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All the fashionable shades and patterns in a great variety of prices.

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—AND—

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McMURRAY & CO., wish to return their sincere thanks to the public for their generous patronage for the past 17 years they have been in business. And as we have decided to make a change in our business we therefore ask all indebted to us over six months to call at once and settle their accounts before June 1st, and all those whose accounts are standing over one year after that date will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. In order to return our stock at once we have decided to sell our large stock of Organs, Pianos, Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods at a Great Reduction, as all must be sold if possible by July 1st. We have on hand a large stock of Organs manufactured by K&O, Dominion and Doherty, also a number of second hand organs and Pianos that must be sold regardless of cost, also a very large stock of Sewing Machines, The White, New Home, New Williams, Climax New Ideal, Queen and Standard.

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The Sabbath-School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

Third Quarter—Lesson XIII—Sept. 26

REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT.—*Let your light, so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.*—MATT. 5:16.

SCHOOLROOM TRAVELS WITH ST. PAUL.

Eight years of travel in Asia Minor and Eastern Europe, visiting his missions, observing his manner of working, noting the results, and learning lessons for our daily life.

THE SECOND MISSIONARY TOUR.

A. D. 50 to 54. Four years.

THE START from Antioch, where the first Gentile church was founded in A. D. 45. Paul and Barnabas disagree about taking John Mark, and separate. Paul and Silas leave Antioch, A. D. 51.

REVISITING THE CHURCHES.

The missionaries revisit the churches which Paul and Barnabas founded during their first missionary tour (A. D. 45-48), but reversing the order, they go by land through Cilicia, across the Taurus Mountains, and reach Derbe first, then Lystra, where a lame man was healed; where Paul had been regarded almost to death, and where he found Timothy; Antioch of Pisidia, whence he was expelled; Iconium, where they tried to stone Paul; through Phrygia, and Galatia to Troas.

FIRST ENTRANCE OF THE GOSPEL INTO EUROPE.

Philippi. The first church in Europe, faithful, and generous, and loving. Luke begins his work here, having joined Paul at Troas. Conversion at Lydia. Healing of demoniac slave girl. A mob. Paul and Silas in Prison. Songs in the night. Miraculous release. Conversion of the jailer.

Epistles. One epistle was written to the Philippians, A. D. 62, from his prison in Rome. 2 Corinthians was written at Philippi, on a later visit, A. D. 58.

Thessalonica. Preaching in the synagogue. A mob. Expelled from the city. Paul supported himself by tent making. Help from Philippi.

Epistles. Two epistles were written to this church, A. D. 52, 53. The first of those which Paul wrote we possess.

Berea. These more noble, because they searched the Scriptures.

PAUL'S WORK IN GREECE.

Athens. Driven from Berea, Paul goes to Athens. Paul's address to the Athenian philosophers of Mars Hill.

Corinth. A year and six months. A large church, with many difficult elements in it. Works at tent-making. Has, for fellow-workers, Silas, Timothy, Aquila, and Priscilla. Paul before Gallio.

Epistles. Two epistles to the Corinthians, A. D. 57, from Ephesus A. D. 58, from Philippi. Romans and Galatians were written at Corinth, A. D. 58, on a later visit.

Return home via Cenchrea, Ephesus, Caesarea, Jerusalem (fourth visit) to Antioch of Syria.

THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

From Antioch, ending in Jerusalem, four years, A. D. 54-58. The start from Antioch, after remaining a few months.

Revisits the churches. Galatia and Phrygia.

Ephesus. Three years, A. D. 54-57. A very important church. Paul remains here longer than at any other place. New baptism of the Holy Ghost. Defeat of Jewish exorcists. Preaching first in the synagogue, then in the lecture room of Tyrannus.

Power of the gospel shown (1) by the burning of the books of Ephesian magic. (2) By effects in lessening the trade in silver shrines of Diana. The mob, and uproar excited by Demetrius compelled Paul to leave.

Persons. Timothy and St. John probably lived for a long time at Ephesus.

Epistles. One letter was written to the Ephesians, A. D. 62, from his prison in Rome. At Ephesus was written 1 Corinthians, A. D. 57. The Epistles of St. John were probably written at Ephesus.

A description of Paul's missionary working is given by Paul in his address to the Ephesian elders at Miletus (Lesson IX.).

Revisiting and strengthening, and extending the churches. Nine or ten months beginning early in the summer of A. D. 57, when Paul was driven from Ephesus.

Macedonia. From Ephesus Paul went to Macedonia, and visited the churches he had founded.

Illyricum. Paul went forth into the unevangelized regions, north-west of Macedonia.

Corinth. Here Paul spent three months.

Homeward journey. From Corinth Paul went northward through Macedonia to Philippi, where Luke

joined him. To Troas, thence down the coast to Miletus, where he met the Ephesian elders, thence to Tyre, Caesarea, and Jerusalem.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

The duty and value of the missionary work.

God often lets men drive us from one place of work, because he has another place for us where we can do more work.

Paul was suffering from ill health much of this time. He had been imprisoned, scourged, stoned, shipwrecked, sick, in peril, overworked, and yet how much he did under these disadvantages!

Folk Do Get Ideas in Their Heads.

The rain was beginning to fall out of an almost clear sky, as July rain sometimes will, and Mrs. Wright hastened from her summer kitchen into the near by clothes yard, and began snatching her freshly starched cambrics, linens, and muslins from the line.

Turning to reach for her basket, she espied a woman running from the berry pasture back of the hill, and shouted,

"Come in, and escape a drenching." "I was making a try for the meetin' house hoss shed," panted the woman.

"It is fortunate that I saw you. Thank you," as the woman took a handle of the piled up basket. "Now sit here on the veranda and cool off. I have a hot fire inside."

"You ain't ironin'?"

"A little, and baking bread, while the dinner is cooking for the harvesters. My washing was out so early that the clothes are all dry, and I thought I might as well iron a few pieces."

"Who does your washing?" with curious abruptness.

"I am my own laundress and house keeper in general, after the manner of most farmers' wives."

"And you clean and take care of this big house?"

"Certainly."

"And you have cows, too?"

"Oh, yes. I enjoy taking care of the milk and making butter."

"You have lots of flowers. I always look at the beds as I go along. I guess you don't have much to do with them."

"I give them what care they have after the beds are made, and I often spend an hour in the vegetable garden. I love to be out."

"Wall, I never!" and soon, with a long deep breath, "Folks do git ideas in their heads, don't they?"

"Sometimes, to be sure," smiled Mrs. Wright, folding a dress skirt she had sprinkled. "What ideas have you been getting?"

"Wall, I s'pose I might as well tell. I've seen you ridin' by so many times when I have been sweltering over my washin' and ironin' that I had got it into my head that you didn't do nothin', only drive around in that pretty little carriage."

"I drive, to be sure, often on business for my husband, but I am as you now see, a very busy woman."

"Yes, but I've said so often, I don't believe she does the fust blest thing, that I can't get over feelin' astonished to see you drivin' all this work in just the same matter of course sort of way that you drive your horse."

"I love to work, said Mrs. Wright. I enjoy having all those things to do, and I am thankful to be able to do them."

"Wall, sometimes I feel somethin' in that way, said the poor woman, and anyway, I'm glad not to be so bad off as Parson Shumway's wife."

What, our minister's wife? What is wrong with her, and how do you happen to know about it?

Mrs. Wright left her clothes basket, and coming out upon the veranda sank into a chair.

Wall, I do her washin'. I suppose you know she can't use her arms? I know she doesn't use them."

Wall, she told me, but she said I was not to ask her how she was, nor anything. The doctors call it a sympathetic tumor, or something, and they said folks mustn't talk about it. I suppose you knew, or I shouldn't have said nothin'."

Oh, dear me, said Mrs. Wright; and I have called her crazy, and fretted because she didn't do this and that and the other. So you see, you are not the only one who gits ideas.

It's jest this way, said the berry-picker; everybody has her own life to live.

Yes, said Mrs. Wright, and judge not that ye be not judged, was written for you and me. You've taught me a lesson. I'm glad you came in. I'm glad you called me in, said the woman. It will help me not to get ideas in my head about folks that I don't know nothin' about, and I shan't think again that work is the worst thing that can happen in the world, since I've found that you love to work."

And Mrs. Wright smiled, answering to a sudden impulse. The sun has come out, but it is so wet you can't go on with your berry picking

so if you will stay to dinner I will carry you home in my carriage.

I declare, said the woman, I've got a new idea about you, but she stayed.—Christian Work.

The Cost of a Dinner.

Recently a gentleman who is fond of arithmetic made up his mind that he would find out how much a dinner really cost. This gentleman asked how much a simple dinner that he was eating cost, and he was told seventy-five cents. He contradicted this, and then made the following statement about the cost of the dinner: The pepper, he said, came from 10,000 miles away. It grew on a little bush about eight feet high, which must have had a growth of at least five years. The pepper was picked green; it had to be dried in the sun, and this meant employing women. It took one ship and a thousand miles of railroad to bring the pepper to the United States. The tea on the table came from China, and the coffee from South America. The codfish had to be brought from Maine. Men had to be employed to catch the fish; other men and women were employed in drying, packing, and boxing it; and it, too, had to make a long railroad journey. The flour of which the bread was made was from wheat grown in Dakota; some one owned the land, and that meant the investing of capital; and then he had also to pay wages to workmen. The wheat had been ground, and the building of the mill and the plant, or machinery, meant more money invested. The millers had to be paid; coopers had to be paid for making the barrels; and, of course, the wood of which the barrels were made had to be cut, and sawed, and shaped, and this meant the employing of more men. Then the flour had to be shipped over the railroad and handled again by cartmen before it came into the house. The salt came from the Indian reservation in the northwestern part of New York state. The canned peaches came from California, and they, too, represented the employment of capital and labor. The spices in the cake came from the Spice Islands in the Indian Archipelago. After the gentleman had pointed out what the dinner really cost, he asked what on the table could be raised within the limits of the country where they were living.

The answer was the corn bread, the butter and buttermilk, and it was decided that the family could not live on this alone. The gentleman estimated that that little dinner represented directly or indirectly the employment of \$500,000,000 of capital and 5,000,000 of men. It would be quite a lesson in geography for each of the little folks to try to discover where their dinners come from.—Outlook.

Winning Late and Absent Scholars.

The late scholar is no blessing to the Sunday school; yet he is far from being an unmitigated evil. A wise teacher will get all possible good out of him. Of course, if possible, he must be converted from his troublesome ways; but care must be taken lest he be transformed into a scholar absent altogether.

Don't let his entrance annoy you. Even late coming may be an earnest effort; but, however that may be, make the best of it. Greet him cordially; see that he is made comfortable, that he has a book; then proceed to utilize him. Give him a short, sharp comprehensive review for his benefit; but it will help the class. Ask some member to tell him that illustration you had just given; bring up points that need clinching; give him an easy question as soon as possible; call on him to read. Use the opportunity to get a new insight into his character, surroundings, temptations. If the practice becomes a habit, manage to have a quiet talk with him; if he has trials, give him sympathy in large measure. It may be your opportunity to win him for the Master's service.

A teacher called at the home of a boy who had been absent from her class. He had fallen in with bad company, and was losing his interest in everything good.

"Do you think I ought to whip him?" was the mother's question.

Poor mother! she could see no other way than to let him go or whip him. The teacher gave wise counsel, abundant sympathy, and worked for that boy's salvation as she never would have done had he not attracted special attention by absence! God heard her prayer, blessed her work, and the boy was saved.

A little girl whispered to her teacher, "Maggie cannot come because she has no shoes." The teacher found that shoes were not the greatest need in Maggie's home. A discouraged father was helped to find work, and there was sunshine again in that humble home; and what an influence for good that

teacher exerted over that grateful family!

Experience whispers to young teachers concerning the troublesome ones, "Keep them busy." Wisdom adds, "Talk with, not at, them." Faith gently suggests, "Tell Jesus all about it."—The Temple Magazine.

Let no opportunity pass to say a kind word, to do some kind deed, or at least smile upon those you meet. Do this not affectedly, but sincerely as unto the Lord.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parlee's Vegetable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Providence Thanked

It is with pleasure that I recommend B. B. B. for the cure of indigestion and impure blood. I had tried many medicines but received no benefit until I thank Providence, I was advised to use B. B. B., and it was with perfect success.

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DEAR SIR:—Being troubled with a severe headache I was advised by a friend to try Laxa Liver Pills. I only used half a bottle, and have not since suffered from the complaint. They seem to be a perfect cure."

What Boys Are For.

Some time ago a gentleman, in addressing a company of boys, said: "Can any one of you tell me what a boy is good for?"

One of them put up his hand, and began to snap his fingers.

Said the speaker, "What is it?"

The boy replied, "A boy is a good thing to make a man out of."

"Yes, it is a tremendous good thing," was the response of the man.

The question and its answer have set us thinking. If a boy is a good thing to make a man out of, the proper question is, What kind of a man? That will depend on the influences which surround the boy and the training he has. If influences are bad, then they will be necessary careful training to counteract the bad.

The boy does not understand the dangers with which he is beset. He does not understand the pitfalls which are in his pathway.

He must, therefore, be warned of his danger when he is a boy, and be taught to be a man—a royal man. He must have education thus afforded, and more in the higher Christian schools if possible.

There is danger in the path of every boy. What is it? There is danger in the alluring tobacco habit. Boys, by education and religious training, need to be made to feel there is danger in these habits. They need to be anchored in good habits and sound moral principles.

If boys are to develop into good men, they must be wisely trained for nobility and worth in our churches and homes. They must have the right kind of culture—heart, mind and body—to make out of them the right kind of men! —Michigan Christian Advocate.

DEAR SIR:—Some five years ago my father gave me a three months course at your college. To day I am an equal partner in the firm of Loring & Baird, of this city. I can trace my success directly to your college, and wish to convey my sincere thanks for your very kind personal attention to me.

You may not remember me among so many, but may remember placing me with Mr. A. McAlfee, Watertown, N. B.

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