

# THE DAILY RECORDER.

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

No. 16.]

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[Vol. III.]

## Poetry.

### One by One.

One by one the sands are flowing,  
One by one the moments fall;  
Some are coming, some are going,  
Dawns are to grasp them all.

One by one the duties wait thee:  
Let thy whole strength go to each,  
Let not future days complain,  
Learn to do first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven),  
Joys are sent thee here below;  
Take them readily when given,  
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,  
Do not wear an armed band;  
Some will pass as clouds great thee,  
Shadow passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow,  
See how small each moment's pain;  
God will help thee on to-morrow,  
Every day to live again.

Every hour that hoars's slowly  
Thou art to do or bear;  
Lift up the crown, and holy,  
If thou'rt even girt with care.

Do not be set with regretting,  
For for passing hours depend;  
For the duty left forgetting,  
Look to eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's tokens,  
Reaching Heaven; but one by one  
Take them, lest the chain be broken,  
Lest the pilgrimage be done.

## Our Portrait Gallery.

### THE DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

**REV. J. R. GUNBY**  
Is from the N. C. branch of the new United Church, in which church he was very conspicuous and influential for so young a man, having entered its ministry at the early age of twenty-two, and has been a member of their Examining Committee and Secretary to the Board since 1871, and is the youngest man of that body elected to the General Conference. All this he probably owes to an early conversion, and that again to his being the son of a minister, who was twenty years connected with the N. C. Conference. His parents were Irish, and he himself was born on "that green isle of the sea," but he came early to Canada as to make his education and ideas thoroughly Colonial. He was converted in Canada at the early age of thirteen, and has been in the ministry fourteen years. We are not acquainted with the precise type of his talents, but his position indicates that they are respectable.

**GEORGE E. LOCKHART, Esq.**  
Comes from the maritime city of St. John, N. B. Is fifty-five years of age; a native of New Port, Hunts, N. S. Supposed descent is Scotch. His grandfather, McDonald Ross Lockhart, was an officer in Wolfe's army at the taking of Quebec. Mr. L. first became identified with the Wesleyan Church in St. John, in 1844, thirty years ago. Since then connexion offices and responsibilities have multiplied upon him. He has been long trustee in three of the most important Wesleyan Churches in the city of St. John. Aided in getting incorporated the Wesleyan Varley Day School, under the will of the late Mark Varley, Esq., of St. John. Mr. L. has been a class-leader in the Centenary Church in the above city since 1860. He has been connected regularly with the German Street Sunday School the last twenty-eight years, a good part of which time he was Superintendent, besides holding several other offices in that school at various times.

As to worldly position, he is at present Chairman of the Board of Water Commission, which he has held ten years. He was Councillor for Queen's Ward, St. John, seven years, during which time he was Chairman of the Streets and other Committees; and received the thanks of the Council for his services upon his retirement from that body. Men of Mr. Lockhart's large experience of ecclesiastical and public matters must be of great value in the councils of the church.

**REV. JOHN McMURRAY**  
President of Nova Scotia, was nurtured amid Methodist influences from early years; was converted when 17 years of age; commenced to preach when 18; entered the itinerant work in Nova Scotia in 1834, being then 21 years of age; has occupied various circuits in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. Was Book Steward for the Con-

ference of E. B. America, and editor of the *Provincial Wesleyan* from 1862 to 1869; was President of the Conference of E. B. America in Yarmouth, in 1865, and of the same Conference at its late session, held in Charlottetown, P. E. I., in June last; and now the President of the Nova Scotia Conference; held in highest estimation by his brethren; in counsel clear, firm, and judicious. This brother should have been noticed before, but the data was mislaid.

### Geo. G. German, Esq.

We may beg the pardon of this tall, personable man and old friend for ignoring him so long. He is German by name, and of German descent. He is one of a widespread family, of great respectability, in the Bay Quinte country. He is of the U. E. Loyalists, and was born in what used to be called the "Fourth Town," numbering front Kingston (Adolphustown). His father and grandfather were Methodist local preachers, the latter in orders. Converted early, and joined the Church under the Rev. Mr. Harper, in Toronto, 1850. Mr. German would have made an able minister if his health had permitted his continuance in the itinerancy which he had entered. But his local labors have been very useful. His forte is teaching the young and Sunday-schools. Has been a superintendent ten or twelve years. Mr. G. conducts a very respectable business in the pretty, thriving town of Strathroy. He has given us no clue to his age, but he is a sprightly man in middle life.

### S. Hart, Esq.

Is from Guysboro', N.S. He is a manufacturer. Mr. H. holds the position of local preacher and Bible-class teacher, and has been both circuit and Sunday-school superintendent. This career of usefulness, which has culminated in a seat in the General Conference, began with conversion and union with the Methodist Church in 1853. He is a person 33 years old, and has been a member twenty-one years, placing his conversion at the age of 10. Happy man is he.

### Sheriff Freeman.

We had liked not to have deciphered this name. We have not a personal acquaintance with the gentleman who bears it, and must simply keep to the brief written record. He is a native of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and 58 years of age. Is the grandson of Colonel William Freeman, who was a loyalist; and settled in Nova Scotia at the time of the Revolution. Our subject was converted in his native place and joined the church forty years ago, under the ministry of the Rev. Matthew Cranwick. His offices in the church have been class leader and circuit steward. Was first engaged in mercantile pursuits, but is now the Sheriff of the County of Queens.

Our eastern brethren have certainly beaten us westerns, comparatively, in the number of titled laymen they have sent to this Ecclesiastical Assembly; a proof that their social position is good.

### Mr. Alexander C. Davis.

From Napanee, is a gentleman of fifty-three years of age. Has been a Methodist (Wesleyan) thirty-two years, and occupies the church offices of Trustee, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trustee Board, Steward, etc. He is also a worthy business, Dry Goods Merchant. As to public offices, he is Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and a Member of the United Board of High School, Napanee. We know nothing of this gentleman personal.

### Mr. James Evans.

Delegate from Evelyn, Ontario, is a native of Ireland, and fifty-three years of age. His conversion took place in Canada, Nissouri, in his young manhood, that is to say, at twenty-seven years of age. He is a Circuit Steward in the Church, and a farmer by occupation. Further we do not know.

### A. Williamson, Esq.

Is Scottish by birth, thirty-six years of age, and has been fifteen years in Stratford, Ont. He joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church ten years ago. Is a Steward and Secretary of the Trust Board. He is a merchant tailor and importer of clothes, etc. He has been a member of the Town Council the last eight years, and for six years he has been a member of the County Council also. All this proves that our lay friends in that region have sent no wisp of straw to the

General Conference in the person of this brother.

### Rev. James Taylor.

Born at Frederickton, N. B. Entered the ministry 1846. An early business training prepared him for service in the departments of church finance—to these he was called by his brethren, and gave to them unremitting and toilsome attention.

For some ten or twelve years he was Secretary of the Contingent and Circuit Aid Funds, and at the same time general Treasurer of the Children's Fund. During these years he was several times chosen Journal Secretary. Some years ago he was elected almost unanimously Secretary of the Conference of Eastern British America, but declined the honor, that he might give his attention fully to the duties of his other offices, and assist his brethren in the project and formation of the Home Mission Society.

Subsequently he was chosen Secretary, and sustained that position at the last Session of the Conference in the Eastern Provinces.

The greater part of his ministry has been exercised in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valley, in Nova Scotia; never seeking what are called the first Circuits; he has nevertheless occupied several important ones, and been superintendent of the most important—that of Charlottetown, and while there, he was Chairman of the Prince Edward Island District. We have the means of knowing that Mr. T. has deservedly the reputation of being an exceedingly devoted and laborious minister.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

### FOURTEENTH DAY—EVENING SESSION. (Continued.)

Dr. Allison wanted to improve where improvement could be made. He thought it was wrong to assume that the hymn book was never used but only in public worship. The mere reading of some hymns would do good. Whoever heard the hymn "The God of Abraham praise" sung, but who would say that such hymn could not be read with profit? He wanted a good hymn book to be made, but the one the committee proposed was too large. When the American Methodists revised their book, seven men only were employed.

Mr. Dettlor spoke against making changes, as to do so might arouse suspicion, and put a weapon into the hands of our enemies, such had been the case in the past. He believed the less changes that were made the better.

Rev. W. Williams said that the committee should not on any account publish anything until next General Conference. There was much that he approved of both in the report and the various amendments, but he thought that time spent in the hymn book revision would be time well spent.

Dr. Green, the seceder of Dr. Rice's motion, and as such he spoke in its favor. He would not oppose adding some new hymns, but thought there might be some which he had never heard sung, still he had no wish to obliterate them from the book. He referred to the preface of the hymn book, and could not see, after reading it, how any person could say that Mr. Wesley never intended the book for public worship. He was at Round Lake camp-meeting and saw the American Methodist hymn book and examined it closely, and he failed to see that the arrangement of the hymns was any better than ours. Let there be a supplement if you will; but cannot the Conference see what loss will be entailed if many alterations be made. The Tune Book just issued will then be almost useless. If you publish immediately an irreparable injury will be inflicted on our people. Consult with the fathers in England before anything is done. Let them see we have so much respect for their judgment that we love to take them into our counsels, at any rate get all the help you can from England.

Rev. A. H. Nicholson said much that had been said went on a false assumption. All said the hymn book was a good book, which has entwined itself around the hearts of the Methodist people, but then the sacred treasure is doomed. The copyright has run out in England, and now something of necessity must be done. The English Methodists to preserve themselves and secure the profits for the sale of their own book, are to have a new book altogether, now shall not Canadian Methodists learn something from this? The size of our Church warranted us in securing an edition for our own use, from which our funds also could be benefited.

Dr. Proxand thought, that if necessary, a small supplement might be published with advantage, but he had no idea that we could

ever get a hymn book that would give such universal satisfaction as the old one had done. Let, however, the present stock be used up, let the Committee prepare their materials, and report next General Conference.

Judge Deacon thought that the discussion might now close, as the Conference had certainly heard all sides. He had received much light. Like others he was attached to the hymn book, and was afraid of having anything done with it for fear it would be spoiled; however, as the Committee need not do anything beyond collect their materials, until next General Conference, they might all support that view of the question.

Dr. Rice claimed the right of speaking now as he had not said a word on behalf of the amendment which he had moved. He did not propose to accept the hymn book prepared by the English Conference unless he approved it. All he wanted was a consultation with them to see if any arrangement could be made for our benefit. He wanted the same hymns as far as possible, and before anything is done here, he wanted to see if anything could be done so as to have harmony of action both in England and Canada.

Rev. A. Hullburter thought there were some hymns which were contrary to all the feelings of nature. "Ah, lovely appearance of death," etc. He could not see anything lovely. He would not servilely copy any man. While he admitted England was endeared to us, yet, as a church, we could certainly take care of ourselves. He wanted all the profit we could justly secure from our own publication.

Rev. W. H. Poole thought the present book not sufficiently comprehensive, but he had full confidence in the committee, and as nothing was to be printed until next General Conference, no injury could be done.

The President said the preface to the present book was an answer to much that had been advanced to-night. The order of the book, too, was dear to us. The law of association was strong. He thought the mention of the very name and number of the hymn often awakened the most peculiar emotion.

Rev. D. Savage, G. S. Milligan, Professor Brewster, and others took part in the debate, which ended as we have stated above.

Rev. Dr. Rice offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—As the merging of the *Witness* in the *Guardian* has been completed, it is resolved, that the Rev. D. Savage, Editor of the *Witness*, be added to the editorial staff until the meeting of the next Annual Conference.

Rev. J. Gunby and others suggested that a sentence should be added, giving the Book Committee power to continue Mr. Savage permanently on the editorial staff, if the publishing interests made it practicable and advisable to do so.

Dr. Rice said the Committee had power already; but Rev. W. Tindal and others asked that this might be, and stated as to so would give great satisfaction, and secure more fully the subscribers of the *Witness* to the change.

Dr. Clarke presented the Report from the Committee on Temperance, on which a very animated discussion ensued.

Judge Wilnot opposed the report on the ground that Prohibition could not be carried out in the present state of society. Legislation is an injury when it is in advance of the views of the committee. Too much stress was laid upon Prohibition by temperance people, and he would have them remember that the good cause of temperance had been injured by the zeal of some of its adherents. For twenty-five years he had been a practical temperance man, and when he was Governor of New Brunswick he took care not to invite to the Government House persons whom he knew to be addicted to intemperance. He had also urged his Attorney General to endeavor to draw up a bill that would make drunkenness such a crime in the eye of the law as would inflict the heaviest penalty possible, so as to deter men from a violation of the law.

The Rev. E. H. Dewar felt that such remarks as had been given by the Hon. W. Wilnot should not pass without reply. He conceded to every man the right to his own views, but he claimed the right to question and repudiate the soundness of the views they had just heard, as well as their tendency. They were told that it was no use to enact a law until a majority of the people are in favor of it. But he maintained that law was the embodiment of the best thought of the most advanced minds. It is the record of progress, and is itself a powerful agency in educating the public mind, and promoting true views of human duty. How long are we to wait before we express our desire for the prohibition of the legalized liquor traffic, that has brought such ruin to the best interests of humanity? Are those who assume to be leaders of religion and morality to wait till the drinking and vicious classes clamor for laws against vice? Did Wilberforce and his coadjutors wait till public opinion demanded the abolition of the law sanctioning human slavery? No! they thundered against them in and out of the Parliament, and their pleadings for their repeal was the great means of enlightening and forming a sound public sentiment. He thought it of the utmost importance, that a great Church like this give a clear and un-

mistakable expression against a system that throws the sanctions of law around a traffic that has overshadowed and darkened the young life of our country. We have no idea of abandoning the use of moral suasion, while we plead for prohibition. As the Church has suffered much from this evil it is specially bound to speak out on this question. He was surprised that his friend should plead for the wine-cup. Though it may not have directly injured him, yet how many promising young men have been ruined by beginning with an occasional glass of wine? and as a father he could not dare to sanction a custom that might prove the ruin of his own children. He warmly supported the Report of the Committee.

Judge Deacon gave some painful details respecting what he had seen of the effects of intemperance. Nine tenths of all the crimes which he was called to try arose from the cause of intoxicating drinks. In the county of Westchester, the temperance people succeeded in getting a bill passed for cutting off licenses, and the result was that crime had been greatly lessened, as he saw in his circuit. He believed that Prohibition would greatly lessen the facilities for drunkenness. The liquors now sold are of the most deleterious character. In Maine and other parts where Prohibition had been adopted, a great blow was given to intemperance; and though it was true that there had been some reaction in some places, still he was of opinion that the state of public opinion in Canada, at least in Ontario and Quebec, was such, that a Prohibition Liquor Law could be more easily carried out than at any former period of our history.

R. Wilkes, Esq., M.P., said it was a fact that there were difficulties in the way of carrying out Prohibition, and still he believed that the people of this country are willing to run all the risks connected with a trial of Prohibition. He took the opportunity of stating that if he could guarantee the Finance Minister of the Government from all losses which the Exchequer would suffer if liquor were prohibited, he felt assured that the present Dominion Parliament would pass an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. He did not like some expressions in the report. He thought that great truths should be strongly stated in temperate and courteous language, especially should our references to other churches be without self-assertion. He thought that this General Conference should take the responsibility of giving a deliverance in favour of Prohibition.

Rev. Edwin Holmes said he was there as an unflinching advocate of legal prohibition, as the only effectual remedy against intemperance. He said the old Romans twisted hay around the horns of dangerous cattle to warn the people to run for their lives; but, although we have been for years hanging warnings and arguments and persuasions on the arms of the demon intemperance, men do not fly from it, and hence the need of Prohibition. As to cultivating public opinion, he thought we all ought to labor at this as heretofore; and hoped the pulpits of the Dominion would utter no uncertain sound in this direction, and make all tend to the one great end—legal Prohibition.

The report was adopted, and was followed by a resolution moved by Dr. Clarke, seconded by W. Peaty, Esq., that this General Conference present a memorial to the Governor General, and House of Commons, and Senate, praying that a Prohibitory Liquor Law be enacted, and carried into effect twelve months from the time that said law is enacted, to be signed and sealed by the President and Secretary of this General Conference.

Conference adjourned.

### Rather More Than Enough.

A story is told of a certain old lady, resident in the country, and owner of a little farm, whose growing crop was suffering for want of rain—whom, though not "professedly pious" herself, was still a believer in prayer as a physical force, (as Professor Tyndall is not,) and who therefore joined heartily in the request made by the farmers to the minister of the little neighboring Methodist Church that he would at the Sunday morning service pray for rain. The prayer was duly made, and during the latter part of the same day a sweeping and copious shower passed over the place, at once watering and prostrating the growing corn. Then the old lady, looking out upon the ruin, almost in despair exclaimed: "Ah! that is just the way with them Methodists; they never undertake anything but they overdo it."

"No a Day for Whistling."—The late Dr. Macadam used to tell of a tipsy Scotchman making his way home upon a bright Sunday morning, when the good people were wending their way to the kirk. A little dog pulled the ribbon from the hand of a lady who was leading it, and as it ran away from her she appealed to the first passer-by, asking him to whistle for her poodle. "Woman," he retorted, with a solemnity of visage which only a drunken man can assume, "Woman, this is no a day for whistling!"