Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Peloubet's Select Notes.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson VIII. Aug. 23. 2 Sam. 15: 1-12.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION.

Read Chapters 15 and 16. Commit Verses 4-6.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—Ex. 20: 12.

LIGHT FROM BOOKS.—Wm. M. Taylor's "David" is full and good. Gallaher's "Pilgrimage of Adam and David" gives to this story a lifelike vividness. E. H. Plumptre's "Biblical Studies," p. 87; Blunt's "Scriptural Coincidences," p. 136, on "Ahithophel's Relation to Bathsheba." Dryden has made use of the events of this period as the basis of his political poem on the court of Charles II., entitled "Absalom and Achithophel," in which Absalom represents the Duke of Monmouth, and Achithophel, his evil adviser, Shaftesbury. Shakespeare's "King Lear."

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE WORKING OUT OF DAVID'S SIN AND REPENTANCE. David's sin and repentance marked an era in his life. Although "at evening time there was light," yet from the time of his sin a dark cloud threw its shadow over him.

II. THE YOUNG MAN ABSALOM.—Absalom was the son of Maacah, the daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur. He was born about A. D. 1047, soon after David became king over all Israel. He was renowned for the beauty of his personal appearance (14: 25, 26) and for his marvelous head of hair. He must have been exceedingly attractive, with a jolly, reckless good nature, but vain, crafty and ambitious. At the time he murdered Amnon he could not have been more than eighteen or twenty years old. "What an irony there is in such a case as Absalom's! Given a grand physique and a little soul, and say if any irony can be more ghastly and humiliating."

III. THE STEPS WHICH LED ABSALOM TO REBELLION.—FIRST. THE CRIME. Not long after David's sin became known, perhaps before his bitter repentance had been made public, his eldest son, possibly influenced by his father's example, committed a most dastardly crime towards his half-sister, Tamar. David was very angry, but he took no steps to punish his son and heir. How could he? This weakness was one of the results of his own sin. Then Absalom, Tamar's own brother, after waiting two years, made himself the avenger of blood, and at a feast he gave to the king's sons slew Amnon. Absalom's revenge may have been encouraged by the hope that if Amnon was out of the way he himself might become David's successor.

SECOND. A SENSE OF INJUSTICE AND ANTAGONISM. As an exile for three years in the heathen country of his grandfather, and out of favor for two more in Jerusalem, he would naturally come into a state of antagonism to his father. He felt the injustice of his position, for he had done only what he felt that his father had wrongfully neglected to do in avenging his sister's wrong. David's treatment of his son "was neither right nor politic.

THIRD. More than than likely he was in antagonism to his father's religion. He himself was half heathenish and wholly worldly, and he would hate a religion full of spiritual worship and whose moral precepts were a reproof and condemnation of all he was and all he did. The life of his father, who, as a whole, was a wise, devoted, unselfish, religious man, one who trusted and obeyed God, was a direct reproof of Absalom in all regards.

FOURTH. Absalom would regard himself as the rightful heir to his father's throne. Amnon, the eldest son, was dead. Chileab, the second, seems to have been dead also; at least, his name drops completely out of the history.

IV. THE CONDITIONS WHICH MADE THE SUCCESS OF REBELLION POSSIBLE.—(1) It was a time of general peace throughout the wide empire. For all restless, warlike spirits an opportunity was given for internal dissension, fault-finding, and opposition. (2) There was a growing dissatisfaction with the king. The business of the law courts, over which the king himself presided, had become too vast to be attended to by one man. Appeals from inferior judges and cases brought directly before the king could not all receive a fair hearing. Unquestionably, the loose administration of justice, the weak part of David's government, formed a real grievance. It has been supposed that David (during these four years) was suffering from disease to such an extent as to interfere with his administration of justice. (See Psa. 41: 8.)

V. THE PLOT.—Vs. 1-6. "During four years," B. C. 1027-1023. 1. "And it came to pass after this." After the apparent reconciliation of Absalom to his father. "Prepared him chariots and horses." Absalom set up a carriage (i. e., a state carriage), and horses, and fifty men as runners before him; that is, to run before him when he drove out, and attract the attention of the people by a display of princely pomp, as Adonijah afterwards did (1 Kings 1: 5).

2. "And Absalom rose up early." So as to be hand before the hour when the king sat in the gate to hear the complaints and right the wrongs of the people. "Public business in the East is always transacted early in the morning, the kings sitting an hour or more to hear causes or receive petitions, in a court held anciently, and in many places still, in the open air, and the city gateway." "Beside the way of the gate." By the side of the road leading to the gate of the king's palace. The gate where roads from different directions met, and in front of which was usually an open square, was a natural place for public meetings and business. "From this practice the Sultan's government is still popularly called in Turkey 'the Sultan's gate,' and the sublime Porte ('the high gate') the name of the principal gate of the palace at Constantinople, is used by us as a synonym for the Turkish government." "Any man that had a controversy." Better, a "suit," as verse 4.

3. "See, thy matters," etc. He artfully flatters each suitor by pronouncing a favorable decision on his case. "If the man lost his cause, after this flattering opinion delivered by Absalom, of course he would set it down as gross injustice, and be incensed against David accordingly." "There is no man deputed of the king." There is no official hearer appointed. It was impossible for the king to hear every case in every detail.

4. "Oh that I were made judge." It is so easy for the "outs" to criticise the "ins"; and may imagine, because they can see some details where they could make improvement, that therefore they could do the whole work better. Thus many a person could improve some single sentence of Shakespeare, while not one of them could write like Shakespeare.

5. "Put forth his hand . . . and kissed him." With amazing flattery, Absalom feigned humility and condescension as well as justice. He was an unscrupulous politician. The only way to judge such is to see what they do after election. "These are the arts that demagogues and political adventurers have practised in all lands. Euripides describes Agamemnon as courting power by great condescension, —taking every one by the hand, opening his doors freely to every commoner and graciously addressing every one. And Plato speaks in similar terms of those who aspire to sovereignty."

6. "So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel." Never was a word more fittingly employed. It was stealing. In unjust ways he obtained what belonged to his father, and what he should have sacredly labored to have David retain. His youth and beauty make him look "every inch a king." His courtesy that "could smile and smile and be a villian," while the wet his cheeks with artificial tears," touched the feelings of the people.

ILLUSTRATION. The veiled prophet Mokanna in Moore's "Lalla Rookh," revealing his nature and his hidden hideousness.

"Ha! ha! and so, fond thing, thou thought'st all true,
And that I love mankind? I do, I do—
As victims—love them."

VI. THE REBELLION.—Vs. 7-12. 7. "And it came to pass after forty years." This is doubtless a transcriber's error for four, a mistake easily made when numbers were designated by letters often very similar. The Rev. Ver. margin says, "Some ancient authorities read 'four years.'" So does Josephus. "Let me go and pay my vow . . . in Hebron." A place conveniently distant for his purpose, and at the beginning of David's reign the capital of Judea.

8. "I will serve the Lord." Rather "to do a service," explained by Josephus to mean to offer a sacrifice.

10. "But Absalom sent spies." Secret emissaries had been sent out before he went to Hebron, to prepare all the disaffected ones for revolt. He could easily secure leaders in every place by promises of office or gifts to them when he became king. "As soon as ye hear the sound of the trumpet." Clerious believes that Absalom arranged a succession of trumpeters at proper stations from south to north, so that he could be proclaimed by a telegraph of sound, on the same day through all the land. "Absalom reigneth in Hebron." So the first news the people would have of the rebellion would be that it was an accomplished fact. Of course this impression that it was already a success would tend in the highest degree to make it so.

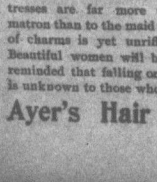
11. "Two hundred men . . . that were called, invited to the sacrificial feast as Absalom's guests. In all probability they were men of distinction, and would naturally be regarded, both at Jerusalem and at Hebron, as accomplices in the conspiracy. No doubt Absalom hoped that many of them, finding themselves thus compromised, and seeing the number of his supporters, would decide to join him; or, failing this, they might be held as hostages. "They knew not anything." This shows the extreme secrecy with which the conspiracy was conducted, and accounts for David's having no suspicions.

12. "And Absalom sent for Ahithophel." David's chief counsellor, and a man of marvelous sagacity (16: 23). Absalom doubtless knew that he was disaffected with David; perhaps from the dishonor done to Bathsheba, his grandaughter; perhaps from his perception of the growing discontent among the people. "Ahithophel's name was itself almost a guaranty of Absalom's success." "The Gilonite." Belonging to Giloh, a few miles south or southwest of Hebron.

WANTED.—1. All the Minutes of the New Brunswick Association, from 1821 to 1847, except the years 1841, '42, '44 and 46. 2. Minutes of the Eastern N. B. Association for 1850. 3. Any copies of the Eastern, Western and Southern N. B. Associations that have been published since 1881 apart from the Year Book. 4. Reports of the Canadian Baptist Telugu Mission previous to 1882. 5. Any pamphlets containing histories of Baptist Churches or Associations in the Maritime Provinces. The stamps necessary for transmission will be forwarded if names and addresses of senders are given. Address.

REV. A. C. CHUTE, Halifax, N. S.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.



The Bane of Beauty.

Beauty's bane is the fading or falling of the hair. Luxuriant tresses are far more to the matron than to the maid whose casket of charms is yet unrifled by time. Beautiful women will be glad to be reminded that falling or fading hair is unknown to those who use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

B. Y. P. U.

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; their enlistment in missionary activity, through existing denominational institutions.

OUR FELLOWSHIP.

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 unity not upon any young 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.

Kindly address all communications for the column to Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, N. B.

Prayer Meeting Topics for Aug. 16.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—"The Christians Ideal."—Heb. 12: 1, 2.

Christian Endeavor Topic.—"Seeing God in Nature."—Ps. 19: 1-6; 24: 1-10.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.
(Baptist Union.)

Monday, Aug 17.—Jonah 2. Affliction's appeal. Compare Ps. 142: 1-5.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.—Jonah 3. Command obeyed and duty done. Compare 1 Sam. 16: 1-5.

Wednesday, Aug 19.—Jonah 4. The petulant prophet rebuked. Compare 2 Sam. 19: 1-8.

Thursday, Aug. 20.—Micah 1. "The Lord God witness against you" (vs. 2). Compare Mal. 3: 5.

Friday, Aug. 21.—Micah 2. "My words do good to the upright" (vs. 7). Compare Ps. 119: 50.

Saturday, Aug. 22. Micah 3. The prophets' source of power (vs. 8). Compare 1 Cor. 3: 5.

Prayer for the annual meeting in Berwick should be offered by all our societies. Matters of importance affecting our future must naturally come before that meeting and the wisdom that cometh from above will be needed.

"In the United States the Baptists report 2,679 C. E. Societies and 927 Junior Societies. In the United Kingdom the Baptists lead, with over 900 Societies."

What a wonderful growth have the young people's societies had in the past few years. Dr. Clark of Christian Endeavor fame thus briefly summarized the history of C. E.:

For fifteen years Christian Endeavor has built upon this platform. The history of the society which has wrought out in practice these principles may be briefly summarized, so far as words and figures can summarize a movement, as follows:—

Forty-six thousand societies have been formed.

Five millions of Endeavorers have been enrolled, of whom more than 2,700,000 are to day members.

Two millions of others, Endeavorers in all but name, have probably been enrolled in purely denominational societies.

Ten million Endeavor meetings have been held.

Five million copies of the constitution have undoubtedly been printed, in forty different languages, and at least 15,000,000 copies of the pledge.

Over 1,000,000 of our associate members have come into the evangelical churches connected with fifty denominations, influenced in part, at least, by the Christian Endeavor Society; and it is certain that over $2,000,000 have been given in benevolence through denominational and church chanpels.

"The past at least is secure," we say. But ah! is it? Not unless we secure the future by learning the lessons of the past. The future stretches before us—ten times fifteen years of Christian Endeavor, please God, and ten times that. We stand yet at the beginnings, fellow Endeavorers. The stream is yet near its source. Our concern should be not to deflect it into channels of our own choosing. Let God choose its way and direct its course, as he has done these fifteen years, and then the future, too, is secure. "We have but one lamp by which our feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience." By the past, what does God teach us for the future?

Let me try, as best I may, to draw out the lessons. Christian Endeavor, as our platform shows, is a practical paradox, a reconciler of irreconcilables. It has married opposites. It has brought into an harmonious family ideas which have been thought to be mutually exclusive. I am tempted to consider this the most important work of Christian Endeavor, in the future as in the past.

Secretary Baer in closing his C. E. report said: Let me refer to a prophecy made just ten years ago by Dr. J. E. Twitchell, of New Haven, Conn.:—

"I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I venture that the fifty thousand now composing the Christian Endeavor Society in five years will become five hundred thousand; and I would not be at all surprised if in ten years it should roll up *a round million*. It is Christian, on the right basis, and breathes the true, prophetic life. God has a place for it, and a work for it and help for it, I am sure. How patriarchal our brother, Dr. Clark, the founder, will feel ten years hence, if he shall become the foster father of a million!" Well, Dr. Twitchell, the ten years have passed, and the "round million" has been rolled up, and more, for there is to-day in the 46,125 societies throughout the world a total membership of 2,750,000. And the best of it all is that from our Juniors 21,500, and from our Young People's Societies 210,400, have this year joined the churches of America. Praise God for that! *In all, 213,900 have from Christian Endeavor taken their place in the church of the living God. What a blessed harvest for one year!*

West Yarmouth, N. S

The readers of the B. Y. P. U. column will be glad to learn that the West Yarmouth Baptist church is the home of two healthy and very vigorous B. Y. P. U's.—one in Chegoggin the other at Overton. The young people take a lively interest in all departments of church work, indeed they stand out in the front rank of our active forces. The monthly conquest meeting is an established part of our work, and in making this the success that it is, the entire church cooperate. Two classes with a combined membership of nearly fifty have gone over a goodly part of "The Life of Jesus", during the months of the last year. The Bible Readers course has been carefully followed by at least one. Early in June we adopted "Songs of the Kingdom" as our hymnal for all social and evangelistic purposes; it is a grand collection of gospel songs and will prove its right to live. During the year we have baptized twelve who are now happily identified with B. Y. P. U. work. "Co-operation," the watchword of Milwaukee, will be found inscribed upon our banners for the incoming year. Both of our Unions will be represented at "Berwick '96." S.

Programme of the Annual Meeting of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. at Berwick, N. S., Commencing Friday, Aug. 21, at 7.30 p. m.

Friday Evening.—Address of Welcome, Rev. D. H. Simpson, ten minutes; Reply to Address of Welcome, Pres. Geo. A. McDonald, six minutes; Report of Milwaukee Convention, Delegate, ten minutes; Report of Washington Convention, Delegate, ten minutes; Address on C. C. Work, Rev. T. Trotter, twenty minutes; Open Parliament on the Benefits of the Young People's Society, conducted by A. H. Chipman, fifteen minutes; collection; appointment of Nominating Committee.

Saturday, 9 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Election of officers; Report of Executive Committee; Report of Secretary-Treasurer; Discussion of Reports; Routine Business.

Sunday Evening.—Address on Consecration, Prof. E. W. Sawyer, fifteen minutes; Address on Consecration, Rev. S. D. Ervine, fifteen minutes; Open Service for Personal Consecration, conducted by Rev. A. F. Baker.

Monday morning, 9 to 10.—Address by Rev. D. G. McDonald, Subject—"Baptist principles; are they worth defending?" Twenty minutes; Reports of District Secretaries.

Tuesday Morning, 9 to 10.—Address by Miss Ida Newcomb, Subject—"The relation of the Young People's Society to Missions"; Open Parliament on Methods of work.

The sessions will all be preceded by a prayer and praise service of half an hour to be arranged for by a commitiee appointed by the executive.

F. H. BEALS, Sec'y.

Annual Fees of Local Societies to Maritime B. Y. P. U. Received Since last Report.

First Halifax, $3; Sackville, $2; Windsor, $1.83; First Chipman, $1.74; Brussells St., St. John, $8.30; Bridgetown, $2.45; Prince St., Truro, $2.64; Digby, $1.50; Temple, Yarmouth, $1; Half Island Cove, $1.70; Guysboro, $1.35; Overitbn, $1.10; Isaac's Harbor, $2; Summerside, 75c; Great Village, 75c; Port Medway, 70c; Main St., St. John, $4.50; Billtown, $1.75; Ledge Dufferin, $1.65; Canso, $2.13; Mahone Bay, $1; Freeport, 65c. F. H. BEALS, Treas. Mar. B. Y. P. U.

At one of the meetings of the B. Y. P. U., in Milwaukee, Secretary H. W. Reed gave the following address that you should read if you have not already:

Five years ago at this time in the city of Chicago we met and organized what has been known since that time as the B. Y. P. U. A. Two thousand nine hundred accredited delegates were present from all parts of this land, and there the organization was affected. There instructions were given as to methods to be pursued, there or immediately afterward general officers were appointed, and the work was begun. We had the organization. What did we have with which to do the work of the organisation? A great deal of enthusiasm, and not one nickel of money. One of the very first things to do was to secure a general secretary. What sort of a man? No second rate man would do, only the best man in the land would do for such a movement as was contemplated by the young Baptists of this country. In order to secure such a man we had to offer to him a salary which would secure him. Dr. Wilkins was selected. His salary was fixed. Great enthusiasm. Not one dollar. Officers must be secured; office furniture secured; office help secured; stationery secured; a vast amount of printed matter secured, prepared and printed. Religious literature distributed. Not one dollar to pay for it. And yet all over the land the people were rejoicing, throwing up their hats, figuratively speaking, over the advent of this wonderful society. Great enthusiasm indeed. Not yet a single dollar. How are we going to run such an institution? No one could run it with those requirements under those conditions. Somebody must either give some money or somebody must loan some. Both were done to a limited degree. Immediately the Board of managers issued a call to the country, asking for a certain amount of money to be used for current expenses until the organization got on a self supporting basis. How else could the work be done? So the request went forth. They supposed, of course, that with the enthusiasm shown there would be a very ready response. There was somewhat of a disappointment that the response was not so readily as expected. Money came in, however, gradually; but money went out constantly, and there was deficit from the very first day. It soon became evident to the new organisation that for its own best interests, in order to do at all successfully the work contemplated, we needed a paper of our own, under our own immediate control, in which we could put forth the theories and plans of our work. At that time, under the direction of our American Baptist Publication Society, there was being issued a paper called "The Young People at Work," which had been adopted as the organ of the Union. Negotiations were opened, and at last consent was secured to sell the paper to us for $13,800, plus a large amount of advertising. The paper was bought upon the advice of competent men, and notes given, thirty, sixty, ninety days, for the payment of that large sum of money. All the time the expenses continued here, added to this large expense in the purchase of the paper, and as yet an insufficiency of funds coming in order to pay the running expenses. Could it be otherwise? Could you expect it to be otherwise? The Board sent forth a call asking for a fund, first named $25,000. In the city of Denver three years ago, by advice with the secretaries of the older benevolent organisations that nothing less than $50,000 would be at all adequate—by their advice our men put forth a plea for a founding fund of $50,000. Since then efforts have been made to raise the founding fund of fifty thousand dollars. Slowly at times, more rapidly at other times, amounts have been gathered in until $35,000 in round numbers has been secured. I have been asked continually, "Why don't you use your $35,000 founding fund? Why do you keep it in the bank to draw interest?" My goodness gracious, do you suppose we are blosted bond-holders? Did you suppose we had that $35,000 tucked away some place? That has been going as fast as it came to pay expenses and establish the work on a self-supporting basis. I want you to look for another moment at something else. There has been inaugurated by this organization a line of work never before even attempted. There has never yet been performed the work that was suggested by our educational committee. There never was put into practice a system of study such as our C. C. C. There never was put into print matter like that which you have been studying for the last one, two, or three years. It is something new. It is something in advance of everything else. There is not a college or academy instructor today who will not admit that this course of study is a great step in advance of anything that has ever before been attempted, and certainly anything before performed. We have made the mark. We have done the work. The work has been done. But it has not yet all been paid for. Our paper, with its circulation of thirty thousand copies a week, is more than paying its own expenses, as the business manager told me this morning. It has been carrying a large share of the extension work of the general organization, and no paper of its size, which is worth $1.75 and sells for $1.00, no paper of its size can begin to carry these extra expenses and still make a profit. A man was speaking to me last night, and I saw from the way he spoke that he thought we were going into helpless bankruptcy. I do not know when I saw a man so blue as he was. Those of us who are near the center are those that are not the bluest, but the rosiest, and the reddest, and the gladdest, and the most hopeful. Brother Chapman, whose name is at the bottom of a good many notes, comes up to our meetings time after time, always with words of greatest encouragement and the most confident hope; and with that boundless faith in Almighty God, he always says, "Brethren, God will help us through; God has brought us through thus far."

We are about $14,000 in debt. That ought to make you smile until your mouth is ten inches across because we are not in debt ten times that amount. The fact is, we have no fund in the bank of $35,000. We have nothing drawing interest. We have been putting the money into the work just as fast as we got it. Some people groan because we are paying out money for something that has been done. It is the most complete dishonesty that I ever heard of. Common honesty demands that I shall pay for what work has been done for me; whether it is for my shoemaker, or whether it is for my tailor, or whether it is for my preacher, or whether it is for my general secretary, or what not. During the last year we have sent out literature informing the country as to the plans and methods of our work from which perhaps we have not got back five dollars, and that literature has cost to produce one round thousand of dollars. That will make returns in the years to come. We are simply establishing our plant. We have not got the money in cash, but we have got it in cash producers. What we want to do is this: Not to bemoan the fact that we are so much in debt, but to glorify God that he has permitted us in his loving wisdom to do the work which is celebrated today the round world over. What we have to do is to come up like little men and women and pay our debts. I do not believe there is a man in the room, or a woman in the room who is so small as to say, "I refuse to help pay for what has been so gloriously done."

In a very few minutes in round numbers five thousand dollars was pledged. There was received at the same time in cash $1,041.58. Mr. Reed's address was most heartily commended and was delivered with an earnestness that carried with it conviction and stirred to enthusiasm the vast audience.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

CRESCENT LIBRARY,

60 Volumes, fully Illustrated, 16,000 pages. $38 net, duty paid. List price $65 Unquestionably the best Library ever offered at so low a figure.

SOME OF THE AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS—Caroline Atwater Mason: "A Loyal Heart." Dora E. W. Spratt: "Through the Bush." J. J. Macdonald Oxley: "Donald Grant's Development"; "Fergus MacTavish"; "The Good Ship Gryphone"; "Chore Boy of Camp Kippewa." Anne Kendrick Benedict: "Venta—The Child Violinist." Mary E. Bamford: "Three Roman Girls." Mrs. R. M. Wilbur: "Kitty and the Other Girls"; "Dorothy"; "Lassie of Glengarry"; "Turtleback Light"; Mrs. Marshall's Experiment." Sophie Bronson Titterington: "Fortune Gulch"; "A Summer Brother." Mattie Dyer Britton: "Halford's Luck"; "Rushlights." Jennie Drinkwater: "Miss Prudence"; "Set Free"; "Marigold"; "Fifteen."

The volumes composing this Library have been selected with the greatest care, and are neatly and strongly bound.

They can be recommended as suitable for Baptist Sunday-schools, while the libraries of other publishers contain books that have been placed on our rejected list as not being adapted to Baptist Schools.

The majority of the books are American Baptist Publication Society's publications, the remainder being selected publications of leading firms. A fair proportion of the literary is temperance and missionary books.

None of the volumes are duplicates of those in other libraries.

The library is put up in a neat wooden case.

We cannot break this library; it will only be sold complete.

In addition to the books in our cheap libraries, we keep on our shelves a very large assortment of approved books of other publishers, which we sell at lowest rates, from which schools can select to meet enlarged demands.

We also carry a very large line of Biography, Statesman, Mission and Bible Series.

New Catalogue. Send for one.

Baptist Book & Tract Soc'ty
139 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.
GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec.-Treas.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Equity Sale!

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY the 29th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon: Pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1896, in a cause therein pending, wherein the North American Life Assurance Company is Plaintiff, and The Union Mutual Education Society, Gilbert W. Titus, John W. Dowd and Sie, hen D. Fisher are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity duly appointed in and for the City and County of St. John, the Mortgaged premises described in the said Decretal Order as

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a stone stake on the Southeasterly corner of land owned by Matilda S. Skillen, and thence running Northerly along the Eastern line of the lands of the said Matilda S. Skillen a distance of one mile; thence at right angles Easterly to the West line of lands owned by the late William Fownes, thence Southerly along the said West line of the said William Fownes' land to the Northeast corner of the Temperance Hall lot, thence Easterly forty feet, thence Southerly sixty feet to the highway, and thence Westerly along the said highway three hundred and ninety-three feet six inches, more or less, to the place of beginning, (the said lands being described as aforesaid in the Deed thereof from David Vaughan and Rachael Vaughan, his wife, to the said Society, which deed is dated the seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven), together with all and singular the buildings, erections, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion or reversion, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of them, the defendants, or any of them, in, to, out of, or upon the said land and premises, and every part thereof."

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply to Plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated this seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1896.

C. N. SKINNER, Plaintiff's Solicitor. THOS. P. REGAN, Referee in Equity. Jun 24 2m

Notice of Sale.

To All Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1893, and made between Jacob Arce, of Fairville, in the Parish of Lancaster, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, Labourer, of the one part, and Thomas H. Wilson, of the said place, Druggist, of the other part, duly registered in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint John, aforesaid, in Libro 68 of R. conds Folio 24, 25 and 26, there will be sold at public auction at Chubbs Corner, so called, in the City of Saint John, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following leasehold premises, to wit:

"ALL that certain lot of land described as follows: Beginning at the certain lot "piece and parcel of land situate lying and "being in the parish of Lancaster, in the said "County of Saint John, known and described "as a plan prepared by Henry F. Perley, dated "the 2d day of April, 1883, and filed in the "Common Clerk's Office, by the number ten "(10) in Block D, said lot being fifty (50) feet "wide and extending from a reserved road "shown on the said plan, preserving the same "breadth to the rear line for a number twenty-"three (23) in said Block D, and lying between "lots number nine (9) and eleven (11) as "shown on said plan," together with all and singular the buildings, fences, and improvements thereon, and the indenture or Lease thereof, and the term of years therein yet to come, and unexpired, and the rights and privileges therein contained, and the right to a renewal thereof: Default having been made in the payment of the moneys by the said Indenture of Mortgage secured

Dated this fourteenth day July, A. D., 1896.

A. P. BARNHILL, Solicitor. THOMAS H. WILSON, Mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to the above named Solicitor. 31 2m o

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FAST EXPRESS leaves St. John, N. B. at 4.10 p. m. week days, for Montreal, Quebec, etc., connecting at Montreal (Sundays excepted) for Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and points West, Northwest and on the Pacific Coast.

For rates of fare and all other information apply at Offices, Chubbs Corner, and at station.

D. McNICOLL, Pass. Traffic Man. Montreal. A. H. NORTMAN, Dist. Pass. Agent, St. John, N. B.

WHEREVER WE MAY WANDER.

In this broad land and hear "piano talk" you will always hear "the Karn" mentioned in eulogistic terms. The creation of the first Karn Piano marked an epoch in piano making. Its original features give it a distinct individuality. The Karn Parlor Grand Piano is an instrument possessing all the essential qualities of a first-class Grand Piano. Do not fail to see these instruments.

They Cannot Be Excelled

For tone, touch, singing quality, delicacy and great power of tone, with highest excellence of workmanship.

D. W. KARN & CO
Piano and Organ Manufacturers
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Miller Bros., 101 and 103 Barrington St., Halifax,
Sole Agents for the Maritime Provinces