YOU WANT IT!

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS PURIFIES THE BLOOD ONLY 50 CTS.

Acadia Mine, N. S., Sept. 10, 1890.

DR. GATES,—Dear Sir: I was troubled with the sick headache for fourteen years, tried medical skill and many preparations I heard of without receiving much benefit. I then used your

LIFE of MAN BITTERS
—AND—
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.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn ON EVERY LABEL AND NONE THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

Insist upon having the HARTSHORN.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
Factory, Toronto, Ont.

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, Trader, 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 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 Catherine Kierstead and Thomas W. Kierstead, of the one part, and Benjamin G. Fownes, of the Parish of Hampton, in the County of Kings and said Province of New Brunswick, Master Mariner, of the other part, and duly recorded as Number 40,792 in Book O., No. 4, pages 521, 522, 523 and 524 of Records, on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1887, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, &c., 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:

"All that certain piece or parcel of land "situate in the Parishes of Norton and Upham, in the County of Kings, and described "in a certain deed dated the twenty-eighth "day of December, A. D. 1832, from James "Campbell and wife to one Justice S. Wet-"more, and therein described as follows: All "that tract piece or parcel of land situate, "lying and being in the parish aforesaid, "abutted and bounded as follows, that is to "say: Beginning at a point in the north-"western boundary line of a tract of land "heretofore granted under the Great Seal of "the Province aforesaid to one Israel Smith, "which said point is about eleven chains dis-"tant, measured on the same line from the "northern corner of the same lot, thence from "the said point north twenty-five degrees, "west by the magnet in 1869 ninety-five "chains to a maple tree, thence south sixty-"five degrees, west seventy-two chains, thence "south twenty-five degrees, east ninety-five "chains to the north-western boundary line "aforesaid, thence along the same boundary "line to the place of beginning, containing "by estimation six hundred and eighty acres, "more or less, the said lot hereby granted be-"ing part of a lot heretofore granted by letters "patent under the Great Seal aforesaid, bear-"ing date the 18th day of June, 1814, to Eben-"ezer Smith, Isaiah Smith and James Smith; "and therein known and distinguished by the "number Eighteen:" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, with the privileges and appurtences to the same, belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated the sixth day of April, A. D. 1891.

ALPHARETTA FOWNES (L. S.),
Administratrix of the Estate of Benjamin G. Fownes, deceased.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to

GEO. W. FOWLER, Solicitor to Estate
BENJAMIN G. FOWNES, Sussex, N.B.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the heirs of RICHARD RYDER, late of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farrier, deceased, and to all whom it doth, can or may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold by public auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, "All that lot of land situate in the said City of Saint John (formerly City of Portland) known and distinguished on the plan or sub-division of the estate of the late William Wright there situate, as Lot number thirty (30), and bounded, and described as follows: Beginning on the western side line of Meadow Street (so called) at the north-eastern angle of lot number twenty-nine, thence running northerly along the said western side line of Meadow Street sixty-five feet, or to the southern boundary of lot number fourteen, formerly in the occupation of John Connors; thence westerly along the said Connors' southerly line one hundred feet or to the eastern side line of lot number twenty-seven, thence southerly along the said eastern side line forty feet or to the rear lot number thirteen, fronting on the City Road, thence easterly along the rear lines of lots thirteen and twenty-eight sixty-five feet, or to the north-western angle of lot number twenty-eight, thence southerly along the said easter n side-line of said lot number twenty-eight twenty-five feet, or to the northern line of lot number twenty, and thence easterly along the said northern line thirty-five feet, more or less, to the place of beginning," with the buildings and erections thereon, subject nevertheless to the right of way of the owners of lots adjoining the same over and along the alleyway extending upon and over and through the said lots from Meadow Street aforesaid to the lots numbered thirteen, twenty-four twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and also save and except a certain portion of the above described premises which were on or about the first day of May, A. D. 1877, conveyed by deed to one John Whalley, his heirs and assigns by the said Richard Ryder and Rebecca his wife.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage from the said Richard Ryder and Rebecca Ryder his wife to the undersigned George Anderson, described in the said mortgage as of the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John aforesaid, dated the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 6 of Records, pages 365, 366, 367 and 368 by the number 53,376, reference being thereunto had will more fully appear, default having been made in payment of the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

Dated the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Mortgagee.

MONT. McDONALD,
Solicitor to Mortgagee.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT. FRINKS' PATENT REFLECTORS AND FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR LIGHTING CHURCHES, HALLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS WITH OIL, GAS OR ELECTRICITY. SEND DIMENSIONS AND STATE WANTS FOR ESTIMATE. I. P. FRINK, 551 PEARL ST. N.Y.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER.

(Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.)

Lesson III. July 19. John 2: 1-11.

CHRIST'S FIRST MIRACLE.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth His glory."—John 2: 11.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE WEDDING AT CANA.—Ver. 1. "And the third day," from the calling of Philip and Nathanael (1: 43), six or seven days after John had pointed Jesus out as the Messiah. Edersheim calculates that the third day would be Wednesday, the usual day for weddings of Jewish maidens. "There was a marriage." Including the marriage feast which was frequently celebrated for several days (Gen. 29: 22 ff.; Judg. 14: 12). "Cana of Galilee." We are unable to fix with certainty the site of this village. "And the mother of Jesus was there." Already present as a friend, possibly a relative. That she was a relative is confirmed by the fact that she speaks to the servants as if she were quite at home in the house (ver 5). "The mother of Jesus." This is the noblest and tenderest title by which she could be called. John never mentions her name. Her husband's presence not being mentioned, it is supposed that he was already dead.

II. JESUS, A WEDDING GUEST.—2. "And both Jesus was called (invited), and His disciples, to the marriage." It was perfectly natural that Jesus, even if a strange Jewish Rabbi, should be invited to the wedding; but especially as His mother was there and a relative, and as Nathanael, whose guest Jesus was, must have been well known in the village.

JESUS AT THE WEDDING. (1) *Jesus sanctifies true earthly joy.* We need not wonder to find the Lord of life at the festival; for He came to sanctify all life—its times of joy, as its times of sorrow; and all experience tells us that it is times of gladness which especially need such a sanctifying power. (2) *Jesus consecrates marriage, and the sympathies which lead to marriage.* He stamps His image on human joys, human connections and human relationships. He pronounces that they are more than human; the means whereby God's presence comes to us; the types and shadows whereby higher and deeper relationships become possible to us. For it is through our human affections that the soul first learns to feel that its destiny is divine.

III. AN UNEXPECTED WANT. 3. "When they wanted wine." Better, *when the wine failed.* Perhaps the arrival of these six or seven guests caused the want; certainly it would make it more apparent. Probably the family of Cana was in humble circumstances, and hence their supply was limited. None but those who know how sacred in the East is the duty of lavish hospitality, and how passionately the obligation to exercise it to the utmost is felt, can realize the gloom which this incident would have thrown over the occasion, or the misery and mortification which it would have caused to the wedded pair. "The mother of Jesus saith unto Him, They have no wine." This was probably said secretly so that the guests would not know the want, or the family feel disgraced. "The meaning simply is—'They have no wine; what is to be done?'

WHY MARY APPEALED TO JESUS. (1) The family in which she was a guest was in a serious difficulty. (2) Perhaps she felt in a measure responsible, since her Son and His disciples may have been in part the occasion of the failure. (3) Mary had learned during the 30 years Jesus was with her in Nazareth, to have perfect confidence in Him that in some way He would be able to relieve the difficulty. (4) She may have believed even at this time that Jesus was the Messiah, and could work a miracle if necessary. She doubtless knew the events at His baptism, and had heard of the testimony of John; and she desired that He should now embrace the opportunity afforded, for the public assumption of His Messianic duties.

IV. JESUS WORKS A MIRACLE OF HELPFULNESS. 4. "Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee?" The English words convey an impression of disrespect and harshness which is absent from the original. This use of the Greek word for woman, is consistent with the utmost respect. The Greek might more fairly be rendered Lady. "What have I to do with thee?" Literally, *what is there to Me and thee?* Leave Me to myself; let Me follow My own course. "Mine hour is not yet come." The hour for Me to begin My public ministry, accompanied as it is to be with the working of miracles, the hour for My manifestation. The impression implies that though He meant to work a miracle, He would not do so until the proper time, of which He was the best judge. Others think it means *the hour of His public manifestation* as the Messiah, which His mother seemed to expect, had not come. That was a month away, and in Jerusalem, and yet He might do some work *privately* before that time. The delay may afford us an illustration of the proverb that man's extremity is God's opportunity.

5. "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do." This implies that His mother did not take Jesus' answer as a refusal but a consent.

6. "And there were set there six water pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews." The water-pots were near at hand, in the court, or at the entrance to the house, not in the house itself.

Considering the many washings and purifyings of the Jews, there is nothing to surprise us in the number or in the size of the water-pots. Both the quality and the quantity render collusion or deceit impossible. "Containing two or three firkins apiece." Firkin is an almost exact equivalent of the Greek *metretes*, which was about nine gallons. The six pitchers (or jars), therefore, holding from 18 to 27 gallons each, would together hold from 108 to 162 gallons.

7. "Jesus saith unto them, Fill the water-pots with water." Either the vessels were empty, in consequence of the ablutions which had taken place before the feast, or they began with emptying them, to fill them afterwards anew. "And they filled them up to the brim." This serves to bring out the eagerness with which the work was done.

WHY SUCH AN AMOUNT? (1) In Palestine, a wine-growing and wine-consuming country, where it is not merely a beverage, but *the* beverage of the common people, four or five barrels of wine would not seem so extraordinary a supply as it would to us, nor would it produce any such effect in the consumption as an equal amount of the ordinary wines of to day. (2) This large quantity of wine would provide but little for each guest, considering the habits of the people, who crowd into the house to partake of the feast as long as the provisions last, being pressed to do so by their hospitable host or master of the feast, who also urges even the passers-by to come and drink to the health of the bridegroom and bride.

8. "Draw out now." Into the tankards or cups. The *moment* of the miracle seems to be between vers. 7, 8. Note that in His miracles, Christ does not *create*; He increases the quantity, or changes the quality of things already existing. "And bear unto the governor." Here is where faith was required. To put water in the jars required simple obedience; but to draw that water out and pass it to the chief guest as wine, made a strong demand on faith. "The governor of the feast." The word thus translated is of rare occurrence, and means literally *the ruler of the dining-room and table with three couches*, or sets of cushions. Sophocles defines it, *the president of a banquet.* He was characterized by the Athenians as one who superintends the tables and preserves order. He was himself one of the guests, who by general consent or the selection of the host was set to preside over the banquet.

10. "At the beginning...good wine." Before the sense of taste is blunted. "When men have well drunk," (Rev. Ver., have drunk freely). The ruler of the feast is but alluding to the corrupt customs and fashions among men, and not to aught that was necessarily going on before his eyes; nay, to something that was certainly not so; for such the Lord would have as little sanctioned by His presence as He would have helped it forward by a wonder-work of His own. In the East, at the present day, intoxication from too liberal a supply of wine on such occasions cannot be said to be frequent, the number of guests that must share in the distribution of the beverage serving to obviate riotous consequences. "Thou hast kept the good wine until now," till this late hour or period of the feast. The *good wine* was doubtless pure and good in the proper sense of the term; not necessarily strong, but rather mellow, rich and fragrant.

V. CHRIST'S EXAMPLE AS TO WINE. I. WRONG INFERENCES. (1) It is a wrong inference to imagine that the precepts and principles of Christ do not require total abstinence in our circumstances. (2) It is a wrong inference to suppose that Christ would have used wine under different circumstances or in our day. (3) It is one of the worst of fallacies to argue that because a certain thing is right, therefore another thing with the same name is right; or because an act is right under certain circumstances, therefore that act is also right under entirely different circumstances. For instance, we are told, as illustrating the change in government that a student was once expelled from Yale College for going to a bowling alley, while now the authorities provide bowling alleys for the students. But the circumstances are entirely different, and the same principles led to the two opposite conclusions.

II. DIFFERENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES. It is of the utmost importance to observe and remember the difference between those times and ours. (1) The chief agents of intoxication now are something very different from the wines of those days, and altogether unknown to them. The greatest danger to-day of wine drinking is its leading to these stronger drinks, a danger then unknown. (2) The circumstances are entirely different, and the temptations to drunkenness, while real, were much less than now There were no open bars, no saloons The wines were usually very light, and with slight intoxicating properties, and these were usually mingled with two or three times their quantity of water.

VI. JESUS MANIFESTING HIS GLORY. 11. "This beginning," etc. (better, *This, as a beginning of His signs*) "did Jesus in Cana;" *i. e.*, it is the first miracle of all, not merely the first at Cana. The miracles and wonders of Jesus were all SIGNS (1) of Christ's divine nature; (2) of His mission as from God; (3) of His good will toward men; (4) of the truths that He taught; (5) of the nature and character of God. "And manifested forth His glory." The glory is truly, inherently, Christ's glory. A prophet would manifest the glory of God; but He His own glory, for He was God.

Common Gifts.

"If I could only draw like that I shouldn't care for anything else in the world," said a bright handsome boy while gazing at some drawings which seemed to him worthy of all praise. "My fingers are thumbs, the minute I take a pencil in hand. What can be the reason?"

"I don't know that I can tell you," answered his teacher, whose patience was sorely tired by his irregular lines and coarse shadings.

"I never would take another lesson, only I think making pictures is the nicest thing in the world to do. I don't care for anything else compared with that."

"To-morrow, I will show you some drawings made by a lad no older than yourself."

"I wish you would, Miss Brown, I should like to see what some other boy, twelve years old, can do."

To-morrow came, and the drawings were shown to Robert Gregg, who expressed his admiration in the most enthusiastic manner.

"What a wonderful artist that boy will be! I envy him; I wish I was like him. Where is he? can't I see him?" he exclaimed in a breath.

"Perhaps you can, if he is able to come out; he is not very strong."

"I shouldn't care for that if I could use a pencil as he can."

"He is a little deaf," continued Miss Brown.

"Well, I don't think I would mind that much," replied Robert, with some hesitation.

"He is lame and somewhat deformed."

"I shouldn't like that; but I could draw all the same if my hands were right. I want to see him, anyway."

"If you will be in my room to-morrow at two o'clock you shall see him; but you must promise not to speak till I speak to you."

"I promise," answered Robert; and then he went home to wonder why this promise was required.

The next day he was in the appointed place, at the appointed time, and presently the door of Miss Brown's studio was opened to admit a boy who came limping in. A circular cloak concealed the figure of the new comer, but when this was thrown off, there he stood, hump-backed and leaning to one side, his head seeming to rest upon his misshapen shoulders, and his plain face relieved from positive ugliness only by his soft, expressive eyes.

Robert Grant glanced at his own straight limbs, and then at the reflection of himself in the mirror opposite. He would not look like the boy in the studio for all the world. He would hide quite out of sight. He never dreamed the young artist was before him, until called by Miss Brown to make the acquaintance of Philip Spaulding.

"Robert thinks your gift more to be desired than any other," said the lady after the two lads had exchanged greetings.

"I think the common gifts are more to be desired," replied Philip sadly. "If I could be like you, straight and strong, I wouldn't care if I never saw a picture," he added turning to Robert. "Mother says my gift is what the Lord gave me to make up for taking away so much. So I try to be patient and not feel bad when people look away from me as if they couldn't bear such a sight. When I am working with my pencils and crayons I forget, I am so anxious to be a great artist; but I must study a great many other things before that can be."

"Do you like to study?" asked Robert.

"Not very well," was replied. "It makes my head ache, and I get tired of thinking; but I know I must do it. I think you have everything to make you happy."

Robert Gregg felt so much sympathy for his companion that he was careful not to manifest his aversion for such deformity; but when he went bounding down the street without a thought of fatigue, he rejoiced as never before in the "common gifts" which had been bestowed upon him. In this short interview with Philip Spaulding he had learned the reason why he could not be an artist.

He had not an artist's gift, but he had health and strength, with every sense full and acute. There were a thousand things which he could do. He could be one of the active helpers so much needed in the world standing firm for the right, and thus manifesting his gratitude for common gifts.—*Well Spring.*

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

—It is surprising, says an American paper, the amount of trouble a man will endure before it reaches him.

—"Having used Burdock Blood Bitters for General Debility, Weakness and Lack of Appetite, I found it a safe cure." Henry Howard, Brownsville, Ont.

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HOW THE HEALTH OF ONE OF BELLEVILLE'S CITIZENS WAS RESTORED.
Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and Dyspepsia.
MR. SAMUEL T. CASEY, Belleville, writes: "In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with Dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of Dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever, except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. NORTHROP AND LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age, I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

A Very Bad Case!
DYSPEPSIA VANQUISHED.
MR. JAMES JOHNSTON, 4th con., 7th lot, Amaranth, writes: "Two bottles of NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY cured me of Dyspepsia. Mine was a bad case and I had tried a number of other preparations without getting any benefit from them."

Dyspepsia Had to Go.
MR. W. J. DEVELL, Wingham, carpenter and builder, writes: "Three years ago I was greatly troubled with Dyspepsia; a pain between my shoulders was so bad that I thought I would have to quit work altogether. No medicine gave me ease until I got a bottle of NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which gave me relief. I continued using the medicine until I had taken three bottles, when I was perfectly well. I consider it invaluable as a cure for Dyspepsia. I know of several persons who have used it with the same benefit."

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Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east—Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. **Samuel W. Abbott,** Millchamp's Building, cured in six weeks Rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads and insoles. **E. F. Caldwell,** in charge, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. **Geo. H. Lucas,** Veterinary Dentist, 108 King street west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. **R. Austin,** 84 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years; Butterfly Belt cured him. **W. J. Gould,** Gurney's Stove Works, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—sciatica. **Mrs. J. Swift,** 87 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatica in six weeks. **Jas. Weeks,** Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. **Josiah Fennell,** 57 Queen st. east, City, could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—neuralgia. **Mrs. Geo. Planner,** City, liver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. **Mrs. Hatt,** 342 Clarence ave., cured of blood poisoning. **E. Riggs,** 220 Adelaide st. west, city, catarrh cured by Actina. **Miss Annie Wray,** Manning ave., finds Actina invaluable. **Richard Hood,** 49 Stewart st. city, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—catarrh. **John Thompson,** Toronto Junction, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. **Miss Laura Grose,** John st., city, constitutional sore eyes, cured in one month. **G. C. Rockwood,** 19 Bulwer st., city, cured of lame back in a few days. **Thomas Guthrie,** Argyle, Man., says our Butterfly belt and suspensory did him more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. **Thos. Bryan,** 541 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the first day until cured. **J. A. T.,** Ivy, cured of emissions in three weeks. Your Belt and Suspensory cured me of impotency, writes **G. A.** I would not be without your belt and suspensory for $50, writes **J. McG.** For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price says **S. N. C.** Belt and Suspensory gave **H. S. Fleetwood,** a new lease of life. **K. E. G.** had no faith, but was entirely cured of impotency. **W. T. Brown,** 73 Richmond st. west, varicocele cured in 4 weeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspensory. **John Bromagem,** 17 Parley ave., varicocele, Butterfly Belt and Suspensory cured. **Miss E. M. Forsyth,** 18 Brant st., city, reports a lump drawn from her hand, 12 years standing. **Senator A. E. Botsford,** advises everybody to use Actina for failing eye-sight. **Mrs. J. Stevens,** 82 Tecumseth street, City, Rheumatism in the Eyelids, spent three weeks in the hospital, eyes opened in two days. **Giles Williams,** Ontario Coal Co., says Actina is invaluable for Bronchitis and Asthma. **J. H. McCarthy,** Agent N. P. & M. Ry., Altamont, Man., Chronic Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness for seven years, entirely cured by Actina. **Thomas Johnson,** New Sarum, suffered with Weak Lungs and Asthma—Lungs strengthened and Asthma cured.
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