Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson III. July 16. Acts 17: 22-31.

PAUL AT ATHENS.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."—John 4: 24.

EXPLANATORY.

PAUL AT ATHENS. As usual, persecution arose against the new religion; and Paul, leaving Silas and Timothy at Berea (ver. 14) to follow on more leisurely, hasted secretly on in a southerly direction till he came to the famous city of Athens, the capital of the intellectual world, as Rome was of the political, and Jerusalem of the religious. The city of Athens is situated about five miles inland north-east of the Saronic Gulf, an arm of the Ægean Sea. It lies between two small rivers, the Cephissus and the Ilissus. Four famous mountains lie around it, and four still more famous hills are within the city—the Acropolis, the Areopagus or Mars' Hill, the Pnyx—on which the assemblies of the people were held, and Demosthenes spoke his oration—and the Museum.

22. *Then Paul stood* in the open air upon the Mars' Hill just described, a name "traced to the fable that here Mars was tried before the assembled gods for the murder of a son of Neptune." *Ye men of Athens.* The courteous address used by Demosthenes and all Greek orators. The whole speech is full of courtesy. Unfortunately our version gives it an appearance of rudeness in several places. *I perceive . . . ye are too superstitious.* Rev. Ver., "ye are somewhat superstitious, but very religious," is the translation favored by the American revisers, and best expresses what Paul intended to say. Their religious nature was unusually developed. The city was full of statues of the gods. It was a common saying about Athens that it was easier to find there a god than a man.

23. *As I passed by,* or along. In his wanderings around the city. The altar to which he refers was on the road from Phalerus, the nearest seaport town to Athens, where were several altars, each inscribed "To the Unknown God." *And beheld.* Was attentively contemplating. *Your devotions.* Not acts of worship, but objects of worship, such as temples, altars, images. *I found an altar . . . to the unknown God,* or an unknown god. "That no deity might punish them for neglecting his worship, or remain uninvoked in asking for blessings, they not only erected altars to all the gods named or known among them; but, distrustful still lest they might not comprehend fully the extent of their subjection and dependence, they erected them also to any other god or power that might exist, although as yet unrevealed to them." *Whom* (or what) *therefore ye ignorantly worship.* Rather, whom ye worship, not knowing His name, and attributes, and nature. *Him declare I unto you,* or better, "this set I forth unto you" (see ver. 18). The very God whom they knew not, the God whose nature is so infinite, whose character is so holy, whose love is so great, that they had no conception of Him, and yet had unconsciously longed for because they needed Him, this God Paul set forth.

24. *God that made the world.* Not an idol, not one of many deities with which the Greeks peopled the world, but the Creator of all things, the Supreme Being, the one God. The *Lord of heaven and earth.* In this sentence shines wisdom, power, omnipresence, goodness, authority. Great duties and great privileges grow out of this truth. *Dwelleth not in temples made with hands,* though as beautiful as those they saw around them. He was infinitely above such gods as they were worshipping.

25. *Neither is worshipped* (served) *with men's hands.* Worshipped is not exactly the idea conveyed by the original, which means "cared for," "taken care of," in the way of service, by supplying wants, etc. *Seeing He giveth to all.* God is the great giver, and all that men have and are comes from Him. Men can give God nothing but their love, and reverence and obedience, for these alone are theirs to give. *Life, and breath, and all things.* All are absolutely dependent on God, and therefore owe Him obedience and love in return.

26. *And hath made of one blood.* The Rev. Ver., with the best manuscripts, leaves out "blood," but the meaning is the same: God has made of one ancestor, or one source, one family, *all nations of men. And hath determined the times before appointed.* Better, with the Rev. Ver., "determined their appointed seasons." God governed the nations, assigned their seasons of prosperity and adversity, and the extent of their influence. However free they were and strong, they could not go beyond God's wise control.

27. *That they should seek the Lord.* Rather, "God," which is the best reading. The whole object of the Divine Providence, "in His dealings with nations as well as with individuals," is to bring them to a knowledge of the one true God. *If haply* indicates a contingency not likely to happen. In fact, so far as history indicates, the instances of such finding of the true God by the groping of the heathen, though not unknown, are rare. *They might feel after Him.* The Greek word translated "feel after" denotes the action of one blind who gropes after what he desires to find. *Though He be not far from every one of us.* He is hard to find, not because He withdraws from us, but because we withdraw from Him.

28. *In Him we live, and move.* We are from God, our lives are sustained by God. We are surrounded by His laws and sustained by His powers. Much more is this true of our spiritual life. *As certain also of your own poets have said.* This truth He enforces by reminding them that it was admitted in words by their own poets. Aratus, a poet of Tarsus, and a countryman of Paul, had used this language about 270 B. C., and so had also Cleanthes, another poet and contemporary of Aratus, who was a disciple of Zeno, the founder of the Stoics.

29. *Forasmuch,* etc. The necessary inference follows. *We ought not to think.* If we, with our higher nature, are the offspring of God, who gives us life, how impossible *that the Godhead is like unto gold,* etc. Such a notion would make God inferior to man. *Graven by art and man's device.* In the words "graven by art and man's device," Paul specially alludes to those masterpieces of sculpture in ivory, gold, and marble which were standing near him on the Areopagus, and the varied temples and shrines of Athens the Religious.

30. *And the times of this ignorance God winked at; i. e. overlooked.* Sins committed in ignorance are different from those committed against light and conscience. They were still guilty and in danger, as the command to repent implies. *But now.* Under these new circumstances, since Christ has come. *Commandeth all men everywhere to repent.* For all had sinned and come short of the glory of God.

31. *Because He hath appointed a day.* The language certainly implies a definite and fixed occasion of judgment in the future. *In the which He will judge the world.* Their character and deeds were to be examined, and the reward or punishment due was to be awarded by the judge. Paul's reference to the judgment was apt, on the Areopagus, where judicial sentences were wont to be announced. *In righteousness.* Every decision will be absolutely right and correct. There will be no bribery, no covering up. The righteousness of the judgment is what makes it terrible to the conscience. *By that man whom He hath ordained.* The man Jesus Christ, whom God had ordained as the Saviour of all who will believe, and the Judge of all the disobedient. *Hath given assurance,* or confirmation. *In that He hath raised Him from the dead.* The resurrection of Christ brought assurance of the judgment of the world by Christ, because (1) it proved Christ's claim that He was the Son of God. (2) It proved His teaching was true, a part of which was that He should judge the world. (3) It proved the resurrection of the dead and a life beyond the grave, without which there could be no judgment in the world to come.

B. Y. P. U.

[Correspondents to this department should address their communications to J. H. MacDonald, Amherst, N. S.]

OUR OBJECT.

The unification of Baptist young people; their increased spirituality; their stimulation in Christian service; their edification in scriptural knowledge; their instruction in Baptist history and doctrine, through existing denominational institutions.

OUR RELIGIONISM.

All Young People's Societies of whatsoever name in Baptist churches, and Baptist churches having no organizations are entitled to representation. We depend for our motive power upon any people's name or method. Our common bond is in the New Testament, in the full affirmation of whose teachings

WE ARE ONE PEOPLE WITH ONE MISSION.

The Indianapolis Convention.

Our transportation leaders, after considerable correspondence with railway authorities, have concluded that the World's Fair ticket to Chicago, good for 30 days with return, offers the best advantages to delegates and visitors attending the convention at Indianapolis. By arranging to reach Chicago on Thursday morning, July 13th, the Maritime contingent can take the official train which, decorated with emblems of the society and loaded with ardent B. Y. P. U. workers, leaves that city at 9.45 a. m. for Indianapolis. The cost of this side-trip is stated to be $5.50. Cheaper tickets to Chicago than already offered may be had before many days, as railroads are now beginning to announce the one-fare rate. Good rooms with board will be furnished delegates at Indianapolis by sending in names at once to G. W. Empy, 57½ W. Washington St., Indianapolis.

If all who purpose attending from the three provinces send in their names to Secretary McDonald, Amherst, it can be arranged for the delegation to go together.

Report of Committee on Temperance.

(Adopted by the N. S. Central Association.)

"In submitting this report your committee do not think it necessary to enumerate and describe the many forms of evil resulting from the use of strong drink. The very word intemperance suggests to any intelligent audience the cause of at least three-fourths the misery and crime found in Christian lands. Your committee deem this a fitting time to seek some solution of the question: 'How can we best suppress the iniquitous traffic and save the coming generations from its destroying influence?' And we would recommend the adoption and application of the following measures:

"1. That parents and guardians recognize the importance of careful home training, and teach those committed to their care, to shun the very appearance of evil, especially the evil of intemperance.

"2. While we rejoice in the fact that scientific temperance has become a part of the curriculum in our public schools, we would urge the importance of being assured that the requirements of the law are strictly observed in the said schools.

"3. That larger and more liberal support be given to those who are engaged in distributing wholesome temperance literature, and that through the columns of our denominational paper, we endeavor to reach and bless its readers by our contributions on the subject of temperance.

"4. That we gratefully recognize the work accomplished by the existing temperance societies, and that in our Sunday-schools the propagation of temperance principles be considered a definite and important part of our work.

"5. That our pastors and missionaries be faithful in the proclamation of temperance principles, not only on stated occasions, but as frequently as they may consider it wise to do so.

"6. That this nefarious traffic cannot be successfully suppressed apart from a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and that such law should be enforced by government.

"7. That such legislation would be greatly hastened by the united efforts of temperance people to try to secure the election of such persons to the legislature as will aid in obtaining such a government measure."

—Get rid of your indigestion before the threatened outbreak of cholera. K. D. C. will cure the worst form of indigestion. It will prevent cholera.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

CANADIAN PLUCK.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS EXTENDED TO ENGLAND.

Although but a Short Time in that Country the Press Pronounces the Success Phenomenal.

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following article from the Montreal *Witness,* relative to the success in Great Britain of a well-known Canadian firm. We have done business with the firm in question for a number of years, and can heartily endorse what the *Witness* says concerning their honorable business methods, and the care exercised in the publication of the articles appearing in the press relative to the preparation. These cases are always written up by influential newspapers in the localities in which they occur, after a full and thorough investigation that leaves no doubt of their impartiality and truthful character. We are quite certain that the confidence reposed in the firm and preparation is not misplaced:

The phrase "British pluck" has become an adage, and not without good reason, for wherever enterprise, courage or "bull-dog tenacity" is required to sweep away or surmount opposing obstacles in order that the pinnacle of success may be reached, your true Briton never flinches, and facing all obstacles works until success has been achieved. This same "British pluck" is characteristic of the native born Canadian, and there are very few walks in life in which it does not bring success as the reward. This much by way of prelude to what bears every indication of being a successful venture on the part of a well-known Canadian house. When it was announced a few months ago that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, intended establishing a branch of their business in the motherland, there were not a few who were inclined to be skeptical as to the success of the venture, while some boldly predicted failure. "There would be an objection," they urged, "to taking up a colonial remedy;" "their business methods differed from those prevailing in Canada;" "the field was already crowded with proprietary remedies long established, and well advertised." These and many other objections were urged as reasons why the venture was a doubtful one. But the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. was not to be deterred by any objections that might be raised. They had unbounded confidence in the merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the pluck to back up their confidence with their cash. This latter is well known to Canadian newspaper men, who know that less than three years ago the company first put upon the market in the form of Pink Pills a prescription which had previously only been used in private practice, and with a skill and audacity that has not been surpassed in the annals of Canadian advertising, pushed it in the van of all competitors. Of course, the remedy had to have merit, or this could not have been done, and it was the company's sincere belief in the merit of their remedy that endowed them with the pluck to place their capital behind it. It was this same conviction that merit, skilfully advocated, will command success, that induced them to venture into competition with the long-established remedies of the motherland. And we are glad to know—indeed we believe that all Canadians will be glad to learn—that short as is the time the Dr. Williams' Company has been in that field, their success has been rapid and ever increasing. As an instance of this success the *Chemist and Druggist,* the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspaper readers in Canada who have not read of the cures that, to say the least, border on the marvellous, brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already we see by the English papers that the same results are being achieved there. Is it any wonder then that Pink Pills are popular wherever introduced? We have done business with this firm for a number of years. We have found them honorable and reliable, and worthy of credence in all that they claim for their remedy.

We cannot close this article better than by giving in a condensed form the particulars of a striking cure in Nottingham, England, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cure is vouched for by the Nottingham *Daily Express,* the leading journal of the Midland Counties:

"The picturesque suburb of Old Basford, some three miles from the market-place of Nottingham, has just been the scene of an occurrence which has excited considerable attention among the local residents, and of which rumors have reached Nottingham itself. The circumstances affect Mr. Arthur Watson, of Old Basford, formerly an employee in the bleach yard at Messrs. H. Ashwell & Co.'s hosiery factory, in New Basford, and afterwards employed at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s factory, near Nottingham. In consequence of the gossip which has been in circulation with regard to this case, a local reporter called upon Mr. Watson, at his bright little house, situated at No. 19 Mount Pleasant, Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. The visitor was met by Mrs. Watson, but Mr. Watson himself immediately afterwards entered the room, looking very little like the victim of sudden paralysis. He told the story of his life's health as follows: In boyhood he was prostrated by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which, after his slow recovery, left behind it a permanent weakness, and uncertainty of action in the heart, and he had always been debilitated and more or less feeble. On giving up his work at Messrs. Ashwell's bleach factory, he sought change of employment and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at kilns at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s Works, being at the time an out-patient at the General Hospital, Nottingham, where he was treated for weakness of the heart. The circumstances of his work at the furnace were somewhat peculiar. Exposed on one side to the extreme heat of the furnace, he was attacked on the other by the chilling winds which proved so distressing to many people last October, and one day in that month he was suddenly prostrated by a stroke which had all the appearance of permanent paralysis, and was pronounced such by the doctors who attended him. The course of the stroke appears to have been down the entire right side. His leg was entirely powerless, and he was unable to stand. He could not lift his right arm from his side or from any position in which he was placed. His face was horribly distorted, and the organs of speech completely paralyzed, so that he was able neither to stand nor speak. His condition is described by those acquainted with him as being most pitiable. He lay in this condition for more than three months, suffering intermittently considerable pain, but more afflicted by his utter helplessness than by sufferings of any other kind. His wishes were indicated by signs and feeble mumblings. The distortion of his face was rendered the more apparent by the ghastly pallor of his features, and he lay in bed, anticipating nothing better than that death should eventually relieve him of his helplessness.

The Rev. Walter Cooper, Wesleyan Methodist minister, whose flock have their spiritual habitation in a substantial building in High street, Old Basford, took a pastor's interest in the case of this unfortunate man, and is acquainted with the circumstances from almost first to last. A week or two ago Mr. Watson began to astonish all his neighbors by the sudden improvement in his appearance and capacity. He is able to walk about, and his right arm, which was formerly perfectly incapable of motion, is now moved almost as readily as the other, though the fingers have not yet recovered their usual delicate touch. Perhaps the most striking circumstance, however, is the great improvement in the personal aspect of the man. The deformity of feature caused by the paralysis is entirely removed. His speech is restored, and the right leg, the displacement of which kept him to his bed or chair, has now recovered its function so completely that he is about to take some out-door work in Basford and Nottingham.

Questioned as to the cause of this remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medical profession, Mrs. Watson, wife of the patient, unhesitatingly attributed her husband's miraculous recovery to the use of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and brought into considerable prominence by the publication of some remarkable cures effected by their means in Canada and elsewhere. "Since I have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Watson, "I have unquestionably been better not only than I was before the stroke of paralysis seized me, but than I have been at any time since my boyhood," a statement confirmed by Mrs. Watson, who said the appearance of her husband now was proof of the enormous improvement in his health. "The pills," she said, "seem not only to have cured the paralysis of the face and leg, but to have effected a most remarkable change in his general health."

Mr. Watson was always remarkably pallid and of a sickly appearance, but the ruddy glow of the patient's face confirmed Mrs. Watson's words. "I assure you," said she, "we can speak in the highest possible terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Nothing either at the General Hospital or from the doctors, who have attended my husband at different times, has done anything like the good which the few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pills he has taken have effected, and, under Providence, we feel he owes his life and his restoration to work and usefulness to this wonderful medicine."

Mr. Charles Leavesly, insurance agent, at Cowley street, Old Basford, has among other neighbors been deeply moved by the sufferings of Mr. Watson, and profoundly impressed by his miraculous restoration to health. The case has, in fact, been a topic of conversation in the entire neighborhood.

Attention is drawn to the circumstance that every fact in the above remarkable history is vouched for by independent evidence, which it would be morally impossible to doubt. It is shown by conclusively attested evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the ordinary sense, but a scientific preparation, from a formula long used in regular practice. They are shown to positively and unfailingly cure all diseases arising from impoverished blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, green sickness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, causing scrofula, rickets, hip joint diseases, chronic erysipelas, catarrh, consumption of the bowels and lungs, and also invigorates the blood and system when broken down by overwork, worry, diseases. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, becoming "built up" and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulates them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus to eliminate disease from the system.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England (and of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y.), and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrappers at 2s 9d a box, or six boxes for 18s 9d. Pamphlet free by post on application. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all chemists or direct by post from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. from the above address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.—*Advertisement.*

AWFUL HEADACHES.

2 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

LIFE A TORTURE.

Kendrick Outhouse, of Tiverton, N. S., says: For several years I suffered from severe attacks of biliousness, which came on periodically, about every ten days. I had *awful headaches* and the smell of anything cooking turned me sick. I became *weak and nervous,* and had no ambition or strength to work. I passed *many sleepless nights,* and for days could not retain food on my stomach. I suffered intensely with piles and hives, and my life was a *constant torture* to me. I became so weak that my friends *gave up all hopes* of my recovery. My brother brought me a bottle of

HAWKER'S
NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC,
and a box of
HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS.

I had not taken them long before I commenced to improve and in a short time I was *completely cured.* I grew *strong* and *vigorous,* my appetite returned; I *slept well* and in a few months had *gained 30 pounds* in weight. I have not suffered from piles or biliousness since, now 2 years, and am as *strong* and *hearty* as any man could wish to be. I firmly believe that

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC AND LIVER PILLS

Saved My Life.

I hereby certify the above statement is correct in every particular.

HOLLAND OUTHOUSE.

Sold by all Druggists and general dealers.

TONIC 50cts.; PILLS 25cts.

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We have the largest Sash and Door Factory in the Lower Provinces, covering 8,000 square ft. of ground (exclusive of dry houses and lumber sheds), with 30,000 ft. of floor surface.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

RENEW YOUR

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Beginning July 1,
At Once,

FROM

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM,
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GEO. A. McDONALD, Secy.-Treas.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS

BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on *Thursday, the twenty-first day of August next,* at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1893, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein William H. Barnsby, William E. Shillet and Manuel W. Francis, executors and trustees of the estate and effects of George Whitfield Marsters, are Plaintiffs, and William Breese and Jane Breese, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill of Complaint and in the said Decretal Order as:—

"ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in Queens Ward, in the City of Saint John, fronting on the northern side of Horsfield Street twenty-five feet and extending back to the rear thereof eighty one feet, more or less, and bounded on the east by land formerly owned and occupied by Edward S. Jarvis, on the west by land formerly owned by one McCallum, and on the rear by parts of the rear line of lots fronting on Princess Street and owned by W. B. M. Hartt and John Dunn, respectively.

Also all and singular all those several lots of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and severally described as follows, namely: All and singular all that lot of land and premises conveyed to said William Breese by Thomas C. Henniger and wife, by deed dated the first day of September, A. D. 1867, and situate and described therein as follows: That is to say, fronting on Horsfield Street (so called) in Queens Ward, in the said City, being twenty-five feet front on the same street and extending back the same breadth to the rear line of lots fronting on Tyng Street (now Princess Street), the same being eighty feet, more or less, bounded east by a lot at present belonging to Peter Appleby and west by a lot belonging to William Jacobs.

Also all and singular all the lands and premises conveyed to the said William Breese by deed from Malcolm Perry and Mary Ann his wife, dated the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1881, and by deed from one Catherine Noyes, dated the twenty eighth day of May, A. D. 1881, the same being all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in Queens Ward, in the said City, fronting on Horsfield Street, and bounded on the west by property formerly belonging to the heirs of the late Peter Appleby deceased, and measuring and fronting thirty feet along the northerly line of the said Horsfield Street, from the said western boundary of the said lot towards the eastern boundary, and extending back northerly from Horsfield Street, preserving the same breadth eighty feet.

Also all those other lots of land and premises situate in the City of Saint John aforesaid, conveyed to the said William Breese by one *James A. Whitney* and Eliza, his wife, by deed dated the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1884, and described in said Deed as all of that certain lot of land and premises conveyed to the said James A. Whitney, by James A. Harding, Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, by deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1881, and comprising parts of lots numbers six hundred and thirteen and six hundred and fourteen in the city plot of Saint John, and sold by the said Sheriff under execution against one Thomas Majorbanks, and in said Deed or Conveyance thereof described as that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate in the City of Saint John, being the south half of a lot of land number six hundred and fourteen (614), being fifty feet on Germain Street and extending back forty feet, being the residence of the said Thomas Majorbanks. Also a certain part of a lot or parcel of ground situate and known as lot number six hundred and thirteen (613), measuring twenty feet on the rear of the said lot by the whole breadth forty feet more or less, and conveyed by Deed bearing on the 25th of October, 1837, to the said Thomas Majorbanks. Also a certain piece or parcel of ground being a part of lot number six hundred and fourteen, fronting on Germain Street twenty feet and extending back forty feet in the rear, bounded southerly by one moiety of said lot lately conveyed by William Whitney and Robert Harris, and now occupied by said Thomas Majorbanks.

Also that other lot of land and premises conveyed to said William Breese by Deed of Gift from his wife by Deed dated the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1875, and described in said Deed as all that certain portion of the lot known as distinguished on the map or plan of said City by the number six hundred and thirteen (613), bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the dividing line between the lands of said Joseph C. Hathaway and William Breese at a point forty feet distant westerly from the western side line of Germain Street and eighty eight feet southerly from the south line of Princess Street, thence westerly on a continuation of said dividing line eight feet, thence southerly at right angles fifteen feet nine inches, and thence westerly at right angles thirty-two feet, more or less, to the east side line of lot owned and occupied by one Patrick Beasley, thence southerly along the east side line of said Bradley lot twenty-six feet and three inches, more or less, to the northerly line of land owned by said William Breese, thence easterly along the last mentioned line forty feet to the westerly line of land owned by said William Breese, thence northerly along said last mentioned line forty-two feet more or less to the place of beginning, the same being all part of that portion of said lot number six hundred and thirteen, recently purchased by the said Joseph C. Hathaway from the Executors of the Estate of the said David W. Crook; the said several above mentioned and described lots of land and premises being intended to include the whole of the real estate, lands and premises of the said William Breese fronting on Germain and Horsfield Streets, in the City of Saint John aforesaid; together with all and singular the houses, out-houses, barns, buildings, fences and improvements in and upon the said lands and premises, and every of them and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the right, title, dower, right of dower, interest, property, claim and demand whatever, both at Law and in Equity or otherwise, of them the said William Breese, and Jane, his wife, in, to, out of, or upon the said lands premises, and any and every part thereof."

For terms of Sale and other particulars, apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor, or the undersigned Referee.

Dated this 8th day of June, A. D. 1893.

E. H. MACALPINE,
Referee in Equity.

HANINGTON & WILSON,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

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May be consulted only on diseases of EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
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