

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 89 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, St. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

SOFT WHITE HANDS
USE CLEAR SOAP
MARVELOUS BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION
SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER BOX BY DRUGGISTS
DAVIS & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL MANUFACTURERS

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the species 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 catarrhs 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 Remedy Co., 303 1/2 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.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
OFFICE OF CHARLES A. STEDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BRED HORSES,
ELYWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, and would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best medicines on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly,
CHAS. A. STEDER.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 8, 1888.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for lameness, stiff joints and spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly,
A. H. GREENE,
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
SANT WILSON, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

Dear Sirs: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for lameness, stiff joints and spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly,
ANDREW TURNER,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to you on receipt of price by the proprietors.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Better Way.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who, for a brief and stormy space,
Leads forth her armies to the fierce affray.
Short is the time of turmoil and unrest,
Long years of peace succeed it and replace;

There is a better way.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who guides her senates in debate,
And makes the laws which are her props
and stay;
Not he who wears the poet's purple vest,
And sings her songs of 'love and grief and fate';

There is a better way.

He serves his country best,
Who joins the tide that lifts her nobly on;
For speech has myriad tongues for every day,
And song but one; and law within the breast

Is stronger than the graven law on stone;

There is a better way.

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life, and doeth righteous deeds,
And walks straight paths, however others stray,
And leaves his sons as uttermost bequest
A stainless record which all men may read;
This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide,
No dew but has an errand to some flower,
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,
And man by man, each giving to all the rest,
Make the firm bulwark of the country's power;

There is no better way.

—SUSAN COOLIDGE.

The Sabbath-School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

Third Quarter—Lesson III.—July 28.

ISRAEL ASKING FOR A KING.—

1 Sam. 8: 4-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Nevertheless the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel: and they said, Nay, but we will have a king over us.—1 Sam. 8: 19.

A season of peace and prosperity followed upon the victory at Ebenezer. The Philistine yoke was no longer felt, and there was freedom from invasion of other enemies. Samuel, as he grew old and feeble, appointed his sons as judges in the southern and more distant part of the country, at Beersheba; but they were unworthy of their father, and sought their own gain rather than the good of the people. This led to the petition for a king, which we study to-day.

ISRAEL ASKING FOR A KING.—Vers. 4, 5. Then all the elders of Israel: the heads of families and those who by age, wisdom, and natural ability were the leaders of the people and chosen by the people. Gathered themselves together, came to Samuel unto Ramah: to ask him to form them into a kingdom. Behold thou art old: sixty or seventy years old. They wanted some one of activity, and endurance, and military skill, whose leadership they could trust. Samuel being old, could not long remain with them, and his sons, his natural successors, were not fit to take his place. And thy sons walk not in thy ways. They were judges in Beersheba, 45 or 50 miles from Samuel. They took bribes and perverted justice for reward. Now make us a king to judge us. An hereditary monarchy seemed the only means of combining the tribes into one nation, putting an end to their mutual jealousies, and subordinating tribal to national interests. All nations around had their kings; and whether for war or in peace, the want of a strong hand wielding a central power for the common good must have been increasingly felt. There was also a cloud gathering beyond Jordan, which threatened to sweep the Hebrews from the land their fathers conquered. All saw it coming. That cloud was a horde of Eastern plunderers, led by Nahash, king of Ammon. The Hebrew commonwealth was breaking up into fragments. They would be like all the nations. The Eastern mind is so essentially and pre-eminently regal, that to be without a sovereign is scarcely an intelligible state of things to an Oriental. The want of a royal head must often have been cast in their teeth by their neighbors as a kind of stigma.

THE PROPHET DISPLEASED WITH THE REQUEST.—Ver. 6. But the thing displeased Samuel. Not because it was an absolutely wrong request in itself, but the request seemed to be a condemnation of himself and his administration. He had devoted himself to the good of his country; he had taught them; he had provided schools of the prophets for their education; he had led them back to God from idolatry; he had won victory for them over their enemies; he had brought them to large prosperity; he had given his whole life for them, and now in his old age the people want a king to take his place. Ingratitude, distrust of their leader, and dissatisfaction, seemed to lurk in the request. It disappointed Samuel's hopes for his country; his splendid

ideal of a holy people, self-ruled, and subject only to the eternal King of Heaven.

SAMUEL GOES TO GOD FOR WISDOM.—Ver. 6. And Samuel prayed unto the Lord. Because his chief desire was to learn God's will and to do it. It might possibly be the time for the monarchy. He wanted to know.

THE ANSWER TO HIS PRAYER.—Vers. 7-9. And the Lord said unto Samuel. In what way we are not told, but in such a way as made it clear to his mind that it was God's message to him. Hearken unto the voice of the people. The prayer was answered. For they have not rejected thee: they only or chiefly. But... me, that I should not rule over them. The course of the people was a practical rejection of God as king.

How Israel rejected God. The request, in the sense made to Samuel was a virtual denial of the sovereignty of Jehovah. They did not ask God what he wished them to do, but demanded a king, as if they were wise enough to decide this matter themselves. They were unwilling to be such a kingdom as God had planned as the best for them. It was a distrust of God's ability or willingness to give them the victory over Ammon and other enemies. Their motives were contrary to the divine motives. Pride, vanity, fashion, seems to have a strong influence. They wished to be like the surrounding nations. People now reject God by determining to follow their own wills instead of God's; by refusing to perform a known duty; by rejecting God's word; by not believing on Jesus Christ; by neglecting the influences of the Spirit; by all deliberate sins against God; by neglecting the worship of God, by keeping him out of their hearts and thoughts.

According to all the works. Their conduct was characteristic. What they had done to Samuel was only another illustration of a settled national trait—their idolatrous tendency. So do they also unto thee. It is in the spirit of our Lord's saying to the apostles, "The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his Lord." Yet protest solemnly unto them. Give them one more opportunity of showing a better spirit and making a better choice.

THE PROTEST; THE MANNER OF THE KINGDOM.—Vers. 10-20. And Samuel told all. The greatness of Samuel's character is shown in nothing more strikingly than that, after finding the change sanctioned by God, he not only waived further opposition, but led the new movement to a successful issue. This will be the manner of the king. The following is a very just and graphic picture of the despotic governments which anciently and still are found in the East, and into conformity with which the Hebrew monarchy gradually slid. A modern missionary describes the palace of an Eastern monarch in the present day in the following terms: "There is an immense multitude, amounting, it is said, to about 2000 persons, employed in and around the palace. In fact, we saw many professions and trades going on in it—soldiers, horse-breakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, scribes, cooks, attendants both male and female, many of them pressed into the service unwillingly, yet by a mandate they durst not disobey. There was in the air of this mingled assemblage something which forcibly brought to my recollection the description of a royal household in the East, as given by Samuel." Set them to ear his ground. To ear is an old English word, now obsolete, for to plough. Ye shall cry out in that day, etc. This was exactly fulfilled in the revolt of the ten tribes from Rehoboam, which was caused by the grievous burdens to which they had been subject. The evils which would follow the establishment of a monarchy may be summed up under three heads: luxury of the court and pomp of war, destroying the peaceful simplicity of the people; diminished liberty; high taxes draining the wealth of the land. Nay, but we will have a king. They preferred to run the risk of future evils for the sake of the advantages they hoped would come to them immediately from a king.

Men are continually following the example of these Israelites. God foretells the terrible results of sin, and yet men choose present pleasure. Drinking men drain the intoxicating cup in the very presence of the picture of a drunkard's home and a drunkard's grave. Men tell lies for the hope of present good, though they hear God's warning voice, saying, "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone."

PRACTICAL HINTS.
The very best of men sometimes have bad children.
We often earnestly desire things which are not best for us.
There may be sin and danger, as well as folly in the desire to be like other people.

In times of trouble and of doubt, God himself is our best resource. We should be very careful of the feeling of the old, and not push them out of their places.

In rejecting God's messengers, we may be rejecting God himself. Every teacher and preacher ought to be so identified with God's cause, that to reject them is to reject God. Those reject God who refuse to obey his commandments.

God sometimes yields to our requests because he sees that we are not fitted for the higher blessings he wishes to bestow upon us.

And yet God shows us clearly the evils and dangers of our course. God will bring good out of our evil, and do the best possible for those who will not accept the very best.

How She Conquered.

George Paul, a young civil engineer, while surveying a railway in the Pennsylvania hills, met a plain lovable little country girl, and married her. After a few weeks he brought her home to his family in New York, and left her there while he returned to camp.

Marian had laid many plans to win the affections of her new kinsfolk. She had practised diligently at her music; she was sure they would be pleased to hear her stories of her beautiful sister and her brother; she imagined their admiration of her new blue silk gown and winter bonnet.

But the Pauls, one and all, were indifferent to her music, her family and her gowns. They gave George's wife a friendly welcome, and then each went on his or her way, and paid no more attention to her.

After the first shock of disappointment, Marian summoned her courage.

If I have nothing to give them, they have much to give me, she thought, cheerfully.

She listened eagerly when Isabel sang, and her smiles and tears showed how keenly she appreciated the music. She examined Louise's paintings every day with unflinching interest, discussed every effect, and was happy if she could help mix the colors or prepare the canvas. She questioned grandma about her neuralgia, advised new remedies, or listened unwearied to the account of old ones day after day.

When uncle John, just returned from Japan, began to describe his adventures, Marian was the only auditor who never grew tired nor interrupted him. After a two hour's lecture, in which her part had been that of a dumb, bright-faced listener, Uncle John declared that George's wife was the most intelligent woman he had ever met.

When George came home, the whole family was loud in her praises. She was a fine musician; she had unerring taste in art; she was charming, witty, and lovable. But George soon saw that she had won them unconsciously; not by displaying her own merits, but by appreciating theirs.

This is a true story in fact, but the truth of its meaning is repeated wherever a woman is found who has the intangible quality called "charm." She may be deformed or pock-marked, but will win friendship and love by the lack of self-consciousness, by her quick sympathy with others.

Many an attractive girl would save herself much anxiety and vain effort at her entrance into the world of society if she understood that it is made up of individuals each of whom desires to find not the beauty, wit, or talent of others, but the cordial recognition of their own.

If you can honestly forget yourself and take an interest in others, you will soon find yourself surrounded by hosts of friends; but if you dishonestly affect this interest, you will deceive no one. Your duldest companion will recognize you as a snob and a toady.—*Youth's Companion.*

Education of the Young.

As each step of a ladder is useful only when those below it have been firmly trodden, so each step in education depends for its success upon the previous steps having been well taken. Thus the very earliest years of school life demand at least as much ability, judgment, experience, and clear-sightedness in the teacher, as do any subsequent ones, if not more. To commit the little ones to any but competent and responsible hands is one of the most fatal errors that can be made in education. It is curing these years that the strongest impressions are made, and that the firmest and most lasting habits are formed.

The man who has a good round income and fares sumptuously every day, and clothes himself and family in the finest material, and spends hundreds of dollars annually in recreation and pleasure, and then gives only \$5 for benevolent purposes, calling it the widow's mite by way of apology, must be sadly lacking in self-respect, to say nothing about religious principle.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

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Goods may be ordered by telephone if desired.

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They are genuine and we guarantee satisfaction in their use.

One gallon will give one coat to fifty-five square yards of unpainted wood, and two coats to thirty-five square yards.

The sale of these paints for the last four years have increased wonderfully and no complaints made. For sale by

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NOTICE.

In respect given that all communications in reference to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD
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 cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here 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.

BURDOCK PILLS

A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

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WATCHES!

GOLD, SILVER;
GOLD FILLED, &
NICKLE CASES,

—FROM—

\$2.50 to \$150 each.

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JAMES D. FOWLER,

Opposite Post Office,
Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1888.

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P. S.—reference, by permission, to the Editor of this Paper, who has two of our Organs in his Church. MCM & Co
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