

THE WESLEYAN
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

THE WEEK.

A week, into which so much may be crowded, has not witnessed any very marked change in the Egyptian situation. Alexandria is now in the hands of British forces after having been a scene of pillage and murder, many foreigners having suffered death in the grasp of outlaws. The European powers generally show no disposition to interfere. Britain has moved carefully—some think hesitatingly—but her deliberation has not been in vain. With John Bright in the Cabinet protesting, with the impending danger of a general conflict with the great Mussulman population of the world, and the probable necessary occupation of a country which would entail, even in acclimatized troops from the East, a heavy loss of life from sickness, she could scarcely have made greater haste. Meanwhile Egypt has learned that her determination to resort to arms has not been an open question, and the interested powers have seen that her object has not been the acquisition of new territory. The good understanding with the latter will be further promoted by Admiral Seymour's permission to foreign consuls to land parties of men for the defence of their countrymen, with the single provision that in case of patrolling the streets, they place themselves under the control of the English officer.

The precise movements of Arabi Pasha are not definitely reported. What number of men he may have is not positively known. One thing is certain, that with the continual arrival of British forces—all the more free to act since France decides to aid in guarding the Suez Canal—his alternative of giving battle or retreating to a distance must soon be chosen. The echoes of the English cannon may soon be repeated in the land of the Pharaohs. Turkey is named, but her willingness to send troops to Egypt for the short space of three months is to be doubted on the double ground of her poverty and policy. It seems that in some form European civilization must govern Egypt, and the duty of inaugurating that course seems to have fallen upon England, but beyond protection of the Khedive she is not likely at present to go.

Ireland, for the time being, calls forth only brief remark. The passage of the Repression Bill, in stronger form than Gladstone desired, the proclamation of a large portion of the Island, and the suspension of Parnell and a number of his followers are all told in short paragraphs. The agitation still continues, but what the people of Ireland really want no one can yet tell. No programme conveys to the public in tangible form their vague yearnings. Any attempt at formulating a policy would stir up internal strife. Catholic Ireland no doubt desires separation from England; Protestant Ulster would fight for the maintenance of union. Even Home Rule presents so many difficulties that it is only spoken of in a general way. Davitt, one of the most trusted leaders, has begun the advocacy of communistic principles—the usual outgrowth of such agitations. In the meantime Britain is growing weary of this topic, as Parliament taught Gladstone recently in a most emphatic manner. There is some truth in the remarks of an American paper: "It is more than ever certain that nothing will be done by the English Government toward a readjustment of its relations to Ireland until the people of that country change their tactics. The continued prevalence of lawlessness, intimidation and murder has only made John Bull the more determined to force these subjects into complete submission. After they have been thoroughly whipped he will talk about a change in their relations. The crime bill which was passed in the House of Commons last Thursday is nothing more or less than a return to the system of coercion which was abandoned some time ago as a failure. The bill practically puts Ireland under martial law, and gives the Lord Lieutenant infinitely more power than during the administration of Mr. Forster."

Under ordinary circumstances, too, the resignation of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster by John Bright would have caused more excitement. His late colleagues in the Cabinet and the British public know

the straightforwardness of the Quaker statesman sufficiently well to give him credit only for a consistent maintenance of his professed principles in his withdrawal from his late position. The *Times* says: "Whatever conclusion Mr. Bright may form with regard to his duty in this great crisis he will be treated with respect, but we hope no divergence of opinion will definitely sunder him from the men with whom he has so long been associated." It is doubtful whether this may not be the termination of his public political life. His adherence in 1857 to Canning's policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations caused his rejection by his Manchester constituency by an overwhelming majority; and his present course will probably diminish very seriously his chances for re-election in Birmingham.

A DUTY OF THE HOUR.

While the pastor is preparing to resume work, or with his family in unpacking books and general luggage, let us have a word with those upon whose good-will and honor he has been, by some denominational arrangement, made dependent. The pastor on his part is making preparations for work—already, perhaps, some interested leader is waiting to act as his guide; it is only fair then that immediate organization should be had with a view to the pastor's proper support.

That support should be such as an honest, manly effort should provide for an honest, industrious pastor. We do not speak of "pay," for if the services of a faithful, devoted minister could be estimated aright, they would bewilder the arithmetician. No reference need be made to the contrast between the usual remuneration of the minister and certain business or professional men. It is sufficient to say that the Great Head of the Church, while leaving the definitive arrangement of this matter to the Christian judgment, and generosity of his followers, has plainly told them that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." That he closely watches their arrangements and scans their figures with deep interest cannot be questioned.

The prompt provision of this support should be a matter of principle. The treasure of the Gospel has been committed to "earthen vessels." Messengers of the churches dwell on earth till the Master bids them go up higher. Their strength is derived through such means as nature has provided to sustain life and energy. The attenuated form and pale face and hollow voice are no true indications of saintliness and fitness for Christ's service. Hearty food and—let us whisper it aloud to our clerical brethren—regular exercise, are the secret of much of the power of some of the most intellectual men of the day. Congregations have something to do with this matter, especially in these days of expensive living. We forbear to make some statements upon this topic which occur to our minds. Most crushing of all is the mental effect upon a sensitive man who has to stand in the pulpit and preach to men and women who, through thoughtlessness or it may be through covetousness, are not dealing with him generously or justly.

That a great improvement has taken place in the matter of pastoral support we are glad to know. Yet we are persuaded that there are some sad exceptions—some places where the pastor has to run heavy bills to be paid when he can get money, where the payment of a debt on the church or the cost of repairs on the parsonage takes precedence of the payment of his small allowance, where towards the close of the year an effort is made to collect what can be spared after the installment on the purchase money of the new farm or the bills due the merchant or doctor have been paid, and where, if any special loss afflict the neighborhood, he must lose wholly what in the end is no gain to those who have retained it too long under their own control.

The other day we saw a Recording Steward place in the hands of a newly arrived minister a roll of notes—the first instalment of the annual salary—and we said to ourselves in the words of one who long ago lived, "He gives twice who gives quickly." Not exactly "gives," in this case, for this is a question of simple duty, not generosity.

The London *Methodist* says: "It is expected that Mr. Garrett will have a very large or perhaps a practically unanimous vote of the British Conference for President."

The N. Y. *Advocate* shows that Mormonism is neither dead nor dying. Last week the *Nevada* landed at New York 922 Mormon immigrants—the largest number of proselytes which has come over at one time since 1862. Of the total 659 were Scandinavians, 72 Hollanders, and 191 Scotch, Irish, Welsh and English. The whole were under charge of Elder Irvine, Dr. Ormesley, a missionary, and thirty-two subordinate missionaries. The Mormons have a special agent in New York, and all their business is systematically and efficiently transacted. The Elder states that this was not a promiscuous collection, accepted merely on profession of faith. "They must be strong, healthy, and thrifty, and must also possess some means to start them in their new homes before we accept them." He says that they are particular not to bring over any destitute people or cripples. Another large consignment is expected from Europe in two months. The *Advocate* corrects a very prevalent error when it says: "Most of the Mormon missionaries sent to Europe are professional men, doctors and lawyers predominating. It is an error to suppose that the Mormons are all ignorant. Many of them are well educated and very plausible. It should by this time in the history of the world be universally recognized, that any form of superstition or fanaticism is capable of infecting the educated as well as the ignorant, the intellectually strong as well as the feeble. Knowledge is a safeguard against superstition in most disciplined minds, but not in all."

Last week a meeting of persons interested in the Seamen's Mission was held in the Y. M. C. A. Parlor, at which Hon. S. L. Shannon presided. Brief addresses were given by the chairman, Admiral McClintock and others. The society is happy in having the services of Mr. Grierson and some volunteer helpers. No men more need Christian encouragement than our seamen; none, perhaps, or books suitable for distribution will be gladly received by the missionary. The subscriptions during the last year amounted to \$502. The following were appointed a committee of management for the ensuing year: Thos. A. Brown, Hon. P. C. Hill, Geo. E. Starr, Jas. Forrest, Capt. Mylius, Roderick McDonald, John Smith, Isaiah Smith, Henry Theakston, Edward Lawson, Jas. S. Potter, and R. E. Saunders.

One of the colored Methodist delegates to the Ecumenical Conference, the Rev. J. Price, B. A., has prolonged his visit to England for the purpose of raising funds for an institution for the training of colored preachers and teachers. He has just returned to America, having collected nearly £2000 stg. The *Methodist* says: "Mr. Price has made a most favorable impression upon English Methodism. He combines natural gifts with culture. He is a capital speaker. His sermons and lectures have been worthy of the cause which he represents. In the homes of our people he has also made a very pleasing impression. In a word he has won no ordinary amount of respect and affection, and if he should visit our shores again he would receive a true English welcome. Personal specimens of Christian culture like Mr. Price will do much to soften and to remove the prejudices which exist against the negro race."

We wish that the decision of the Privy Council respecting the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act could have been given previous to the elections. The pathway of some willing friends of the liquor traffic might have been hedged up without serious loss to either party. The *Licensed Victuallers' Review* says: "It now behooves the trade to perfect their organization, that in their strength they may wrest from the Government such modifications as will make it no longer a plaything of a minority but a law of a majority of the electors." To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

The Annual Announcement of the Halifax Medical College for 1882-83 is now issued. Thirty-eight students were in attendance during the past year. In the course of ten years thirty-two young men have graduated from this institution. That Halifax possesses some special advantages for a medical school will be seen from a glance at this Announcement. The Registrar—Dr. J. F. Black—49 Grandville street will give all needed information.

A new French Mission was opened in Harlem, New York, on July 9, by the Rev. P. A. Seguin, Pastor Seguin, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, is now a Baptist evangelist. He said that there were 5,000 French Canadians there, and that, starting with a Mission, it was the intention ultimately to build a church.

No man who respects himself will be likely to listen to Ingersoll after having read Prof. Clark Braden's "Ingersoll Unmasked," but we think the mask of spotlessness, of which Ingersoll's friends have boasted so much, might have been torn off with the repetition of less of the blasphemy of their infidel hero. There is a sad amount of danger in Ingersoll's books; this scathing criticism of him is not without its danger through its very attempt to disgust by quotations which lips or pen should not repeat.

Our young contemporary, the *Maple Leaf*, finds that grief strangely runs to poetry, and therefore informs its readers that it will "positively refuse to insert obituary poetry unless paid for, in advance, at the rate of eight cents per line." Does the editor really think that he can reduce the supply in that way.

Conference Secretaries will not lose sight of the notice in relation to the General Conference published to-day. The work of billeting delegates is serious enough. No delay should be caused.

MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMIES.

The *Chignecto Post* says of the Ladies' Academy: "The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of that excellent institution. The number of students was 112, being a large advance on the previous year. The Board of Instruction for next year is the same as for 1881-2, with one exception. Miss Wilson, the Preceptress, is compelled to resign her position. She is succeeded by Miss Emma F. Sharp, a lady who comes with the highest recommendations from ladies' schools, where she has held similar positions. Dr. Kennedy is already assured of the prospect of large additions to the number of students next year. His kindness to the ladies under his charge and his care over the conduct of the younger and more thoughtless members of his flock have given parents great confidence in him. The school opens August 24th."

And of the Male Academy: "The report is encouraging. Rev. Principal Paisley laboured last year under some considerable disadvantage, but good work was done even after the Academy was burned. The total number of students reported was 78. The public are informed that the new Academy will be opened about the 4th of January and, in the meantime, students will be accommodated as they were last term. Besides Mr. Paisley, the staff is composed of Thompson Davis, B. A., in the Mathematical department; John A. Smith, B. A., English and Commercial, and Charles N. Jeffery and W. B. Jonah B. A., in the other branches. Prof. Cranz is musical instructor."

EDUCATIONAL.

The pressure of Conference Reports leaves us too little space for remarks upon the educational events of last week. The session of the Normal School closed on Tuesday. It was probably the most successful in the history of the institution. We copy from the *Presbyterian Witness*: "Principal Calkin reported 121 pupils had been in attendance during the year, the average number being about 100. Eighty-one had received diplomas or certificates of professional classification, viz: 6 Grade Superior; 47 Grade Good; 28 Grade Fair. . . . The portions of the prize essays read conveyed a favorable impression of the literary merit. Brief and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Superintendent of Education. The former drew a graphic picture of the progress of education in the Province, and paid a warm tribute to the excellent moral tone which has characterized the Provincial Normal School from its first establishment. Dr. Allison briefly referred to a still desirable elevation of public sentiment in respect to the appreciation and remuneration of teachers' services. Both speakers gave expression to the universal feeling of the large audience that the exercises of the students were exceedingly meritorious. The Educational Association met at Truro on Wednesday. Dr. Allison presiding. Mr. McKay was re-elected Secretary. Prof. Walter Smith of Massachusetts was present and gave three addresses on Industrial drawing—What is it? How it should be taught.—Who are to be its teachers? Its value to the nation—Practical method of teaching Drawing. We are very glad that Professor Smith has come amongst us, and we trust his visit will prove a permanent benefit."

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NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

The ninth annual meeting of this Conference was commenced in Gower Street Church, St. John's, on Wednesday, June 28th. Punctually at 9.30 a. m., the retiring President announced hymn 478; the Scriptures were read by the Secretary, and the brethren Peach and Dove engaged in prayer.

The ranks of the Conference have not been broken by death during the year, though some honored brethren have been called to experience severe personal and domestic afflictions, and on some of the western circuits very severe poverty has been felt, occasioning loss and privation to the ministers there stationed. Our late President has, we believe, performed all the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the brethren, and gained an increased hold of their affection and esteem. He sounded a note of thankfulness in his address, thankfulness for the mercies of the year, and the measure of success with which the several departments of our work have been blessed.

The results of the balloting for officers were as follows: President, Rev. J. S. Peach; Sec'y., Rev. W. W. Percival; Journal Sec'y., Rev. F. G. Willey. The assistants are, the Rev. T. W. Atkinson, G. P. Story, and J. B. Heal. Father Peach, though a superannuated, is still active and vigorous in mind and body. The tribute of respect rendered him is but the just due of one who has been, and who continues a faithful and ardent servant of the church of his choice. He addressed a few appropriate words to the Conference. We believe we express the opinion of all when we say that the Conference prayer-meeting was at least one of the best that we have had in connection with our Conference gatherings. The deeply interesting first draft of stations was laid on the table at the close of the session and read by the Secretary.

In the afternoon in answer to "Who has been transferred," &c., the name of Bro. Joseph Pascoe was given. We greatly regret the departure of that beloved brother, and miss his genial presence in our District and Conference gatherings. Bro. Pascoe will long live in the hearts of his Newfoundland brethren. There was some little informality in the arrangement for his transfer, no notice thereof having been given to the Secretary of our Conference by the Secretary of the Transfer Committee. During the course of the session a little pleasant discussion respecting some of the committees took place in which several of the brethren tried their debating powers. Reporters for the local papers, the *Methodist Recorder* and the *Wesleyan* were appointed; also the letter writers, &c.

THE MISSIONARY MEETING.

was held in the evening in Gower St. church. The Report read by Bro. Dove showed the cheering fact of upwards of \$1,000 increase in the Missionary receipts of the year. The first topic was assigned to Ex-President Ladner. He gave some highly interesting facts in connection with our Mission work in Japan, British Columbia and the North West, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the congregation to assist in sustaining the men who are laboring so earnestly and with success in these wide and promising fields. The second topic referred to the work of our Auxiliary and was ably handled by Bro. Bowell. His two points were extension and consolidation. Some excellent thoughts were given. The audience had reason to be pleased that Newfoundland can produce such a man to advocate its claims and carry on its work. Bro. Boyd dwelt upon the power of the Holy Ghost and the effect of His presence and influence in the church, and spoke with an energy and eloquence rarely equalled even by him. The fourth speaker, Bro. Freeman, paid a high compliment to the topic which he had received from the Secretary, and after a graceful apology resumed his seat, owing, as he said, to the lateness of the hour and the difficulty of any ordinary speaker keeping up the high tone to which the meeting had been raised. There could, we think, be but one opinion respecting the meeting. It was a decided success, a means of grace—and a quickener of Missionary zeal.

SECOND DAY.

We were reminded that our Island home is connected with the great world beyond, and that as Methodist ministers we are part of a brotherhood whose interests are united, and whose hearts are loyal to each other. By cable the brethren of the Nova Scotia Conference sent their greetings—to which a suitable reply was returned through the same medium. A somewhat protracted debate took place on the division of circuits and the calling out of new men. All felt that it was desirable to extend our work as rapidly as possible, but to use the expression of a beloved brother, we must *make haste slowly*. It was decided to call out two additional men. God is still saying to the Methodist Church of this land "Go forward," and the note of advance is taken up heartily by His people. The wants of Newfoundland are still great and the work is remunerative both materially and spiritually. There is in our Conference a happy blending of the conservative and liberal elements, and a blessed spirit of forbearance, brotherly respect and love.

In the afternoon a communication was received from Dr. Sutherland, requesting the Conference to send Bro.

Hemlock to Ontario for mission work, and stating that several men were needed. It was thought desirable to ask for more definite information. Bro. Hemlock has labored very successfully during the past year, and his removal will be regretted by those of some brethren who know him best. Some conversation took place respecting our students at Sackville. The brethren should derive as much benefit as possible from their Collegiate course, and decided to allow them to remain another year.

In the evening an open session of Conference was held in the beautiful Cochrane St. church—to review the work of God during the year, and devise and suggest means for its further promotion. It was announced that we have a net increase of upwards of 300 members with about 1000 on trial. Several brethren gave cheering reports of the work in their circuits. "Try our fathers' God is with us. A motion was passed to the effect that the 2nd Sabbath in November be regarded as the children's Sabbath, and that for their benefit. The session closed with the administration of the Sacrament, in which most of the members of Conference and a good many members of our church in St. John's participated.

THIRD DAY.

Ques. 11: "Who have died?" &c., was answered. A kind Providence having preserved the lives of all His servants during the year, the doxology was sung with heartiness and deep feeling. In answer to, "Who are the Supernumerary ministers?" the case of Brother Harris, who was compelled through failing health to retire last year, and is still for the same cause unable to resume full circuit work, in connection with our Conference, elicited a long conversation. Regret was expressed that his health was not more fully restored. We hope that he will at no distant day be enabled to re-enter the ranks of active workers and be greatly blessed in any sphere of labor which may be assigned to him. Bro. Reay, who has long suffered from failing health and general debility, is also compelled to retire for a year. He intends to visit England and consult an oculist in the hope that his sight may be restored. He will be followed by the prayers of his brethren.

The report of the Examination Committee was presented and accepted by the Conference. Brethren Abraham and Lumsden who have been engaged in circuit work, and greatly blessed therein during the year, were unanimously accepted on trial for one year. The Report of the Halifax Book-Room was read by the Secretary and laid on the table for further consideration.

In the afternoon the Pastoral Address was read and adopted. Owing to the unfavorable weather the Educational meeting was postponed.

FOURTH DAY.

A telegram was received from Dr. Sutherland giving fuller particulars respecting the requirements of our work in British Columbia, &c. Some of the brethren expressed their willingness to respond to the call. The probability of these brethren withdrawing from the work here led to a long conversation on our requirements, and a committee composed of the President, Secretary of Conference and Chairmen of Districts was appointed to examine the correspondence received from Mr. Lawrence and select from those whom he had named the most suitable candidates for our work. Bro. Vater passed a satisfactory oral examination and was unanimously recommended to be received into full connection with the Conference and ordained.

A meeting for the promotion of holiness was conducted in the evening by Bro. Embree in the Cochrane St. church. A most blessed influence pervaded the meeting, and all felt it good to be there. The following brethren occupied the pulpits on Sabbath: Gower St. (morning) the ex-President, (evening) the Rev. J. Goodison; George St. (morning) Rev. Jas. Dove, (evening) Rev. J. Perkins; Cochrane Street, (morning) Rev. W. Swann, (evening) Rev. G. J. Bond, &c. A. So far as we heard, the services were highly appreciated by the congregations.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY.

The attention of the Conference was occupied during the greater part of the day with the business of the Newfoundland Day School Society. Upwards of \$1000 current income, comprising the Government Grant and circuit collections, was at the disposal of the Society, and was disbursed amongst the several Districts where special aid was needed and asked for. Principal Holloway addressed the members of Conference, recommending the St. John's Academy, our highest Educational Institution in this Island, to their sympathy. Several brethren replied, expressing their high appreciation of the work which is being done and their willingness to aid its progress to the utmost of their ability. Our highly esteemed Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Dr. Milligan, gave a brief statement of the condition of the day schools under his care, and for whose welfare he has labored with unflagging zeal. We are sure that we express the sentiments of every member of the Conference when we say that to no living man is Newfoundland Methodism more highly indebted than to Dr. Milligan. The ordination of Rev. Geo. Vater took place in the Gower St. church.