

Constipation

Demand prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable liver and after-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which seemed such an obstinate foe, that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 30 Middle St., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with constipation, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I write at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak St., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh were procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility. Ask your druggist for them. Those who cannot procure these remedies from their druggist may remit the price to Hospital Remedies Co., 309 West King St., Toronto, and the remedy will be shipped to them direct. (The price is one dollar each). Descriptive catalogue sent on receipt of stamp to pay postage.

AGENT.

Direct.

ure Flavoring

etc.;

ment, etc.

it Syrups,

artificial Color

redients.

ice, and Imperial.

PECIAL Blend

which is highly

binations of the

of the Tropics

atchless Straw

for McLeod's

SYRUPS.

HOUSE

SALE.

1889.

Manufactures.

ly shipments of

goods to which

special attention

ers,

Cotton Terry,

linings, Jeans,

ance on all Cot-

tefully urge our

generally place

we are quite

than the agents

o-day.

Boyd.

RS & RIFLES

4 cases English

s, Rifles and Re-

olesale and retail

Hardware Store.

TION.

ated Powder;

ases;

Shot;

ation of all kinds,

ale and retail,

Hardware Store.

AILS.

orse Nails just to

NTUT & SONS.

Whatever Thy Hand Findeth.

Red, red the sunset flames behind
The black, black elms and hedges,
All through the noon no least leaf stirred
But cricket hummed, and beetles whirled—
Now comes a breath of fresh sweet wind
From silent pools and sedges.

All through hot noon the reapers stand
And toil, with jests and laughter,
Beneath the blazing suns that burn.
Then, laughing still, they homeward turn
By threes and fours; and hand in hand
Go two that linger after.

And here we linger, hand in hand,
And watch the blackening shadows.
Had we been born to reap and sow,
To wake when swallows stir, and go
Forth in chill dawn to plow the land,
Or mow the misty meadows.

Had that been nobler? Love of mine,
We still had only striven,
As now we strive, to do our best,
To do good work and earn good rest—
All work that's human is divine,
All life lived well, makes heaven!

The Sabbath-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

Third Quarter-Lesson IX.—Sept. 15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—*Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.*—Rom. 12: 21.

DAVID'S SEVEN YEARS OF EXILE AND OUTLAWRY. Flight to Nob. Immediately after David's parting with Jonathan at Gibeah, David fled to Nob, which probably lay between Gibeah and Jerusalem, and was within sight of that city. Nob was the religious capital of the nation. In his terror he told a falsehood to Ahimelech the high priest. The fruit of this lie was the massacre of Saul of the high priest, and his family (save Abiathar), and the ministering priests, eighty-five in all. Flight to Gath. David hastened away from Nob, and fled to Gath, the old residence of Goliath. Here he was recognized, and was afraid. After a very short stay he escaped by feigning madness. He seems to have lapsed from his accustomed trust in God.

In the Cave of Adullam, Leaving Gath, David returned to the tribe of Judah, and took refuge in the cave of Adullam. Being near his boyhood's home, David was probably well acquainted with his cavern. Here there gathered around him a large band of discontented people. They numbered 400 at first, and later on 600. Among them were his own parents and brothers, the prophet Gad, the high priest Abiathar, the son of the high priest Ahimelech and his nephew Abishai, and eleven mighty men of valor of the tribe of Gad. Not long after he was joined by twenty-three men of war, from Benjamin. For safety David placed his parents under protection of the king of Moab.

THE VALUE OF DAVID'S EXILE EXPERIENCE.—Hard as these seven years of exile were to bear, they were fruitful years to him. The exile experiences preserved him from the dangers to which his sudden elevation to power and popularity would expose him. He learned his weakness, and his need of divine help. He learned entire trust in God under all circumstances. This led to the marvelous development of religious institutions, and of the service of song under his administration. He had the best of opportunities for becoming acquainted with the people. He understood their spiritual as well as temporal wants. He had practice in the art of governing. He gained experience in war. He obtained a knowledge of the country, and of its enemies. Many of his sweetest songs were wrought out by this long and hard experience, for the comfort and hope not only of his own people, but for God's children in all ages. In spite of his few lapses from faith and perfect truth, he grew in character and manhood, he became strong in faith and virtue, large-hearted, wise, noble consecrated to God.

AN INCIDENT OF THE EXILE.—Vers. 4-17. For two or three years David had been pursued by Saul, who wished to take his life. He had hidden in various places, and now had come to a secluded and almost inaccessible spot near the west shore of the Dead Sea, called Engedi. Engedi was situated upon the tops of cliffs 2000 feet above the Dead Sea. Its approach was through dangerous and precipitous passes,—but the spot itself was a most beautiful oasis, a garden in the wilderness; with a fountain flowing in a limpid stream, delicious to the taste, while trees and fruits abounded. Saul had been called away from the pursuit of David by an invasion of the Philistines; but after his victory over them, he took 3000 of his chosen warriors and returned to the pursuit. He came to a cave in which recesses David and his men were hidden, and lay down to sleep near the entrance. He was visible to those within the cave, but they could not be seen by one standing at the entrance. The sleeping king, with his soldiers on guard without, and suspecting no danger within, was now in the power of David. Behold the day of which the Lord said. This was the vision by

David's men of divine predictions. The words may be rendered "Behold, the day is come on which the Lord hath said to thee I am giving thine enemy into thine hand." Thou mayest do to him as it may seem good unto thee: which in their opinion it would be to kill him, of course. The motives which would powerfully influence David to kill Saul, were self-preservation desire to escape the persecution which was destroying all comfort in life. He could thus immediately occupy the throne. The knowledge that Saul was rapidly becoming unfit to be king. The opportunity placed in his hands to accomplish that for which he had been anointed. The pressure from his followers, who would not understand David's motives, and would consider him very foolish not to use his opportunity. The wrong was in the deed itself. He had no business to do evil that good might come. It would have been not only a sin against God, and a crime against the king, but treason against his country. Opportunities to do wrong are no excuse for wrong doing. Doing right is always the best policy, but it is not right doing if done for policy. Then David arose. He must do something, but what he should do would determine his character. And cut off the skirt of Saul's robe: perhaps some of the golden fringe which edged the royal cloak. He did this to prove to Saul that he had been in his power, and yet he had spared him. David's heart smote him. His conscience reproached him, because he regarded this as an injury done to the king himself. It was an affront to Saul's dignity, and David wished that he had not done it. Note: it is a good thing to have a heart that sues us for sins that seem little. It is a sign conscience is awake and tender, and will be the means of preventing greater sins. Seeing he is the anointed of the Lord: He should do nothing to him unbecoming a loyal subject. So David stayed his servants: restrained them from doing what he was unwilling to do himself. This showed his sincerity, for the insincere man will be glad to have others do wrongs that he refrains from doing himself. Thus David gained a great victory over himself. "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." David also arose afterward, and went out of the cave and cried (called aloud) after Saul. This was a bold thing to do, for Saul's army was near. Saying, My lord the king. A most loyal address. Bowed himself. As a token of reverence and loyalty to the king. An Oriental, when he meets a superior, kneels down and touches the ground with his forehead. Wherefore hearest thou men's words. David was quite aware that there were flatterers at Saul's court who were continually inflaming his mind by their false accusations against David. We should use the utmost care in our representations of others lest we should calumniate them, and to do irreparable injury. Behold this day thine eyes have seen. The facts were plainly before Saul, so that he could know just how David stood towards him. This was David's answer to the slanders against him, and the answer was conclusive. But mine eye spared thee. The eye is used for the person because it is the organ which shows compassion or fury, vengeance or pardon, gentleness or severity. My father, said. David expresses his kindly feelings by the title he gives to Saul. The Lord judge between me and thee. He committed his case wholly to God. This was another proof of David's innocence of the charges against him. A guilty man does not wish the Lord to judge his cause. As saith the proverb of the ancients, Wickedness proceedeth wicked. So Christ said, "By their fruits ye shall know them." But mine hand shall not be upon thee. What David did was good, therefore Saul could be sure that David's heart was loyal and true. After whom doest thou pursue? after a dead dog (which can harm no one), after a flea. By these similes David meant to describe himself as a perfectly harmless and insignificant man of whom Saul had no occasion to be afraid. Is this thy voice, my son David? And Saul wept. He was completely overcome by David's kindness and forbearing loyalty. For time at least, the persecution ceased, but only for a time. But Saul was too bad a man to retain his better feelings long. After this David fled again from Saul, and lived sixteen months among the Philistines. Overcoming evil with good. To fight evil with evil is simply to make two evils instead of one. And both evils are increased by the processes. Good is the only power that can conquer evil. Even if it fails, the good is strengthened and increased by the effort, and therefore the proportion of good to evil is increased. Like kindles like, as fire kindles fire. The tendency of good is to awaken the good in other souls. This is the divine way. God's love in Jesus Christ is the transforming power in the world. Even his in-

dignation and punishments are instruments wielded by love.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

God prepares his people by various experiences for their work here, and their life in heaven.

Our whole lives may be likened to David's experience, preparing us to be kings and priests unto God forever.

There are many lessons we cannot learn except in the school of suffering and of trial.

The sweetest and most trustful Psalms grew out of David's exile experiences.

God's love shines upon us in the midst of our trials, as the stars shine brightest at night.

Troubles and trials are but a small portion of our lives. We can always look forward through the darkness to a bright and beautiful morning.

To do wrong because there is an opportunity is a misinterpretation of God's providence. The opportunity is for trial, for developing and making known our virtues.

Blessed are those who have a tender conscience.

Never seek success by wrong means. The end will ever be a failure.

Overcome evil with good.

Slay enmity, not enemies. Conquer your enemies by changing them into friends.

The right may seem the longer way, but it is the safer; and you reach your destination with a clear conscience and an unburdened heart.

Learn to be Housekeepers.

Begin with your own possessions, girls. Reform your upper bureau drawer; relieve your closet-pegs of their accumulation of garments out of use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and careful order in the midst of which you can daily move, and learn to keep it so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangements while you dress yourself, leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung, or as delicately folded and placed, as the skirts you loop carefully to wear or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat.

Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing you have about you. This will not make you fussy; it is the other thing that does that—the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the tangible grace of relation.

Take upon yourself gradually for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory of home. Have your little wash-cloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush, and your leather duster, and your light little broom, and your whisk and spit: your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine and piece of flannel, to preserve the polish or restore the gloss where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely-growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest way of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes: they will come to you. When you make yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone, then you have learned to keep a whole house so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.—St. Nicholas.

What to Teach Boys.

A philosopher has said that true education to boys is to teach "them what they ought to know when they become men."

1. To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read—he had better never know a letter in the alphabet, and be true, genuine in attention and in action—rather than be learned in all sciences and in all languages, to be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach boys that truth is more than riches, more than earthly power or possessions.

2. To be pure in thought, language and life—pure in mind and in body.

3. To be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comforts of others. To be polite, to be just in all dealings with others. To be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and for things sacred.

4. To be self-reliant and self-helpful, even from childhood. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable, and that an idle life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these four things, when he has made these ideas a part of his being—however poor, or however rich, he has learned the most important things he ought to know when he becomes a man.



DON'T James D. Fowler

Allow your Clothing, Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear. Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York. Sold Everywhere.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

JASAL BALM NASAL BALM CURES A certain and speedy cure of Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, try Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of JASAL BALM. Be warned in time! Catarrh in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. JASAL BALM is a safe, reliable, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents and \$1.00 by addressing FULFORD & CO., BROOKVILLE, ONT. Beware of imitations similar in name.

GENTLEMEN

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR SPECIALITY? THE GENTS'

\$3.00 Doney Lace Boots,

WITH THE CELEBRATED

"Doney" Heel Plates

Attached. They are

Splendid Value

FOR

\$3.00.

A bottle of JOCKEY CLUB

Perfume given away with every pair.

A. LOTTIMER,

210 QUEEN STREET.

1888 UNIVERSITY 1888

—OF—

New Brunswick

And all COLLEGES in the Maritime Provinces.

The Plays of Moliere, at Hall's Book Store
The Plays of Racine, "
The Works of Corneille, "
The Works of Chateaubriand, "
Turgot's Lessons, Exchange, "
Pujols French Class Book, "
Gammare Francaise par F. P. B., "
Le Luthier De Cremonne by Coppee, "
La Joie Fait Peur, by De Girardin, "
Causeries Avec Mes Eleves par Spavert, "
Saintsbury Primer of French Literature, "
Spier and Surennes French and English Dictionary, "
French Treasur by De Porquet, "
Sequel to French Treasur by De Porquet, "
Elementary French Grammar, Duval, "
M. S. HALL, Next door to Staples' drug store, Fisher's Building, Fredericton.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHIEVE

is the base of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Watches, Watches

WATCHES!

GOLD, SILVER,

GOLD FILLED, &

NICKLE CASES,

—FROM—

\$2.50 to \$150 each.

Best Value in the City.

*REMEMBER THE PLACE,

JAMES D. FOWLER,

Opposite Post Office,

Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1888.

McMurray & Co

Booksellers,

Stationers,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Pianos, Organs and

Sewing Machines.

WE handle only first-class Instruments,

which we sell at very low prices

and on easy terms. WE EMPLOY NO

AGENTS, but give the large commission

paid agents to the buyer.

Call and see our Stock, or write for

Price and Terms.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF ORGANS.

Having furnished over twenty churches

in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with

Organs, for which we make a special

discount both to the church and clergyman.

Any person in want of any of the above

Goods, will find it to their advantage to

write us for prices, terms, etc.

McMURRAY & CO.

P. S.—reference, by permission, to the

Editor of this Paper, who has two of our

Organs in his Church. McM. & Co

Fredericton.

NEW GOODS

Gentleman's Department,

27 KING STREET.

NEW Long Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs

Made-up Scarfs, Pongees, Braces,

French Braces, Rug Straps, Courier Bags

Dressing Gowns, Slaves, Marino Shirts

and Drawers.

IN STOCK —

ENGLISH ALL-LINEN COLLARS in

the latest styles and the "Derby"

(Paper, Turn-Down) and THE

SWELL, Paper, Standing

COLLARS

MANCHESTER

ROBERTSON

& ALLISON.

St. John, N. B.

BARGAINS!

—O—

CARPETS,

Lace Curtains,

—AND—

Childrens'

Carriages

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see our stock be-

fore you purchase.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

June 10.

BURDOCK'S PILLS

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION,

INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK

HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.