

# The Provincial Wesleyan

Published under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America.

Volume XXII. No. 4.

HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

Whole No. 1068

## Religious Miscellany.

### GO WORK TO-DAY IN MY VINE-YARD.

BY REV. W. MOBLEY FURNESS, A. M.

The following beautiful words were written by the Rev. Mr. Furbush for Mr. Philip Phillips after the latter had sung "Your Mission" at the recent great Missionary Meeting in Toronto, Canada. In a most courteous note presenting them, the writer suggests that Mr. Phillips might set them to an appropriate tune. This has just been done by the latter, and we suggest to our friends who may have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Phillips call out the words and music. Both are exceedingly beautiful. Though the words as well as the tune has very properly been copyrighted, Mr. Phillips has very kindly permitted us to insert them in *The Christian Advocate*:

Listen! the Master beareth;  
Call each one by his name;  
His voice to each loving heart reacheth,  
Its cheerfulness service to claim.

Go where the vineyard demandeth  
His vineyard's nurture and care,  
Go where the white harvest standeth,  
The joy of the reaper to share.

Then work, brothers, work! let us slumber no longer,  
For God's call to labour grows stronger and stronger;  
The light of this life shall be darkened too soon,  
But the light of the better life resteth at noon.

Seek those of this evil generation,  
Bid them their lives to amend;  
Go to the lost world to the Saviour,  
And be to the friendless a friend.  
Still be the lone heart of anguish,  
Soothed by the pity of thine;  
By waysides it wounded ones languish,  
Go, pour in the oil and wine.

Work though the enemy's laughter  
Over the valleys may sweep,  
For God's patient workers hereafter  
Shall laugh when the enemies weep.

Ever on Jesus reliant,  
Press on your chivalrous way,  
The mightiest Philistine giant  
His Davids are chartered to slay.

Work for the good that is nearest,  
Dream not of greatness afar;  
That glory is ever the highest,  
Which shines upon men as they are.

Work, though the world would defeat you,  
Heed not its slander and scorn;  
Nor weary till angels shall greet you  
With sunbeams through the gates of the morn.

Offer thy life on the altar,  
In the high praise to be strong;  
And if the tired spirit should falter,  
Then sweeten thy labor with song.

What if the poor heart complaineth,  
Soon shall its wailing be o'er,  
For there, in the rest which remaineth,  
It shall grieve and be weary no more.

Chorus.—Then work, etc.

Work for the good that is nearest,  
Dream not of greatness afar;  
That glory is ever the highest,  
Which shines upon men as they are.

Work, though the world would defeat you,  
Heed not its slander and scorn;  
Nor weary till angels shall greet you  
With sunbeams through the gates of the morn.

Offer thy life on the altar,  
In the high praise to be strong;  
And if the tired spirit should falter,  
Then sweeten thy labor with song.

What if the poor heart complaineth,  
Soon shall its wailing be o'er,  
For there, in the rest which remaineth,  
It shall grieve and be weary no more.

Chorus.—Then work, etc.

Work for the good that is nearest,  
Dream not of greatness afar;  
That glory is ever the highest,  
Which shines upon men as they are.

Work, though the world would defeat you,  
Heed not its slander and scorn;  
Nor weary till angels shall greet you  
With sunbeams through the gates of the morn.

Offer thy life on the altar,  
In the high praise to be strong;  
And if the tired spirit should falter,  
Then sweeten thy labor with song.

What if the poor heart complaineth,  
Soon shall its wailing be o'er,  
For there, in the rest which remaineth,  
It shall grieve and be weary no more.

Chorus.—Then work, etc.

Work for the good that is nearest,  
Dream not of greatness afar;  
That glory is ever the highest,  
Which shines upon men as they are.

Work, though the world would defeat you,  
Heed not its slander and scorn;  
Nor weary till angels shall greet you  
With sunbeams through the gates of the morn.

Offer thy life on the altar,  
In the high praise to be strong;  
And if the tired spirit should falter,  
Then sweeten thy labor with song.

What if the poor heart complaineth,  
Soon shall its wailing be o'er,  
For there, in the rest which remaineth,  
It shall grieve and be weary no more.

Chorus.—Then work, etc.

toed to each other or adjusted to any system of theory whatever. Thus the narratives are often abrupt, fragmentary, assuming and suggesting much that is not said, and disappointing by leaving much unsaid. Thus Mark assumes that the reader is already acquainted with Jesus and with John the Baptist. John adds a supplement to his Gospel, giving an account of Christ's appearance at the Lake of Tiberias. The history of the Acts breaks off abruptly in the midst of Paul's imprisonment, without hinting anything about the result of his appeal to Cæsar. Discrepancies are unavoidable in such a mass of materials; but how valuable are they as showing the real character of the materials themselves, proving them to be the original data on which systematic history may be founded.

This must be admitted by any candid mind that does not start with the dogmatic assumption that the supernatural being unnatural is never to be believed on any evidence whatever.

The lecturer then spoke at length, in a style of remarkable purity and strength, of six classes of discrepancies:—

"1. Those which arise from diversities in form, while yet there is identity in matter. . . . The Scripture is not addressed to the logical understanding, but to the man. It is not a collection of dry and bristling formulas, but of living truths, which, like the cherubim of the Apocalypse, look before and after, above and beneath, without and within. Science may gather up these truths as well as she can, and arrange them in her cabinet of philosophical theology; but she has no right to demand that the winds of the Spirit should blow, and the Sun of Righteousness shine by her tables and formulas.

"2. Apparent discrepancies between different works of the same author, arising from differences in the point of view. The same truth is viewed on different sides, or in different connections, or is differently applied for the enlightenment and instruction of the reader.

"3. Apparent discrepancies arising from differences in the point of view taken by the hearer and reader of Scripture.

"4. An apparent discrepancy between the whole and the part, between the concise and the detailed narrative of the same event.

"5. Apparent discrepancies arising from the limitation of the human mind, considering as the recipient of revelation; the contrast between the subjective and the objective, things as they really are and things as they appear.

"6. Those which necessarily arise from progress in revelation. It is the contrast between the sketch and the picture, between the foundations and the temple.

"When will our advancing race, in its spiritual development, outgrow the Hebrew Psalm? The most advanced Christian of to-day finds these ancient songs and prayers, which burst from the hearts of Hebrew minstrels, prophets, priests and kings, twenty and thirty centuries ago, voicing more perfectly than any other language his profoundest meditations, his steadfast struggles, his sublimest joys and aspirations. It is not mere traditional reverence that has bound the Hebrew psalter on the heart of the Christian Church. The eternal glow of the wondrous book hurls humanity of all ages to its knees, and leads to the darkest depths of human agony; and there are others that spin the sunbeams into harp-strings, and bid the hurricanes from their trumpets, and clash the thunders from their cymbals, to pour forth the grandest joys a mortal heart can know. It is significant and instructive that the fierce conflicts and triumphant victories of New Testament saints find adequate utterance only in Old Testament songs. Even the Saviour at the midnight moment of his mysterious agony, gave vent to his soul in a line of the New Testament, the distinctive doctrine of the New Testament, which lay at the core of the triumphant strain of Isaiah: "Death shall be swallowed up in victory!" John, who had leaped on Jesus' breast, and whose very soul was steeped in the essence of the New Testament revelations, yet, as he paints the final vision of the prophetic Gospel, this John of Gethsemane, and Tabar and Calvary, uses the brush and canvas, and colors of Daniel and Ezekiel, leads us back to the very spot whence we start, and leaves us at last under the branches of the tree of life, where stood Adam and Eve to hear the first whisper of revelation. This discrepancy between the New Testament and the Old? Is it not rather a profound, world-wide, and age-long harmony?"

[The above is an outline of a lecture which was delivered as the sixth of the Ingham Course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, on the 19th ult., by Prof. F. H. Newhall. We copy it from a letter in one of the *Advocates*.]

"UNCLE JIM'S" SERMON.  
BY REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D.

Several years of my ministerial life were spent in the United States. In the city where I resided there were four congregations exclusively of blacks. Two of these had preachers of their own color, and averaged each more than 1,000 members. They had large and comfortable buildings for worship, and were permitted to assemble there regularly three times on the Sabbath, and once or twice during the week.

Among the pious negroes of the town was one who was commonly known as "Uncle Jim." He was owned by a worthy master, who allowed him his own name with a moderate rate, and treated him with great kindness. Jim was a carpenter by trade, and a very good workman. He made his own contracts, and always had as much work as he wished. He frequently worked for me on small jobs, and I knew him very well. He was a full-blooded African, with little education, but a great deal of native power and common sense. He was a preacher of the Baptist persuasion, and a great favorite among his people. He had no regular charge, but his services were in great request in all the neighborhood, especially funerals, for which he seemed to have peculiar gifts. He had a remarkable knowledge of the Bible, and could preach, at times, with singular eloquence and power. I often heard of his pulpit efforts, but had never been present, when he officiated. But, having heard that "Uncle

Jim" was to preach on the next Sabbath afternoon, in the Methodist church, at the funeral of a female member who was greatly esteemed among them, I determined to be present.

The appearance of the congregation was quite impressive. Every part of the large building was filled with negroes. The pulpit was draped in black, and symbols of mourning were displayed on the persons of many of the congregation. The hymns that were read were appropriate to the occasion, and the singing, sustained by a thousand voices, was grand. I never could hear the negroes sing without emotion. Their voices were sweet, and their music was of a peculiar character, a sort of weird melody, rising and falling in waves of sound, and now and then breaking into a magnificent chorus, which, like the music of the dying girl of Tenby, may Queen speaks,

"Seemed to go right up to heaven, and die among the stars."

Uncle Jim rose in the pulpit and gave out his text, "Where doth the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." It was a strange text for a funeral occasion, and I wondered how he would apply it. As near as I can recollect his introduction was something like this:

Christian Brethren: Di-text speaks about liberty. Di-text word is a berry pleasant word to hear. Di-text liberty is a berry favorite idea of the human mind. All men naturally love liberty and they think that more they had of better off they will be. Isn't that so, my brethren? Don't you sometimes look at your superiors with envy, and think how mighty good it would be if we had as much liberty as they had? But my brethren are you sure that you understand the great idea of liberty? Do you think that a man has liberty because that he has no master? Do you think that all white folks have so much more free liberty than us black folks? I look round among de people, and somehow it 'pears to me dat de higher a man gets in dis world de less true liberty he has; and when he gets to be President ob de United States, 'pears to me he hab no liberty at all, but is just the servant ob de whole people!

Ah, my brethren, you don't allus know what liberty is. A man may think he hab no master and yet be a servant arter all. Dere is one master dat everybody hab, and dat is de Lord ob de world; and if you hab all other kind of liberty, and yet hab dis master ober you, den I say dat you no hab nothing but real liberty. You see me who dat master be? I tell you, brethren; dat hard master is SIN! Yes, dat is de hardest master ob all. Dat master make you work harder den any oder. In de wet, and in de cold, he make you work; on de Lord's day and on de Christmas day, and on oder day he make you work; when you young and when you old, when you sick and when you well, it's nothing but work, hard work, all de time. And what does dis master do for his servants? What does he gib 'em? Does he gib 'em bread, and meat, and clothes? Does he gib 'em sun when dey is sick, and comfort den when dey sorrow? No! my brethren, He's a hard master; he gib 'em no serving noting but lunks to eat; he gib 'em no note but filthy rag; when dey die, he sib he neber go near de cabin where dey lie, 'cept to tighten dem wid vions ob death; and wen dey hab worked for him all de life, and he worked demselves hard; er den de oberseer eber worked dem in de cotton field, why den dis hard master, Sin, locks dere poor souls up foreber in de prison ob hell, and trows de key down into de bottom ob de lib. So, brethren, dere's no true liberty but de liberty which my text talks about. Where de Spirit ob de Lord is, dere is liberty. De Spirit ob de Lord breaks de poor sinner's chains.— De Spirit ob de Lord brings him out ob bondage into de light an' liberty ob de children ob God! Brethren, if de Son make you free, den you be free indeed. De sinner is neber free, white or black, high or low, rich or poor, it makes no difference—de sinner is neber free. Only where de Spirit ob de Lord is, dere is liberty.

And, dear brethren, dere is only one place where dere is perfect freedom. Dere is only one place where dere is no hard master. Dere is only one place where dere is no prison's chain is breakt foreber. Dat place is heben! Dere is no sin dere, and dere is freedom, perfect freedom, for evermore. Dere our dear sister Fanny Ring dere is gone—her whole funeral we have come to tend to day. Dere she has gone, and dere she knows what is de true liberty ob de Spirit ob de Lord!

Such was the introduction to "Uncle Jim's" discourse at the funeral of Sister Fanny Ring.— Delivered in an earnest, yet natural manner, with a rude eloquence far more impressive than can be understood from any description, it produced, as may be believed, a great impression, and justified all that I had heard of "Uncle Jim's" power as a preacher.—N. J. Observer.

A GOOD RESOLVE.  
A story is told of a temperance man being at a wedding in a glass of wine which was offered him. He refused to partake of the intoxicating liquid, and said when he drank her health it would be in that which resembled her more in purity, and he knew nothing better than water—pure water. He then drank to her health in a glass of God's beverage—sparkling water. The ladies assembled on the occasion immediately stepped forward, and making a respectful courtesy, thanked him for the beautiful compliment he had just paid the fair bride, when it was resolved that all intoxicating drinks be banished from the room.

A COMPLAINT ANSWERED.  
Bishop Clark once met a female parishioner on the street whom he had not seen for several weeks. His cordial greeting was met by a frigid reserve on her part. He inquired the cause. She replied, "I have been sick for three weeks, and you did not visit me once."

"Indeed!" replied the Bishop, "I am sorry to hear that. Where you sick enough to have a physician?"

"Certainly," he came every day.

"How did he know you were sick?"

"I sent for him, sir," was her reply.

"True," answered the Bishop, "and if you had sent for me I would have come too." The

point of the anecdote can possibly be seen by people who sometimes complain of the inattention of their pastors.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT REVIVALS.  
The advancement of the cause of God, by whatever instrumentalities, and to the building up of whatever Church, affords us the highest satisfaction. In the midst of a general awakening those who truly love the Saviour, and take pleasure in the addition of souls to his kingdom, lose sight of local interests and denominational peculiarities, at least so far as to rejoice together in the common victory, and to subordinate all minor considerations to the success of the Gospel.

This fact indicates the substantial oneness of the Church in all vital things, and may be taken as a prophecy of its unification at no distant day. Many things within the last few years have contributed to the greater union of the people of God, among which may be mentioned the Evangelical Alliance, the Christian Commission, and the joint efforts of the Churches in supporting evangelizing agencies, such as the Bible Societies; to which may be added the common drawing of all evangelical Christians toward the simple standard of faith, the Word of God, and the increased freedom of intercourse among the members of the Churches. It has been remarked a thousand times that the more the different branches of the Church mingle together, and come to understand one another, the smaller become their differences, and the greater their agreement in the important doctrines of the Christian faith, and particularly in the department of personal experience. We all admit this fact, and yet we are slow to receive the practical lesson it conveys, especially in the ordinary course of denominational work for the building up of our Churches. But in times of revival we all see it plainly, and find ourselves ready to adopt its suggestions for immediate results. May it not be that the revival is the normal condition of the Church, and destined yet to become its permanent habit? If so, does not the suggestion that all the appropriate conditions of the revival, with its special agencies and instrumentalities, should be accepted as proper to be incorporated into the fixed economy of the Church, become pertinent? We have never claimed to understand the philosophy of the revival. It implies such a blending of human and Divine agencies, and has always seemed to us dependent on peculiar manifestations of Divine power, that we have dreaded to judge our own speculations, lest we be found reaching after things too high for us. And yet we must study the phenomena exhibited here as elsewhere in the work of God, and learn all we can of duty, and privilege, and responsibility, and accept with reverence whatever is true and good.

Several things should be avoided in reasoning on this subject. In the first place, we should guard against pronouncing upon the character of a revival in the aggregate. By this we mean we should not pronounce the work all good or all bad, according to the impression we receive from considering some particular part of it. It is quite possible that in every revival there are some elements of good and some of evil; some good and some unwise sayings and doings; and some deeply earnest converts, some superficial, and some spurious. The individuality of persons engaged in the revival is not to be overlooked, either in considering the workers or the converts. Hence we should expect variety in method, in demonstration, and in depth and thoroughness and emotion, and should not be surprised if, in the next place, look for some special outbreak of wickedness, or manifestation of opposing power. It seems certain that the wicked one is fearfully aroused on every revival occasion, and puts forth special efforts to counteract the good that is wrought. While Christ was on earth, the power of Satan was revealed with unusual clearness. When miraculous gifts were in the Church, the devil stirred up wicked men to mimic them. So when God's Spirit is poured out, the "accuser of the brethren" rages with intensified fury. In such times all the moral elements are set in commotion, and if there be latent powers of evil hidden away in the soul, beneath the surface of an amiable friendliness, they may be expected to reveal themselves in their native ugliness in times of revival. It is sure to come soon afterward. Some active worker will be overcome and prove recreant, or some vile calumny fall upon a leader of the hosts of the Lord; or it may be that a pernicious heresy will spring up and prevail, so as to pervert the incipient faith of such as are babes in Christ. It is well to anticipate the outbreak, in some form or other, of the immediate associates to engage in every revival, and to bring about a reaction after every gracious season of revival.

In times of revival all new converts should be cautioned against attempting what is unbecoming their condition and experience. Perhaps this is as delicate a duty as the pastor will encounter, but it is important. Some will need encouragement, and require urging to come to the line of duty; but others, with impulsive natures, will need restraint. There are some things that new converts can do in a revival to advantage, and to the edification of the Church. They can tell what God has done for them, and urge their immediate associates to engage in the work. But they should seldom, if ever, be put forward as teachers to represent the cause before the public, or be sent to labor with strangers or unbelievers. The zeal of their first love will urge them to attempt much for God, and without the shadow of wrong intent, they sometimes feel that their testimony and prayers must at once prevail, even with the wildest unbelievers, and ere they are aware, the sophistry of cold scepticism has entangled them. Strong men though they be, they are of all ages, even those who by reason of age have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.

In times of revival the pastor should never relinquish his position to any temporary assistant. It is right, and often exceedingly important, that the pastor attend the services of the faith and obedience of all mankind, as the fact of the STRATEGY.

One of the great divisions of the globe continues to lie dormant and unproductive. In Africa the machinery of the world seems to be

at a stand still; it is encumbered with rust, choked and impeded by ignorance and barbarism, except where a Christian mission here and there sets things moving, and gives tokens of future progress, or where LIVINGSTONE, with unmatchable heroism, is slowly toiling through its unknown recesses, preparing the way as we may know for a brighter and a better future. In the Mohammedan countries the decade has produced an extraordinary or thrilling event, all except the nations of the East, and the exchange of visits between the STRAZ and the VICAROV on the one hand, and the Sovereigns of Christian nations on the other, is a new feature in the history of Islam. Turning towards the myriads of the East, the period under review has been more eventful, perhaps than any similar period recorded in history. The extension of railway and telegraph systems in India is doing more, when taken in connection with other changes which are necessitated by it, than observers in Europe are generally aware, to bring about a complete revolution in the customs, the ideas, the politics, and the religious faith of a population equal to the whole of Europe if we except the Russian Empire. This taken together with the influx of Western science and literature—the sudden and wonderful demand, demolishing at a stroke the tradition of immemorial ages for female education—and the gradual but sure propagation of knowledge of the facts and doctrines of Christianity—will be found hereafter to constitute the initial stage of a revolution that which history records none so vast, so rapid, or so complete. Less marked, but scarcely less remarkable, is the change which the last ten years have witnessed in China and Japan. The exclusiveness of the past is melting away like snow before the summer sun. The Chinaman within that period has found his way to Australia and California; he is actually becoming a power in the United States, and the Senators of the Great Republic are puzzled to know what to do with him; and Chinese trading firms have actually been established not only in New York but in Paris and London.

Such are a few facts which may aid in forming an estimate of the period now closing, viewed with respect to its influence on the history and welfare of the world at large. If it be asked whether, on the whole these ten eventful years have witnessed any ascertainable extension of that Kingdom the progress of which is of unspeakable greater moment than the progress of any merely human monarchy, the true answer, discerned by the conclusion that our Lord's Kingdom of righteousness and peace has retrograded in the earth, seems to be one which it is impossible to maintain. There never was an epoch since the primitive age of Christianity when a knowledge of the great facts of the Gospel has been so rapidly and widely diffused among the heathen as it has been during the past ten years; and the concurrence of various providential circumstances with the missionary activity of the Churches. Mohammedanism is beginning to soften some of its harsher features, and to abate its fanatical hatred to the Gospel. Looking at the whole, while the self-reliance of Christendom, it will be generally admitted, as regards the Greek Church that there are unmistakable tokens of improvement. In the Roman Church, elements of schism are beginning to manifest their existence, but they are such as every true disciple of Christ may rejoice to see budding forth. They show the reluctance and resistance of a faith more or less enlightened, and loyal to the truth, against that hopeless plunge into a yet deeper abyss of superstition which the Pope and Ultramontane party are prepared to take. Then, as to the Protestant Churches, taken as a whole, while they are evidently stronger outwardly, it may surely be believed that inwardly, they have not become less spiritual and orthodox, while their circulation of the Scriptures and missionary efforts among the heathen are, in the aggregate, beyond the efforts of any former period.

Narrowing the field of observation, we will now glance at a few of the developments which the past ten years have witnessed in our own country. Even in this short period marked changes have occurred. The national mind has been roused and stimulated. There has been a quickened and general activity, not to say restlessness, in politics in science, art, literature, and in religion. The wonderful changes introduced by penny postage, railways, telegraphs, and cheap newspapers belong to former decades; but their combined effect is being marvelously felt at the present beyond any former time. The impulse given to popular power by the Reform Bill is one of the results, which in its turn becomes a cause productive of yet more startling effects in time to come.

Indeed, of all the characteristic features of the period, that which most strikes the philosophical observer is the amazingly increased force of the popular will, and the rapidity with which that will can assert itself. Whether it be for evil or for good, the progress of England towards democratic ideas and methods of Government, though not actually toward democratic institutions, is a great and indubitable fact. No statesman, not even the stoutest Tory, now professes to govern the people; it is his business to ascertain the people's will and to effectuate that will by the wisest and best means in his power. The power of the Crown, through the afflictive circumstances of the Sovereigns, has sunk into comparative desuetude, and one of the principal props of the Monarchy is the venerable felt for the person and character of the Monarch—a prop which would fall if any successor of Queen Victoria should fail to command the confidence and respect of the nation.

The change which has taken place in regard to the Church Establishment question is one of the most remarkable features of the period. One branch of the Establishment is already going; Churchmen themselves confess the probability that the other will not be long in following; and what is more extraordinary, large numbers of the Established clergy accept the idea of a Free Church. What was formerly an opinion confined to a few narrow, wide-headed sectaries is now taken up and advanced by men of authority and influence both in Church and

State; what was looked at a few years ago either with hostility or with contempt is now rapidly becoming a national sentiment. This advance of the national feeling in regard to the Church Establishment question has been accelerated beyond all doubt by developments which have taken place within the Established Church itself. Its character as a distinctively Protestant Church is practically gone. Thousands of sound Protestants are still numbered among its clergy; but many of the clergy, including the most active and enterprising, are in sympathy with Romish doctrine, while not a few openly declare that their reason for not going over to Rome lies in the expectation that before long the Church to which they belong will be bodily ripe for such a union. The Communion has become the Mass; confession and penance are preached to crowded congregations; the term Protestant is repudiated as a scandal and an offence; the Reformation is denounced as a blunder and a schism; sacerdotal services, invocation of saints, priesthood, sacrifice, invocation of the dead, are all advanced and practised; and a state of things has come to pass which, even ten years ago, could scarcely have been conceived to be possible.

The continued advance of Romish propaganda, taken in connection with the increased audacity of the Romish hierarchy, is another distinguishing feature of the period. We do not for a moment believe that conversions to Romanism from among the English people have occurred in anything like proportion to the agencies employed; but the increase of the agency itself, and the licence and audacity assumed, are serious signs of the times. Convents and monasteries are appearing in all parts of England, and even of Scotland. Cathedrals, churches, schools, and institutions of all sorts have sprung up. Dr. Manning can affront the Sovereign of England, and can openly declare the right of the Pope to be superior in these realms to the Queen, in language which no continental Government would suffer to pass unnoticed, while the will of Cardinal Cullen is law to the obsequious Catholics of Ireland. The mission of Ireland suggests another characteristic feature of the decade—the rise and spread of Fenianism, a term which, ten years ago, would have been unintelligible. That the alarm created by the Fenian's forerunners has been beyond the danger seems to us unquestionable; yet that the country has passed through a period of some peril need not be denied. A determination has, however, become general in England to do Ireland full justice, to ascertain and remove real grievances, to rectify as far as possible the errors and harshness of the legislation of former times, and then to assert, without any unwelcome sympathy toward offenders, the majesty of the law.

During ten years now closing, with the exception of a few colonial embassies, the vast empire of England has been at peace. We have had peace, but the period has not been one of great prosperity. The cotton trade has been, it may be feared, irreparably damaged; other great branches of industry have been for a long time in a depressed condition; over-trading and unprincipled speculation in former years have produced their inevitable result, a collapse of credit and a general stagnation, the effects of which may even yet be some time before they pass away. European wars, in two or three countries, the self-reliance and independence of the working classes has been appreciably diminished in consequence, and the condition of the "residuum" has become a subject of anxiety to the philanthropist and of perplexity to the statesman. There is, however, some relief to this gloomy picture in the gradual increase of a sympathizing and benevolent spirit, both in private charity and in legislation.

The progress of the Methodist Churches is a subject so frequently illustrated in these columns that an extended reference to it is unnecessary here. Considering the returns of the last Conference with those of ten years preceding, there appears in Great Britain an increase in members of 349, or 32 per cent, and an increase in members of 52,731, or 18 per cent; while additional church accommodation has been provided for probably 300,000 persons, and the actual increase in the regular congregations may be estimated at 200,000. It will thus be seen that, adopting the Connexionist test of membership, our Church has gained considerably upon the population, and that if the test be adopted of regular attendance on public worship, the gain is in a yet higher proportion. The period has been one of general concord, not unvisited by occasional showers of blessing, but still unmarked by any extensive and extraordinary manifestation of religious power. For this let us wait and pray, not in the spirit of contented indifference, but in the spirit of those night-weary ones described by the Hebrew bard, who "watch for the morning."

CONFLICTING INFIDELITY AND SUPERSTITION IN SPAIN.  
That the superstition of the people and the extravagance of the clergy is excessive is too clear. What can be the state of a diocese where a bishop can order a pastoral to be read for three consecutive Sundays in every Church which begins as follows?—

"Our hearts are ravaged with the bitterest grief, we learned last night from the newspapers the infernal blasphemies and Luciferian Impieties publicly put forth with unequalled fury and madness against our holy and divine religion in the Cortes by some deputies denying the existence of God. This is the exact shape! Thousands are profaned within an outline bearing a rude resemblance to a Spanish slipper!" of the foot of the most Holy Virgin Mother of God, taken from her actual shoe which is worshipped with the deepest devotion in the convent of Loreto in

OF HILATH  
own Physician  
ILLS,  
Ointment  
the Stomach,  
Rowels.  
rest cure which influences  
the system; abused or de  
digestion, offensive breath  
are the natural consequence  
it is the source of head  
nervous complaints, and  
Liver becomes inflamed,  
disorders, pains in the side,  
as by Costiveness, Diarr  
the principal action of these  
and the liver, lungs, hope  
gate in their recuperative  
ons.  
Salt Rheum  
violent discor  
in it. These two  
antagogue, is a modic  
the venous and then com  
Sores and Ulcers  
that have permea  
to any other remedy  
suggested to a way  
of cure.  
on the Skin,  
of the blood or chronic  
and a clear and transpar  
restorative action of  
many of the remedies  
his power to dispel rashes  
of the face.  
Complaints,  
of old, married or single  
school, or the turn of his  
display so decided an im  
provement is soon percept  
patient being a rarely  
one and a reliable re  
Femina in every condit  
ite.  
d Fistula,  
ure of these prevalent  
medically and entire  
ly; warm fomentation  
tion, its healing qual  
through and inevitable.  
d Pills should be used in  
spring cases:  
Skin Diseases,  
Dissected Glands,  
Sore Legs,  
Sore Breasts,  
Sore Heady,  
Sore Throats,  
Sores of all kinds,  
Sprains,  
Stiff Joints,  
Tetter,  
Ulcers,  
Venereal Sores,  
Wounds of all kinds.  
genne unless the words  
and London" are discor  
every leaf of the book  
of pot or loz; the  
leaf the light. A  
be given to any reader  
may lead to the  
coin or the medicine  
moving them to be sp  
category of Professor  
New York and by all  
and Dealers in Medic  
world.  
side (having by tak  
the guidance of patients  
to each pot and can  
in use we medicine can  
See, with FIBRE OF EX  
This, Holloway, 50 Maiden  
DAVIS  
Pain Killer,  
Family Medicine  
the Age!  
RHEUMATISM, GOUT,  
Sore Mouth, Canker, L  
or Inflammation, Cramp  
of Bowels, Headache, E  
Dysuria and Dysmenstr  
RHEUMATISM, GOUT,  
Sore, Severe Burns an  
and "Pain-killer" is  
Tetter, Blisters, Br  
Stings, No. 2, See, Pain in  
the Stomach.  
is by internal con  
to the system, and the  
of medicinal preparations  
in the medicinal and  
family, and the unobsc  
of the medicinal  
addressed.  
which enter into the  
vegetable matter it  
remedy taken into  
application which used  
The slight stain upon  
applications, is readily  
the skin.  
is celebrated for the  
of the human  
the public eye, and  
way into almost every  
and wherever it is used,  
the most of its real  
prompt action upon the  
is invaluable.  
in the system, and  
when used according  
to the directions.  
RHEUMATISM,  
Family Medicine, and should  
be judiciously used. Persons  
who have a bottle of this  
remedy, should not be  
with disease, and before  
reading the patient should  
Captains of vessels beyond  
with a bottle of this  
parts as by doing so they  
of an invaluable remedy  
to the relief of all attacks  
of Cholera,  
of the cholera, where it  
is a safe and certain  
of the cholera, and proved  
the world says that we  
Pain-killer of the best  
that it should be every  
when a family medicine  
is used.  
DAVIS & SON,  
Proprietors, 111  
No. 111, Broadway, N. Y.  
Sole Agents, 111, Broad  
way, N. Y.  
Sarsaparilla.  
WESLEYAN,  
of the  
Church of E. B. America,  
No. 111, Broadway, N. Y.  
Sole Agents, 111, Broad  
way, N. Y.  
Sarsaparilla.  
WESLEYAN,  
of the  
Church of E. B. America,  
No. 111, Broadway, N. Y.  
Sole Agents, 111, Broad  
way, N. Y.

the kingdom of Italy, where there is preserved in a most holy house, which was miraculously brought by the hands of angels from Jerusalem. Pope John XXII. gave 800 years' indulgence to any one who kisses this shape three times, and recites three Ave-Marias. This was confirmed by Pope Clement VIII. in 1605. This indulgence may be got over and over again as often as they please in the day by the devotees of the most Holy Virgin Mary, and may be applied as well to the souls in purgatory. For the greater glory of the Queen of Heaven and Earth, it is allowed to take from this shape other things like it, all of which will have the same indulgence. This feast is kept in Italy on the 10th of December. Of your charity recite an Ave-Maria for the intention of him who dispenses these indulgences.

Either the members of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal know, or they do not, that the house of Loreto was not carried to Italy by angels; there is no shoe of St. Mary in it; that this is not the shape of her foot, and that kissing it three times will not benefit the kissers or the souls in purgatory. If they know it, what fraud to be exposed! If they do not, what error and ignorance to be enlightened!

### Obituary.

MRS. MARY EDGINS OF STANHOPE, P. E. I.

In the early days of Methodism in Charlottetown, the few warm-hearted souls from various parts of the Methodist world regularly met each other for prayer in one of their houses. These were meetings to be remembered as the first of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Many souls were thus converted to God, and the fearless little flock soon grew to a fair number. Among the early converts was Mary Higgins then on a visit to the country, who was thus overpowered by such a divine influence that she bowed in bitterness to the Lord and resting her soul upon the Saviour suddenly received the witness of the Holy Spirit in her reception into the divine family and clasping with her spiritual powers the precious Saviour, she exclaimed, "My Lord and my God." From that hour for a lapse of half a century she continued to walk in the light of the Lord.

She was born on the 29th day of January 1779 at Rhode Island U. S. and left for this colony in 1787 with her Loyalist Parents on the eve of the Revolutionary war. She was married on this Island and was blessed with several children whom she pointed to heaven and led the way. She led an exemplary life and continued faithful unto death. She was always cheerful and happy even amid the infirmities of age. She had a vigorous constitution, and continued in the enjoyment of her physical and mental faculties to the last, and she still retained her fellowship with the Father and with his son Jesus Christ. She often talked calmly and confidently about her end. Going to bed, she would sometimes say "children, I am going to be gone before morning." She remained in bed only a few days before her death, and while there a devoted neighbor came to see her and seek her blessing, when she exclaimed, "may the peace that comes from trusting in Jesus be with you." How expressive of her own "trust" and "peace" and possession when asked if she would take a little water, she said, "I want the water of life" that flows by the throne of God.

Almost her last words were "Precious Jesus" and she departed this life on the 21st of January 1879, at the advanced age of 91. Her funeral passed into the spirit world just ten years before now.

"The soul hath overtaken her mate  
And caught him again in the sky,  
Advanced to her happy estate,  
And pleasures that never shall die."

She was buried near from her residence at Stanhope. A crowd of friends, from a great distance, attended the funeral. The Rev. Mr. Allen (Presbyterian) assisted the writer at the service. And the following Sabbath a funeral sermon was preached to a very large assembly by the writer, Job 1: 26. "The words come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in its season." May her remaining relatives follow her as she followed Christ, and they overtake their kindred in the skies.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.  
18th, Jan'y, 1879.

### IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. Andrew Blackwood of St. John's, N. F., died Jan. 3, 1879, aged 57 years.

Scarcely had the year 1879 started with the active business of life, when the rider on the "pale horse" arrested one of the active and zealous members of our Church. The brother whose loss we mourn, emigrated from Scotland to this country about thirty years ago. Of the history of his early religious life we have little knowledge. When his conversion to God took place we know not. About fourteen years ago we first became acquainted with him, when we found him connected with the Church and fulfilling important duties. His constitution was even then weakened by disease, and more than once he had been at the margin of the grave, but was sent back again to life usefully and happily. He took great delight in religious duties. The early Sabbath morning prayer-meeting numbered him among its regular attendants. His class was watched over with jealous care. It was a pleasant labour to visit occasionally the outposts of the Circuit to conduct Sabbath worship. In the advance and prosperity of the Church both temporally and spiritually he took a lively interest. Sin in various forms was reproved by him, against profanity and intemperance he dealt heavy blows. His feet were ever ready to go to the house of suffering and sorrow, and his hands were oftentimes stretched out to relieve temporal distress whilst his lips dropped words of instruction and comfort.

Our deceased brother attended the Watch-night service, on New Year's day as he was wont to be made several friendly calls; at one friend's house he uttered words which when thought of in the light of what so soon took place, seem to indicate that he had some premonition of speedily exchanging worlds. On the first Sabbath of the year he worshipped thrice with the great congregation, the following day attended to his business as usual, and when the shadows of evening were at hand without any warning in a moment he seized him and he fell a lifeless corpse into the arms of a fellow mortal. There was no dying testimony, but we have the good hope that our friend "sleeps in Jesus."

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 2, 1879.

Died at sea, Nov. 13th, on the passage from St. Domingo to Boston, Capt. Wm. J. Perry, of Newfoundland, master of the Brig. *Koodoo*, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a beloved wife, aged parents, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss, cheered however by the hope that their loved one shall have a joyous resurrection in the day when the "greedy sea shall yield her dead."

The *Provincial Wesleyan* is printed with new type and presents a creditable appearance. It is improving in other respects as well as in looks.—*Christian Guardian*.

## Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1879.

### THE BELFAST METHODIST COLLEGE.

We doubt whether there is an enterprise of an educational kind connected with Methodism in the Three Kingdoms of greater promise than the Methodist College at Belfast. The readers of this Institution, its history, condition and prospects, as the report of the proceedings of an important meeting held a few weeks ago, at the house of Mr. Carruthers, London, for the promotion of its interests, recently appeared in this journal.

The necessity for some such institution as the Belfast Methodist College for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry in Ireland, for the education of Ministers, sons, and of the sons of the more respectable Irish laymen, was very pressing. It is true they had an excellent Connexion School in operation in Dublin, which was rendering valuable service to the Denomination within certain limits. But that school did not and could not overtake the whole work of the higher education requiring to be done. It gave a good grammar school and commercial education; but could not furnish the collegiate training which many of the Irish Methodist youth desired to obtain. To secure that collegiate training, they had to repair to institutions under influences utterly hostile to the church of their fathers; and the consequence was, the steady depletion of Irish Methodism by the alienation of a considerable number of the children of its most influential laymen. As matters existed, the only effectual remedy for this deplorable state of things was the creation of a thoroughly efficient Irish Methodist College.

Another reason, besides that just noted, for establishing and endowing a more comprehensive Methodist Educational Institute in Ireland than existed, lay in the facts that the Irish Methodist Ministers were but poorly paid, and had no such provision made for the education of their children as was offered to their ministerial co-religionists in England by Woodhouse Grove and New Kingswood Schools. This was the more to be deplored, because English Methodism, both in its ministry and in its intelligent and well-instructed laity, had derived immense advantages through the operation of these two noble schools for the education of Ministers' children. For many of its most able ministers and of its most useful and prosperous laymen had been trained in these institutions.

Then Irish Methodism had no seminary for the special instruction of candidates for its ministry. Some benefit was obtained from the existence of the English Methodist Theological Colleges; but Irish Methodism needed a Theological school of its own.

It would have been a great misfortune had this urgent, triple, educational necessity to meet the requirements of Irish Methodism been longer left unprovided for. Irish Methodism does not count very many thousands in its membership. It has had a most difficult field to cultivate. Its ranks have been terribly thinned by emigration. But for the most part it is composed of splendid material. We are not sure but that, man for man, it has even surpassed English Methodism. Numbers of its leading men are admirable specimens of devoted whole-hearted Christians. Some of its ministers that are dead, such as Walsh, and Ouseley, and many others now living, occupy very high rank in the love and esteem of the great Methodist world.

Irish Methodism has greatly enriched the Methodism in other countries. To the ministry of English Methodism it gave Adam Clarke and William Arthur—hosts in themselves.

Canada is largely indebted to Irish Methodism for some of its best elements. So is Australia. And United States Methodism owes an immense debt to Irish Methodism for a goodly portion of its most generous blood and its finest brains. Clearly such stuff as Irish Methodists are made of is worth looking after carefully, vigilantly, tenderly.

The Irish Methodists themselves have done most nobly in sustaining their new college scheme. In membership they are only about 20,000. They have but few wealthy men among them. Yet they have nearly completed a noble pile of buildings when entirely finished will have cost \$150,000, all of which without help from abroad they are raising themselves paying for this purpose at the rate of 87.50 per member. While they have been engaged in this good work, their hands have not slackened in other directions for the advancement of the good cause. They have raised the stipend of their ministers. They have built or bought a large number of parsonages. They have established many day schools. They have generally sustained the institutions of their church with unabated vigour. The record is a most honorable and stimulating one. We take pleasure in dwelling upon it.

To endow their college the Irish Methodists justly look abroad for help. A hundred thousand dollars they deem sufficient to begin with. American Methodism has given nearly one half that sum, and makes itself responsible for the full half. English Methodism will furnish the other half, and in the first few days of the English canvass of Dr. Scott, the Agent, more than \$25,000 were pledged. By this time, probably the full fifty thousand dollars have been obtained in England.

The college is admirably situated at Belfast one of the Queen's colleges in Ireland being established at that place. In various ways, not necessary particularly to specify, this fact can be turned to good account to the advantage of the Methodist institution. The Methodist college needs no charter granting the power to confer degrees on its graduates. It will send up its students for examination and degrees to the examining and de-

gree conferring body connected with the Queen's colleges of Ireland, and thus from the very commencement its work will be certified by perfectly impartial and competent authority. The Degrees of the Queen's College University of Ireland are, as reliable testimonials of sound scholarship, worth as much as those of any Educational Body in the British Empire.

It is our belief that although Trinity college, Dublin and Oxford and Cambridge colleges are about to be nationalized, the Methodist College of Belfast will become by and bye the favorite resort of a large number not only of Irish but also of English Methodist young men. It has begun operations under favorable auspices. We desire for it the most unbounded success.

J. R. N.

(For the Provincial Wesleyan.)

### OUR MINISTERS AND MINISTRY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The differences of opinion between the "Provincial Wesleyan" and the "Christian Guardian" are so wide that their correspondence may cease as hopeless of effecting good. The present writer has seen much of the Connexion and its Ministers during recent years, and he feels thankful for the more cheering views he entertains in respect to both. That God is honoring the ministry of His servants beyond what may be honestly suspected by some readers of our annual reports, or observers of limited religious circles, we have repeated and conclusive evidences. They meet us at their death-beds, as if they were seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal and every mouth which hath not kissed him. We rely all who receive benefit among us do not join us, it is difficult to tell. We can only persuade and beseech; we cannot compel them. It may be one of the "days of the Lord" when we cannot prevent the world from moving, nor can we sit still and allow the world to go forward—we must move with the times. And when we find ourselves surrounded by tastes and habits in the 19th century which belong to this time, we can wish, if so disposed, that many of them were like those of the 13th century. John Wesley would not be quite so severe on the habits of his followers as many imagine if he were permitted to stand among us once more in person; he would have common sense enough to make allowance for the difference in two ages; he would find faith and prosperity in the Church, and in the enjoyment of the Scriptures, the youngest of whom is a hundred years old.

That a few of our ministers may have been ungenerally admitted to sacred work is a fault which has ever applied to the Church since the days of the Apostles. Yet this charge is not of more force now than in the past. There is vitality in the Church. There is a noble and a noble still hale Church, and if they cannot give credit to their hearers a cheerful, grateful disposition, they do at least contribute their large share to the moulding, sanctifying process which is now going on by the agency of the Holy Ghost through human instrumentality.

My letters were written under pressure of much feeling for my Brethren's sake and the interests of our beloved Zion. But they were expressed advisedly. My sentiments are commented upon by "A Layman," where his paragraphs can be at all understood, are given with his own meaning—none. I have confidence that, generally, they will be better comprehended.

A WESLEYAN MINISTER.

### For the Provincial Wesleyan.

#### UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENCE.

Permit me to congratulate you and your readers on the new and beautiful dress of the *Wesleyan*. For thirty years it has been the best authority on all the fifty-eight illustrations of historical monuments and familiar scenes, and is a most interesting and profitable work. Besides its descriptions of scenes, places and events, many facts in the history of the country, of great historical interest are presented. The reader will be greatly interested in the descriptions of such places as Fontainebleau, and Versailles, and the illustrations of the customs and habits of the people will attract special attention. The publishers continue the publication of their great Biblical work—*Dr. Wm. Smith's Unabridged Dictionary of the Bible*, revised and corrected by H. H. Hackett, D. D. It is published in parts, and has reached the XXXI., the whole comprising about thirty parts. It is generally conceded that this is the best Dictionary of the Bible ever published, and it is the purpose of the American editor to make it so perfect that for a long time to come, it shall be the best authority on all the questions of Biblical science and literature.

*Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co.*, have issued "The Bible-text Cyclopaedia," a complete classification of Scripture texts in the form of an alphabetical Index of subjects," by Rev. James Inglis—a work of great value to ministers and Sunday School Teachers. "Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion," by the Rev. Charles E. Lord—a most valuable contribution to theological literature;—and "Studies in the Book of Psalms," by Wm. S. Plumer, D. D. L. D.—a critical, expository, devout and eminent practical work on the Psalms. It is a rich treasure of experience, and embodies a vast amount of beautiful reasoning. The same publishers republish the *Sunday Magazine*, edited by the celebrated Dr. Guthrie, a monthly publication of great value,—unquestionably the best work of the kind in this or any other country.

Cecil.  
January 15, 1879.

### For the Provincial Wesleyan.

#### P. E. ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### OUR CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

The weather here is wonderfully mild. Eight days ago the fields were green, and the cattle grazing as in balmy spring; while the depth of mud even the streets of the city almost impassable. Then, in that condition, the frost, in a few hours, hardened the earth like iron, making it difficult and painful to walk over. We were retired to rest on Saturday night, wondering how the fourteen preaching-places on our Circuit were to be reached on the succeeding Sabbath, by self and able staff of Local Preachers; when, in, on looking out at day-break, we were astonished at a whitened world. The snow was very deep, but so light, that, in attempting to plough through it we broke the sleigh on the roughness beneath, and had to proceed on borrowed wheels. In a few days the sleighing improved. The ice drove the mail steamer to her winter quarters. This was Wednesday, Jan. 12th. The rivers became abridged with ice, and over this treacherous bridge some venturesome individuals presumed to pass; until, another Saturday evening we retired, hoping for an easy travel of about twenty miles. But it rained in torrents all night, softening the streets and flooding the roads. Still, with a sinking horse and sleigh, we pushed on, fired three pulps, and returned over roads frozed like flint and fractured glass. Now, it is mild as May—the roads are bare enough for wheels, and the sleigh deep enough for knee-

boots. What next? Our maple trees are sending forth their sap—ten trees yielded two pailsful, and sugar has already been made! Nature, as if in sympathy with the political and ecclesiastical unions, is a scene of change. But we have not only wonderful weather, but wonderful travelling.

In obeying the Divine command to replenish the earth and subdue it, man has not only tilled together the two hemispheres with the telegraph, but blended two seas, by severing the continents, to assist him in his speedy travel.—Nay, he has hurried over the continent with his cars, to wed the wild Atlantic with the coy Pacific, though the Rocky parent would forbid the bans. No doubt it pierced his heart; but we with the best of blessings from the joyous union. But, what we wanted to say on this,—that a neighbor left St. John, N. B., on Nov. 22d for San Francisco, and returned home on Dec. 24th! He had spent ten days in California, and nearly one at Omaha, one at Chicago, one at Boston, and nearly one at Calais. He also brings from California a Pear weighing two pounds and two ounces!

### THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

There were seasons of great interest. From one in Boston noticed in my last, they were held in Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and they have pretty thoroughly aroused the Church on the subject of missions. They were just what was needed by the Church—wanted an awakening on the subject—and now we are looking for a great movement in the missionary work.

### THE NEW BOOKS.

recently issued, are quite numerous, and some of them deserve special attention. "Old Testament Shadoks and New Testament Truths," by Lyman Abbott, is among the best books of the season, and one that will take a high place in our Biblical literature. The author is well known by his recent work, "Jesus of Nazareth—His teachings," and who has written many other books, and is a most able and able writer. The author excels in his descriptions of Bible scenes, and invests them with new and thrilling interest. The striking events of the Old Testament history are here delineated in his peculiar graphic style, and though they are familiar to Bible readers, are clothed with a garb that gives them a new and delightful interest. Its mechanical appearance is admirable. The same publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, have issued another work of great value—"Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, relating to all ages and nations. For universal reference," edited by Benjamin Vincent. The editor is Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Institution of Great Britain. Although an English work, it is revised and adapted to the use of American readers, and we know of no similar work that is in any respect to be compared with it. As a work of reference it is invaluable, and what every professional man and every family need to have constantly by him.

Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., well known as the author of "Homes without Hands," and many other works on Natural History, has made another valuable contribution to literature in a large octavo volume, entitled, "Bible Animals, being a description of the living creatures mentioned in the Scriptures, from the Ape to the Coral." It is illustrated by a hundred engravings. Natural History is used admirably for biblical interpretation, and every Bible reader will find it of great service in explaining and illustrating many portions of the Sacred Writings. Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. have published a most interesting and valuable work, "A work, most strikingly illustrating the Christian life, is just from the press of Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers, entitled, "Sorrow," by Rev. John Read. The subject is ably and comprehensively treated, and in a style that gives it a peculiar charm and interest. The characteristics, causes, and ministry of sorrow,—and indeed sorrow in all of the various relations and experiences of life, is considered in a way not only calculated to interest but profit. We know of but few books so well adapted to comfort and support the Christian life.

Among the recent works of travel, the "American Family in Paris," from the press of Messrs. Harb & Houghton, is very well adapted to the needs of our fifty-eight illustrations of historical monuments and familiar scenes, and is a most interesting and profitable work. Besides its descriptions of scenes, places and events, many facts in the history of the country, of great historical interest are presented. The reader will be greatly interested in the descriptions of such places as Fontainebleau, and Versailles, and the illustrations of the customs and habits of the people will attract special attention. The publishers continue the publication of their great Biblical work—*Dr. Wm. Smith's Unabridged Dictionary of the Bible*, revised and corrected by H. H. Hackett, D. D. It is published in parts, and has reached the XXXI., the whole comprising about thirty parts. It is generally conceded that this is the best Dictionary of the Bible ever published, and it is the purpose of the American editor to make it so perfect that for a long time to come, it shall be the best authority on all the questions of Biblical science and literature.

*Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co.*, have issued "The Bible-text Cyclopaedia," a complete classification of Scripture texts in the form of an alphabetical Index of subjects," by Rev. James Inglis—a work of great value to ministers and Sunday School Teachers. "Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion," by the Rev. Charles E. Lord—a most valuable contribution to theological literature;—and "Studies in the Book of Psalms," by Wm. S. Plumer, D. D. L. D.—a critical, expository, devout and eminent practical work on the Psalms. It is a rich treasure of experience, and embodies a vast amount of beautiful reasoning. The same publishers republish the *Sunday Magazine*, edited by the celebrated Dr. Guthrie, a monthly publication of great value,—unquestionably the best work of the kind in this or any other country.

Cecil.  
January 15, 1879.

### For the Provincial Wesleyan.

#### P. E. ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### OUR CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

The weather here is wonderfully mild. Eight days ago the fields were green, and the cattle grazing as in balmy spring; while the depth of mud even the streets of the city almost impassable. Then, in that condition, the frost, in a few hours, hardened the earth like iron, making it difficult and painful to walk over. We were retired to rest on Saturday night, wondering how the fourteen preaching-places on our Circuit were to be reached on the succeeding Sabbath, by self and able staff of Local Preachers; when, in, on looking out at day-break, we were astonished at a whitened world. The snow was very deep, but so light, that, in attempting to plough through it we broke the sleigh on the roughness beneath, and had to proceed on borrowed wheels. In a few days the sleighing improved. The ice drove the mail steamer to her winter quarters. This was Wednesday, Jan. 12th. The rivers became abridged with ice, and over this treacherous bridge some venturesome individuals presumed to pass; until, another Saturday evening we retired, hoping for an easy travel of about twenty miles. But it rained in torrents all night, softening the streets and flooding the roads. Still, with a sinking horse and sleigh, we pushed on, fired three pulps, and returned over roads frozed like flint and fractured glass. Now, it is mild as May—the roads are bare enough for wheels, and the sleigh deep enough for knee-

### WEEK OF PRAYER.

There were seasons of great interest. From one in Boston noticed in my last, they were held in Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and they have pretty thoroughly aroused the Church on the subject of missions. They were just what was needed by the Church—wanted an awakening on the subject—and now we are looking for a great movement in the missionary work.

### THE NEW BOOKS.

recently issued, are quite numerous, and some of them deserve special attention. "Old Testament Shadoks and New Testament Truths," by Lyman Abbott, is among the best books of the season, and one that will take a high place in our Biblical literature. The author is well known by his recent work, "Jesus of Nazareth—His teachings," and who has written many other books, and is a most able and able writer. The author excels in his descriptions of Bible scenes, and invests them with new and thrilling interest. The striking events of the Old Testament history are here delineated in his peculiar graphic style, and though they are familiar to Bible readers, are clothed with a garb that gives them a new and delightful interest. Its mechanical appearance is admirable. The same publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, have issued another work of great value—"Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, relating to all ages and nations. For universal reference," edited by Benjamin Vincent. The editor is Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Institution of Great Britain. Although an English work, it is revised and adapted to the use of American readers, and we know of no similar work that is in any respect to be compared with it. As a work of reference it is invaluable, and what every professional man and every family need to have constantly by him.

Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., well known as the author of "Homes without Hands," and many other works on Natural History, has made another valuable contribution to literature in a large octavo volume, entitled, "Bible Animals, being a description of the living creatures mentioned in the Scriptures, from the Ape to the Coral." It is illustrated by a hundred engravings. Natural History is used admirably for biblical interpretation, and every Bible reader will find it of great service in explaining and illustrating many portions of the Sacred Writings. Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. have published a most interesting and valuable work, "A work, most strikingly illustrating the Christian life, is just from the press of Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers, entitled, "Sorrow," by Rev. John Read. The subject is ably and comprehensively treated, and in a style that gives it a peculiar charm and interest. The characteristics, causes, and ministry of sorrow,—and indeed sorrow in all of the various relations and experiences of life, is considered in a way not only calculated to interest but profit. We know of but few books so well adapted to comfort and support the Christian life.

boots. What next? Our maple trees are sending forth their sap—ten trees yielded two pailsful, and sugar has already been made! Nature, as if in sympathy with the political and ecclesiastical unions, is a scene of change. But we have not only wonderful weather, but wonderful travelling.

In obeying the Divine command to replenish the earth and subdue it, man has not only tilled together the two hemispheres with the telegraph, but blended two seas, by severing the continents, to assist him in his speedy travel.—Nay, he has hurried over the continent with his cars, to wed the wild Atlantic with the coy Pacific, though the Rocky parent would forbid the bans. No doubt it pierced his heart; but we with the best of blessings from the joyous union. But, what we wanted to say on this,—that a neighbor left St. John, N. B., on Nov. 22d for San Francisco, and returned home on Dec. 24th! He had spent ten days in California, and nearly one at Omaha, one at Chicago, one at Boston, and nearly one at Calais. He also brings from California a Pear weighing two pounds and two ounces!

### THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

There were seasons of great interest. From one in Boston noticed in my last, they were held in Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and they have pretty thoroughly aroused the Church on the subject of missions. They were just what was needed by the Church—wanted an awakening on the subject—and now we are looking for a great movement in the missionary work.

### THE NEW BOOKS.

recently issued, are quite numerous, and some of them deserve special attention. "Old Testament Shadoks and New Testament Truths," by Lyman Abbott, is among the best books of the season, and one that will take a high place in our Biblical literature. The author is well known by his recent work, "Jesus of Nazareth—His teachings," and who has written many other books, and is a most able and able writer. The author excels in his descriptions of Bible scenes, and invests them with new and thrilling interest. The striking events of the Old Testament history are here delineated in his peculiar graphic style, and though they are familiar to Bible readers, are clothed with a garb that gives them a new and delightful interest. Its mechanical appearance is admirable. The same publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, have issued another work of great value—"Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, relating to all ages and nations. For universal reference," edited by Benjamin Vincent. The editor is Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Institution of Great Britain. Although an English work, it is revised and adapted to the use of American readers, and we know of no similar work that is in any respect to be compared with it. As a work of reference it is invaluable, and what every professional man and every family need to have constantly by him.

Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., well known as the author of "Homes without Hands," and many other works on Natural History, has made another valuable contribution to literature in a large octavo volume, entitled, "Bible Animals, being a description of the living creatures mentioned in the Scriptures, from the Ape to the Coral." It is illustrated by a hundred engravings. Natural History is used admirably for biblical interpretation, and every Bible reader will find it of great service in explaining and illustrating many portions of the Sacred Writings. Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. have published a most interesting and valuable work, "A work, most strikingly illustrating the Christian life, is just from the press of Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers, entitled, "Sorrow," by Rev. John Read. The subject is ably and comprehensively treated, and in a style that gives it a peculiar charm and interest. The characteristics, causes, and ministry of sorrow,—and indeed sorrow in all of the various relations and experiences of life, is considered in a way not only calculated to interest but profit. We know of but few books so well adapted to comfort and support the Christian life.

Among the recent works of travel, the "American Family in Paris," from the press of Messrs. Harb & Houghton, is very well adapted to the needs of our fifty-eight illustrations of historical monuments and familiar scenes, and is a most interesting and profitable work. Besides its descriptions of scenes, places and events, many facts in the history of the country, of great historical interest are presented. The reader will be greatly interested in the descriptions of such places as Fontainebleau, and Versailles, and the illustrations of the customs and habits of the people will attract special attention. The publishers continue the publication of their great Biblical work—*Dr. Wm. Smith's Unabridged Dictionary of the Bible*, revised and corrected by H. H. Hackett, D. D. It is published in parts, and has reached the XXXI., the whole comprising about thirty parts. It is generally conceded that this is the best Dictionary of the Bible ever published, and it is the purpose of the American editor to make it so perfect that for a long time to come, it shall be the best authority on all the questions of Biblical science and literature.

*Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co.*, have issued "The Bible-text Cyclopaedia," a complete classification of Scripture texts in the form of an alphabetical Index of subjects," by Rev. James Inglis—a work of great value to ministers and Sunday School Teachers. "Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion," by the Rev. Charles E. Lord—a most valuable contribution to theological literature;—and "Studies in the Book of Psalms," by Wm. S. Plumer, D. D. L. D.—a critical, expository, devout and eminent practical work on the Psalms. It is a rich treasure of experience, and embodies a vast amount of beautiful reasoning. The same publishers republish the *Sunday Magazine*, edited by the celebrated Dr. Guthrie, a monthly publication of great value,—unquestionably the best work of the kind in this or any other country.

Cecil.  
January 15, 1879.

### For the Provincial Wesleyan.

#### P. E. ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### OUR CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

The weather here is wonderfully mild. Eight days ago the fields were green, and the cattle grazing as in balmy spring; while the depth of mud even the streets of the city almost impassable. Then, in that condition, the frost, in a few hours, hardened the earth like iron, making it difficult and painful to walk over. We were retired to rest on Saturday night, wondering how the fourteen preaching-places on our Circuit were to be reached on the succeeding Sabbath, by self and able staff of Local Preachers; when, in, on looking out at day-break, we were astonished at a whitened world. The snow was very deep, but so light, that, in attempting to plough through it we broke the sleigh on the roughness beneath, and had to proceed on borrowed wheels. In a few days the sleighing improved. The ice drove the mail steamer to her winter quarters. This was Wednesday, Jan. 12th. The rivers became abridged with ice, and over this treacherous bridge some venturesome individuals presumed to pass; until, another Saturday evening we retired, hoping for an easy travel of about twenty miles. But it rained in torrents all night, softening the streets and flooding the roads. Still, with a sinking horse and sleigh, we pushed on, fired three pulps, and returned over roads frozed like flint and fractured glass. Now, it is mild as May—the roads are bare enough for wheels, and the sleigh deep enough for knee-

### WEEK OF PRAYER.

There were seasons of great interest. From one in Boston noticed in my last, they were held in Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and they have pretty thoroughly aroused the Church on the subject of missions. They were just what was needed by the Church—wanted an awakening on the subject—and now we are looking for a great movement in the missionary work.

### THE NEW BOOKS.

recently issued, are quite numerous, and some of them deserve special attention. "Old Testament Shadoks and New Testament Truths," by Lyman Abbott, is among the best books of the season, and one that will take a high place in our Biblical literature. The author is well known by his recent work, "Jesus of Nazareth—His teachings," and who has written many other books, and is a most able and able writer. The author excels in his descriptions of Bible scenes, and invests them with new and thrilling interest. The striking events of the Old Testament history are here delineated in his peculiar graphic style, and though they are familiar to Bible readers, are clothed with a garb that gives them a new and delightful interest. Its mechanical appearance is admirable. The same publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, have issued another work of great value—"Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, relating to all ages and nations. For universal reference," edited by Benjamin Vincent. The editor is Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Institution of Great Britain. Although an English work, it is revised and adapted to the use of American readers, and we know of no similar work that is in any respect to be compared with it. As a work of reference it is invaluable, and what every professional man and every family need to have constantly by him.

Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., well known as the author of "Homes without Hands," and many other works on Natural History, has made another valuable contribution to literature in a large octavo volume, entitled, "Bible Animals, being a description of the living creatures mentioned in the Scriptures, from the Ape to the Coral." It is illustrated by a hundred engravings. Natural History is used admirably for biblical interpretation, and every Bible reader will find it of great service in explaining and illustrating many portions of the Sacred Writings. Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. have published a most interesting and valuable work, "A work, most strikingly illustrating the Christian life, is just from the press of Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers, entitled, "Sorrow," by Rev. John Read. The subject is ably and comprehensively treated, and in a style that gives it a peculiar charm and interest. The characteristics, causes, and ministry of sorrow,—and indeed sorrow in all of the various relations and experiences of life, is considered in a way not only calculated to interest but profit. We know of but few books so well adapted to comfort and support the Christian life.

Anniversary. On Wednesday evening we held our meeting the evening was wet, and travelling very bad, but a tolerably good audience convened. After the reading of the Report and appropriate remarks by the Rev. Mr. Huestis, the meeting was addressed in the order named by the following ministers—Messrs Woods, Chapman, Stewart and McKewen, all of whom spoke eloquently, fervently and with much pathos upon the great subject of Christian Missions.

The Church is evidently awaking to duty in connection with this glorious work. Men's hearts are being touched by the Spirit promised, sent, and which is now in the world to convince; and the pockets of men are moved, and the response is given, the conscience is relieved, the world is blessed, and God is honored.

I remember when a little fellow while my good mother was lecturing some one of the family upon the folly and sin of a little "Top Hammer" (extra because it was fashionable, that I very naughtily interfered by saying that I thought she was beginning at the wrong place—make your appeal to the heart Mother, get out moved, and the Top gear will soon tumble. This probably was one of my best speeches as I heard but little more in that direction.

I am happy to inform you that this has been the leading feature in all our anniversaries—powerful appeals to the heart; urging with the utmost pathos, the necessity of personal and practical *Godliness*.

Affectionately Yours,  
R. SALTER.

Carlton, St. John, N. B.,  
14th, Jan'y, 1879.

### Circuit Intelligence.

#### PETITE REVIERE CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR.—As you have given space in your interestingly popular journal for Circuit intelligence, I thought a few items from this circuit might be interesting to some of your readers.

Our Home Missionary meeting was held according to announcement. Our spacious church was well filled by an attentive audience. L. W. Drew, Esq., presided, and in a few well chosen sentences introduced the subject of Home Missions. Addresses were then delivered by Revs



Provincial Wesleyan Almanac.

NEW YEAR, JANUARY 1st, 1870.
New Moon, January 1st, 7 51m. afternoon.
First Quarter, " 9th day, 4h. 48m. afternoon.
Full Moon, " 17th day, 10h. 31m. morning.
Last Quarter, " 24th day, 6h. 8m. morning.
New Moon, " 31st day, 11h. 25m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets.

THE FUNERAL FLEET.
War ships are now veiled their warlike state,
And hid their bravery in mourning gray.

THE FAMILY.
War ships are now veiled their warlike state,
And hid their bravery in mourning gray.

THE FUNERAL FLEET.
War ships are now veiled their warlike state,
And hid their bravery in mourning gray.

THE FAMILY.
War ships are now veiled their warlike state,
And hid their bravery in mourning gray.

THE LEOPARD OF THE AIR.
One morning I hear a strange cry high up in the air,
I look, and what do I see?—what do I see?

EYES OPEN.
" My minister said in his sermon, last evening," said Mrs. Beach, the wife of a prosperous wholesale dry-goods merchant.

BOOK FARMING.
There was a farmer once who hesitated not to hurl a number of investives against book farming,
and those who consulted books for advice.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine,
is the best in the world.

Musical Warehouse,
98 GRANVILLE STREET.
The best English PIANO PORTES strength-ly used expressly for this climate from Mr. Hagarty's own design and directions.

The Best in the World!

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
\$1,500 Cash. For 1870. \$1.00 cash.

A Valuable Premium for all.
THIS splendidly illustrated weekly journal of popular science, Mechanics, Invention, Agriculture, Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, and the progress of the human mind, is published weekly.

To Inventors and Mechanics.
This journal is of special value, as it contains a weekly record of all Patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading American and European inventors.

Cash Wanted.
THE subscriber offers for sale, Low for Cash, if immediately taken from the tail of the \$500,000 Feet of Matched spruce Flooring.

Woodill's Worm Lozenges.
THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately and without any of the usual effects of purgatives.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.
The following is a pile and occasionally dashed contents; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swollen and often bleeding nose; headache; slimy, watery discharge from the nose; vomiting, costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep.

Cheap Books for Sabbath School REWARDS.
Pilgrims Progress, complete 2 cts.; Annual of the Year by Leigh Richmond 4 cts.; Testament 7 cts.; Bible for Children 10 cts.; and a variety of other interesting Tracts, Hymns and Text Cards in great variety.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine, is the best in the world.

Musical Warehouse,
98 GRANVILLE STREET.
The best English PIANO PORTES strength-ly used expressly for this climate from Mr. Hagarty's own design and directions.

Subscribing for Papers.

WINTER is the usual season of the year for renewing subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

The Best in the World!
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
\$1,500 Cash. For 1870. \$1.00 cash.

To Inventors and Mechanics.
This journal is of special value, as it contains a weekly record of all Patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading American and European inventors.

Cash Wanted.
THE subscriber offers for sale, Low for Cash, if immediately taken from the tail of the \$500,000 Feet of Matched spruce Flooring.

Woodill's Worm Lozenges.
THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately and without any of the usual effects of purgatives.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.
The following is a pile and occasionally dashed contents; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swollen and often bleeding nose; headache; slimy, watery discharge from the nose; vomiting, costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep.

Cheap Books for Sabbath School REWARDS.
Pilgrims Progress, complete 2 cts.; Annual of the Year by Leigh Richmond 4 cts.; Testament 7 cts.; Bible for Children 10 cts.; and a variety of other interesting Tracts, Hymns and Text Cards in great variety.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine, is the best in the world.

Musical Warehouse,
98 GRANVILLE STREET.
The best English PIANO PORTES strength-ly used expressly for this climate from Mr. Hagarty's own design and directions.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX

Extraordinary Effects.
Maggie's Antibilious Pills!
One Pill in a Dose!
ONE PILL IN A DOSE!

What One Hundred Letters a day say from patients all over the habitable globe.
Dr. Maggie's pill has rid me of all biliousness.
No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time.

For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, &c., &c.
Maggie's Pills are a perfect cure. One will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite.
Maggie's Pills will be found an effectual Remedy.

MAGGIE'S PILLS & SALVE.
Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES.
THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately and without any of the usual effects of purgatives.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.
The following is a pile and occasionally dashed contents; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swollen and often bleeding nose; headache; slimy, watery discharge from the nose; vomiting, costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep.

Cheap Books for Sabbath School REWARDS.
Pilgrims Progress, complete 2 cts.; Annual of the Year by Leigh Richmond 4 cts.; Testament 7 cts.; Bible for Children 10 cts.; and a variety of other interesting Tracts, Hymns and Text Cards in great variety.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine, is the best in the world.

THE SCIENCE OF URINARY

Every Man his OWN Doctor.
HOLLOWAY'S PAIN EXPELLER.
And Holloway's Ointment.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health of the entire system; abused or debilitated by excess of food, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences.

Female Complaints.
When in the young or old, married or single at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these troubles display no decided influence.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite.
Maggie's Pills will be found an effectual Remedy.

MAGGIE'S PILLS & SALVE.
Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES.
THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately and without any of the usual effects of purgatives.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.
The following is a pile and occasionally dashed contents; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swollen and often bleeding nose; headache; slimy, watery discharge from the nose; vomiting, costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep.

Cheap Books for Sabbath School REWARDS.
Pilgrims Progress, complete 2 cts.; Annual of the Year by Leigh Richmond 4 cts.; Testament 7 cts.; Bible for Children 10 cts.; and a variety of other interesting Tracts, Hymns and Text Cards in great variety.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine, is the best in the world.

THE SCIENCE OF URINARY

Every Man his OWN Doctor.
HOLLOWAY'S PAIN EXPELLER.
And Holloway's Ointment.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health of the entire system; abused or debilitated by excess of food, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences.

Female Complaints.
When in the young or old, married or single at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these troubles display no decided influence.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite.
Maggie's Pills will be found an effectual Remedy.

MAGGIE'S PILLS & SALVE.
Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES.
THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately and without any of the usual effects of purgatives.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.
The following is a pile and occasionally dashed contents; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swollen and often bleeding nose; headache; slimy, watery discharge from the nose; vomiting, costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep.

Cheap Books for Sabbath School REWARDS.
Pilgrims Progress, complete 2 cts.; Annual of the Year by Leigh Richmond 4 cts.; Testament 7 cts.; Bible for Children 10 cts.; and a variety of other interesting Tracts, Hymns and Text Cards in great variety.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine, is the best in the world.

THE SCIENCE OF URINARY

Every Man his OWN Doctor.
HOLLOWAY'S PAIN EXPELLER.
And Holloway's Ointment.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health of the entire system; abused or debilitated by excess of food, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences.

Female Complaints.
When in the young or old, married or single at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these troubles display no decided influence.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite.
Maggie's Pills will be found an effectual Remedy.

MAGGIE'S PILLS & SALVE.
Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES.
THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately and without any of the usual effects of purgatives.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.
The following is a pile and occasionally dashed contents; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swollen and often bleeding nose; headache; slimy, watery discharge from the nose; vomiting, costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep.

Cheap Books for Sabbath School REWARDS.
Pilgrims Progress, complete 2 cts.; Annual of the Year by Leigh Richmond 4 cts.; Testament 7 cts.; Bible for Children 10 cts.; and a variety of other interesting Tracts, Hymns and Text Cards in great variety.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine, is the best in the world.

THE SCIENCE OF URINARY

Every Man his OWN Doctor.
HOLLOWAY'S PAIN EXPELLER.
And Holloway's Ointment.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health of the entire system; abused or debilitated by excess of food, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences.

Female Complaints.
When in the young or old, married or single at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these troubles display no decided influence.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite.
Maggie's Pills will be found an effectual Remedy.

MAGGIE'S PILLS & SALVE.
Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES.
THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately and without any of the usual effects of purgatives.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.
The following is a pile and occasionally dashed contents; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swollen and often bleeding nose; headache; slimy, watery discharge from the nose; vomiting, costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep.

Cheap Books for Sabbath School REWARDS.
Pilgrims Progress, complete 2 cts.; Annual of the Year by Leigh Richmond 4 cts.; Testament 7 cts.; Bible for Children 10 cts.; and a variety of other interesting Tracts, Hymns and Text Cards in great variety.

RAYMOND'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
RAYMOND'S Improved Family Sewing Machine, is the best in the world.