FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1882.

Subscribers are respectfully reminded that according to the regulations of the Book Committee the publisher of the WESLEYAN is expected to strike from his lists the names of all persons who have not paid Two dollars within one year. One month of the new year is gone, and from a large number who are affected by this rule he has heard nothing. He is anxious to retain every name on his list, but increased expenditure, caused by improvements in the paper, renders it necessary that subscriptions should be paid with the least possible delay. An immediate response is requested from agents and subscribers.

REVIVALS—INDIVIDUAL

A divine power alone can produce a

In too many cases the Church as a corporate body is regarded as responsible for the salvation or the loss of men. An error so grievous has sometimes soothed the half-awakened conscience, or prevented some earnest youth from developing into a giant in Christian performance. That pastor will be best remembered to all eternity who best succeeds in making his people feel that from the period of entrance into the kingdom of grace to that of admission press of St. John, and for this reason into the realm of glory each individual moves within range of that all general tone upon a topic of such imseeing eye which singled out from the mense importance. Day after day church at Sardis the men who should walk with him in white. These will then intelligently combine the defenought to sadden the most hardened sive and aggressive movements of the Church with the activity and more nar- facts and of others not given in full to rowly-defined effort of the individual.

The lay-members of the Church need to be warned against the tendency to place an undue responsibility upon the shoulders of the pastor. With no disposition to lessen the importance of the pastor's work we remind them that the steady atmosphere of revival in which Methodism moved in her earlier history was the result of combined and hearty action on the part of pastor and people. Nothing has occured to abridge the privileges of our laity. Nor, need we say, were our ministers ever more ready to receive and appreciate all the aid their people may be prepared to

Experience has led the writer to estimate at a high rate the privileges of the laity. Often, when the most earnest words of the pastor may be turned aside as professional, the thoughtful, kind appeal of some earnest lay member of the Church may leave an impression which can never be effaced. The idea. too, erroneous though it may be, that the Christian layman is more familiar with his neighbor's trials and temptations than the pastor can possibly be, gives that layman an opportunity of which he ought never to lose sight.

Scripture commands and assurances embine to send each Christian man forth in good earnest to seek to save his fellows. If any consciousness of unfitness deter him from going to his friend in simple dependence upon God, let him not forget that that disqualification should be removed at the earliest possible moment for personal as well as for relative reasons. Then let him go ferth, with the words sounding in his ears, and inciting him to earnest prayer and work: "When I say unto the wicked, Thou shalt surely die; and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life, the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thy hands." He will find that men have been waiting for him and interpreting his silence against his own sincerity. In these "secret face-to-face talks truth may be presented and accepted as it seldom can be at the long range.

"I believe," said a member of a successful political club in a large American city, "that any church composed of five hundred people as thoroughly organized and as deeply in earnest for the conversion of a city to Christianity, as was the - - Club for carrying Brooklyn, would be simply irresistible. The Church never increased its disciples more rapidly than during the first ceutury when every disciple felt himself a preacher and talked | Would it not, then, be useful to your face to face with the people. Per- 'neighbor? Suppose you tell him so,

sonal conversation is the most invincible weapon on earth."

What has this to do with a revival? Let pastors and people all resolve to do their utmost on this line, all the while resting upon the promises of the Father. and they will find as a result no mere temporary revival, but one that shall continue till it has used up all possible material will take place—in Heaven's own words, until "there shall not be room enough to receive it." Then churches must be opened and the old scene will be re-enacted-" And daily, in the temple and from house to house they ceased not to teach and preach Je-

THE SCOTT ACT IN ST. JOHN.

The approach of the date fixed for the vote upon the Canada Temperance Act in St. John-the 23rd inst.-is causing no small degree of excitement in that city, if we may judge from the statements of the daily press. The Citizen's Temperance Committee are using laudable endeavors to prepare the citizens thorough, true, revival of religious in- for an intelligent vote upon one of the terest, but the means of securing such a most important questions ever submitted revival have been committed by that to them; and on the other hand the power to human agencies. Happy is Liquor Dealers' Association are putting that band of believers, however small, forth streuous efforts to maintain their which clearly understands this fact and legal right to spread misery and destrucis prepared to define with accuracy the tion as in the past. Mr. E. King Dodds, responsibility of each individual mem- the Toronto champion of the peculiar rights of the liquor seller, is to urge upon the public the duty and wisdom of maintaining these destructive rights intact in one of the chief cities of the Maritime Provinces, while, we are informed, the Rev. J. F. Betts of Sussex and Joseph McLeod of Frederieton have been or are to be invited to aid Professor Foster in the interests of the Act, which are those of humanity.

We have long admired the manly and independent spirit of the secular so much the more regret its present gives its readers such incidents of rum's deadly doings at home and abroad heart, and yet, in the face of these sad the public, it can speak of an Act intended to limit the operations of one of the most terrible curses of any country as an interference with business, and likely, if adopted, to set adrift and send out of the community a large number of men whose capital and energies are engaged in the wretched traffic. Surely it must be evident to our generally clear-headed friends that the traffic they would "kill easily" -for we are unwilling to rank them comes no moral, social or general good but which piles up taxation, wrecks the peace of households, and is the cause of at least three-quarters of the crime which disgraces their city as it does others. They can well afford to dispense with men who can only remain in their midst with permission to deal destruc-

That there are no reasonable grounds for hesitation at first sight in supporting the Scott Act can scarcely be asserted. The fact that the Act is yet imperfect in some of its provisions, that its constitutionality is yet an unsettled question, that contrary opinions respecting its value are advanced in the neighborhoods where it has been accepted, may certainly lead careful men to tread warily, but we cannot imagine why any thoughtful man should withold his support. to the town of Pictou should not be The great difficulty is that the Act has not had a fair trial. It has not received thorough judicial approval and has been preserved from destruction in its birthplace only by vigilant watch; and for months the hands of its friends have been weakened by uncertainty through delay in the expected decision. Had it been readily accepted in all quarters, and backed by government power as in Kansas; and had favorable circumstances permitted its provisions to have been modified or improved by the appointment of a public prosecutor, we make bold to say that it would have done more for the Dominion than any law its Legislature has yet passed. How strong is its power for the good of the community may be judged from the heavy efforts put forth by its opponents for its destruction.

It only remains for the friends of temperance to go on. They cannot retreat. Whatever the decision of the Privy Council, a successful vote will be a great moral victory. The eyes of other communities are upon the citizens of St. John. We remind them, as they move on, cheered by the music of a good conscience, of apostolic words: 'Quit you like men : be strong."

Is the Wesleyan of value to you?

NOBLY DONE!

At the annual meeeting of the Board of Governors of Mount Allison, held in June last, in consequence of the loss of the Nova Scotia grant it was determined to aim at an increase of the Endowment Fund to the amount of at least \$50.000. At the meeting held last week, to the very great gratification of the Board, a pleasure in which the whole Methodist community will share, it was announced that the effort had proved to be a complete success, and that the required amount had been secured. Three contributions of \$10,000 each, one of \$5,000, seven of \$1000, six of \$500, and smaller sums made up the amount of \$50,000. The whole endowment of the College now stands at \$100,-000. It was decided at once to rebuild the Academy, recently destroyed by fire. Of the \$20,000, the estimate required for this purpose, the Treasurer has in hand after debts due from that branch of the united Institutions shall have been liquidated, the sum of \$13,000. It is also thought to be an absolute necessity for the successful prosecution of educational work at Mount Allison, that College building should be at once erected at an expense of \$20,000. raise the amount of \$27,000 required to complete the whole scheme, an apneal is to be at once made to the Methodist people of these Provinces.

Time after time has the statement peen made that the Mount Allison Instiutions should receive no legislative aid from Nova Scotia because, to suit the convenience of the Methodists of the several Provinces and to take advantage of the rare gift of Charles F. Allison, they had been located just across the New Brunswick boundary line. And of late, in many of the numerous letters given to the public by the advocates of consolidation, a studied effort seems to have been made to treat Mount Allison as occupying a place outside the group of colleges in which Nova Scotians are most deeply interested. How strong is the regard felt for these Institutions by the Methodists of Nova Scotia, and how unwarranted are the efforts made to alienate them from the support of the college, may be judged from the fact that of the whole amount contributed since the withdrawal of the grant, Halifax has given \$2,050 towards meeting the current expenses of the year and nearly \$20,000 of the Endowment Fund. Another fact becomes evident—that the friends of Mount Allison in appealing to the Legislature, did not stand at the door as beggars, but simply as seeking the preservation of rights enjoyed in common with others.

The Railway Consolidation Bill has been the great topic of discussion during the last week. Among the speeches the most able and eloquent has been that of the Hon. Attorney General. On Thursday last the Hon. Prov. Secretary announced that the Government had given notice to the company, requiring them to build the Cape Breton road. A number of resolutions in opposition to the Bill, introduced by Dr. Campbell were voted down, only three names appearing in their favor. The division on the second reading took place on Friday morning, Messrs. Dr. Campbell. T. B. Smith, McCurdy, Ford and Bartling in opposition. Two new clauses were added on Saturday. One was to the effect that the branch railway undertaken until that town shall have satisfied the Governor-in-Council of its willingness and ability to maintain the ferry across Pictou harbor; the other. that before the charter should be granted the company must satisfy the Governor-in-Council that at least twenty-five per cent. of its ordinary share capital has been actually paid up. On Tuesday afternoon, after some discussion, the Bill passed its final reading in the House of Assembly, the vote standing as on the second reading.

The Hon. Jacob Sleeper, of Boston was recently elected superintendent of the Bromfield St. Methodist Sunday school for the fifty-second time, in unbroken succession. Such a record, reflecting as it does the highest possible credit upon a life of usefulness, will not be generally read without some questioning as to the wisdom of long continued re-election. However indispensable the services of some veteran worker may seem to those surrounding him in circuit or in Sabbath-school, the world is not likely to end with him, and others should be learning from practical experience, under his guidance, to fill his place in case of sudden removal. Through lack of such provision the fainting of a standard-bearer has sometimes proved a greater loss than it

in fee-simple to a seat there, or through failure to be re-elected may have fancied cause to regard himself as wronged by the substitution of a vounger or more vigorous man in his place.

A serious miscarriage of justice has just come to light in England. Two years since two men were sentenced to ten years penal servitude for wounding another. The other day the latter, on his death-bed, confessed that both the convicted men were innocent, and they were therefore immediately released from the felons' cells at Millbank Prison, and restored to liberty. What a comment upon the extreme care to be used by all concerned in cases where liberty or life are at stake! The Methodist Recorder justly says: "If it be true that the judge presiding at the time deliberately threw aside all testimony as to character, remarking that in such a case he held such testimony to be worthless, then the memory of so unfortunate a direction to the jury will not be to him a matter for thankfulness. No money can compensate innocent men for the shame and pain which they have endured. The lesson should not be lost on any who have at any time to determine the guilt of those who have long borne the reputation of honesty and kindness."

The long bicycle journeys undertaken by Dr. Edwards, the editor of the North-western Advocate, while in Europe as a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference were noticed in almost every paper on this continent. In referring to a highly-recommended medicine, Dr. Edwards remarks: "This editor has been almost a martyr to sogenital cephalalgia nearly all his life, and has tried almost every remedy,-including the one named by our friend. Each prescription has served the day, or month, and has in time become inert and inoperative. Sedatives may modify or check the paroxysms of pain, but the nervous system seems to adjust itself to the new element for the very end of reorganizing a new campaign of torment. Some may have smiled at our recent mode of physical locomotion as a boyish freak. On the contrary, it has been indulged chiefly as recreative exercise which, by promoting perspiration, stimulating secretions and hastening demolition of old tissue, has given us almost a new body and perfect health."

One of the persons interviewed by the St John Sun in relation to the Scott Act was asked if he questioned the truth of the statement that St. John liquor dealers ship more liquor to Fredericton and other places than they did before the Act went into operation. The answer given appears to have a great deal of reason:

No, but I see through the sophistry of their figures, which are given with a gross intent to deceive the ratepayers of St. John. They seek to make it appear that more liquor is used in Fredericton than before. What are the facts Why, when the law became operative, the wholesale dealers stopped importing and the illicit dealers were driven to seek their little supplies from St. John, which are sent up concealed in barrels and dry goods cases, etc. A retailer who formerly bought \$1,000 worth from Fredericton wholesalers, now sends to St. John for \$100, and forsooth the St. John trade cry out "see how the traffic is thriving in Fredericton!" They tell the truth, but tell it only with an intent to deceive.

The commission appointed to inquire into the management of the Hervey Institute at Montreal has refused by a vote of five to three to discharge the matron, Mrs. Greig, to whom the world is indebted for the invention of a new reformatory agent in the shape of mustard plasters. One of Mrs. Greig's colaborers was perhaps justified in saying that the use of the irritating poultice was better than the shutting up of the refractory child in a dark cellar, but the mention of either mode of punishment has something sadly suggestive to all parents who may have to contemplate the possibility of their children being cast on the world's care. The moral of this case is that all large humane institutions of the kind should be under careful government inspection, and that ladies in charge of similar private benevolent institutions should not trust too much to the matron.

An exchange remarks: "The Japanese Government very sensibly refused permission to dispose by lottery of the articles remaining unsold at their National Exposition, preferring to advance the \$15,000 yet necessary to cover the cost of the goods." The Canadian Specotherwise would have done. Nor is it tator is "glad to see it reported that 29 Tobin St. Feb. 9th 1882.

well, except in very rare instances, to Mr. Chapleau does not intend to foist permit any man to occupy any office un- the dishonest lottery scheme upon the til he may feel as though he had a title Provincial Government. It is rather dirty work for even priests to undertake and distinctly illegal, but at any rate they do not compromise anyone but themselves and their poor dupes." The definite statement in favor of honest action is here made in reference to heathen Japan: the less definite to Roman Catholic Quebec. Another instance of the last being first.

> The most sorrowful thing in connection with the following colloquy is the From the Southern Christian Advocate statement given at the end by the N.

"Have you had a revival in your "No; our minister does Church ?" not believe in them. We have not had a conversion for ten or twelve years.' Well what are you doing !" are having the grandest fair you ever saw; the seats are all taken up in the church; we have a promenade concert every night, and a shooting gallery and a grab bag, and a post-office, and the ladies dress up in all sorts of old-fash ioned costumes. We expect to clear \$1,200." "What is to be done with "It is to fit up a church parlor." And " so they wrap it up." (Micah vii. 3." "And what will ve do in the end thereof?" The above is not a supposed but a real case.

The treasury of the Episcopal Church in Nova Scotia needs to be replenished. The Church Guardian remarks:

Seeing that, according to a circular just sent out by the Clerical Secretary, \$1,600 will have to be taken from the salaries of certain of the clergy in 1882. thereby reducing the income of some of them below \$600 a year, and some others even to less than \$500 a year, we think the better paid should do more to help their brethren than they have been

The Board of Home Missions will reduce all their grants by 10 per cent. the Church Endowment Fund Committee have to do the same; while the S. P. G. Missions will in some cases lose their grant altogether, and in others suffer a large reduction.

The leading members of our Young People's Institutes, and all other "outer court " organizations of the Church. whether formed for social, literary or financial purposes, would do well to remember the hint conveyed in this paragraph from Zion's Herald. The italics are ours: "Leading members of the Unitarian body in this vicinity, following the example of the Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists, have formed a denominational club for monthly meetings. It is a good thing, especially if you can keep the devil out of it and Christ in. The former comes without an invitation; the latter never fails

We omitted last week to note the organization of the Halifax North Methodist Total Abstinence Society. An influential meeting was held for the purpose in the Brunswick St Church, when addresses were given by Revs. R. Brecken, S. F. Huestis and J. J. Teasdale, and also by Messrs G. G. Gray, A. A. Bliss, J. M. Chase and R. Macdonald. The officers and executive committee represent the several north churches. Rev. R. Brecken is President; Messrs G. G. Gray, H. Harris, J. W. Smith and G. H. McKinley, vice-Presidents; and Mr R. J. Sweet, Secretary.

This in Canada in 1882! It is stated that Col. Houde, editor of Le Monde and a member of the Canadian Pacliament, having been called upon to retract some statements made in his paper upon Cardinal Simeoni's letter in relation to Laval University, has declined to do so, preferring rather to retire from journalism! Who will say that Rev. L. N. Beaudry's argument in favor of French Canadian evangelization based upon the strength of Roman Catholic influence in Quebec, and the influence in turn of Quebec upon the Dominion, had no weight?

" WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY."

HALIFAX SOUTH CIRCUIT.

Dear Mr. Editor, -A branch of the Woman's Missionary Society in connection with the Grafton Street Church has been duly organized and is now in active operation. The following are the officers of the Society. President-Mrs. G. H. Starr.

ice Presidents-Mrs. Jairus Hart, Mrs. S. L. Shannon. Recording Secretary-Miss Silver. Corresponding Sec. - Mrs. David Allison. Treasurer-Mrs. W. F. MacCoy. Collectors-Mrs F. G. Parker, Mrs Bur

bidge, Mrs. Inglis Harring ton. Miss Grace Saunders. Miss L. Shaffer. Committee of Management-Mrs. Pope,

Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Tees. dale, Mrs. L. Hart, Mrs. T. W. Smith, Mrs. Thos. Jost. E. ALLISON.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. W. G. Lane has received rom the War Office notice of his appointment as chaplain to the Methodists among the troops stationed in Halifar

The Rev. John Lathern, President of the N. S. Conference, and Dr. Inch. President of Mount Allison, are in the city in the interests of the Institutions at Sackville.

Rev. J. M. Pike writes from Summerville, S. C.: "My health is greatly improved. Would start for home if We hope to have a letter from Mr. Pike for our readers next week we find that he has been in Florida

The death of an aged resident at Sackville, N.B., appears in the local papers. The Transcript of last week remarks: "Mr. George was one of our most respected citizens. The family have the community's sympathies. The funeral sermon will be preached in the Methodist church, Sunday morning next, by Rev. J. Shenton.

The London Watchman, in a review of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. says: "Our Magazine opens the new year well. Dr. Douglas, President of the Methodist Church in Canada, contributes a fine sermon on "The Power and Assurance of the Gospel." This is in continuation of the series of Texts for the Times," and is altogether worthy of the august predecessors of the prescher in the same series.'

G. A. Perley, Esq., of Fredericton, for thirty years the secretary of the Methodist Sunday-school there, writes as if his heart were as warm in the work as ever. He informs us that all the officers and teachers have been reappointed, and that the collections and do nations in connection with the recent anniversary amounted to about \$55 We are pleased to learn that another esteemed citizen of Fredericton, Mr. George Hatt, a short time ago ill in the Western States, is reported in improved

LITERARY. ETC.

Blind Bartimeus, and his Great Physician; by Professor W. J. Hoge; and published at the Conference Office, is a most suggestive book for the Christian's quiet hours. Mr. Woolmer has acted wisely in issuing this cheap edition of an excellent work.

Mistaken Signs, and other papers on Christian Life and Experience. By the Rev. W. L. Watkinson. London: T. Woolmer. As a help to those who aim at a "more abundant" Christian Life, as well as to those desire a model of forceful style, we commend this book to our readers.

Three little volumes, suitable both for our Sunday-school libraries or for gifts, have been lately published at the English Conference Office. Crabtra Fold, by Mrs. R. A. Watson, appeared in the "Christian Miscellany," and is well worthy of being placed within a separate cover; Uncle Dick's Legacy is a story of Western Life, by Emily Huntingdon Miller; and The Boy Who Wondered in a tale of German juvenile experiences. These books, like all that bear the imprint of the English Wesleyan Conference Office, may be placed in the hand of young people with all confidence.

The cover of the Canada Methodist Magazine for February bears a good table of contents. Inspection of the list will not involve disappointment. The illustrated papers are The Stately Homes of England, and the St. Law rence. Loiterings in Europe and the second instalment of a Week on Sable Island will interest all fond of travel Life in a Parsonage will put some minis ters and, perhaps, more ministers' wive in a meditative mood. The paper on the Higher Life will excite noble aspirations. The several departments of Religious Literary, and General Notes are, we think, unusally good.

Our clerical readers will find matter calculated to interest and instruct is the February number of the Homiletic Monthly, published by Messrs. I. E. Funk & Co. New York. All the departments display intellectual vigor and pleasing variety. Under the titles-Sermonic—Sermonic Criticism—Preschers Exchanging Views, Living Issues for Pulpit Treatment, as well as under others, are articles which no preaches can carefully read without his ing" become visible to intelligent hearers. Methodist readers will find the statements of Christ as to the fact and eternity of Future Punishment ably discussed in a discourse to young men by a minister of their own Church—the Rev. S. V. Leach, of Frederick City,

DR. SOMMERVILLE.

The Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Glasgow, whose work was so well-known in Ber lin, was recently preaching at Strasburg His method of address is thus described in the Evangile et Liberte. "The choir," says the writer, " was composed of Me thodists, who are the true missionarie of our city. The Scottish preacher be gins by naming his divisions, and stating the points he will discuss. But he does not reason; he illustrates everything, and throughout; and not only by comparisons, but by gestures. His whole body speaks, and he, with it, in such wise that even those who do not understand his language can divine what he is saying. Dare I say it ! He is an actor, in the sense in which Demosthenes wished the orator to be. And when at the end of the first hour, he invited those who wished to retire to do so near ly every person remained for a second meeting lasting quite as long.

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