

ARCH 25
HAIR
WOMEN
WIGOR
USE,
ST.,
MAX, N. B.
USE
TEL.
ST.,
JOHN, N. B.
WA,
N. N. B.
USE
TEL.
ST.
SON,
N. B.
WENT
Canada
N. B.
DS.
MONT. McDONALD,
BARRISTER, &c.,
PRINCESS STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
HERBERT W. MOORE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Equity, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICES
ROOM No. 7 FROST'S BUILDING,
Prince William Street,
JAN 1 SAINT JOHN N. B.
W.P.B. BONNELL, D. D. S.,
DENTAL ROOMS:
22 GERMAIN STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
JAS. C. MOODY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher,
Office and Residence, corner Germain and
Grey Streets, WINDSOR, N. S.
NOTICE OF SALE.
There will be sold by Public Auction at
Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of
Saint John, in the City and County of
Saint John, on Saturday, the fourth day
of April, next, at twelve o'clock noon.
ALL the right, title and interest of Andrew
A. M. Mallery, late of the Parish of Saint
Martins, in the City and County of Saint
John, deceased, at the time of his death, in
and to: all that lot, piece, or parcel of land
with the buildings and improvements thereon,
situate in Fairfield (so called) in the Parish
of Saint Martins aforesaid, formerly owned
by the late William Floyd, and owned
by the said Andrew A. Mallery at the time of
his death, and conveyed to him by Sarah Ann
Robinson and Sarah Jane Floyd, containing
one hundred and forty acres more or less.
The above sale will be made in pursuance
of a license to sell, granted by the Judge of
Probates for the City and County of Saint
John, dated the 31st day of January, A. D.
1891, for the purpose of paying the debts due
by the estate of the said deceased.
Dated the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1891.
AMANDA JANE MALLERY,
Administratrix of the estate of the
late Andrew A. Mallery.
MONT. McDONALD,
Solicitor, &c.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
EVERY MAN
EVERY WOMAN
YOUNG MEN
YOUNG WOMEN
EDUCATIONAL.

Sabbath School.
BIBLE LESSONS.
SECOND QUARTER.
STUDIES IN THE BOOKS OF KINGS.
(Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.)
Lesson 1. April 5. 2 Kings 1: 1-16.
SAVED FROM FAMINE.
GOLDEN TEXT.
"O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men.—Ps. 107: 8.
EXPLANATORY.
SCENE I. THE SIEGE OF SAMARIA AND ITS HORRORS.—2 Kings 6: 21-30. Three times before this had Benhadad II, king of Syria, attacked with great armies Ahab, the father of Jehoram (2 Kings 20: 1-21; 22: 34; 23: 29-37). He now makes the fourth invasion and the second siege of Samaria. The attempt was made, as was common in ancient warfare, to reduce the city by starvation. The powerful engines of war were often utterly powerless against well-fortified places, and a siege was a tedious affair. Of course the length of time necessary to reduce a garrison by famine would depend upon the supplies that had been laid in in preparation for such a time. In this case the attack seems to have been unexpected, and the inhabitants of the city but poorly provided with food; and the city was so closely invested, that it was impossible for any one to pass into or out of it; so that in a short time the inhabitants were reduced to the very verge of starvation (2 Kings 6: 24). To show the extremities to which the people were reduced from scarcity of food, it is stated that "an ass's head was sold for four score pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a cab of doves' dung for five pieces of silver." If shekels (worth 55 cents each) be meant, the ass's head must have brought \$4.00. And more than this, the king learned by a quarrel between two women that they were killing and eating their own children.
SCENE II. ELISHA IN HIS HOME IN SAMARIA: THE PATIENCE OF FAITH.—2 Kings 6: 31-33; 7: 1, 2. King Jehoram, walking on the top of the walls of Samaria, had doubt to examine the works, and take a view of the enemy, was horror-stricken when he learned the extremity to which the famine had reduced the people, and suddenly determined to execute the prophet, and sent a messenger to behead him.
WHY DID HE BLAME ELISHA? (1) Elisha was the prophet of Jehovah, who could at any time scatter the enemy, and bring deliverance. He had done many wonders before, why does he delay to do them now? The king forgot that Elisha could at no time work a miracle at his own will, but only when the Lord bade him. This power was always kept in God's hands.
While Elisha and the elders were together, the messenger of the king arrived, and waited for the king himself, who was too anxious to keep far away. Then the king said, "Why should I wait for the Lord any longer?" And yet what else could he do? Then came the word of the Lord to Elisha. There should be no chapter division here. The chapter should have begun with 6: 24.
1. "Hear ye the Lord." Elisha's prayer was answered. The message of deliverance had come. "To-morrow about this time." In the course of the week, about nine quarts, in contrast with the fourth part of a cab, three-fourths of a pint, "Of fine flour." In contrast with the worthless doves' dung. "In the gate of Samaria." The open space around the gates was the usual place for a market.
2. "Then a lord" (Rev. Ver., the captain). This is the usual rendering except in this narrative. The word is originally the title of some military officer. "On whose hand the king leaned." When an Eastern king walks, or stands abroad in the open air, he always supports himself on the arm of the highest courtier present. "Answered." The answer contained both mockery and unbelief. "Behold, if the Lord would make windows in heaven," etc. An allusion to the story of the flood in Gen. 7: 11. E. The word here, as there, means "shut" rather than "windows." The Lord meant to say, if Jehovah were to open sluices in heaven, and pour down rain as He poured down rain in the time of the Deluge, even then could there be such abundance as thou speakest of? "Behold, thou shalt see it," etc. He should be convinced of the truth of Elisha's prophecy, but because of his mocking unbelief he should not enjoy the promised blessing. The answer of this mocking captain would be as hard for him to comprehend as was the promise of abundance which he was denying. He, a person in close attendance on the king, to see the store which was promised, and not partake of it, was inconceivable. Doubtless his mockery grew louder still.
SCENE III. THE FLIGHT OF THE BESIEGERS.—Vers. 3-7. "There were four leprous men." Men with the leprosy. "At the entering in of the gate." Just outside of the city, separated from human society, according to the law in Lev. 13: 46; Num. 5: 3, probably in a building erected for the purpose (compare chap. 15: 5), just as at the present day lepers at Jerusalem have their huts by the side of the Zion gate. "Why sit we here until we die?" "No any longer brought them food from the city, and they were not permitted to enter it. Why should they die a lingering and painful death? There was the gleam of hope. For the sake of that they would better risk all for they could not be worse off than they were.
4. "Let us fall unto the host of the Syrians." Let us go over to the Syrians, fall into their power. The expression fall away for desert is common in English also.
5. "And they rose up in the twilight." As soon as it was dark enough for them to go away unobserved. "Were come to the uttermost part of the camp." The extreme boundary toward the city. It was the outermost part from the centre of the camp.
6. "The Lord had made the host of the Assyrians to hear a noise." Even the noise of a great host." The besiegers

thought they heard the march of hostile armies from the north and south, and were seized with such panic terror that they fled in the greatest haste, leaving behind them their baggage and their beasts of draught and burden. It is impossible to decide whether the noise which they had heard had any objective reality, say a miraculously buzzing in the air, or whether it was merely a deception of the senses produced in their ears by God; and this is a matter of no importance, since in either case it was produced miraculously by God. "And they heard." Thus interpreting the noise they heard. "The kings of the Hittites" from the north. Their capital was at Carachemish, on the upper waters of the Euphrates. To their attack the Syrians had left their own country exposed, as Damascus lay between Carachemish and Samaria. The Hittites, -i. e., descendants of Ieth, the son of Canaan—are often mentioned in the Scriptures, but are not named at all in secular history. Hence critics imagined that the Bible was mistaken in naming such a nation. It was not till 1879 that Prof. A. H. Sayce discovered, from a peculiar kind of hieroglyphics or picture writing found at Carachemish and many other places, that there had existed in Western Asia a powerful Hittite empire who had once carried their arms, their art, and their religion to the shores of the Aegean; and the early civilization of Greece and Europe was much indebted to them, as it was to the Phoenicians. "And the kings of the Egyptians." The powerful nation on the south, which had more than once been an ally of Israel. The plural kings is used either to designate the princes of the large nomes or districts of Egypt, or distinct organizations, though owing allegiance to Pharaoh, or it is very probable that at various periods there were two or not three kingdoms in the land. If this had been the case, then Benhadad and his army would have been seen in a southern north and south. We need not wonder at the terror such a thought inspired.
7. "Wherefore they arose and fled in the twilight." They were so terrified that they rushed out of their tents for their lives, without even waiting to take their arms. "Some wondered why they did not take the horses to hasten their flight. It has been suggested that the object of the Syrians was the same that actuated Darius Hystaspes, who left his horses in camp when he retreated from Sothis, that their neighing and pawing should be heard, and consequently the flight of the army not be suspected. But it is much more probable that the army was too terrified to take time, even to harness the horses to the chariots. The most of the army would have no horses, and they would be in the way of those that had.
SCENE IV. THE RELIEF OF THE CITY.
8. "When these lepers," referred to in ver. 3. "The uttermost part," the outskirts nearest the city. "Did eat and drink." They satisfied their own wants, and secreted treasure for the future.
9. "Then they said one to another, We do not well." Their consciences were awakened, and they realized the selfishness of their course. The temptation was greatly diminished by the abundance, enough for themselves and for all. Their virtue was also encouraged by the fear that "some mischief will come upon us" (Rev. Ver., "punishment will overtake us"). The punishment they feared was (1) the divine judgment, (2) the rage of the people, and (3) the justice of the king, when it should be found out that they had been so selfish while those who were starving.
10. "Then," called upon the porter of the city. "The guard. The word has a collective force in the singular, like our guard, and the meaning here is, not that the lepers called to any particular individual, but that they roused the body of men who were keeping guard and watching, like Shakespeare's king, Henry IV. "I will now show you what the Syrians have done." Jehoram sees in the deserted camp a strategem like that by which Cyrus is said to have gained a great victory over the Massagae (Herod. 1: 21). He supposes that the enemy have withdrawn a short distance, and are lying in wait in the neighborhood, ready to rise up against the Israelites as soon as they shall enter the camp and fall to eating and drinking, while at the same time they also seize the unprotected city (compare the taking of Ai, Josh. 8: 3-19). The suspicion was a very natural one, since the Israelites knew of no reason why the Syrians should have raised the siege.
11. "Behold, they are as all the multitude of Israel." However the expedition may turn out, those horses and horsemen who go will be no worse off than those who remain. If they are slain by the enemy, it will be no worse than to die of starvation with the rest at home. Or it may be that the phrase refers to the fact that the horses are in a starving condition like the men, and have a fair chance for the service.
12. They took therefore two chariot horses." The proper rendering is, they took two horse-chariots. They despatched, that is, two war-chariots, with their proper complement of horses and men, to see whether the retreat was a reality or only a feint.
13. "They went after them unto Jordan." The Syrians had fled, probably by the great road which led from Samaria to Damascus through Geba, Engannim, Bethshean, Aphek. It crosses the Jordan about 35 miles northeast of Samaria.
14. "And the people went out." As soon as they were satisfied by report of the scouts of their return of the reality of the retreat of the Syrians, the whole

A MAN'S LIFE SAVED
I WOULD not be doing justice to the afflicted if I withheld a statement of my experience with Jaundice, and how I was completely cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. No one can tell what I suffered for nine weeks, one-third of which I was confined to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my clothes tight around me, my bowels only opened when taking purgative medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a gulf. When I ventured on the street I was stared at or turned from with a repulsive feeling by the passer-by. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, as LIFE HAD LOST ALL ITS CHARM. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I thought if the doctor could not cure me, what is the use of trying the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. JESUS OF MY MIRACLES at the expiration of the third day to find my appetite returning. Despite gave place to Hope, and I persevered in following the directions and taking Hot Baths two or three times a week until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need of the medicine that had SAVED MY LIFE—that had restored me to health—as I was radically cured. The natural color had replaced the dingy yellow, I could eat three meals a day, in fact the trouble was to get out of my system every vestige of the worst type of Jaundice, and I don't believe there is a case of Jaundice, Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia that it will not cure.
(Signed) W. LEF, Toronto.
WHAT IS IT?
This celebrated medicine is a compound extracted from the richest medicinal herbs, roots and barks. It is the production of many years' study, research and investigation. It possesses properties purely vegetable, chemically and scientifically combined. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless and free from any bad effect upon the system. It is non-habit forming and it acts directly upon the blood, and every part throughout the entire body. It quiets the nervous system; it gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great purifier for your aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the Great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It relieves and cures all diseases of the blood. Give it a fair trial for your complaint, and then you will say to your friends, neighbors and acquaintances: "Try it; it has cured me."

Electric Belt Free!
To introduce it, the undersigned will give away to those who are sick or ailing or suffering from weakness or disease, and who would be likely to make good agents, if cured, one of our German Electro-Galvanic Belts; regular price \$5 (U. S. Patent 357,647), invented by Prof. P. H. Van Derwyck, Pres. of N. Y. Electrical Society and late Professor of Chemistry of N. Y. Medical College. \$500 Reward for any Belt we manufacture that does not generate a genuine Electric current. They are daily making most marvelous cures in cases of Rheumatism, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Diseases, Lung Troubles, Nervous Debility, and many other ailments in which medicine fails. Address at once,
German Electric Belt Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
IS THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER.
W. T. BAER & CO'S
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.
HOME TESTIMONIALS.
NO VINEGAR OR ACIDS USED.
REPUTATION ESTABLISHED OVER 20,000 SOLD.
Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co., Toronto.—Gentlemen,—Some 7 weeks ago I procured one of your "Electric Buttery Belts" from your Agent for New Brunswick, and after giving it a fair trial I take pleasure in recommending the same. Before wearing it I was troubled with sleeplessness and pain in back. I am now able to sleep well, and it has also greatly helped my back.
Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co.—Gentlemen,—I can recommend "Actina" as the best catarrh cure for catarrh and headache, having received great benefit from it myself.
REV. JOHN PHINNEY, Minister.
Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co.—Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending your Electric Appliances for rheumatism. I have used them for some weeks to my entire satisfaction.
GEO. McSWINEY.
Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co.—Gentlemen,—I can recommend "Actina" as the best catarrh cure I ever used. WOULD NOT TAKE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR ME.
A. E. KILLAM, ex-M. P. P.
Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co.—Gentlemen,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles and Shoulder Pad for Rheumatism, and find them quite satisfactory. My wife has also used one of your "Belts," which has helped her greatly.
WILLIAM HICKS.

Butterfly Belt and Suspensory, \$7.
ACTINA. ACTINA. ACTINA. ACTINA.
The Great Catarrh and Headache Cure.
Price \$3.00. Charging lasts from four to six months; can be recharged for \$1.00.
Address all orders in New Brunswick—
A. H. JONES, Box 57, Moncton, N. B.
THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.
The Representative
MUSIC HOUSE.
W. H. JOHNSON,
121 and 123 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.
PIANOS and ORGANS
BY THE GREATEST MAKERS.
Don't fail to write or call for prices, and will save you money and be sure of a first-class instrument. CASH OR EASY TERMS.

SHORTHAND
All our Departments,
Business,
Telegraphy,
Short-hand, and
Type-Writing.
WILL BE OPEN,
AFTER XMAS HOLIDAYS,
ON
Monday, Jan. 5.
S. KERR, Prin.
Odeffow's Hall.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
C. W. BRADLEY,
DENTIST,
MONCTON, N. B.
O See Cor. Main & Botsford Sts. Jan 1
CLIFFORD SAYRE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MONCTON, N. B.
Specialties: Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.
DR. DELANEY,
DENTIST,
HALIFAX, N. S.
OFFICE—57 HOLLIS STREET,
3 Doors South Baiter. Jan 1
Oable address—"King." Telephone No. 519
KING & BARSS,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
HALIFAX, N. S.
EDWIN C. KING, Q. C. WILLIAM L. BARSS, LL.B.
Money Invested on Real Estate Security.
Collections made in all parts of Canada.
MONT. McDONALD,
BARRISTER, &c.,
PRINCESS STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
HERBERT W. MOORE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Equity, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICES
ROOM No. 7 FROST'S BUILDING,
Prince William Street,
JAN 1 SAINT JOHN N. B.
W.P.B. BONNELL, D. D. S.,
DENTAL ROOMS:
22 GERMAIN STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
JAS. C. MOODY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher,
Office and Residence, corner Germain and
Grey Streets, WINDSOR, N. S.

NOTICE OF SALE.
There will be sold by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, next, at twelve o'clock noon.
ALL the right, title and interest of Andrew A. M. Mallery, late of the Parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to: all that lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in Fairfield (so called) in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, formerly owned by the late William Floyd, and owned by the said Andrew A. Mallery at the time of his death, and conveyed to him by Sarah Ann Robinson and Sarah Jane Floyd, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less.
The above sale will be made in pursuance of a license to sell, granted by the Judge of Probates for the City and County of Saint John, dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1891, for the purpose of paying the debts due by the estate of the said deceased.
Dated the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1891.
AMANDA JANE MALLERY,
Administratrix of the estate of the late Andrew A. Mallery.
MONT. McDONALD,
Solicitor, &c.

NOTICE.
A BILL will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature of this province, to amend the act incorporating "The United Baptist Education Society," as to its membership; qualification of voters; number of Directors and mode of appointment, and time for holding a general meeting.
By Order,
A. A. WILSON, Secretary.
March, 2nd, 1891.

FREE
NORTHROP & LYMAN'S
PACIFIC R. R.
Best Agricultural
Machinery
Illustrated Publications, with
Map, describing Minnesota,
North Dakota, Montana, Idaho,
Washington and Oregon, the
Free Government
of the Pacific Coast.
Send for a copy of the service.
Lands now open to settlers. Main FIELD. Address
BOX 248, S. LAURENS, Iowa, C. P. R. E. St. Paul, Minn.

JAMES CURRIE,
Amherst, Nova Scotia,
General Agent for the
NEW WILLIAMS' SAWING MACHINES.
Also, PIANOS and ORGANS.
Machines, Needles, Oil, and Parts, always
on hand.