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NO. 4

NOTES BY A PROBATIONER.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, (CONTINUED).

profession. From his appearance, few would judge him to be a minister. But from his manner of speech, everybody would pro-nounce him "American." There was that strongly marked nasal twang which is readily noticed by all, but which an American alone

One meaning, and the least of the word friend is, not an enemy. Then it grows up to intimacy. We will take the human first then go up to the divine. There may be friendship with the Queen, first as a husband or as a son. Believers have the place of full from a newspaper. 5. Read a quotation from grown sons—not of infants, under tutors and a book. 6. Speak your experience or give a grown sons—not of infants, under tutors and governors, but of sons. "Now are we the governors, but of sons. "Now are we the sons of God." In the Old Testament believers were children under law or servants. It cess in his church for years. Many a veteran was a dispensation of law. They were also in Sabbath School work took out paper and

friends of the Lord. This was not as near as a full-grown son. They were not admitted into the family. Abraham was a friend of God. God took him into his counsel. Friendship is a privilege to its fullest extent under this dispensation. Now, suppose we just go along like servants, would it not pain God? Suppose we say, "I have got to do this. I have got to do that." We are called up into acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ. Nearer than a subject of the realm.—We are

How can I have practical friendship with Jesus? He is in heaven and I am down here. How can I have him as my friend every day? This friendship has been. Therefore, it can be.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend."
"He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." "It a are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I com-mand you." Friend means friend in the fullest, richest, largest meaning.

Let us come to a closer analysis of friend ship. There is one book in the Bible that may be called the practical man's friend. All business men should be well acquainted with Proverbs. "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." Proverbs is full of friendship. We must not doubt God's friendship. We never do this until we have done something wrong. His friendship is stable. He is a steadfast friend. "At all times." He loves us when we are naughty. Mothers know this about their children.

We are to take counsel of him. Take him into our counsel. This will take the fret out of our lives. Man must have his heart at rest by having this divine friendship. He cannot think when his heart is not at rest. In order to think right, we need to have this hearty friendship with Jesus. "The kisses of an enemy are deceitful." That is Judas. That kiss is a lie. Men join the church sometimes for business purposes. That is the kiss of enemies. Every kiss by an enemy will burn for ever. God never made a hell for man. Man makes a hell for himself, aud then goes to it. The hell is of his own making. think that Mr. Whilessey meant that our main punishment in the next world was from our own conscience.) The wounds of a friend are faithful. "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." That means Jesus. The lecturer's time was unexpectedly shortened, or he would have shown how we could show ourselves friendly with Jesus. He concluded by speaking of the necessity of a frind at the day of judgment. The above is only an outline of a really suggestive and highly profitable Bible reading.

NORMAL CLASS HOUR.

An hour or more every day was devoted to this practical work. Many fine but empty theories found advocates but much real work done. The best method of teaching infant schools was the matter discussed. A brother from the audience was elected moderator of the meeting. He requested all infant-class teachers to make themselves known by standing. Only one responded to his call—not, I presume, because she was the only one present, but because they were aware of what they would be expected to do. She detailed her method of work, which did not materially differ from that pursued by thousands of teachers. A short lesson was given, cards, with texts of Scripture on them, were distri-Three verses were learned, and repeated the following Sabbath. Every Sabbath she catechized them on the previous week's lesson. The history of the kings of Judah and Israel had been the subject of the late lessons. This she had formed it into a story which the children readily grasped. She adopted various marks for those who have their lessons learned well, fairly well, or not learned at all. There she was in reality their teacher. She declared that she learned much

When Mrs. Morton sat down there was lengthy discussion about the time that infants should be kept in school. Some advocated half an hour, others three quarters or even n hour. It was conceded by all that if suitable rooms were occupied and the exercises often varied they might be kept even as long as the usual exercises of a regular Sabbath School. Most interesting and profitable was the discussion originated by a brother asking bring scholars to a state of active decision for God?" Some advocated that after every service these who wished to give themselves to God should be requested either to stand or kneel. Special children's meetings were urged by some. Sente on bole-line. "What means should be recommended to

who were already Christians, or who were now desirous of becoming such. Obedience was said to be the only test of love. One teacher said that the best person in the church, whether it was the minister, the su-This was the subject of the morning's Bible reading by the Rev. C. M. Whillesey, of Spencerport, U. S., author of 'Gospel Truth,' &c. Mr. Whillesley, like many other ministers, has abandoned the peculiar dress of his profession. From his appearance, few would judge him to be a minister. had been followed by, and originated with himself, and which had been most successful. It was to have a meeting without a leader, except the Holy Spirit. On a blackboard, placed where all could see it, was written the different ways in which the children were asked to take part in the meeting. "Please take part in any of the following ways: 1. Give out the number of a hymn. 2. Read a hymn. 3. Read a portion of the Scriptures, not exceeding ten verses. 4. Read a clipping pencil and jotted down these heads as if he had discovered a rich mine to be worked in the future. The Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Toronto, said that the want of success by teachers and ministers arose from a lack of consecration to God and their work. He urged that the need of all workers was a baptism of the Holy Spirit. If we secured this, our labours would be greatly prospered. After this suggestive morning's session many resolved to work more diligently than ever for the good of the young.

HOW ENGLAND BECAME PRO-TESTANT.

BY REV. JOHN F. HURST, D. D.

By the reading of Dr. Hurst's articles, cate, I had become partially acquainted with the writer whose voice I was now glad to hear, and whose hand I was afterwards glad to grasp. In appearance Dr. Hurst is not striking. If a visitor knew that the President of Drew Theological Seminary was on the grounds, he might pass the Dr. a hundred times without charging him with filling that important office. He is of slight build and perhaps of not quite medium size. His gait reminds you more of an active business man than of a College Professor. From his effort this evening, I should judge that he excels more as as a teacher than a platform orator. His voice is penetrating—not remarkable either for its clearness or its compass. His style is what may be called direct, and his manner earnest and dignified. He used his manuscript freely, both in his lecture and when he preached next evening. My seat was some distance from the lamps. Therefore I am unable to give a lengthy report of this useful lecture.

The Bible is the greatest revolutionizer. spread it and society will be continually ex-cited. God determined the Protestant move-What Omniscience determines, omni potence defends. With the exception of Luther all the Reformers were men of weak bodies. Briefly he traced the progress of this revolution in the various countries of Europe. This was the first great movement in Europe since the Crusades. A glowing tribute well received by the audience, was paid to England. She has always been peculiar. She never goes backward. Every step is one of advance. British blood has more elements in it than any other blood that shoots through the human brain. It is the type of the blood that has made history. Why did England win at the Waterloo! Because her blood was the thickest. All previous nations were represented in Wellington. True, England moves slowly, but she moves forward. The Reformation was a long time in progress, it was a long time in fighting its battles of success, but it gained in the end. 1. The Reformation in England was the subject of prophecy. Wycliffe held the same relation to it as John the Baptist to our Lord. Two and a-half centuries was the English conscience in fighting its battles for liberty. There is nothing like this in history. England gave to Germany her first Protestant influence. Some nations are borrowers; England is a producer. England creates and originates. England is the mother of healthful revolution. She never goes back. All her revolutions are in advance. The first English reformers were prophets. They saw the dignity of what they were doing. Wycliffe saw Luther 150 years before Germany saw him.

2. Political elements in the English Reformation distinguish it utterly from all other forms of Protestantism. The Protestant party were led by a Roman Catholic. It was not Cranmer or Latimer alone that produced the Reformation, but Henry VIII. At some length the lecturer gave the history of Henry. The Pope refused to give Henry a divorce. Henry denied the Pope's supremacy. He tried to set up a Roman Catholic Kingdom with himself at the head instead of the Pope. He never thought of becoming a Protestant. Henry was succeded by Edward, whose reign was brave, earnest and pure. He was followed by the Roman Catholic Mary. Then came the

long and wise reign of Elizabeth. 8. The instrument or great factor in the English Reformation was the Bible. The English Reformers gave more prominence to it than any of the other Reformers. Tyndale and to the people. King James' edition is the best translation ever made and the most difficult to revise. Ireland is still Roman Catholic because she never got the Bible.

4. The Reciprocity of English and Con-tinental Protestantism to establish the Refor-mation in England. All Protestant Ministers were recognized as such in England. There was no question about the validity of their orders. The Protestants were distinguished by more catholicity of spirit then than now.

5. The recognition of the Sabbath as a sacred day. The only approach to this was Calvin's work at Geneva. Luther never contended for the sanctity of the Sabbath day. The English Reformers did. We nust make no concessions where our forefathers made no concessions where our forefathers made none. He spoke of the injurious effects of children going from the Sabbath School and

down to their children a pure and beautiful Sabhath 6. The Protestants in England were never inconoclastic. They never lost their self-control. On the Continent it was not so. In Scotland it was not so. The British reformers attacked spiritual evils. He spoke of the majesty of England's repose and patience. Protestantism found England bound hand and

hearing the noises and seeing the sights of

the saloons. He urged the people to hand

foot. It left her free: This outline fails to convey an adequate idea of the able lecture. It was delivered with a clearness and a force which were very effective. The Dr. seems to be a good illustration of that majesty of character which he attributes to the English people.

on a magnificent harbor at the eastern end of the group, one almost seems to have entered into a new world. The houses with their white. roofs, verandahs and green jealousies, have a cool and refreshing aspect. The crooked and narrow streets or lanes inclosing gardens containing tropical plants and trees, are something interesting because strange and new. The fragrant sage bush and odiferous cedar, interspersed with palm and other flora of tro pical growth, crown the sloping hills and fill the air with such delicious perfume-as Moore reclining beneath his calabash tree in Castle Harbor sang :-

" You'd think that nature lavished there Her purest breath—her softiest skies, So make a heaven for love to sigh in For bards to live or saints to die."

Hamilton is the capital of Bermuda and the seat of government is a city of no mean appearance. It lies at the waters edge of. perhaps the prettiest harbor in the world and on the sea coast north and west is guarded by Mount Langton and Clarence Hill, the residences of the Governor of the Islands and Admiral of the North American and West Indian fleet. Amongst the objects of interest it can boast of an Episcopal cathedral. Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels-a magnificent hotel, Parliament and public buildings, and one of the finest libra-ries on this side of the Atlantic. Its central position, wide and pleasant streets, fine stores, ever blooming gardens, shady avenues, romantic walks and good society render this city one of the most desirable places of residence.

During my superintendency of Weslevan Missions in Bermuda, an extensive revival of religion took place in Hamilton, which necessitated the enlargement of chapel and Sunday school buildings—chapels were also built at Somerset and Tuckers Town. Tuckers Town was a small hamlet of colored people nearly opposite to St. George. The community was blessed with some humble, pious souls, but their earthly possessions were of insignificant value. A new chapel, however, was a necessity, the old one being a small rough board house which in the rainy season let the water through in showers. Having assembled the people and talked and prayed over the matter it was resolved to erect a commodious structure. At the suggestion of some one present a day was set apart in the following week whose entire earnings each one promised to devote to the new chapel. the arrival of that day it proved to be bright and lovely, and as though heaven smiled Providence made the enterprise its favvored child, each person pledged met with unusual success. Those who went fishing made extraordinary catches; those who carried produce to market met with good and ready sales. Pilots got vessels of heavy tonnage to carry into port, and one poor fellow left at home because incapable ing a livelihood, mourning that he had neither part nor lot in the matter, went to the top of a hill, fell upon his knees, and asked the Lord to show him some way in which he might help the good work on that day. On looking around he perceived something unusual lying on the beach, which on approaching he found to be an immense cake of beeswax, that had drifted ashore from some was driven out of England while at work on wreck, and for which he netted a considera-

them the right of addressing Prince Alfred on the occasion of his visit to the Islands, and excluding the children of their Sunday schools from the use of seats erected at the public expense, reserving them for the accommodation of Episcopal schools. I protested against such a sectarian appropriation of public money, and reminded him of the impartial conduct of the West Indian Governor along the Prince's route. A lengthy and unpleasant correspondence was the re-sult. One day, in the midst of this contro-versy Bro. Samuel Trott our class leader in Tuckers Town, and a noble specimen of the converted African, was conveying me in a skiff through Castle Harbor to Bailey's Bay to an evening appointment. It was the season of the equinox, a strong breeze was blowing with heavy squalls, and rain falling in such torrents as only can come down in those latitudes. While we were scudding along Trott discovered a yacht on what he considered very dangerous ground, and sup-posed that it belonged to some officer unacquainted with the locality. We immediately altered our course and bore away toward her with reduced sail and taking in heavy seas. Presently we made out a signal of distress, and shortly afterwards Trott exclaimed, "Why its the union jack and the Governor has his yacht amongst the reefs, and is in ex-treme danger." On went our little boat, her gunwale almost under water, until we ran up alongside. The Govornor, a fine looking, portly man stood forward on deck with a tronbled countenance. Sitting in the stern where the waves washed into their stranded craft drenched with rain were his lady and craft drenched with rain were his lady and young son. An aidecamp who was Capt. in the 39th regiment, and a faithful dog belonging to his Excellency. I felt proud as the representative of an insulted people to rescue the vice regal party, and to receive the grateful smile and warmly expressed thanks of the truly noble lady as I assisted her into our thy craft. Having spread my shawl to make her comfortable she insisted on sharing with me her wrapper and umbrella. With our little boat so preciously and dangerously freighted, after a sail of a mile and a half we reached the land in safety. On stepping ashore his Excellency said, "Trott, call at Government over a young men. It would do your heart good to see how beautifully they are falling into true Methodist line; in fact, they are becoming tremendously Methodist.

It was no small pleasure to have with us, two fatherly old gentlemen from Shidzuoka as representatives, who seemed quite at home, and took their proper share in the proceedings. The meeting was one of spiritual blessing. I sent you from Tokio a copy of the proceedings, containing statistics, so that I need not repeat here. Altogether, this has been a year of solid advance and triumph for Methodism in this land.

District meeting over, accompanied by ment House to-morrow and I will give you five pounds for your trouble and bravery in

restaing as from our perilous position."

"Your Excellency," replied Trott, "I requite nothing for doing my duty, indeed it was the greatest honor and pleasure of my life to serve you; but we are building a little Methodist changlest Tracker's Tracker. Methodist chapel at Tucker's Town where I live, and if your Excelleney please, I shall be glad to accept your gift as a donation to our building fund." The good nature and honesty of the man were so apparant that his Excellency averse as he may have been to the endowment of Methodist chapels out of his own purse, could not resist the appeal, and as our boat bore away his voice rang ont, 'All right my good fellow, I would rather you keep what I shall give but do as you please with it. Trott turning to me

tle money, our greatest enemy falls into our hands, and the Lord compels him to help the work he would fain pull down." From the Mission Rooms.

LE TTER FROM THE REV. CHARLES

S. EBY, B. A.

work found his contribution cast up from the

sea, and now just as we are in need of a lit-

Koru, Yamanashi, Ken, Japan, August 7ih; 1878.

I have really forgotten when I wrote last, so that I hardly know where to begin to tell you of the march of events in my little world out here. This is the month when the suoreme duty of every man of sense is to be as much of an oyster as possible, living rather passively than actively. Yet, I am loathe to et another mail go without a line from our corner of the vineyard.

I think I told you of our experience during the first month of our stay here, of our crowds of hearers, and of my pleasant stay at the Governor's. The powers that be seem to desire me to extend my work over the whole ken, and make public proclamation that I am well treated in all my visits to other parts outside of this city. About the first of June we moved into the Japanese portion of the property we have rented, and were able to fix up something like a kitchen. Besides, that however, we had to live in Japanese fashion, which means a great deal of discomfort. By the 12th of July, just before the intense heat set in in earnest, we were able to move into the new house, and, to us, after our months of watching and waiting, it was an indescribable luxury.

During this time I was able to do but very little beside trying to oversee the building of the house-and that means terrible work in large cod fish, defending the back of the culthis country. I can conceive of nothing more prit like a shield, while below there was evitrying. A great deal of this work I was compelled to do with my own hands to have it properly done. So that with wearied limbs and blistering hands, and tantalised spirit, I wrought and longed for the end as one might long for heaven,

she gave the pure Bible to all her teachers | manifested an unfriendly disposition toward | and was heartily received. Every week numbors came to me from many miles around asking me to go and preach in their villages, —in some cases, offering to pay expenses, and asking if money should be raised. I have received such invitations from at least twenty villages within a radius of twenty miles, each containing an average of perhap a thousand souls or more. I hope to visit these places, and with the young men who are helping me to establish regular services -form regular circuits in fact. If the Lord gives me souls in these places, I intend to foster as far as possible, from the very beginning the spirit and practice of self-support.

This will probably be more practicable here than in any part of the field yet opened by our

> Before leaving for the district meeting in July, one young man had applied for bap-tism—a dector in the hospital and a man of

Our district meeting had to be postponed somewhat, so that I could leave my family in some degree of safety and comfort. Scarceiy had we got into the new house, when I started off, in company with my colleague, for Tokio. We were glad to see the old place once more, and meet the brethren. Brother Meacham and family had, in the meantime, taken possession of the house we had left. As was the case last year, all our delibera-tions showed remarkable unanimity of sentiment and faith in our work. We greatly missed our brother McDonald, but knew him present in spirit, as he was often in our conversation. It would have cheered his heart, as it did ours, to have seen the marked effects of the year's regular discipline on the young men. It would do your heart good to see how beautifully they are falling into true Methodist line; in fact, they are becoming

District meeting over, accompanied by Bros. Cochran and Hiraiwa, I hastened back to my ken, and found all well. The day fol-lowing our arrival was Sunday. In the morning the part of our house used as a chap-el was packed, and Bro. H. poured out of fullness of his heart the message of peace to the people. Bro. Hiraiwa is a power, I be-lieve, a wholly sanctified soul, and God is with him. In the evening we prepared our yard for the audience by spreading matting and hanging Chinese lanterns. The place became packed—jammed; people went away who could not get near. Poor Hiraiwa was almost beside himself; and when one sevice was over, he announced that he would immediately hold another. The congregation adjusted itself: many who had to go went away; others who could do so now came in, with inimitable naviette said, "Is it not wonderful parson, how the Lord smiles on our little church." That was a strangely sucuntil we were again packed nearly as full as before; and the good man ceased not until after 1I o'clock. Out of sheer exhaustion he had to cessful day with those whose entire earnings were devoted to Him. One that could not stop. Would to God my tongue was loose among this people. The following Sunday, (last Sunday) the people came in just the same way.

Since my return, two more have applied for baptism—one well to do merchant of this city, the other a young school teacher. Brethren, a great work is on my hands and hearthere. Pray for me, pray for my colleagues, gray for those whom the Lord may give us, pray that God may here raise up coworkers, and that upon us all may rest an unction from the Holy One, and through us

may be seen the power from on high.

FISHEY.—There was one minister's son, now in the New England Conference (and a very faithful pastor he has been, ) a member of a large ministerial family who in his academic days was as full of mischief as the proverbial minister's son is supposed to be. He taxed the well known, elastic patience of Dr. Fisk to the last degree. Finally the Doctor said to him, after a capital act of misconduct. "You must prepare yourself for a severe whipping;" the time for which was duly appointed. The Doctor was on hand, very much more affected, apparently, than the irrepressible mischief-maker. After a solemn discourse in the most affecting tone of voice that no one can forget who ever heard it, the Doctor threw his rattan, and laid it with considerable unction upon the boy's back. Nothing but dust followed the blow. The subject of the discipline was entirely at his ease, and evidently quite unconscious of the stroke. "Take off your coat sir!" was the next command; for the Docter was now a little roused. Again whistled the rattan around the boy's shoulders, but with no more effect. "Take off your vest, sir!" shouted the doctor. Off went the vest; but there was another under it. " Off with the other" amd then the astonishment of the administrator of justice can be well imagined as he saw exposed a dently stretching over exposed portions of the body, a stout leather apron.

POOR COPY