

POETRY.

THE GLORY THAT EXCELLETH.

BY T. F. WALKER, D. D.

Down from the mount he cometh— The prophet rest in awe! And in his hands he beareth The stern and righteous law; His face reflects the shining Of glory, lately seen; And Israel look with terror! And needs a veil between.

Up into heaven he gazeth— The martyr—soon to go! Calm as the best of angels He preached to men below— "I see the heavens opened And Jesus standing there!" His eyes have caught the radiance, His face is angel-fair!

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

JOHN F. BENT.

The subject of this brief notice passed from earth in great peace, on Sabbath evening, November 13, in the 52d year of his age. He had been in failing health for years and his last illness was very lingering and distressing, but he bore it all with more than ordinary fortitude and resignation. The grace of God proved sufficient for him, enabling him with unflinching faith and patience to wait for the Master's coming. He would often say to those who pitied him, "It is all right, Jesus is very precious to me: He never leaves me." Brother Bent was converted to God, about ten years ago, under the earnest ministry of the Rev. W. H. Heartz. From that time, till his death, he lived a consistent and devoted christian life. Until weakness prevented his attendance, his place in the social service was rarely vacant. His simple, childlike faith in prayer will be long remembered.

He was respected and beloved as a neighbor and as a christian. He was a tender and devoted husband and parent. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss, but, in their sorrow, they have joy to know that their loss is his gain. How precious are the promises of God as we see them verified in the testimony of the sick and dying.

D. W. J. Bridgetown, Dec. 5, 1881.

LAVINIA FULLERTON.

Died at Halfway River, Parraboro', of consumption, Lavinia, beloved daughter of Jesse W. and Eunice Margaret Fullerton, on her twentieth birthday. She had been in failing health for about a year, and though every available remedy was used in hope of recovery, yet such was the nature of her disease that it baffled the skill of her physicians and the ministrations of kind friends, and after many days and nights of weakness and weariness, she passed away on the evening of November 9th.

Although of an amiable disposition, she never fully professed faith in the Saviour, until laid aside by sickness from the active duties of life. About six weeks previous to her death she was baptized, and received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the church. This was the last time she attended public worship. As she drew near the "dark valley" her faith grew exultant and, calling her brothers and sisters to her side, she lovingly entreated them to make their peace with God, and meet her in heaven.

W. A. Parraboro', Dec. 11, '81.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—I was surprised a few days since by reading the following in the "Montreal Star" of the 2nd inst., under the heading, "Methodist Missionary Society: The Montreal Conference Branch of this Society recently met in Prescott." The Montreal District was represented by the chairman, Rev. E. A. Stafford, A. B., and G. Bishop, Esq. The committee had for disbursement about \$26,000 granted by the Central Board. This enabled them to increase by about \$100 the allowances to missionaries, which have been badly cut down during the past few years.

Will you, Mr. Editor, or some member of the Missionary Board explain this. To me it seems a very strange thing that the Montreal board could do what is here stated while I am informed that the missionaries and preachers on dependent circuits in New Brunswick find themselves 45 or 50 dollars short this year, beyond the almost crushing

deficiencies of the past and previous years. I will not enlarge and comment on this matter, as possibly there is some mistake some where, but surely there is something that should be looked into by those most concerned. S. N. B., 26 Nov.

[After some enquiry respecting this matter we have been informed that the item of grant as quoted above is beyond the proper figures by many thousands of dollars. It may, therefore, be presumed that other figures are also incorrect. We take the liberty of suggesting that the Representatives from the Conferences are the persons to whom questions respecting the Grants may be addressed with greatest probability of securing a definite answer. EDITOR.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN ENGLAND.

I have taken part in temperance work in this country for a considerable number of years. I may be expected to take special interest in the discussion this morning. It is more than forty years ago since I made my first teetotal speech. I have never altered my opinion; I have never lowered my colors; and I am far more full of hope of success this morning than I was when I first stood up to attempt to say a word on behalf of this great movement. It is a great joy for me, as an old teetotaler, to know that Methodism has been in the very forefront of this work from the very beginning, that it is so now, and I believe it will be so to the end. Among the very first men who signed the total abstinence pledge at Preston were two Methodists, if not more. I cannot forget James Teave, a man who did wonderful work in this country in promoting abstinence, and by whose death-bed I stood, and with whom I rejoiced as he passed away. I might mention others who have labored, sometimes in storms, sometimes in gleams of sunshine; but still Methodism, as a whole has been faithful in this matter. To-day the great organizations of this land are to a large extent manned by Methodists. I wish our brethren from across the Atlantic to understand that the President of the British Temperance League is a hearty Methodist and a representative of this Conference. James Barlow, the eloquent Parliamentary representative of the United Kingdom Alliance, is a Methodist, and their indomitable Secretary, Mr. Barker, is another true Methodist. Then I add the fact that I have in my possession to-day the signatures of 800 of our Wesleyan Methodist preachers to the teetotal pledge. The advance has been steady all along the line, and, therefore, promises well for the future. But I want to say a word in support of the position taken by Mr. Atkinson. Our young ministers are in danger from two quarters. First, from the doctors—though we are converting them; and next, from the good, hearty, generous, sympathetic Methodist ladies. Here is the great cause of the falling away of our young men. They are worn out on Monday mornings, and they go into a home where there is nothing but love and purity, and the matron with her heart full of love says, "You are not well this morning. You do not look as well as you did. I think you have been working too hard. If you were just to take a glass of old wine, I assure you there is nothing in it to do you harm." The young man, through his admiration of the lady—understand, it was an old lady—consents. There was the admiration of the lady for her many excellencies; there was his sensibleness and his depression, and at that moment he takes one glass, by and by another and another, and I know there have been young men ruined for time and eternity by the kind hospitality of our Methodist friends.—Rev. C. Garratt at Ecu. Methodist Conference.

PAPER CAR WHEELS.

The paper is straw-board of rather fine texture. It is received in the ordinary broad sheets, differing in no particular from those used for straw board boxes or other similar work. These sheets as they come from the paper-mill are square, and must first all be cut to a circular pattern. This is rapidly done on a large table with a knife that is guided by a radical arm that swings freely over the surface of the table from a pivot at the center. A small disk is also cut from the center of the sheet to allow for the iron hub. Being thus reduced to the required shape and dimensions, the paper must now be converted from a mass of loose sheets into a compact dense body, capable of withstanding the tremendous crushing force to which it will be subjected in the wheels. This is accomplished in the following manner: Ten sheets are pasted together, one upon the other, making a disk of about one-eighth of an inch thick. Enough of these having been prepared to fill a powerful hydraulic press, they are subjected to a pressure of 1,880 pounds to the square inch. When removed the disks are hung on poles in a steam-heated loft and left six days to dry. Thicker disks are then made, each formed by pasting together two or three of those already finished. These are pressed and dried as before, and the process is repeated until a block is built four inches thick and of about the specific gravity of lignum-vite. After each pasting and pressing six days are allowed

for drying, and when the block is complete it is left in a drying-room, until thoroughly seasoned. The next operation is that of turning the paper-blocks to fit the steel tires and iron hubs. This is done with as much accuracy and exactly in the same manner as if the material worked on was iron or wood. The circumference is turned to a perfect circle of the precise diameter required, a bed or recess is worked out for the web of the tire to rest in, and the edges sharply defined. The block is then painted and is ready for its place in the wheel.

ONE REASON.—An advertisement recently appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper to this effect: "Wanted, a boy about seventeen years old to run a steam engine; no men need apply." This is highly suggestive, and throws not a little light on the numberless accidents connected with engines and machinery which fill the newspapers. A vast amount of machinery is required to run modern life, and the use of steam is so frequent and has become so natural that we are in danger of forgetting the terrible possibilities of accident which are always involved. The fall of an elevator in an hotel in this city last week is not calculated to reassure those who are daily mounting nine-story buildings by the aid of wheels and wire ropes. There is no doubt that the greater part of these accidents are the result of carelessness; either the machinery is imperfect or else it is incompetent hands, as the advertisement quoted suggests. If New York is to run up definitely in its buildings the owners can only make the upper stories available by assuring the safety of their tenants in life and limb as they ascend and descend.

RICH CLERGYMEN OF NEW YORK.—Dix and Morgan are both rich by inheritance, in addition to which they receive very large salaries. The latter being richer of opulent and fashionable St. Thomas has, it is said, \$8,000 a year, while the former, as rector of Trinity, has \$12,000, besides a splendid residence. Another rich pastor is Roderick Terry, of the South Reformed Church, who has just paid \$50,000 for a house in Madison avenue. This is the largest sum ever paid for a house by a New York clergyman; but Terry is the son of a millionaire and hence such a purchase is a mere trifle. It must be highly refreshing for a class generally so ill-paid as the clergy to read these handsome figures. How easy it must seem to walk by faith when a man has a \$50,000 house and a salary of \$6,000 a year, with a paternal millionaire as a base of operations. John Hall has been twice remembered in the matter of bequests, the aggregate amount being not less than \$40,000, while Deems received \$20,000 from old Commodore Vanderbilt, in addition to the life use of his Church.—Troy Times.

BREVITIES.

THE Nashville Advocate hears of an old brother in Kentucky who said he was "mighty glad to hear that all the Methodists had got together and held an Economical Convention."

The Irish people pay \$90,000,000 to the landlords every year. It is computed that \$75,000,000 of this amount goes out of the country to be spent in London, Paris, and the gambling dens of Germany.

Charles Dudley Warner says, that although many people are unable to pay for a newspaper, he never yet heard of anybody who thought himself unable to edit one.

Who says there is no "cramping" in our public-school system? At Sacramento all pupils above the third grade are required to learn a prescribed course of ten different studies every day, if they have to sit up all night to do it.

Mr. Gladstone's accomplishments are legion. One of them was recently disclosed by means of a letter written to him from Wales in the vernacular. He immediately sat down and answered it in the purest Welsh.

Eleven persons, including a solicitor have been convicted of bribery in the Macclesfield and Sandwich Parliamentary elections. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to six months.

One man when things go wrong with him braces himself to meet the storm, and comes out of it more of a man than before. Another blames everybody but himself, and the little true manhood that was in him becomes less.

Dr. John Hooker, a Springfield (Mass.) physician, made a return of the death of a little girl to the city clerk, stating that the first or primary cause of her disease was the "graduated school-system, and the secondary, meningitis."

The modern custom of lifting the hat or touching it in saluting friends and acquaintances is said to be an abbreviation of an old custom of savages, by which they took off all their clothes and put them on their captors as a sign of submission.

The Rev. G. W. Shinn says the ideal "parish house" is a building of one story, with a reading-room in front, a large room occupying the middle portion, and two smaller rooms in the rear, all of which can be thrown together when occasion requires.

The sewing department lately established in the Girls' Normal School in Philadelphia is said to be thoroughly successful. It is expected that at the end of the first year each pupil will

be able to cut and make a fine shirt. The instruction will be continued through the four years of the course.

President M'Vicar said at a late Chicago ministers' meeting that Governor St. John, of Kansas, described a negro orator as saying to his brethren of the Exodus, "Brethren, you must be somebody. You must rise up. You must make money. Money, brethren! Honestly, if you can; but if not, why—as do white folks do."

Rev. Canon Wilberforce: "People talk about regulating liquor traffic; they might as well try to regulate toothache, when the true remedy is to extract." The advocates of the license law would say: "Tie a stringent rag around the law, and leave the affected molar to throb and 'stoon.' Drawing the tooth would savor too much of coercive legislation."

In Cokesbury College, the first Methodist college in this country, they had some strange rules for students, at least they sound so now. How would this one suit the boys of the present day? viz: "The students shall be obliged with nothing the world calls play. Let this rule be observed with the strictest nicety; for those who play when they are young will play when they are old."

A member of Parliament, wishing to conciliate a voter, sent him a splendid pineapple from his hot-house, which in England is worth a guinea or more. "I hope you liked it," he said to the old man, when he met him a few days afterward. "Well, yes, thankie, pretty well. But I suppose we sort of people are not used to them fine things, and don't know how to eat 'em." "How did it eat, then?" asked the M. P. "Well," said the man, "we boiled 'im." "Boiled 'im?" sighed the M. P., in horror, thinking of his pineapple. "Yes, we boiled 'im with a leg of mutton."

An English justice sentenced a couple to matrimony under circumstances which seem legally just, although curious. A young man and a young woman were contesting possession of a piece of property, the one claiming under an old lease, the other under an old will. "It just strikes me," said the justice, "that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate the old lawsuit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. They can both get married and live happily on the farm. If they go on with law proceedings, it will be all frittered away between the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungrateful enough to wish the marriage not to come off." The lady blushed, and the young man stammered they "liked each other a little bit," so a verdict was entered for the plaintiff on condition of his promise to marry the defendant within two months. A lovely way of settling a lawsuit.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE FOR 1882. The following announcement of Contents for 1882 is the best that we have yet made: "Life in a Parsonage;" OR LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE ITINERANT; "Missionary Heroes," A series of biographical sketches by the Editor. The substance of many volumes will be condensed into twelve articles of special importance to young people. "Loiterings in Europe," A series of sketches of travel, by the Rev. C. S. Eby, B. A., Missionary of the Methodist Church of Canada in Japan. These papers are written in Mr. Eby's graphic and racy style, and several of them will be handsomely illustrated. "The Stately Homes of England," A series of splendid engravings, with descriptions of some of the most famous Castles and Baronial Halls of Old England. "Picturesque Canada," With pictures of the ST. LAWRENCE, QUEBEC, THUNDER CAPE and NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR. "Foreign Scenes," MEDIEVAL ART AND ARCHITECTURE, BENEVOLENCE, THE LAND OF THE NILE, ITALIAN PICTURES, SEA-SIDE PICTURES, and other subjects, handsomely illustrated. "Pioneer Missionaries," BY DR. CARROLL. With other Life Sketches by various writers. "Wrecked;" A Tale of Adventures on Sable Island, by a Canadian Lady. And many other valuable papers will appear.

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