

JEWELRY,

Silverware & c

A choice and well selected stock of
NEW ATTRACTIONS in

FINEWATCHES
CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
GOLD PENS & PENCILS

SPECTACLES,

And Eye Glasses.

Prices that defy competition
everybody delighted. You try us.

Remember the Place.

JAMES D. FOWLER

258 Queen Street.

Carpets. Carpets.

CARPETS.

New stock per steamer "Stockholm
City" from London

223 ROLLS

Purchased before the advance in
prices. Will be sold at prices to
compete with any house in
the Dominion,

NEW PATTERNS—NEW SHADES.

120 PAIRS

New Curtains, in all the new colours
—very cheap, Table and Piano
Covers, Bed Quilts, Towels,
Napkins and Table
Linen.

28 PIECES

Of Furniture Covering, in Silks,
Mohair, Plushes, Tapestry and
Hair Cloth.

New Furniture, New Crock-
ery, New Glassware, New Silverware.

Jas. G. McNally.

F'ton, March

Quebec Fire Association Company

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

A Non-Tariff Company

Insurance effected at reasonable rates.
FISHER & FISHER, Agents

High - Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days.
The result is a fearful increase of **Brain
and Heart Diseases — General De-
bility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and In-
sanity.** Chloral and Morphia augment
the evil. The medicine best adapted
to do permanent good is **Ayer's Sas-
saparilla.** It purifies, enriches, and
vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens
every function and faculty of the body.
"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in
my family, for years. I have found it
invaluable as

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an in-
active liver and a low state of the blood."
—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.
"For some time I have been troubled
with heart disease. I never found any-
thing to help me until I began using
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used
this medicine six months, but it has re-
lieved me from my trouble, and enabled
me to resume work." — J. P. Carzanette,
Perry, Ill.
"I have been a practicing physician
for over half a century, and during this
time I have never found so powerful
and reliable an alterative and blood-
purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla." — Dr.
M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

The Sabbath-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

Second Quarter-Lesson XII.—June 23.

JESUS RISEN.—Mark 16 : 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—*Now is Christ risen
from the dead, and became the first
fruits of them that slept.*—1 Cor. 15 :
20.

THE BURIAL. Jesus died about
three o'clock Friday afternoon. At
the request of the Jews, who did
not wish to have the crucified bodies
exposed to sight on the next day,
which was the Passover Sabbath,
Pilate allowed the soldiers to hasten
the death of the three crucified ones
by breaking their bones so that they
could be buried before sunset.
Jesus was already dead, and his
bones were not broken, but to make
sure, the soldiers pierced his side.
Joseph of Arimathea asked permis-
sion to care for the body of Jesus.
He with Nicodemus took the body
from the cross, wrapped it in linen
cloths, with spices to preserve the
body from decomposition, and laid
it in a new sepulchre belonging to
Joseph, in a garden near by, and
rolled a stone against the door.
The women who had remained near
the cross saw where the body was
laid, and went home to prepare
spices and ointments for the com-
pletion of the embalming.

MEASURES TAKEN TO MAKE SURE
THAT JESUS WAS REALLY DEAD.—It
was of the utmost importance,
though they knew it not at the time,
that the fact of Christ's death should
be proved beyond the possibility of
cavil or doubt. Every precaution
was taken, not by his disciples, but
by the enemies of Jesus. The
Roman centurion assured Pilate of
the death of Jesus. The soldiers
pierced his body with a spear, and
from the wound flowed blood and
water,—a proof of death. The stone
against the door of the sepulchre
was sealed, and a Roman guard
placed around the tomb. His
friends had no expectation of his
rising in the way he did. The tomb
was a new one, in which no one had
ever been buried, and so there could
be no doubt as to the identity of the
body of Christ.

THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS.—On
the third day Jesus rose from the
dead. Nothing is known of the
manner of it, but we are told that it
was accompanied by a great earth-
quake; and an angel came and rolled
away the stone from the sepulchre;
not to allow Jesus to come forth, but
for the sake of those who were com-
ing to view the sepulchre, and to
show that the resurrection was an
act of divine power. Jesus had lain
in the grave a part of each of the
three days,—Friday afternoon,
Saturday, all day, and part of Sun-
day.

And when the sabbath was past: i.
e., after sunset of Saturday. It was
at this time they bought the spices.
They would not break the Sabbath
even in preparation for anointing
their beloved Lord. *Mary Magda-
lene etc., had bought sweet spices.*
Substances used in embalming.
That they might come and anoint
him. Embalm him; or apply these
spices to his body to keep it from
putrefaction. This is proof that
they did not suppose he would rise
again. And the fact that they did
not expect he would rise, gives more
strength to the evidence of his resur-
rection. And very early in the
morning. They must have started
while it was yet dark. *Came unto
the sepulchre.* They may have gone
singly or in small groups.

And they said (were saying)
among themselves. Unaware that
the Jewish rulers had secured the
sealing of the stone and the setting
of the watch. *Who shall roll away
the stone from the door of the sepul-
chre?*—The tomb was cut in the side
of a rock, like a cave, large enough
for several persons to enter. The
entrance was protected by a large
stone, sometimes round, like a large
millstone, rolled in front of the
opening. *And they looked: they
saw that the stone was rolled away.*

The Stone rolled away from
the Tomb. Difficulties in the path
of duties, which seem insurmount-
able, are often removed for us by
God in unexpected ways, but not
till we come to them. There is only
one way to do,—to go straight for-
ward, doing the work that is given
to us today, and then when we come
to the obstacle God will either take
it away, or show us a path around
it. *They saw a young man:* an
angel in this form; the one who
rolled the stone away. *Sitting at
the right side:* as they entered.
Clothed in a long white garment.
The white raiment was a symbol of
purity and of fellowship with God.
Be not affrighted: They would

naturally be alarmed at being so
near such divine powers. *He is
risen; he is not here: behold the
place.* The angel shows them the
grave-clothes, and the face-cloth
folded by itself, to show them that
he is risen.

With what Body did Jesus
rise? It is of importance that we
remember that the body Jesus rose
with was the very same body which
died on the cross. There is no pos-
sible way to prove that Jesus arose
from the dead, if the body was not
precisely the same after that it was
before he was buried. Jesus takes
special pains to show his disciples
that he is the same. He declares
that he is flesh and bones; he bids
Thomas put his hands in the prints
of the nails and in the wound made
by the spear; he eats before them
the same kind of food he ate before
he died. Jesus' body was doubtless
changed at the ascension into a
spiritual body. It was not till that
change that we have in the resur-
rection of Christ a type of the
change to be made in our bodies by
the resurrection. Then took place
what Paul declares is to take place
on the resurrection day in those who
are alive. We shall be changed in
a moment; in the twinkling of an
eye. *Tell his disciples and Peter.*
Tell Peter, for it will be news more
welcome to him than to any of
them; for he is in sorrow for sin.
*That he goeth before you into Galilee,
as he said unto you:* The women
hastily depart from the sepulchre to
tell the disciples what they had seen
and heard. *They trembled and were
amazed:* Matthew adds that they
had great joy as well as fear. "Fear
at what they had seen, joy at what
they had heard. *Neither said they
any thing to any:* they did not stop
to tell the news to any one while on
the way to the apostles.

OUR LORD'S APPEARANCES AFTER
HIS RESURRECTION.—Vers. 9-12.
He appeared first to Mary Magdalene.
She was standing near the sepulchre
when Jesus appeared to her. The
appearance was so unexpected that
she did not recognize him at first.
Out of whom he had cast seven devils:
No wonder she loved her Saviour,
and went earliest to his tomb.
Jesus had relieved her of demoniacal
possession. There is no reason for
identifying her with any other Mary
of the Gospels or to cast doubts on
the purity of her life. *And she went
and told him.* She reached the
gathering-place of the disciples be-
fore the other women did. *And
they... believed not.* One witness
was not enough to assure them that
the resurrection was a fact; she
might be mistaken. This was the
first appearance of Jesus; but he
appeared eleven times during the
forty days before his ascension; five
of them on the Sunday he arose
from the dead. *After that:* on the
afternoon of the same day. *He ap-
peared in another form.* Not in a
different body, but only it seemed
different to them. *Unto two of
them:* Cleopas, and another disciple.
Went into the country. To Emmaus,
seven or eight miles to the north-
west of Jerusalem. *And they went:*
back to Jerusalem, to the upper
room where the ten disciples were.
And told it. They related their
whole interesting interview. *Neither
believed they them.* They were final-
ly convinced at this very meeting,
when Jesus showed himself to them
all.

LESSONS FROM THE RESURRECTION.

How often we say, as we approach
a difficult duty, "Who will roll
away the stone?" only to find if we
go straight on, that God in his own
way has removed the obstacles.

Angels are ministering spirits to
God's children; the other world is
close to this, and we have multitudes
of defenders there.

The Saviour's tenderness to his
backsliding, but penitent disciple;
"Tell Peter."

God gives abundant and over-
whelming proofs of those great truths
which are most essential to our
character and happiness and the
redemption of the world.

The resurrection of Jesus is the
crowning proof that he is the Son of
God. If he could not conquer death,
he could not prove that at the first
he came from heaven.

It is the proof of immortal life
beyond the grave; that death does
not end all, but the soul lives after
the body dies.

It is the assurance of our own
resurrection, of our recognition of
friends on the other side of the
grave.

It shows that our Saviour has
power over every one of our enemies.
It teaches the moral resurrection,
that being dead to sin we should be
alive unto God.

WHEN FORTUNES COME.

A Statement That Wealth in America Is
Acquired by Men of Forty.

One of the brightest young men in public
life said to a New York Sun man the other
day that he was going to make his every-
lasting fortune some day when he grew
tired of politics. "But there is plenty of
time for that," said he. "Do you know that
it is almost a rule in this country that men
do not make their fortunes until they are
forty years old or older? The grand excep-
tion to the rule is Jay Gould, but the con-
dition to the rule is that he made his
temporary fortunes were nearly all made
when their founders were at or beyond
middle age. Commodore Vanderbilt, John
Jacob Astor, A. T. Stewart, and all the
others prove what I say."

The reporter to whom this was said
turned over the pages of the biographies
and other works of reference at his hand,
and found enough in them to warrant the
assertion that at least a great many rich
Americans have been beyond forty years
of age when they have accrued riches. Cer-
tainly the richest body of men in the land,
the United States Senate, is composed of
elderly men; but in the lower house of Con-
gress we see millionaires who look scarcely
old enough for the rule.

Alexander T. Stewart came here in 1823
from Ireland, where he was born in 1803.
He opened a little linen store on Broadway,
and gathered wealth very slowly at first, as
most other men had done. He was prudent,
shrewd and original, and gradually became
a heavy importer; but he was forty-five
years old when he became able to put up the
first of the two great stores in which he
afterward transacted his business.

Henry Clews is an example. He spent
his early manhood as a clerk, and when the
war broke out and found him a broker in a
small way he began to make money. He
and his partner, Mr. Livermore, who retired
at the close of the war with half a million,
jobbed in certificates of indebtedness, and
laid the basis of the wealth which Clews
afterward accrued. He failed, but further
demonstrated the rule by making his way
over again, as Henry Villard has done.

Henry Villard is about fifty-five years old.
He came here from Germany at twenty
years of age, and sold subscription books at
first, then became an irregular writer for
the press. He studied law later, but gave
that up and adopted journalism as his pro-
fession. He was forty-one years old when,
in 1874, he began the great Oregon railway
operation that made him wealthy. Nine
years later, when the famous golden spike
was driven through a Northern Pacific rail-
road sleeper he was worth \$5,000,000. He
impoverished himself in trying to maintain
the value of his property, and went under.
Next, at more than fifty years of age, he
rose again as a financier.

Warner Miller is fifty years old. Be-
ginning in the humblest way, he managed
to organize a mill company, and worked six-
teen hours a day for ten years to make his
fortune. He was past forty when his bank
accounts showed him that he could afford to
take the world more easily. He is a
millionaire now. Levi P. Morton is about
sixty-three years old. Twenty-five years
ago, when he was thirty-eight or thirty-
nine, he founded his banking house. He
was fifty-one when his wealth enabled him
to devote a part of his time to public life.
His great stroke was made when he
established his London house in 1868, and
soon afterward went into the syndicate for
funding the United States debt. He was
past forty when he began to be a millionaire.
Edward F. Jones, the rich scale maker and
Lieutenant-Governor of this State, was
born in 1828. He began his business career
at the close of the war, and was long past
forty when he became rich. Henry B.
Courtney, the marble millionaire, now dead,
started with fifty dollars in 1853, when
thirty-three years old. He was beyond
middle life when he got his pile.

John B. Slawson, the car-fare box in-
ventor, was twenty-five years old when he
went to New Orleans in 1840 from this
State. There he slowly made his way up-
ward. But for the war he would have
pushed his invention at forty six years of
age, but he had to wait, and he was past fifty
when his big money began to pour in. His
friend Stephenson, the horse car builder,
also a millionaire, had to wait for middle
age to get great riches. So did the elder
Bennett, of the Herald, so did Hon. Oswald
Ottendorfer, and so did the late Marshall O.
Roberts.

Jay Gould's early life was a failure, but
this phase of it was very short. He was
born in 1831, and went into speculating in
railroad stock in 1859, when he was only
twenty-eight years old. He was very suc-
cessful, and made use of the war, when it
broke out, to give large returns on small or
shrewd speculations. His fortieth year
found him, in his present opinion, only
starting in life, but the world already
knew him as a master money maker, for he
had been more than three years president
of the Erie railroad, and his associate, Fisk,
had startled America with his share of the
partnership.

Samuel J. Tilden made his first consider-
able money as a lawyer, but he was more
than forty years old before he put other
aspirations aside for the time and began
that devotion to his profession which was
quickly distinguished by his connection
with the greatest law causes of the day.
He was forty-one when, in 1855, he was
defeated as a candidate for Attorney-Gen-
eral of the State. After that came his
greatest legal triumphs, and after them his
still greater financial operations.

The Standard Oil fortunes nearly all
prove the rule. Mr. Rogers made his share
of that pile while younger than forty years
old, but Messrs. Rockefeller, Starbuck and
Flager were beyond that age when they
grew rich. In Philadelphia, George W.
Childs is probably an exception. He is only
sixty years old, and has been rich more
than twenty years; but John Wanamaker
only began the making of his fortune in
1876, when he was thirty-eight. He was
nearer fifty than forty when he became real-
ly rich.

Augustin Daly is fifty-two years old. He
was thirty-four when he began his brave
struggle with the dramatic company that
is now world famous. Wealth did not reach
him till he was beyond forty. The ministry
contains numerous examples that are to
the point. Rev. Dr. John Hall was thirty-
eight years old when he came to America
on the mission that introduced him here.
He was thirty-nine when on his return to
Europe he received and accepted the flat-
tering offer that made him the recipient of
a salary which professional men consider
the making of a fortune. Rev. Dr. Tal-
mage was as old when he began to feel
comfortable; so was Beecher; so was Dr.
Paxton.

Beans. Beans.

Now in transit and expected
daily,

250 bbls. Beans

Canadian Hand^s Packed;

French

Medium

FOR SALE LOW IN LOTS.

A. F. Randolph & Son.

H. H. TORRENS, D.M.D.
DENTIST

OFFICE:—

FISHER'S BUILDING,
QUEEN STREET
RESIDENCE. ST. JOHN ST.

Jackson Adams

PRINCIPAL

UNDERTAKER,

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQ.,

Opp. Queen Hotel.

F W. Robinson,

(Main Street, Campbellton, N. B.)

WATCHMAKER

(AND JEWELER.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY REPAIRED

FISHER & FISHER

Attorneys and Solicitors.

OFFICE IN

Fisher's Building, Queen Street.

FREDERICTON N. B.

H. B. FISHER, Q. C. G. F. FISHER, B. C. L.

Money to Loan.

William Wilson,

SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
Conveyancer, etc.

Office, Queen St., F'ton, Opp. Post Office

Accounts Collected. Loans Negotiated.

Harvey's Photos.

IN ALL THE

Latest Styles

—STUDIO—

164 Queen Street

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Pictures copied and enlarged.

CURE FOR THE LAME

By DR. SWEET, the well known bone surgeon, physician
and inventor of the SWEET SYSTEM. Enquire about
ALL DISEASES RELATER. Send or apply for examina-
tion. Plans and particulars, FREE, to Dr. Sweet's Medical In-
stitution for Lame and Infirm, 16 Union Park St., Boston, Mass.