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OUR BOOK LIST

We purpose giving, from week to week, during the remainder of the year, a brief but concise notice of books which are on sale in the Book Room. Students and general readers, disposed to prepare for themselves good winter reading, will do well to follow the information thus to be afforded. It will be remembered that a discount is allowed to Teachers, Students, Ministers and Sabbath-schools.

The History of the French Revolution, by M. A. Thiers. Translated from the last Paris edition, with Notes. Price \$1.80. This book, of 1000 pages, with full index, is one of the marvels of cheap literature. Thiers ranks high as an historian. His work covers the ground of that extraordinary Revolution in which Bonaparte was the chief agent. Allison has written with rare genius on the same theme; but Thiers treats the Revolution from a Frenchman's point of view. To the student of History this is an invaluable work.

The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by his nephew, G. Otto Trevelyan. Two volumes. Price \$1.75. The type in this book is large and pleasant to week eyes. We need say very little on the subject—Macaulay is destined to live long in literature. His mind was wonderfully stored with information; his style of writing far in advance of anything in his age; his letters are a study in themselves, while his life is a stimulus to every student who peruses it.

The Spectator, complete in 1 volume. Price \$1.80. This book contains 900 pages, double columns. It is a reprint of a miscellany which appeared in 1711, the most popular and elegant work of the kind in English literature. Addison, the principal writer of the miscellany, had the reputation of being the most finished in style, the most delicate in English sentiment, and modest in wit, of any who had appeared up to that time. "Whoever wishes" says Dr. Johnson "to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

Selections from Macaulay. Price \$1.75. This work has 500 pages, good type and paper, containing the principal historical scenes, portraits and sketches, with the best literary criticism, poetry and miscellaneous articles, which the great Macaulay has given to the world. Admirers of Macaulay frequently refer to his works for choice pieces of word-painting, or the most powerful of his articles. This work has left the selection complete, dispensing with all need for search. For public speakers, or writers, Macaulay's style is worth a great deal, apart from the immense stores of information conveyed by his writings.

A short History of the English People, by J. Green, A. M. Price \$1.75. With maps and tables. Most of condensed English history is occupied with proceedings and characters of English Kings and English conquests. This is emphatically a history of the English People. In 800 pages it covers the periods from 607 to 1873. Critics have given great credit to the author for the truthfulness and readability of his book. It is destined to take a high place in literature.

Life, Letters, Lectures, and Addresses of Frederick W. Robertson, M. A., complete in one volume. Price \$2. As an original thinker and popular preacher, Robertson of Brighton took the first rank. Many who have dissented from his theology have been obliged to admire his sincerity and eloquence. His books at first com-

manded a very high price. This is the first attempt to include all his writings in a single volume. His "Life" alone is worth the price of the book.

Life of a Scotch Naturalist, by Samuel Smiles. Price \$1.50. We scarcely know how to write of this work. Smiles throws amazing interest always into his writings; but here he had a subject of a most remarkable kind. Thomas Edward, from an infant, was one of Nature's own most ardent and enthusiastic admirers. How he made the acquaintance of reptiles, birds, insects, animals, fishes,—carrying them to school, to his home, everywhere, till he was expelled and shunned by all school-teachers and companions; how he denied himself all comfort in his darling pursuit—sickened, all but died again and again; how he at length was recognized by the great naturalists, as a benefactor of science—all this Smiles tells, moving the reader to laughter and tears. It is a curious and a most instructive book.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

A SAD CASE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—There has been a great amount of excitement during the past week in watching the progress of a trial for murder. It occupied seven days, and the verdict was against all accused who are now convicted of wilful murder. There are four involved in the guilt of this terrible affair, two are brothers, and the two women are sisters. One is the wife of the second brother, and the other the companion in sin of the oldest brother. This unhappy man formed a plan by which he hoped to get rid of his wife (whose money he had spent) and her child, which was then two or three months old. The plan was that of starvation, shutting her up, deprived of warmth, clothes and food, in discomfort and untold degradation and misery. He obtained all the help he needed in the house of his brother and wife. The plan succeeded, the poor little one was operated upon, and was taken when within a few hours of death to a public hospital, and its name falsely entered. The dying wife was taken away to a strange district, that a certificate of her death might be obtained from a doctor totally unacquainted with the parties; and she died within a few hours of her removal. All appeared propitious for the vile conspirators and in a few hours the grave would hide their victim from mortal sight. In some way suspicion was aroused, an inquest was held, then an enquiry before the magistrates, and at length the trial which has ended a few days ago, and all four sentenced to death. It is certain that the brothers will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the women possibly may be reprieved, as the jury recommended them to mercy, but they will have to suffer penal servitude for life. It is a fearful tragedy in real life, deliberately planned and relentlessly carried out, but justice has overtaken the whole party, and punishment has been vigorously meted out to them.

PUBLIC MORALITY

might appear to observant strangers to be at present at rather low tide. A lengthened investigation has been held before a magistrate which resulted in a committal for trial of four distinguished police inspectors and detectives and an attorney, all of whom are accused of defeating the ends of justice and receiving in some cases bribes in reward for their unfaithfulness. Then there is another case in which the directors of a Building Society are awaiting trial for practices which have greatly enriched themselves at the expense of the society for which they were acting. Purchasing, it is stated, at a marketable price in their own name, and then passing the properties on to the society at an advanced figure, and pocketing the difference. The searching process of the law is awaiting all these, and it is difficult for really guilty ones to escape.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

absorbs much interest and yet there has been quite a lull in the fierce fighting, and both sides appear to be more wary of again hasting to attack. In fact the struggles have been so deadly, the losses so tremendous and exhausting on each side that time was required for some measure of rest and to refill the ranks from which tens of thousands had fallen. There is no doubt but that Russia is checked, baffled

and unable to strike another blow. It is equally clear that the Turks have not driven them out. The Russians remain in great strength in the enemy's territory and intend to abide. The feelings of rage and hate are intensified. The powers of Europe do not seem at all inclined to mediate between the contestants, and at present it appears that throughout the dreary winter the hosts of fighting men will wait for opportunities of slaughter, and in the spring the terrible work will recommence to be fought out to the bitter end.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND

has reached the amount of over a quarter of a million, and it still rolls steadily in from all parts of England.

THE MISSION HOUSE FUND

has made a fair beginning—about £2,000 having been received, with the promise of more. This will form a source of special relief in the hands of our missionary brethren, and mitigate some severe cases of suffering, chiefly among those of the household of faith.

Oct. 1, 1877. "B"

SPECIAL SERMONS AND PRAYER FOR MISSIONS.

At the meeting of the Central Board of Missions, held at Brockville recently, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Board requests the Executive Committee of the General Conference to recommend the third Sabbath in November, (the 18th) as a day on which sermons shall be preached in all our churches on the subject of missions, and prayer offered for the blessing of God on our mission work; and to suggest that the prayer meeting on the following week have reference to the same subject. These sermons not to take the place of the usual missionary anniversary except in places where such anniversary has already been appointed for the same date."

This resolution was concurred in by the General Conference Executive, notice of which will no doubt be officially given. We feel assured the matter will commend itself to the sympathies of ministers and people, and that the day will be observed throughout the Connection in the manner indicated.

ITEMS FROM THE NEW YORK "ADVOCATE."

ELECTION OF MORMON CHIEFS.

The Mormon Conference was held in Salt Lake city on Saturday last. The Church authorities were elected, with no changes, except in the high priesthood, which now stands as follows:—John Taylor, as President of the twelve apostles, as one of the twelve apostles, and as President of the Church, with twelve Apostles, and D. H. Wells and John W. Young as his counselors. He was also elected trustee in trust of the Church, with twelve apostles, D. H. Wells, John W. Young and Bishop Edward Hunter, as his assistants; twelve Apostles, D. H. Wells and John W. Young, all elected prophets, seers, and revelators. Although the city was full of people, the meeting at the Tabernacle were slimly attended, a lack of interest in the conduct of church affairs being quite perceptible in the laymen.

JOSEPH COOK'S LECTURES.

This great lecturer has opened his winter's course of Monday lectures in Boston. The course is to contain thirty lectures. If his themes are as well chosen and as ably handled this year as they were last they will prove of great value to the general thinking public. Mr. Cook is in the prime of manhood, has a stout frame, a large brain, well trained powers, and great confidence. He handles the great questions in a way to interest the average audience as well as the most profound thinkers. Mr. F. Waters, editors and proprietor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* has copyrighted this course of lectures in Mr. Cook's name, to protect Mr. Cook in his rights as author.

THE NEW AMERICAN HYMN BOOK.
We are requested by the publishers

to say, in answer to numerous inquiries as to when the new Hymn Book will be printed, that the Hymn Book Committee will meet in a few days for final action with regard to both the Hymn Book and the Hymn and Tune Book. Immediately after such meeting the publishers expect both Books will be placed in their hands. The announcement of the date of their issue will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

DEATH OF "GOOD BULU."

Rev. Joel Bulu, senior native Wesleyan minister at Fiji, and successfully engaged for forty years in missionary labors as preacher in that country died May 7. He was universally esteemed, and among those who extended to him the most fraternal sympathy in his sickness was the Governor General of Fiji. His end was grandly triumphant. Among his last words were: "All is peace;" "What glorious words are these of the Apostle Paul, 'Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?' etc." "No, No," said he; "nothing shall separate us from the love of Christ! Blessed are they who are Christ's!" "I am Christ's!" At the very last he whispered, "I have peace."

A Salt Lake correspondent of *The Presbyterian* says: "The funeral of the late Brigham Young brought out, probably, the largest crowd ever seen in this city—in the neighborhood of twenty thousand. It was a novel sight tending to inspire laughter rather than tears, to see seventeen widows following the dead man to the grave, many of them evidently trying hard to look sorry. And it is safe to say that half the Mormons are glad he is dead, he was such an unmitigated tyrant and plunderer of the Church. Doubtless a great many sympathize with the remark made by one of them, who said, on hearing the news of his death: 'Well there will be one less to eat tithing, anyhow. It seems to be a common opinion among the Mormons that not a few of their Church officials get a fat living out of the tithing wrung from the hard earnings of the poor.'"

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. of Richmond, Va., has issued a circular, asking the citizens of that place for an endowment fund.

The International Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has issued a circular calling for a conference of Railroad men, to be held at Cleveland, Oct. 25-28. Prominent Railroad workers are expected to be present, and important topics will be discussed. It is hoped that much good will result.

The first State convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Missouri, will be held at Sedalia, Nov. 20th. No efforts will be spared to make this Convention not only interesting, but also the means of inaugurating more thoroughly Y. M. C. A. work in that State.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A., 100 new members were admitted, making a total of 292 received within the past three months.

The friendly Inn has now become self-supporting. Since Jan. 1st \$1,000 meals have been furnished. Also 15,000 beds, and 700 men have been supplied with employment.

AN AMERICAN SURGEON IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Sayre seems, from all accounts to be having quite an ovation among our British cousins; and probably no American surgeon ever before received such marked attention on their part. The "Lancet" for July announces his arrival in London, and offers him a cordial greeting, and, in the issue for July 21, gives an extended account of the principal points insisted on by Dr. Sayre "in his forcible expositions of pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of spinal curvature." All the late numbers of the "British Medical Journal" contain references to his visit. That

of July 14, in speaking of his demonstration at University College Hospital, gives the details of his method of treatment of Pott's disease and lateral curvature, and those for July 21 and 28 contain reports of his demonstrations at St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospitals respectively.

His first demonstration of his method in London was at University College Hospital, by invitation of the surgical staff, before an immense audience.

Tuesday, July 17, he delivered a clinical lecture at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the invitation of Mr. Callender, and the same week he also appeared at the London Hospital, by invitation of Mr. Durlam, and "put up" two cases of Pott's disease and one of lateral curvature, before a large number of the profession. The first of the cases of Pott's disease was the daughter of Dr. Goodling, of Cheltenham, and the second a child of eleven, who had never stood, and the worst case, Dr. Sayre said, which he had ever seen. In less than half an hour he had the satisfaction of making her walk, which, of course, created much enthusiasm among the audience. On the day following, he "put" up four cases at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, of which he had previously had photographs taken.

Dr. Sayre then made a visit to Birmingham, at the request of the branch of the British Medical Association located there, and, by invitation of Mr. West, senior surgeon, gave a demonstration in the amphitheatre of the Queen's Hospital, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. He lectured for one hour, during the course of which the plaster jacket was applied to two cases of Pott's disease, and one of lateral curvature, and at its conclusion Mr. West made a fine address, and moved a "hearty welcome and thanks to the great American surgeon." The sequel is thus described by an eye witness: "Mr. Furnieux Jordan seconded the motion with such a glowing tribute, and in such fervid eloquence, that Dr. Sayre became completely overcome. He spoke of the millions of human sufferers, heretofore tortured by rack and screw, and even then left miserable and misshapen, which would be made easy and comfortable, and restored to perfect health and perfect form. He thanked God that the days of hunchback had passed away, and that the instruments of torture would never again be resorted to. At the conclusion of his remarks there was not a dry eye in the house, and there probably never was such a scene in any medical meeting before. Tears of gratitude got the better of Dr. Sayre's ability to speak, and he broke down completely in his first attempt to respond. In a few minutes, however, he sufficiently recovered himself to express his appreciation of the sentiments just uttered, and shortly afterward so electrified the audience with his enthusiasm that one would have thought the roof would go off the amphitheatre."

On the 6th of August, Dr. Sayre was to go to Manchester to be present as a delegate from the United States, at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association; after which he expected to devote himself for a time to the preparation of a work on the treatment of spinal disease, which will be immediately put in press by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., of London. During his stay in England he has been the recipient of much generous hospitality. Among the pleasantest of the entertainments which he has attended were a delightful breakfast attended by all the principal men of the place, which Mr. West gave him at Birmingham, and a magnificent dinner in the Royal Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at which there were nearly four hundred guests present.—*Scientific Am.*