

What God... He has told... He could not... will we cannot... some of them... has all power;... er in wisdom... scription of His... are. There are... of Christ's... ast off forever... often quoted... words "eter... as applied to... The "eternal... in that "hath... for a long time... an endure; and... God against it... human will in... om forbids its... sibility of such... Scripture view... ge the evil will... Him while He... r after His ap... there will be no... s.—Examiner.

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and steady cure for Colds in the Head and Catarrh in all the Mucous Membranes. NEVER FAILS. SOOTHING, PLEASANT, INSTANT RELIEF. CURES COLDS IN THE HEAD AND CATARRH. YOU WANT IT! LIFE OF MAN BITTERS. PURIFIES THE BLOOD. ONLY 50 CTS.

CATARRH

YOU WANT IT! LIFE OF MAN BITTERS. PURIFIES THE BLOOD. ONLY 50 CTS.

LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

Acacia Mine, N. S., Sept. 10, 1880. DR. GATES—Dear Sir: I was troubled with the sick headache for fourteen years, tried medical skill and many preparations, and without receiving much benefit. I then used your

Invigorating Syrup

and one bottle has made a cure of me, for I have not been troubled in the same way since. Yours truly, Mrs. ROBERT KILLAM.

YOUR SUPPORT WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

IT CONTAINS NO AMMONIA, ALUM, LIME. Injurious ingredients, of which so many of the Baking powders are now composed.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHAVE ROLLERS

NOTICE OF SALE. To Catherine Kierstead, wife of Thomas W. Kierstead, formerly of the Parish of Sheffield in the County of Sunbury and Province of New Brunswick, and now of the United States of America, and to the said Thomas W. Kierstead, and to all others whom it doth, shall or may concern:

NOTICE OF SALE

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-second day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and made between the above-named Kiersteads and James Thomas W. Kierstead of the one part, and Benjamin G. Fowles, of the Parish of Hampton, in the County of Kings and Province of New Brunswick, Master Mariner, of the other part, as more fully recited as Number 49,712 of Book No. 4, pages 221, 222, 223 and 224 of the Registry of Deeds, etc., in and for the County of Kings, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment of the interest money due on said indenture of mortgage, and secured thereby, be sold at public auction in front of the Court House in Hampton, in the said County of Kings, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises described in said indenture of mortgage as follows:

NOTICE OF SALE

ALPHARETTA FOWNES (L. S.), Administratrix of the Estate of Benjamin G. FOWNES, deceased, to all persons interested in the same, notice is hereby given that she has for sale and other particulars apply to GEO. W. FOWLER, Solicitor to Estate BENJAMIN G. FOWNES, Sussex, N.B.

DRYNESS

Treated free. Post-free. Remedies. Has cured many cases. In ten days at least two-thirds of all cases are relieved. THE PATENT TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE BY MAIL. DR. J. M. GIBSON, 259 St. Nicholas, Atlanta, Ga.

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Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS. SECOND QUARTER.

(Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.) Lesson XII. June 21. 2 Kings 25: 1-12. CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH.

GOLDEN TEXT. "Come, and let us return unto the Lord."—Hos. 6: 11. EXPLANATORY.

I. THE NATION HASTENING TO ITS FALL.—ITS KING. The death of Josiah (in 609, thirteen years after our last lesson), proved an irremediable disaster to the Jewish state. He left behind him a family torn by jealousies, and supported by rival factions, a people hostile to the religious reforms he had carried through, and an army which had lost both its leader and its veterans. Of the remaining four kings in the 23 years the nation yet existed, three were brothers, the son of Josiah; and the fourth was a grandson, who reigned but three months. How could so wise and good a king have such an array of weakness and folly in his children?

THE FIRST CAPTIVITY (606 or 605) by Nebuchadnezzar in the last year of his father's reign. This was in the fourth year of Jehoiakim (Jer. 25: 1, 2; 2 Kings 24: 1; Dan. 1: 1). It was at this time that Daniel and his friends were carried captive to Babylon (Dan. 1: 1-6), and from this date is to be counted the 70 years of captivity foretold by Jeremiah (25: 9, 12; 29: 10).

SECOND CAPTIVITY, B. C. 598. Toward the close of the Jehoiakim reign, so full of iniquity and rebellion, Nebuchadnezzar again came to Jerusalem, and bound King Jehoiakim in fetters to carry him to Babylon (2 Chron. 36: 6); but he seems to have died in Jerusalem before the plan was carried out (2 Kings 24: 6; Jer. 22: 18, 19). His son Jehoiachin (Jehoiachin) was made king in his stead. He was only 18 years old, and was as bad as his father. He seems to have immediately rebelled against Babylon, for he had reigned but three months when Nebuchadnezzar sent back his army to Jerusalem, and the city sent a great amount of treasures from the palace and the temple to Babylon, with 10,000 of the more important of the people (2 Kings 24: 9-15). Among these were King Jehoiachin, who lay 37 years in prison at Babylon, and then was released (2 Kings 25: 27, 30); the prophet Ezekiel (Ezek. 1: 1, 2); and the great-grandfather of Mordecai, Queen Esther's cousin (Esther 2: 5, 6).

III. THE GREAT SIEGE OF JERUSALEM. One year and a half, from December, 588, to July, B. C. 586. (1) DAYS OF COMMENT. 1. "And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign," i. e., of Zedekiah, the twenty-first and last king of Judah. "In the tenth month" of the Jewish year, the month of Cheshvan, corresponding to parts of our December and January, varying with the new moon. "The tenth day," this, in 1890, corresponded to Dec. 21. In the year before it was Jan. 2. This day has been kept as a fast day by the Jews ever since, so indelibly has it been written on their memory.

(2) THE BREACH. "Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon." The son of Nabopolassar, who destroyed Nineveh B. C. 606, and built up the empire of Babylonia on the ruins of Assyria. Nebuchadnezzar, his son, was also his great general, and became emperor B. C. 604. He made Babylon glorious during his reign of 45 years.

(3) METHODS OF ATTACK. "He and his host." These consisted of the fierce and cruel Chaldeans (ver. 10) with warriors from the surrounding nations, the allies of the Jews, and tributaries of Babylon, the Syrians, the Moabites, and Ammonites (2 Kings 24: 2). Compare Jer. 34: 1, where the vastness of the host is very strongly marked. And they built forts against Jerusalem. These forts were probably movable wooden towers, sometimes provided with battering-rams, which the besiegers advanced against the walls, thus bringing their fighting men on a level with their antagonists. Such towers are seen in the Assyrian sculptures (Layard's "Monuments of Nineveh," first series, pl. 19).

(4) THE SIEGE. Jerusalem was at this time a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Against the huge engines of Asiatic warfare the besieged citizens constructed counter-engines; and such was the Jewish tradition, that the struggle was worthy of the occasion—a combat or duel, not only of courage, but of skill and intelligence, between Babylon and Jerusalem. Houses were demolished, that new walls might be built of their materials, inside each spot weakened by the battering-rams (Jer. 33: 4).

(5) JEREMIAH'S LAND PURCHASE. We read in Jer. 32: 6-15 that the prophet during the siege bought a piece of land on which the Chaldean army were encamped, showing his perfect faith in the word of God which he preached, and in the promise of a return.

(6) A SPASM OF REPENTANCE. In Jer. 34 we have an account of a brief and false repentance of the leaders in Jerusalem. Contrary to the Jewish law, they had held their own countrymen in perpetual slavery. Now, in the agony of the attack, they set them free. But during the siege, Nebuchadnezzar called away a part of his army to meet the invasion of Pharaoh Hophra of Egypt (Jer. 37: 5-11). The Jews thought that their trouble was ended, and immediately repented of their repentance, and re-enslaved those set free. Thus false was even the repentance of these Jews.

(7) DURATION OF THE SIEGE. 2. "Besieged unto the eleventh year." The siege continued almost exactly a year and a half.

3. "Ninth day of the fourth month." The time was remembered exactly, so terrible was it. Two words, day and fourth, are not in the original, through an error of some copyist. But we know these words to supply from the parallel passage in Jer. 32: 6. "The fourth month." The middle of June to the middle of July. The siege ended, therefore, about July 1. "There was no bread." The end had come. They could hold out no longer.

(8) THE FALL OF JERUSALEM. 4. "The city was broken up." Broken into 4's, a breach was made in the walls, and the city was entered at midnight (Josephus; Ezek. 12: 2-12). The entrance

was effected by the northern gate (Ezek. 9: 2). This part of the wall could most easily be reached by their battering-rams. "And all the men of war fled." And King Zedekiah with them (Jer. 39: 4). "The gate between two walls." As the invaders were entering from the north, the king naturally fled toward the south; and the path which he chose was that which would down the Tyropoeon valley, between the two walls of Moriah on his left and Zion on his right. The path came out in "the king's garden," which was laid out near Siloam in the broad space formed by the junction of the Hinnom and Kidron valleys, at the south-east corner of the city. Now the Chaldees (Chaldeans) were against the city round about." This is mentioned so as to explain how escape was possible. The city here mentioned is probably the lower city, as distinguished from the whole fortification. The Chaldeans had accumulated their forces around the northern and lower part of the city, where the walls were most vulnerable, which left the southern side comparatively free. "The way toward the plain." Literally, the Arabah, the depression bounding Palestine on the east along the Jordan and the Dead Sea, and extending down to the Red Sea. "The way toward the plain" is the road leading eastward over Olivet to Bethany and Jericho. As the king came out of the city at the south-east corner, the most natural and safest direction of flight was in this direction.

6. "Brought him up to the king of Babylon to Riblah." Riblah was an ancient city, situated upon the Orontes, between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, thirty miles north of Baalbek, and about 200 miles east of north from Jerusalem. Nebuchadnezzar was at this time conducting military operations against Tyre as well as against Jerusalem, so that Riblah was a favorable centre of operations against him. "And they gave judgment upon him." i. e., brought him to trial as a common criminal, not as a king, because he had repudiated his most solemn oath of allegiance, and been a secret traitor to the king who had placed him on the throne (2 Kings 24: 18; Jer. 38: 15). There is a frequent reference to this as a heinous crime in Ezekiel (17: 15-19).

7. "Slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes." The punishment of Zedekiah was doubly cruel; first, his being made to witness the execution of his own sons, and then being obliged to witness that the last scenes impressed upon him would be the death agonies of his children. According to Jer. 52: 10, he issued 2 Kings 25: 27, 30; the prophet Ezekiel (Ezek. 1: 1, 2); and the great-grandfather of Mordecai, Queen Esther's cousin (Esther 2: 5, 6).

8. "Blinded the eyes of Zedekiah." Compare the blinding of Samson and the attempt of King John of England to blind Prince Arthur.

9. "And he burnt the house of the Lord." The Temple. "And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month." Instead of the seventh day we have the tenth in Jer. 52: 12. This difference might be reconciled on the assumption that the burning of the city lasted several days, commencing on the tenth day of the month. There was a month's delay after the capture of the city before its destruction. Either (as Thenius) the temple and the fortress held out so long after the capture of the lower city, or (as Keil, etc.) Nebuchadnezzar delayed for some time in the order for the complete destruction of the city. He had twice spared it. Shall he do it again? "Nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar" i. e., B. C. 586, if we date from his accession to the throne as sole monarch B. C. 594, or B. C. 588, if we date from his accession as king, reigning with his father, when he was first sent as general to Syria and Jerusalem, B. C. 606. "Came Nebuzaradan," from Nebuchadnezzar at Riblah. "Servant." Officer. His behavior to Jeremiah was of the most generous character, and appears to have been guided by the directions of the king of Babylon. Compare Jer. 40: 4 with Jer. 39: 11-12.

10. "And he burnt the house of the Lord," as prophesied by Jeremiah (21: 10; 34: 2, 3; 38: 23). "And all the houses" i. e., as in Chama. 36: 19, all the palace and the poorer houses, as shown by the following clause. Even (Rev. Ver., not "and") every great man's house.

11. "Brake down the walls." Making the city a mass of ruins (Neh. 2: 3, 13, 17). "And the king of Babylon" i. e., as in Chama. 36: 19, all the palace and the poorer houses, as shown by the following clause. Even (Rev. Ver., not "and") every great man's house.

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A Miraculous Medicine.—Mr. J. H. C. FRANK, St. Charles, writes: "I have derived great benefit from the use of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. It is a miraculous medicine and has performed great cures, testimonials of which we can give you."

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FOR YOU.

I have some good advice for you, My merry little man, 'Tis this: where'er your lot is cast, Do the best you can! And the good in everything, No matter what or where; And don't be always looking for The hardest things to bear.

Oh, do not stand with idle hands, And wait for something grand, While present moments slip away Like grains of shining sand! But do the duty nearest you, And do it faithfully, For stepping stones to greater things These little deeds shall be.

In this big world of ours, my boy, There's work for all to do; Just measure up by the Golden Rule That which is set for you; And try it with the square of Truth, And with the line of Right, In every act and thought of yours, Oh, keep your honor bright!

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