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LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Wallace McMullen submitted the report of the Committee on Lay Representation. This important document gave a condensed statement of the opinion of counsel on the legal difficulties that were supposed to shut the door of Conference against laymen. The opinion of counsel being that there were no legal hindrances in the way of the admission of laymen to Conference, the Committee had prepared a new order and form of business, which was now submitted for approval. This new Order and Form of Business, designed for the new Conference, is modelled on the Order and Form of Business of our district meetings, but differs in some minor details. It was carefully and prayerfully considered by the Conference, and cordially approved. The Committee had done the work so well that scarcely the change of a word was required. The Conference felt that the members of the Committee had been divinely aided in their difficult undertaking.

Mr. McMullen then submitted the following resolution to the Conference: "The Conference, having heard the report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the legal bearings of the plan of lay representation, which was last year approved of by the Conference, and having considered the counsel's opinion upon which that report is founded, resolves as follows:—

1. That, in the judgement of the Conference, it is now satisfactorily ascertained that the provisions of Mr. Wesley's Deed-Poll do not interpose any legal barriers to the adoption of the above-named Plan of Lay Representation in the Conference.

2. That, having learned with much pleasure that the British Conference of last year adopted a resolution declaring its "opinion that the time is approaching when a comprehensive plan should be devised for some direct and adequate representation of the laity in the transaction of the business of the Conference," &c., this Conference rejoices in the assurance that the proposed change in the mode of transacting its business may be adopted in harmony with its fraternal relations to the British Conference.

3. That, considering the length of time the subject has now been under discussion, the satisfactory settlement of the question concerning the legal bearings of the proposed change, and the interest with which our people anticipated its adoption, it is the judgement of the Conference that it is unnecessary and inexpedient further to delay the carrying of the plan into operation.

The Conference therefore further resolves:—

(1) That the plan which it has already approved of as providing an adequate and efficient representation of the laity in the business of the Conference be now and is hereby formally adopted.

(2) That the next Conference be constituted according to the provisions of the before-named Plan; and that for this purpose the March quarterly meetings be, and are hereby authorised, and the May district meetings and the Committees of Management of our Con-

ferential funds and institutions be and are hereby directed to proceed to such nominations and elections as by that Plan are within their respective provisions, subject to such conditions and limitations as are therein specified.

Before putting these resolutions to the vote, the President (the Rev. Gervase Smith, M. A.) said that he could not put them to the Conference as the President of the British Conference or as the delegate of that Conference. The British Conference had as yet come to no decision on the subject, and had delegated no such power to him. He could only put these resolutions to the Conference as the President of the Irish Conference. If they were prepared to regard the matter in this light, and look upon him for the present as merely the President of the Irish Conference, he was quite willing to put these resolutions to the Conference. The Conference at once assented to this view. The foregoing resolutions were then put and carried unanimously. When they were all passed so unanimously and cordially, a deep feeling of thankfulness and satisfaction filled every heart; and some of the brethren sang heartily, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

DO NOT GET COOL.

HEALTH HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

"Is this paper out of its senses?" we can hear the reader exclaim, as he casts a wistful glance at the vagrant mercury, rambling among the nineties. "Do not get cool, when the sun is scorching and there is no breeze, and the pavements are red hot?"

Hasten slowly, good reader. We do not object to refrigeration of oneself when it is done sensibly, but the trouble is that the majority of persons throw common sense aside with their heavy undergarments. There is a prevalent, though none the less stupid, notion, that colds and pleurisy, and pneumonia, and like maladies are peculiar only to winter and early spring, but the facts are that it is slightly easier if anything to incur these diseases with the thermometer at ninety, and infinitely more difficult then to get rid of them, unless dealt with promptly. Therefore we believe that "don't get cool" is sound advice, for it is better to endure the heat while well than to endure it while sick and debilitated. We recently met with some of those axiomatic sayings of the late W. W. Hall, (who recently died a victim to a malady against the contraction of which he most persistently warned others), written many years ago, but always timely. We have not room for all, but the substance compressed into a paragraph will serve our purposes. If on any occasion, he says, you will find yourself the least bit noticeably cool, or notice the very slightest disposition to a chill running along the back, as you value health and life, begin a brisk walk instantaneously, and keep at it until perspiration begins to return: this will seldom fail to ward off a summer cold, which is more dangerous than a cold taken in winter to all persons having the slightest tendency to consumption. If you have walking and riding to do, ride first, because if you walk you may get overheated; and, when you ride you may be exposed to a draft of air likely to be followed by a chill, a cold, pleurisy, or lung fever, which is pneumonia.

Not a summer passes but that the papers report numerous deaths from drinking ice water by overheated people. For purposes of quenching thirst, water not cooled to a very low degree is much less harmful, and more grateful; but if icy cold water be taken, safety lies only in drinking slowly. Take one swallow at a time, remove the glass from the lips, and count twenty slowly before taking another. It is surprising how little water will quench the thirst when thus drunk. Soda water is a favorite beverage, and bears about the same relation to cool spring water as candy does to bread. It does not slake the thirst as well as water, and, besides, one is apt to drink too much of it.

When you reach home after a hard day's work, tired and weak perhaps with an undignified feeling of lassitude or depression,

don't attempt to raise your spirits by drinking ice water, a cup of hot tea may be wisely taken by most persons, but does not agree with all. The heat is of more value than the tea itself, but both combined act beneficially on most persons. The degree of debility and downward progress of the system is arrested by the warmth of the water and the stimulating quality of the tea, until strength begins to be imparted to the system.

Never take a nap in day time uncovered. Many lie down for a few moments, merely to gain a brief rest, without intending to go to sleep. Too often, however, on waking up, a chilly feeling admonishes one that he has taken cold, which may be the precursor of serious illness.

Both comfort and cleanliness are subserved by wearing wool engage next the skin. Furthermore, the fabric prevents sudden cooling of the body and absorbs the perspiration. Colds are caused by the temperature being too suddenly lowered. Woollen fabrics worn next the person prevent this, as we have said, and at the same time obviate the disagreeable feeling of dampness felt when linen, especially, is next the skin. All garments worn during the day should be removed at night and thoroughly aired and dried. All changes from a heavy to a lighter clothing in summer should be made at the first dressing in the morning. It is safer to wear too much clothing than too little, especially for children, invalids and old people.—*Scientific American.*

THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

In her scientific cruise of three years and a half, the Challenger steamed and sailed 68,930 miles, crossing both the Atlantic and Pacific—the former several times. The deepest soundings were 4,575 fathoms, in the Pacific, between the Admiralty Islands and Japan; and in the Atlantic 3,875 fathoms, ninety miles north of the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. We have noticed the principal movements of the expedition from time to time. Its return to England has revived public interest in the work of Professor Wyville Thompson and his associates, and many interesting details concerning it have appeared in the English journals. Many curious crabs were brought home. One very odd specimen, which came to the surface only at night, is described as having a head which is nearly all eye, and a body so transparent as to render visible all the nerves, muscles, and internal organs, while another more lobster-like creature had no eyes at all. Near Amsterdam Island, in the South Indian Ocean, the ship encountered a belt of gigantic seaweed, of which single plants are said to attain a length of a thousand feet, and a thickness equal to that of a man's body. A gale of snow, to which the vessel was exposed in the Antarctic Ocean, consisted of exquisite star-like crystals which burned the skin as if they were red hot. The history of the expedition abounds with similar unique experience.

A BLIND BOY'S PATIENCE.

The other day I went to see a little blind boy. Scarlet fever had settled in his eyes, and for many months he has not seen at all. He used to be a sprightly little fellow, upon the run everywhere.

"Well, my dear boy," I said; "this is hard for you, is it not?"

He did not answer for a moment; then he said, "I don't know that I ought to say hard, God knows best;" but his lip quivered, and a little tear stole down his cheek.

"Yes, my child; you have a kind Heavenly Father, who loves you and feels for you more than your mother does."

"I know it, sir," said the little boy, "and it comforts me."

"I wish Jesus was here to cure Frank," said his little sister.

"Well," said I, "He will open little Frank's eyes to see what a good Saviour he is. He will show him that a blind heart is worse than blind eyes; and he will cure it, and make him see and en-

joy beautiful heavenly things, so that he may sit here and be a thousand times happier than many children who are running about."

"I can't help wishing he could see," said Lizzie.

"I dare say; but I hope you don't try to make Frank discontented," said Dizzie, earnestly; "he loves God. And love sets everything right, and makes its own sunshine—does it not, Frank?"

"I don't feel cross now," said the little blind boy, meekly. "When I'm alone, I pray and sing my Sabbath-school hymn, and sing and sing; and God is in the room, and it feels light, and—and—I forget I'm blind at all;" and a sweet light stole over his pale features as he spoke, it was heavenly light, I was sure.—*Young Reaper.*

TWO CRAZY PATENT MEDICINE MEN.

It is rather remarkable that just now there are in the United States two patent medicine men of large reputation who have taken leave of their senses, and that they both succeeded in escaping from the asylums in which they were confined within a few days of each other. The following from the Boston Herald of Tuesday tells the story:—

The eccentric Dr. H. T. Hambold arrived at Long Branch on the evening of the 4th by the New Jersey Southern Railroad, having escaped from the Philadelphia Lunatic Asylum. He had no money. The officials passed him over the road. He registered at the Ocean Hotel, and called for the best suite of rooms in the house. He looked well, talked rationally, and called many of his old friends by name. He said he had come here for the purpose of clearing up the malicious rumors which drove him from his country and exiled him for four years from his home and family. Early this morning two men knocked at the door of the room occupied by the doctor, and informed him that he was their prisoner and must return to the asylum at Philadelphia at once. He pleaded in vain to be released. They forced him in a carriage, and immediately drove to the depot, where they were compelled to wait for the train. The doctor broke away from his captors at the depot, and ran into the American Hotel and begged the proprietor to save him from being kidnapped. He was given shelter in the parlour. Mr. William D. Conover, the District Attorney for Monmouth county, was sent for. He came and took the doctor under his protection. The District Attorney informed the officers that it was a clear case of kidnapping a citizen of the State of New Jersey, and threatened that if they made another attempt he would send them to jail. The men left on the first train, and the doctor remains to enjoy his freedom.

Dr. Ayer, the noted patent medicine druggist of Lowell, Mass., was taken about two months ago to Dr. Choate's private asylum for the insane in Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York. Since he arrived he attempted to strangle one of his attendants, and yesterday he succeeded in escaping from the asylum and went to New York by rail. His friends found him at the Windsor house and induced him to return to the asylum. He was quiet, but now and then he walked slowly back and forth apparently in deep meditation.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

(From the St. Croix Courier.)

It gives us pleasure to be able to report that this handsome Church is now rebuilt, having received the last blow of the carpenter's hammer and the last lick of the painter's brush this week. It speaks well for the energy of the pastor and the enterprise of the people that in less than twelve months from the time that it was destroyed by fire it should be replaced in as good condition, and indeed better than it was before. To have a church, costing \$20,000, reduced to ashes in a single night, without one cent of insurance upon it, was indeed discouraging and heart-

saddening. But it was no part of the programme of the Methodist Church of St. Stephen to sit down and brood over their misfortune. They immediately set to work with brave hearts and willing hands to repair their loss; nobly have they done so and well have they succeeded. Taking into account the dullness of the times and the scarcity of money their success in rebuilding is truly marvellous and worthy of emulation. In the vigorous prosecution of the work we have authority for stating that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Building Committee, composed as follows:—Rev. John Prince, Messrs. W. G. Gance, J. D. Chipman, A. D. Taylor, Henry Ross, F. M. Murchie, H. Budge, G. F. Hill, Isaiah Bridges, J. F. Grant, S. Almond, and S. T. Connick. Nor must we forget to make honorable mention of the necessary and indispensable aid of the Board of Trustees:—Messrs. Z. Chipman, John Veazey, Thomas Hardy, Harrison Thompson, William Thompson, Eben Hall, Henry Rudge, U. W. Toal, Robert Stevenson.

Mr. Prince's visits to the various parts of Canada soliciting aid on behalf of the church under its misfortune were met in a generous spirit, and were conducted with so much skill and success as to call forth a unanimous expression of thanks from the Board of Trustees, embodied in a resolution on his return. The donations from the members of the Church here also and from others outside of its communion have been generous in the extreme.

It will be remembered that when the church was burned on the night of the 8th July last, there was little saved except the pulpit and the cushions of the pews, and all that remained of the building were the four brick walls, which bore a perfect resemblance to some old ruin. It was found, however, on examination that the greater part of these walls were uninjured, and would fill an important place in the reconstruction of the church.

In the rebuilding the original plan has been much more rigidly adhered to than in the first structure. The building is the most substantial, as well as one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in this vicinity; and we are only stating a fact when we say that it is an ornament to the town and a credit to the denomination to which it belongs. It is of brick, the roof being slated and the spire tinned. Its architectural design is Gothic, and in size it is 84-48 ft. The facade it presents to King street is very handsome, and approaching it from the South it appears to still better advantage than formerly as the eye can take in the side (which is not now obscured by proximate buildings) along with the front, affording a much more imposing appearance. The entrances are the same as before, the main entrance being 6½ feet wide, on each side of which are two doors of smaller dimensions. The main door is approached by a handsome flight of seven stone steps, enclosed by buttresses. The tower is 56 feet high and the spire 56 more making in all 112 feet. It is crowned by a weather vane. On the Southern side of the main entrance there is a turret running from the foundation 72 feet high which enhances the beauty of the design. The height of the building is 60 feet to the apex of the roof which bears a maltes cross as a finish. The tower is supplied by a bell weighing 1231 lbs.

The vestry has for some time past been used for Sabbath services, but it will henceforth be devoted exclusively to the use of the Sabbath school and week evening lectures and prayer meetings. It is 40x43 feet, 11 feet ceiling and has good light and ventilation. Off the west end there is a class room 20x12 ft.