WESLEYAN THE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1881.

UNNECESSARY FEARS.

Another step in the case of Dr. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, has been reached. On the 11th inst., the Rock River Conference, of which he had been a member, received from its jury a verdict establishing the charge against him of heresy, and decided upon his removal from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Church. So far as the jurisdiction of the Rock River Conference is concerned, this decision is final one or two courts of appeal yet remain, but it is doubtful whether any farther appeal will be made than that to the Judicial Conference. While at liberty to carry certain points of the case up to the General Conference which meets in 1884, it would be necessary for the appellant to desist from preaching during the intervening space of time, and it is not at all probable that he would be inclined to leave the whole field of independent preaching in Chicago to his fellow-laborer, David Swing.

It is perhaps well for Methodism that when in receipt of so many compliments there should be some point at which would-be critics may halt and strive to get the pleasure derived from the contemplation of a sore. Some of these. following the example of Beecher while not prepared to adopt his conclusions, are spending no small amount of sympathy on Dr. Thomas. That minister may be deserving of sympathy for his lack of true manliness; but never on account of any lack of fair treatment from the Church of which he was a minister. To that Church alone should sympathy be given. She trained Dr. Thomas: received from him solemn vows to preach the doctrines which it has been her especial mission to set forth; gave him prominent fields of labor where his talents might find full employment; even when he at once ate her bread and preached in opposition to her generally-received standards she only warned, not silenced, him, and now, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, the man who proved unfaithful to his promises receives the sympathy of many, while the forbearance of the Church is quite forgotten.

If Dr. Thomas be a martyr at all, he is a self-made martyr. As such he scarce ly deserves more sympathy than was meted out to that cadet at West Point who recently mutilated himself to attract attention and bring reproach upon others. Dr. Thomas is not the first victim to doubt, nor the first man to change his theological opinions. Methodist ministers have found themselves more than once in a similar unfontunate position, and without any sacrafice of honor have quietly withdrawn from their brethren, bearing with them as they went both the respect and regret of their fellow laborers. A well-known South African Missionary about three years since candidly informed the Missionary Secretaries that he could no longer teach a certain doctrine, and stated that if he could be permitted to remain in their service with this divergence in doctrine -not nearly so marked as in the case of Dr. Thomas-he would gladly do so. On being informed that he could not be continued in their service, he accepted their advice to retire, and in a short time there appeared in the Episcopal | hastily said "Let him go." And many papers a prominent notice that Revformally a Methodist minister, had been ordained by Bishop ---. In spite of a certain flourish of trumpets accompanying the transfer of this minister, Methodists said little. A respected brother had ceased to be one of themselves, but in so doing he had acted as became a Christian, and no outery followed him when the Episcopal Church, no doubt aware of his position, took him, heresy and all. into its service. It is not at all difficult to define the position of Methodism in relation to cases of heresy. Her ministers are not heresy hunters; any apprehension of error on the part of a minister is a matter of deep regret, and any unimportant divergence is patiently borne with; but when men who have taken upon themselves her ordination vows prove unfaithful, and even seek to to his companions as a sort of hero, remain within her limits to work her injury, she knows how to deal with them. Gospel.

keenly on the scent for further heresies of vandalism and vice. in Methodism. An Episcopal exchange, which derives its inspiration from the "Church Times" and "Church Bells." rather than from the more Evangelical toned Rock, is filled with fear lest som?

more trials than in all her previous history." Our good brother need not fear let him only trust. The Head of the Church has permitted Methodism to be tried in the past : and He no doubt will permit tests in the future, so far as such may be needed. Yet even out of these He has brought her blessing. Past difficulties resulted in sorrowful strifes. grievances brought about secessions, friends were divided, but 1881 came, and with it the grand gathering in City Road, where the delegates from those scattered bodies met in Wesley's old chapel, in love and harmony, sang together the Doxolozy, gathered as one at the Communion table; challenged the repetition of the remarks of the olden time-" See how hese Christians love one another." and then went forth afresh to address themelves to "Jesus' work below."

Our Episcopal brethren, and Presby erian brethren too, may dismiss their ears. Until the Master has done with ner as an agent, in common with other branches of the Church, Methodism will go on her way. Stricken at times she may be, possibly even seem to be whirled by the blast, just as others, but by the Divine help she will be found firmly upon her feet.

JUVENILE CRIME.

"What shall be done with them?" is question often asked about juvenile criminals. Just now this question is engaging public attention in several of the large towns of the Maritime Provinces. In St. John the members of the Evangelical Alliance and the secular press have been anxiously discussing it; only recently it was brought prominently before our City Council, and if we can judge from frequent items in Charlettetown papers, the question is no dead issue with the inhabitants of that important town.

This interest in the question betoken progress. Hitherto the general aim of government in relation to criminals has been punishment; now, happily, prevention, cure, are being aimed at. Mr. Richey's bill, carried not long since through the Dominion Parliament, was a step in the right direction. Further legislation, however, is needed. object of the Bill alluded to was to prevent the employment of children for improper purposes; it has become necess ary that steps should be taken for the continued restraint and reformation of those whose lives, in too many cases, have been commenced in an atmosphere of crime, and who have been taught the commandments of the Moral Law with

the "not" in every case suppressed. Society has learned that to shut then up with older criminals, when positive evil has brought them within grasp of the law, is a sin and shame. One recoils from the utterance of the term "children-prisoners" as used not long since in some discussion on the affairs of Rockhead prison. Rather than send them thither when "overtaken in a fault, we are apt to say, "Let them go." Not long since at the close of a service in a nission chapel, a policeman brought to the writer a boy about whom he asked -" What shall I do with him?" We looked at the boy with a feeling of sadness, remarked that his appearance indicated less of training than is given by many a man to his cat or dog, and magistrate, policeman, and injured citizen, obeying the better impulses of his nature rather than the precepts of the law, hesitates to transfer the youthful criminal to the companionship of adepts in villainy, and therefore evades responsibility by similar advice-" Let him go." In other cases, men endeavor to do their duty, but are haunted by a conviction that they have only sent these youths to a place whence they are likely to come forth far worse than at

That undue leniency is not kindness to the youthful evil-doer, and is certainly not justice to the community, is a point on which all will agree. To send him forth free because of difficulty in disposing of him is to put a premium upon vagabondage, and introduce him around whom shall gather that low type of humanity which is seen in our cities, and after the manner indicated by the and perhaps even more prominently in our smaller towns where no police uni-Some of our contemporaries are form admonishes them to beware of acts

been done by the Industrial School the Chief Superintendent praying that a which has for some years been sustained | part of the time at the next Educational in part by private effort and in part by Institute be devoted to the discussion of the city. But some institution on a temperance, and that Mrs. Hunt be en- Paul would have preached him? Is he of the leaders of the Methodist Church larger scale, though for a similar purgaged by the Union to present her views set forth as "all in all," in your pulin the United States are holding their pose, must be employed to meet the re- to the assembled teachers. The reso- pit, my brother? Or is this statement, places in spite of denial of fundamental quirements of the day. In the mean lution passed and Mrs. Dr. Black and made in reference to Scotland, at all doctrines, and is powerfully impressed time good citizens will do everything Mrs Judge Steadman of Fredericton, true in relation to the Methodism of

childhood into higher paths and to re- use of fermented wines at the Communstrain the evils which endanger it.

the "infernal machines" which every- work of forming children's societies. in many less populous districts a noble stand is being made, but in the cities named men yet ruin each other and send families into degradation and crime with permission of the civic authorities. The other day we saw a youth force that suggested a fractured skull, and as we looked at him it seemed a terrible thing that our civic authorities should seek to raise a city revenue by giving men permission thus to embrute their fellows. Yet philanthropists nust not relax their efforts. Rather, let them redouble them in behalf of those whom the authorities have in many cases permitted to be made criminals: and at the same time let them yow eternal hostility to a traffic which is sending men, women and children, headlong to ruin, present and eternal.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Ireland has obtained her forme prominence through the arrest of the arch-agitator Parnell, and several of his companions. The Government carefully kept its own counsel; a Deputy Superintendent and six detectives were therefore able to make the arrest witlout difficulty. Escorted by a larger force of police he was then quietly placed within Kilmainham iail, in the outskirs of Dublin. It is a satisfaction to le told by the usually well-informed Pal-Mall Gazette that division upon the Irish question no longer weakens the action of the Cabinet. Those most strongly opposed to coercion admitted that a time might come when extreme measures would be necessary. That day they believe to have arrived.

Out of England the news of Parnel's arrest has been received with little apparent surprise. The world has only wondered that the treasonable lessons which have been taught by the man since the passage of the Land Act had not obtained for him a place in one of the Queen's boarding houses at an earlier date. In the eves of some the unanswered taunts as to the strength of the Land League and the decay of Royal power in Ireland were regarded as a confession of weakness on the part of Gladstone. As usual this cool and patient administrator of the nation's affairs has been found to have acted with his general wisdom. A few months ago, when the clamor of the Opposition would have led any other man to make arrests which would have awakened sympathy in certain quarters, he quietly listened to all that was said : now, when Parnell has had time to prove himself only a demagogue, and not a patriot, he teaches him that his tether had a limit An immediate cessation of treasonable utterances and illegal acts can scarcely be looked for, but those who have sympathized with Ireland in her real grievances have some reason to hope that with certain patriots at leisure and others seeking health in Paris, with the wish of many for a fair trial of the Land Act, and with the contentment that usually follows the gathering of a fair harvest, peace may again visit an unhappy country.

LADIES AT WORK.

The lady delegates of the Woman' Christian Temperance Union of New Brunswick met at St Stephen, on the 5th inst. Some practical topics seem to have engaged attention on that and the following day: The Globe says that at the session held on Thursday a letter was read from Dr. Rand, stating that Dr. Richardson's temperance lesson book had been authorized as a text book for the use of teachers. A resolution was introduced recommending the appoints ment of a committee to collect and prepare evidence showing the result of the introduction of temperance lessons in the schools of many cities of England and the United States, and to petition the Board of Education for the adoption We believe that very much good has of a similar course; and that a petition to

ion was discussed, the members unanimously favoring the use of the unfer-We do not conceal from ourselves the mented juice of the grape, which, they fact that the labor of the philanthropist held, was easily procured. A resolution ought while our City Council licenses Unions to take up, where feasible, the where dot the streets of St. John and At the evening session a paper by Mrs. Halifax. In these lie the secret of Dr. Black entitled "What shall nine-tenths of the juvenile crime and we do?" and one by Miss Hill on "The wretchedness of those cities. Charlotte- causes of intemperance," were read. town is battling manfully with this evil The officers for the ensuing year are of evils; Fredericton is doing the same; Mrs. Todd (St. Stephen,) President; Mrs. March. (St. John.) Mrs Frank Todd, (St. Stephen,) Miss Algar. (St. Andrews,) Mrs Irvine, (Carleton.) Mrs Philips, (Fredericton,) Vice Presidents Mrs Steedman, (Fredericton.) Assistant Secretary; Miss Lockhart, (St John.) stagger and soon heard him fall with a Treasurer; Mrs Turnbull, (St John.)

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Willard S. Allen, Bromfield Street. Boston, proposes, in case of sufficient ncouragement, to issue in January the first number of a new Quarterly, to be entitled the "Methodist Historical Magazine." Some of the best-known ministers and laymen of New England give the contemplated publication their heartiest endorsement. The time for a periodical of this character has certainly arrived as the establishment and growth of Historical Societies in several Conferences sufficiently attest. The object aimed at is the preservation of whatever may illustrate the history and promote the interests of the Methodist Churches. Canadian Methodism, we are glad to know, is to receive a share of the editor's

It is intended that each number shall contain at least ninety-six pages, octavo, making a wolume of about four hundred pages. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a year, payable in advance. Part of the five hundred names necessary to guarantee the publisher against loss have already been received. We shall be glad to assist any friends wishing to become subscribers. The names of these should be forwarded at once.

The Anniversary Exercises connected with the meeting of the Central Board of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, take place at Toronto next week. On Sunday next Missionary sermons and addresses will be given in all the Methodist churches of that city. In the published list of speakers are the familiar names of Gaetz, Sprague, Huestis, Duncan, Ladner and Telfer. Dr. Douglas will preach the annual sermon on Monday in the Metropolitan Church. The members of the Central Board will meet on Tuesday morning for the dispatch of business and on Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the Society will take place, the chair to be taken by the Hon. J. C. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue. A Public Breakfast meeting will be held on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock in the Lecture Room of the Metropolitan Church. The Secretaries are wisely copying some features of anniversary management from our fathers in England. A despatch from Dr. Sutherland in reference to these announcements did not reach us until too late for last week's issue of the WESLEYAN.

In spite of the marvellous increase in her adherents throughout the worldincrease, as the Daily News says, "without a precedent and a parallel,"-Methodism has raised many eminent men for the service of other branches of the Church of Christ. The following facts were brought out at the late Ecumenical Conference, during the discussion on "The Influence of Methodism on other Religious bodies:" "A Primitive Methodist delegate pointed to Spurgeon as one of the converts of their body. Jabez Burns, so well known for several decades as the author of numerous volumes of outlines of sermons, was originally a Primitive Methodist minister; so was Wm. Landels, the distinguished Baptist minister of Regent's Park; so were many others in other denominations. And the Wesleyan Church contributes many yearly to the Established and Independent Churches." Yet, so far from having a lack of laborers for her own work, English Methodism has this year, in view of the number of names on "the list of reserve," declined the immediate services of a number of men who passed satisfactorily through most searching ex-

Is Christ preached in our pulpits as years the Methodist Church will have transgressers, by efforts at once to lead its terms into effect. The subject of the Bonar said last month at Mr. Moody's and sympathy of his brethren.

Conference of Christian workers : "The great hindrance to the spread of the geapel in Scotland is that Christ is so little preached. A good many young ministers preach in a cultured way : must be a thousand-fold greater than it was passed strongly recommending ever attack evangelical doctrine—but they never preach Christ. This is the complaint of thousands of godly people. It is fashionable not to preach Christ every Sabbath. It a minister preaches a gospel sermon once in six weeks, he thinks he has fulfilled his duty. wonder there are so few conversions. Personally I do not know a brother who preaches Christ from Sabbath to Sabbath, who is not able to report many souls gathered in from time to time.'

> week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms for the purpose of forming a debating society, Hon. 8- L. Shannon, in a requested address, gave the young men some good advice. We quote from the Chronicle. Mr. Shannon said that "the first thing to be learned was to face an audience, then to think on your feet-to use good elocution. He deplored the prevalence especially in the pulpit, of previously prepared addresses committed to memory. He advised those before him to avoid this, or they would never become ready debaters. Practice from the first extempore speaking, with occasionally a few general notes to assist one." In reference to the closing hint we presume to add only "occasionally."

At a meeting held one evening last

We note with pleasure the new departure marking the first civic entertainnent by Mayor Fraser. The absence of wines was a worthy feature of a dinner given by him on Saturday last at the Halifax Hotel, at which nearly all the aldermen, several ex-aldermen and the principal civic officers were present. These were told by him that he thought it well to make this innovation upon prevalent customs. Such conduct is but right, though too many have not manliness enough to act upon their convictions. His Worship has chosen a good key-note. We trust that his course. through his whole term of office, will be in thorough harmony with it.

Those who charge themselves with he care of the poor, a work very near by that monarch with a fief at Spoleto, was born in Rome on November 15th, the Master's heart-are not likely to be idle during the coming winter. When flour is between one and two dollars per barrel in advance of last autumn's price, and when some of our farmers are likely to feel cross all winter because they sold potatoes for fifty cents per bushel for which by brief dethey might have got a much higher figure, hard times are in store for those who have all they can possibly do by hard labor to make both ends meet during the most favorable season.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Toronto, has subscribed for forty sections of the tract granted to the "Temperance Colonization Society" in the North-west, with a view to distribute the lots to any of his brother ministers wishing to purchase them for their families. He is "satisfied that this is the best opportunity ever afforded to secure a portion of Canada's rich inheritance." We judge from a note in the Guardian that a number of his brethren are availing themselves of this chance.

"H." is anxious to know why certain regulations for the formation of Temperance Societies, passed at the last ses sion of the N. S. Conference were not published in the Minutes.

We are obliged, as Thanksgiving Day comes on Thursday of this week, to go to press a day earlier than usual. This may account for some omissions.

PERSONAL.

Rev. E. R. Brunvate has resigned the uperintendency of the Oxford circuit.

Rev. Dr. Pope reached St. John on Sunday last from England. A public reception was to be tendered him on Vednesday evening.

Alderman W. F. McCoy left on Friday for the United States. He is to represent the Nova Scotia Branch of the S. P. C. A. at a general meeting of the Society.

John A. Lansing, recently arrested for fraud, is described in the dailies as pastor of a Methodist Church" in Massachusetts. Zion's Herald says that he was formerly a minister of the M. E. Church, but has for a long period been disconnected from our ministry and Church.

We regret to hear that no improvement can be reported in the health of the Rev. E. Brettle, of Newport. to a late date disease involved little pain; his symptoms now are more ac In his retirement he has the sus with a belief that "in the next five possible to stop the supply of youthful were appointed a committee to carry these Provinces? This is what Dr. we believe he values highly—the love should take hely orders, and

City papers contain lengthy reports of the Rev. J. Shenton's lecture in the hasement of the Brunswick St Church. on Monday evening. An unusually large audience listened with great satis faction to this well-known lecturer-on 'Mind your P's and Q's." bers of the Young Men's Wesleyan Institute deserve the thanks of the public for their efforts to please and profit them

On the evening of the 13th, Rev. P. A. Telfer lectured in the school-room of the Grafton St. Church, on "The Cov. enanters." A rainy evening lessened the number of listeners, but those who set that hindrance at naught were well repaid. There were glistening eyes in the audience as a Scotchman told of men and women and even children who died for the "Covenant." Perhaps more than one in listening to this leeture felt like the lady who candidly informed the speaker a few days since that she "grudged" him "to the Meth odists."

The late Rev. E. Morrow bequeathed to the Methodist Church a valuable property consisting of ninety-six acres of land on the west bank of the Red River, in the neighborhood of Winni. peg. It is to be devoted to College purposes. The Guardian says : "He worked hard, it appears, in making money and accumulating property, when he was no longer able to devote himself the work of preaching the gospel to which he had years before consecrated his life, and his chief object in so doing appears to have been to obtain the means of doing good."

COUNT CAMPELLO'S AUTO. BIOGRAPHY.

The conversion of Count Campelle and his union with the American Methodist Church in Rome, continues to excite deep interest. The influence of his ab. juration cannot yet be measured. The Civitta Evangeliva, on the authority of Signor Sciarella, Wesleyan pastor in Rome, reports that two other Canons of the Vatican are about to follow his example. The Roman correspondent of the London Daily News furnishes that paper with a sketch of Campello's autobiography which, the correspondent says, "possesses no common interest for the light it sheds on the condition of the Romish Church, and more parties. larly on the lives and ideas of the high er clergy :"

The author, a member of an illustri-

ous house which traces its origin to one

of the knights who accompanied Charles

the Great into Italy, and was invested

1831, of Count Solon Campello and the

Baroness Clementina de Zenardi, and

was held (by private proxy) at the bap tismal font by Prince Henry of Prussia. His entry on the ecclesiastical career was the price of his father's reconciliation with the Holy See. For Count Solen had been Director-General of the Posts under the Republican Govern ment of 1848—an offence for which he forfeited all his offices and honors and was reduced to great straits. Two Cardinals, Amat and Serafina, undertook to effect the reconciliation on those unnatural terms, the former representing this offering to Pio Nono as a sure pledge of the father's future submission. the other seeking by allurements to win the youth's consent. Nothing was left undone to effect the latter purpose. His ambition and his filial affections were equally appealed to-a splendid career awaited him, he would dwell in "marble halls" and wear purple robes; he would be "the Joseph of his family," and through him they would regain their former splendour. Still the youth hesitated: he would be throwing away his liberty! On hearing this objection Cardinal Serafina burst out laughing. "You fool," he exclaimed, "I entered young on the ecclesiastical career, was soon made a prelate, obtained lucrative posts, and am now a canon of St. Peter's, yet I never surrendered my liberty but always lived as I pleased. The Cardinal now hastened to represent to the parents that Enrico had formed an "irremovable resolution" to become a priest; and, horrible to relate, these eagerly joined in the conspiracy to force their son into an unnatural and, to him, repugnant calling. He was summone to their presence, loaded with caresses, congratulated on his "irremovable resolution;" then, before he had time to reply, he was led down stairs by his father to a carriage which stood in waiting with a Jesuit priest inside. "Here,

and worthy to become a good ecclesias-"The wolf hath seized his prey," and now behold the young Enrico in the clutches of the Jesuits at Tivoli. introducing him to his room in the house of the company, the "saint" said, Good luck to you, Signor Contino. This room was tenanted for several years by a Roman prince who, like you, though of a riper age, undertook to serve the Holy See. Now he is an arch bishop; soon Le will be a cardinal. mean Prince Flavio Chigi. I wish you too, a splendid future." As a prepara-tion for this "splendid future," be was made to go through the spiritual offices of the order, terminating with a long confession of sins, and on the following day with the Communion. Returning Rome, he found the Pope Lad waived in his favor the rules for admission to His Holiness only required that he foined on the President, Monsignot

said the fond parent, "do you see this

worthy priest? He is a friend of Car-

dinal Serafina, a perfect saint. Be guid-

ed by him. You will go to Tivoli for a

few days to perform the spiritual exer-

cises, and come back a changed man,

Cardoni, possible. over him wi sured and minor order ed to the this," he ex famy? A who has pa college, or line, is force religiously mind to cel it before the which she and vow to month later ello installe in the Acad studying pu diplomacy, but pretty had promise With the had been or

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