

FERTILIZERS!

Landing to-day, at I. C. Railway:

1 CAR LOAD

"Ceres" and "Popular"

SUPERPHOSPHATE

—OF—

LIME.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

P. NASE & SON,
 INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N.B.
 May 5, 1886.

Family Groceries!

W. H. VANWART,

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON,
 KEEPS always on hand a large and well-selected stock of everything that should be found in a First Class Grocery.
 He invites country trade, feeling sure that he can sell Groceries of as good quality and at prices as low as any establishment in the city.
 All kinds of Country Produce taken in trade.

QUEEN STREET, (WEST END),
 FREDERICTON.
 Sept 22—11

New Store, Stock, and Prices.

FURNITURE, Carpets and Crockery, all at lower prices. 600 doz. Meakin's White Granite, reduced 10 per cent. 100 doz. Milk Pans and Flower Pots, 20 per cent lower. 2 doz. Library Lamps, (Polished Brass), from \$3.25 upwards. 2 cases Silver Plated Ware, (Toronto Silver Plate Co., standard goods). Every article guaranteed. Prices reduced. Four large ware-rooms full of Parlour, Chamber, Dining Room, Office and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Oil-Cloths, Bedding, Towels, Table Linen, Curtains, Curtain Poles, Table and Piano Covers, Upholstery Goods. In fact almost every thing for housekeeping.

J. G. McNALLY,
 Fourth Door above People's Bank,
 Queen Street, Fredericton.

Tennant, Davies & Co.

Directly opposite Normal Sch. ool,

Fredericton, - N.B.

Importers and Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

House-Furnishing Goods,

CARPETS,

Brussels, Tapestry,
 Wool-Union
 AND HEMP.

Cocoa Mattings,
 Floor Oil-cloths
 and Linoleums,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Agents for the Celebrated M. R. & A. Unlaundried

Dollar Shirt,

AND THE POPULAR
 PERFECT FITTING NEW YORK
 DOMESTIC PAPER PATTERNS.

Tennant,
 Davies & Co.

BARGAINS

BOOTS & SHOES

Lottimer's
 Shoe Store,

No. 210 Queen St., Fredericton.

IN order to reduce his stock to make room for New Fall and Winter Goods now commencing to arrive, the subscriber has marked down a large number of pairs of

BOOTS AND SHOES
 at much below their regular price. Also, having bought a BANKRUPT STOCK of BOOTS & SHOES at a very low price, he has determined to give his customers part of the benefit, and has marked them down at such prices as must effect a speedy clearance.
 Call early and secure bargains. Sale will continue for 30 days from date.

A. LOTTIMER,
 No. 210 Queen St., Fredericton,
 Sept. 15th, 1886.

UNION Baptist Seminary.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

PENDING the erection of buildings at St. Martins, the School will continue the next year at St. John.
 The Term Began September 8.
 For full information address,
L. E. WORTMAN, A. M.,
 Principal.

The Sabbath-School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

[FROM PELOUBET'S NOTES.]

Fourth Quarter.—Lesson 4.—Oct. 24.

JESUS CRUCIFIED.—JOHN xix. 17-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—It is finished.—JOHN xix. 30.

ON THE WAY TO THE CROSS.—

And he bearing his cross went forth.

From Pilate's palace. The terrible

preparations were soon made,—the

hammer, the nails, the cross, &c.

As always, the cross was borne to

the execution by him who was to

suffer on it,—perhaps his arms

bound to it with cords. Ordinarily

the procession was headed by the

centurion, or one who proclaimed

the nature of the crime. Thus

Jesus came forth bearing his cross.

He was followed by two malefactors,

"robbers." Then followed a great

multitude,—many with eager curi-

osity; priests exulting over their

enemy; his mother, with other

women, weeping at the loss of her

son, and their teacher and friend.

On the way Jesus staggered under

the weight of his cross, his body

being weakened by the agony in the

garden, the scourging, and the long

trial. The soldiers seized on Simeon,

from Cyrene in Africa, and com-

pelled him to aid Jesus in bearing

his cross. Into a place called the

place of a skull... Golgotha. Gol-

gotha is a Hebrew word, meaning a

skull. The place was doubtless so

named because it was a small knoll

in the shape of a skull. The ex-

act site is unknown.

THE CRUCIFIXION.—Where they

crucified him. On reaching the

place of execution, "wine mingled

with myrrh" was offered to him ac-

cording to a Jewish usage. The ob-

ject was to stupefy and deaden the

pain. But he refused to drink, since

he would retain perfect conscious-

ness and all his powers unimpaired

to the end, and so finish perfectly

his atoning sacrifice.

There were three forms of crosses;

the first in the shape of the letter X,

called St. Andrew's cross; one in the

form of the letter T, called St. An-

thony's cross; and third, the Latin

cross, i. That the Latin cross was

the one on which Jesus was cruci-

fied is indicated by uniform tradi-

tion, and by the fact that the in-

scription was placed upon it over

his head.

CRUCIFIXION. The victim was

stripped naked of all his clothes.

He was laid down upon the imple-

ment of torture. His arms were

stretched along the cross beams,

and at the centre of the open palms

the point of a huge iron nail was

placed, which, by the blow of a

mallet, was driven home into the

wood. Then, through either foot

separately, or possibly through both

together, as they were placed one

over the other, another huge nail

tore its way through the quivering

flesh. To prevent the hands and

feet being torn away by the weight

of the body, which could not "rest

upon nothing but four great

wounds," there was, about the

centre of the cross, a wooden projec-

tion strong enough to support, at

least in part, a human body, which

soon became a weight of agony.

And then the accursed tree, with its

living, human burden hanging upon

it in helpless agony, and suffering

fresh tortures as every movement

irritated the fresh rents in hands

and feet, was slowly heaved up by

strong arms, and the end of it fixed

firmly in a hole dug deep in the

ground for that purpose. The

body was terribly wrenched when

the cross was raised and dropped

into its place; the concussion often

dislocated the limbs. Inflammation

of the wounds in both hands and

feet speedily set in, intolerable

thirst and ever-increasing pain re-

sulted; the blood, which could no

longer reach the extremities, rose to

the head, swelling the veins and

arteries in it unnaturally, and caus-

ing the most agonizing tortures in the

brain. Death by crucifixion seems

to include all that pain and death

can have of the horrible and ghastly,

—dizziness, cramp, thirst, starva-

tion, sleeplessness, publicity of

shame, long continuance of tor-

ment, horror of anticipation, morti-

fication of untended wounds—all in-

tensified just up to the point at

which they can be endured at all,

but all stopping just short of the

point at which would give the suffer-

er the relief of unconsciousness.

Such was the death to which Christ

was doomed. And two others with

him, on either side one. The object

of placing Jesus with these two on

either side must have been still

more to bring out that idea of his

royalty with which Pilate to the last

mocked the Jews.

And Pilate wrote a title, and put

it on the cross. It was very com-

mon to put a white tablet upon the

cross over the head of the victim,

declaring the crime for which he was

suffering. And the writing was,

Jesus of Nazareth, the king of the

Jews. The object, as before, was to

do despite to the Jews, not to Jesus.

To the last moment their terrible

time past, under the overruling

providence of God, be brought home

to them.

And it was written in Hebrew

and Greek and Latin. They were

the chief languages then spoken.

Then said the chief priests. They

felt that they and their nation were

insulted by the Roman.

What I have written I have

written. Pilate refused to make

the change. He was taking some

revenge on the Jews for the trouble

they had given him.

THE FIRST WORD FROM THE

CROSS.—Father forgive them for they

know not what they do (Luke xxiii.

34). Spoken while they were fast-

ening him to the cross.

THE SOLDIERS DIVIDE THE GAR-

MENTS OF JESUS AMONG THEM-

SELVES.—Then the soldiers. The

four who had charge of the cruci-

fixion of Jesus. The clothes of the

executed criminals were the pre-

quisites of the soldiers on duty.

Took his garments. His sandals,

girdle, outer robe, head-dress, etc.

Also his coat: now the coat was with-

out seam. It reached from the

neck to the feet, while the outer

"garment" was a square rug thrown

round the body. Ordinarily the

tunic consisted of two pieces con-

nected at the shoulder by clasps;

but that worn by Jesus was made

in one piece. This seems to have

been the rule with the priestly

tunics.

That the Scripture might be fulfilled.

Psalm xxii 18. David doubtless had

some reference to his own experience,

but even if he speaks of himself, yet

he was a type of Christ; and what is

said of the type is more perfectly

true of the antitype, and was so in-

tended by the Holy Spirit. These

things therefore. Here, as often,

this was done by the voluntary acts

of free agents, who knew nothing of

the will of God, and cared nothing

for it. The soldiers did. These

words emphasize the minute and

wonderful fulfillment of the ancient

prophecy by heathen soldiers who

knew nothing of the Scriptures, but

their actions fulfilled them as per-

fectly as if their sole object had

been to carry out the divine decrees.

MOCKERIES AROUND THE CROSS.—

By soldiers, priests, and crowd, con-

tinued from nine o'clock till noon,

when the darkness intervened.

CONVERSION OF THE PENITENT

ROBBE. Here was spoken the

second word from the cross, To-day

thou shalt be with me in paradise.

THE MOTHER OF JESUS, AND

OTHER WOMEN, WATCHING BY THE

CROSS.—Father, into thy

hands I commend my spirit" (Luke

xxiii: 46). And gave up the ghost.

His spirit. This was accompanied

by a loud cry uttering either the

sixth or the seventh word from the

cross. It was not like that of one

dying, but was the shout of triumph

and victory. Christ encountered

Death, not as conquered, but as the

Conqueror. The physical cause of

his death has been thought by many

to have been rupture of the heart.

Crucifixion was generally a very

lingering death; the victim lived

seldom less than twenty-four hours,

often three or four days. Usually

the victim died of sheer exhaustion;

but Christ was not exhausted, as he

cried with a loud voice.

John records that blood and water

flowed from Christ's side when