there
are 10,000 cases of influenza in Altona,
3,000 in Hamburg, Hanover, and 6,000
in St. Paul, a suburb of Hamburg.
In all three places the epidemic is spread-
ing.

The Odessa correspondent of the
Times has learned that Russian govern-
ment has ordered another ironclad of the
Trafalgar type. The ironclad is to be
built at Nikolai and to be named the
Paris.

The afternoon will decrease 15
minutes. The forenoon will decrease 15
minutes. The afternoon will decrease 15
minutes. The forenoon will decrease 15
minutes.

The town of Kuchan, in northern
Persia was destroyed by an earthquake
a few weeks ago, not a house standing
in the place. Thousands of people
perished, and the odor from their put-
ting bodies in a short time became
horrible.

The Anabaptists, a sect that inhabits
the rivers of Guiana, has two pupils to
each boy, an upper and a lower one.
When the fish is swimming it keeps
this upper optic, which protrudes above
the head, out of the water.

Charlotteville had another death
through drink on Friday last, the third
within a week. A lad named Flood,
aged 18, who has been on a spree with
other boys, was found dead in the park,
where he had laid down in a drunken
condition and perished from exposure.

Lady Brooke, who, by the death of
her father-in-law, has just become the
Countess of Warwick, is often called the
"Babbling Brooke," because she is
after having given away the
baccarat scandal about Counting.
The presumption is that the Prince of Wales
told her the story, and that in a moment
of pique against Counting she disclosed
to him what she knew.

From Salina, Tex., is reported a
new use for sunflower stalks. Several
tons of them have been made into
paper. The paper is regarded as super-
ior to straw paper and marks a great
departure in paper-making and sun-
flower industries. The mill is now buy-
ing sunflowers and proposes to make
sunflower paper a specialty.

Few people have an idea how thin
a sheet of veneer may be cut with the
aid of improved machinery. There is a
firm in Paris which makes a business of
cutting veneers and to such perfection
have they brought it that from a single
tusk 30 inches long they will cut 20 sheets
of ivory 150 inches long and 20 inches
wide. Some of the sheets of rosewood
and mahogany are about a fiftieth of an
inch in thickness.

The great Russian family of
Menshikov which has played so im-
portant a part in the history of the
empire is now extinct. The first
Menshikov was the son of a pastry
cook, who after becoming chancellor
died in 1729, an exile in Siberia. The
last Prince Menshikov, who passed
away at Baden-Baden, was one of the
most ardent of European sportsmen
and had many English friends. His
enormous fortune passed to a distant
relative, Prince Gagarin.—London
World.

A Berlin correspondent says that it
is generally believed in Germany that
the emperor's real object in making
advances to Prince Bismarck is to induce
the ex-chancellor to give up a number
of letters which he wrote to him during
the illness of Emperor Frederick. The
present emperor then treated Prince
Bismarck with unbounded confidence,
and it is supposed that he was indis-
creet in some of his communications to
the chancellor.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by
sickness, mental exhaustion, nervous tight-
fitting, and, over work and trouble.
Hall's Remedy will prevent it.

THE CHIGNECTO POST.
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY.
—AT—
\$1.50 per Annum; or \$1.00 in Advance

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
PROMPTLY EXECUTED LOWEST RATES

ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at Very Lowest Rates
ROBERT KING, Publisher

"The CHIGNECTO POST" has the
Largest Circulation of any Country
Journal published in the Province.

Sowing and Reaping.
A SERMON PREACHED BY REV. W. R.
THOMAS AT RAIR VENTURE ON DEC.
3RD, AND PUBLISHED BY
REQUEST.

"He not deceived; God is not mocked,
for whatsoever a man sows that shall he
also reap." GAL. VI. 7.
The apostle is here stating what Rev.
Joseph Cook would call a self-evident
truth. He is dealing with natural law
in the spiritual world. That we shall
reap the same kind of seed as that
which we sow is self-evident. This is
one of nature's universal and irrever-
sible laws; the law of like producing
like prevails in all worlds. There is no
language or speech where its voice is
not heard. "That which is born of the
flesh is flesh, and that which is born
of the spirit is spirit." We never doubt
the certainty of this law in the natural
world; but we are apt to think that in
the spiritual world we shall not reap as
we have sown, at least not always. But
we shall in every case. The law is not
only that we shall reap the same kind
of seed as that which we sow, but
also that if the seed has been sown the
harvest shall be reaped; the one follows
the other as cause and effect.

This is as close a relation between the
spiritual and natural worlds as there is
between our spiritual and physical
nature. The physical is moulded after
the pattern of the spiritual. What we
call natural law is the lower end, so to
speak, of what is, at the upper end,
called spiritual law; and what is true of
a part must be true of the whole; what
takes place at this end, must take place
also at that end of the same law. God
the author of all nature and all law is a
God of order not of confusion. This is
abundantly shown in the wonderful sys-
tem of worlds around us. We believe
in one creation, one law, one God, who
is in all, and through all, and loves all.
The first and chief lesson taught us
in our text, is that we shall reap the
same kind of seed as that which we
sow.

That which is sown, taught is true
in the natural world; we have all around us
abundant evidence. The law is so cer-
tain that nothing but a miracle could
change it; that miracle has never yet
been wrought, and the uniformity of
nature makes it impossible that it ever
should be. If the world should stand as
it is for millions of years; having seed
time and harvest, we cannot think
that the law of our text could ever
fail. The grain of corn sown up for
three thousand years in the hand of an
Egyptian mummy when put in the
ground produced in harmony with this
law the same kind of corn. And if it
had been there three millions of years
instead of three thousand the result
would have been the same. "Men do
not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of
thistles." By their fruits ye shall know
them, and the kind of seed they have
sown. "Whatsoever a man sows, that
shall he also reap," in the natural
world.

This law reigns in the animal as well
as in the vegetable world. "All seeds
after there kind, and all beasts after
their kind," was the ordering at the be-
ginning, and that order has been obeyed
without a single violation, and reasoning
from what we know up to that which
we do not know we believe it never will
be violated. "All things continue as
they were from the beginning." The ant
which is seen to-day, building up its
little home, and laying up its stores, is
the same ant which was there in the
beginning. Solomon directs the sluggard to
learn the lessons of wisdom and industry.
The horse described by Job, perhaps
four thousand years ago, was the same
in kind as those we use to-day. The
order is evidently fixed for all time.

This law is universal in the material
world. It takes in the lowest as well
as the highest forms of vegetable and
animal life. It is found also every-
where in the intellectual and moral
world. Thoughts, words and acts, are
all under its control. It is one great
law running through all worlds, as
irrevocable as one as in the ether.

Thoughts, desires, words and acts
whether good or evil, are seeds which
when sown will in harmony with this
law of our text produce the same kind
of fruit.

A thought will produce a word or act
corresponding with itself, thoughts of
love will produce words and acts of love,
while thoughts of hatred will produce
words and acts of hatred. "Every seed
after its kind." As a man thinketh in
his heart so is he in his outward life.
The tree is known by its fruits. Let
the seed be sown and nothing can
prevent the harvest. But as in the natural
world, the grain gathered in at the
harvest, becomes in its turn seed for
another harvest, so in the world of
thought and action, the words and acts
produced by the seed thoughts become
in their turn seed for another harvest
of words and acts.

More plentiful than the first, so
the sowing and reaping go on in your
life and mine. "O, what will the final
harvest be!"
But there is another feature of this
law which we wish to-day particularly
to notice; that which introduces the
elements of pleasure or pain. These
feelings have their corresponding
causes. We call the cause the seed,
the effect, the harvest. Sow the seed,
and the harvest is sure. Let a man

violate the laws of his physical nature,
by sowing the seeds of vice and dissi-
pation, and he will reap the harvest of
pain and weakness, decay and death just
as certainly as he sowed the seed.
There is no escape. He may reform
and become a virtuous man, but he has
sowed the seed, he must reap the
harvest reformed or not. Have you
not met with persons who were cripples
and lame, who were dying with
consumption, who told you that they
were reaping the harvest, the seed of
which they had sown in early life, by
dissipation and carelessness. And al-
low me, in the language of another, to
say:—"Hundreds of young men in this
country, some perhaps who hear me
now, are killing themselves, or at least,
ruining their health, by flying in the
face of the plain laws of purity and
self-control. They think that they
can have their swing and obey the
instincts of their nature. Well if they
must then another seed will wait upon
coming into play, and they must reap
as they have sown, and drink as they
have brewed, and the grim sowing of
this book about prodigate young men,
will without doubt be fulfilled in many
of them. 'His bones are full of the
iniquity of his youth, which shall lie
down with him in the grave.' 'For all
these things God will bring thee into
judgment.'

Young men, this is your seed time.
Do not fail to sow good seed. Look
well to the laws of your physical as well
as to those of your spiritual nature, and
sow the seed of virtue and purity, that
by and by, you will have the satisfaction
of reaping a harvest of physical and
spiritual health and beauty. It pays
to mind religion young."

But our text refers particularly to the
moral and spiritual nature, and points
out the fact that here also the same law
reigns. "Whatsoever a man sows, that
shall he also reap." Let the seed be
sown, and there is no possibility of re-
calling it; there it must remain, and
grow, and by-and-by the harvest time
will come, and we shall reap that which
we have sown. But you ask, is it not
possible for us after we have sown
the seed to reform and get forgiveness?
We answer yes; it is possible. But we
ask, will that pluck from your life the
seed which you have sown? By no
means. Your reformation will not and
cannot prevent the harvest, the seed of
which has already been sown. The only
possible way to avoid the reaping is not
to sow the seed.

We have, I believe, been greatly mis-
led in this matter. We have been
taught to believe that no difference
what has been done, if we but repent
and believe and confess our sins, all will
be forgiven and forgotten; and the evil
which we have done will be covered up,
and made as though it had never been.
While there are certain scripture pas-
sages which at first sight would appear
to favour this idea, and while they no
doubt mean very much, it must be clear
that a transaction once committed, to
be as if it had never been, is a "theologi-
cal, philosophical and scientific impos-
sibility." The sin has produced an
effect which could not and would not
have been produced but for the sin
committed; and that effect will be a
fact in the history of the sowed life as
well as in the unsowed forever. Let
man once sin and he can never be as
he was before that sin was committed.
The sin is now a part of his history and
will need him in its effects long after
the sin has been forgiven. "We cannot
escape from our record." Take an
illustration from the natural world. A
man has committed murder. He is
taken and brought to justice and
condemned to die for his foul crime.
While in prison awaiting the day of his
execution he repents of his sin and gets
what we call the new birth. But will
that blot from his history and from his
conscience, and erase from his memory
all traces of his great crime? Oh! no!
Lady Macbeth, Shakespeare tells could
not wash her hands white altho' she had
learned to hate the crime so as to be-
come insane through the memory of it.
That crime will remain a fact in the
history of the murderer, whether saved
or unsaved for ever, and will be a source
of punishment as long as his memory
endures. His punishment may be more
indirect than direct, more internal than
external, but it will be none the less
punishment. He sowed the seed, and
he must reap the harvest, either here or
hereafter, or perhaps both.

The wound may be healed, but the
scar remains in the life of the sowed as
well as in the unsowed, and can never
become anything but a source of pain
and sorrow. The thief passed from the
cross to paradise, but he did not escape
from the effects of his sin. His sin
was forgiven, but the scar he carried
with him into paradise, and bore it to
day. He sowed the seed, he must reap
the harvest. Can you who are to-day
in a state of salvation look back upon
your past life of sin and rebellion with-
out having feelings of pain and sadness?
You cannot, and never will. The pain
and the sorrow are the fruit the seed
of which you sowed in the days of your
youth. Then again you are suffering for
your sin in this, that you are unable to
rise as high in the divine life as you
formerly would have risen had those
sins not been committed.

"Wounds of the soul though healed,
will ache. The reining scar remains
and makes confession. Lost innocence
returns no more."
We are not what we were before
transgression, and we shall never be
Second we notice, that the harvest
reaped will be in proportion to the
amount of seed sown. The more seed
we sow the more we shall have to reap.
The man who sows the most wheat in
the spring will, other things being equal
reap the most in the autumn. So in
relation to man's physical nature, the
more we abuse our bodies the more we
shall suffer. The man who drinks too
excess one year, will not suffer as much

as one who has been a drunkard for ten
years. The suffering of the body will
be in proportion to the amount of abuse we
have given it. So in the spiritual world.
The youth who has taken his first step
in sin, will not suffer to the same extent
as the man who has spent a lifetime in
sin and transgression. Heaven and
Hell, as states of pleasure and pain, will
run into each other as daylight runs in-
to darkness. "Whatsoever a man
sows, that shall he also reap," that
much, nothing more, and nothing less.
"When much is given much shall be re-
quired."

Third we notice that the man who
sows the seed will be responsible for the
harvest, which he reaps. "Every man
shall give account of himself to God."
The man, who has, through drunkenness
and dissipation, brought upon himself
sickness and death, will feel that no one
is to blame but himself. He sowed the
seed. He is responsible for the harvest.
So with the man who at the last will
either be lost, or if on the side of the
saved, will find himself incapable of
entering fully into the enjoyment of
the blessed, will feel that no one is to
be blamed but himself. The harvest is
the fruit of his own sowing. "The son
shall not bear the iniquity of the father
neither shall the father bear the iniquity
of the son." "The soul that sinneth, it
shall die" for its own sin and not for the
sin of another.

We are sowing seed now, what the
harvest will be in the great future will
depend upon the quality and the quantity
of seed we sow now. If we sow
good seed we shall reap good seed. If
we sow evil seed, evil seed will be reaped.
"For whatsoever a man sows, that shall
he also reap."

What has been said on this subject we
feel to be a very imperfect exposition of
these great facts in human life. God
helps us in some measure, to realize
these, and to this let all the people say
Amen.

AGRICULTURE.
—The horse blanket in winter
saves ten times its cost in a short time,
and also saves feed and labor.

—It is a continual source of sur-
prise that men stand waiting for
something to do, struggle against ad-
versity and exult at a bare living,
when under their feet, at their
own doors, there are ample opportuni-
ties for gaining a life and insuring
the comforts. There is no place
where so much is assured as at small
an outlay as in the poultry industry,
and though the lesson has been em-
phasized over and over again, the force
is lost because it is not heeded.

—The original Justin Morgan was
an all round sort of horse. He was a
fast walker, but not much of a trotter
as speed goes nowadays, and knew
all the fancy saddle gait of the time.
He was also a good short-distance
runner. Lindsey, in his "History of the
Morgan Horse," says of his ability
as a sprinter: "Running horses short
distances for small stakes were very
common in Vermont fifty years ago.
Eighty rods was very generally the
length of the course. Among the
many races of this description that he
ran were two in 1796, at Brookfield,
Vt., one with a horse called Sweep
taken from Long Island, and the
other with a horse called Silverfall
from St. Lawrence county, New
York; both of these he beat with ease.
Mr. Morgan, who then owned him,
offered to give the owner of Silverfall
two more chances to win the stakes,
which was \$50, by walking the
horses for it, but the offer was de-
clined."

—A large amount of valuable
material may be utilized if cooked.
Poa, pods, string beans, apples,
squashes, and many other articles, if
placed in a pot and boiled until done,
will furnish a quantity of food that is
really more serviceable than too
much grain. Ducks and geese may
be kept at but little expense by such
means of feeding, while turkeys
thrive upon the whole cutting, except
chickens will appreciate the change at
once. Turnips and carrots, if cooked
and fed to all kinds of fowls, will
furnish cheap and nutritious diet,
promoting the health and preventing
too much fat in feeding such
fowls. The chief reason it is necessary
except at night, when whole corn, wheat
and oats should be given. One of the
most valuable foods is cooked potatoes
and sour milk. If this is fed, being
first thickened with ground oats, it
will cause the hen to lay more eggs
than when an exclusive grain diet is
given. Fowls should have plenty of
bulky food if they are to be made
profitable. —Poultry Keeper.

How to Preserve Root Cuttings.
It is quite common for those
desiring new plants from cuttings,
says the American Cultivator, to place
them in a bottle of water, keeping
the whole cutting, except a bud, sub-
merged until roots form. The practice
of gardeners is to place the cutting in
damp sand, and they claim that the
sharp particles of sand rubbing
against the smooth end of the cutting
hasten the callousing from which the
roots are started. No measure of any
kind should be allowed to come in
contact with cuttings. The first roots
formed are very tender and sappy.
They will rot off as fast as they
form if beating measure is placed
near them. After the cutting has
been well rooted it may be planted in
rich ground, but even then the fill-
ing around the roots had better be
sand than rich earth or manure. When
the roots grow, they will reach the
manure fast enough if within reaching
distance, and this for a large vine may
be 15 or 20 feet distant.

