FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1884.

A WORD TO METHODISTS.

Through the financial statement the circulation of the WESLEYAN has been brought pretty fully before the Before the general discussion, we knew that our list was in proportion as large as that of many of our neighbors, but we take comparatively little satisfaction from this fact when we remember that the information borne by our columns does not reach nearly the half of the Methodist families in our patronizing Con-

To day, as never before, the press is a power in the world. Books are not to be ruled out, as their constantly increasing number shows, but the newspapers, the many literary and religious journals, find their way where the book rarely comes and are doing a beneficent and necessary work. The other day, in the street, a former publisher of a secular paper stopped the writer to speak of the work being done by the WESLEYAN, and the support it should receive. "Your paper," he said, "is doing the work of ten home missionaries, and should be maintained by the Conference at all cost." We pass on this thought to our numerous ministerial brethren, only staying to ask them if it be not true that they can at once in their various fields distinguish between the household visited by the religious weekly journal and that where it is never seen.

The WESLEYAN is not a local paper For this reason lengthy communications on purely local matters have been often declined. It aims at supplying our people throughout these Conferences with accounts of the general or special work of the Church. and with items of information from all quarters of the field.

cut down to a few lines, simply beplace in its columns except by official view. The paper is for them, and not future." for the mere pleasure of contributors.

With our growing numbers, our people should be posted as never before. Their activity will depend upon their knowledge. We hope to do something in this direction, unassisted though we are in our office work. There are opportunities of which we cannot avail ourselves for want of means, and themes of which we can say little for want of time now spent on mere details. An enlarged list of subscribers will remove the one difficulty; an effort on the part of our ministers t, furnish promptly brief, well-packed papers on live topics, or items of religious news, will assist in making up for the other. Years of circuit labor have in some sense qualified us, brethren, to help you; by an earnest canvass you may at once increase our power to do our work better, and to make its influence felt in the sphere in which you labor. Let us work shoulder to shoulder !

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

Among the more significant signs of the times not the least pleasing are the courtesies which were recently shown by several Christian bodies in Churchman, of Toronto, of whose Canada to each other. This is only Christian spirit we have had occasion nevertheless, it may be replied, it is

For many years, happily, Presbyterians and Methodists have cherished a growing fraternal spirit. When, some fifty years ago, a Presbyterian minister, under some compliment to the Methochurch in a Nova Scotia village for Wm. Webb, then on his way to Guysboro', he probably represented the feelings of his brethren when he added that he "would rather not have him preach there. Nor d.d a good Presbyterian formed a friend that to listen to John McMurray, then commencing his min-" break the Sabbath." But, as the these greetings.

Provincial element became more in THE PRISCOPAL SYNOD. fluential in Presbyterian Circles, and as the work of the Methodists became more widely known, such erroneous views were abandoned, and in 1863, at Charlottetown, deputations passed for the first time between the Presbyterian Synod and an Eastern Methodist Conference. During the present summer the fraternal meetings between those bodies at the West have been seasons of unusual interest. The prestige gained by Methodism in her successful efforts to unite her divided forces has not been without an immediate result in securing the admiration of Christian men beyond her own borders. At Toronto, Professor McLaren, Moderator of the General Assembly, the sturdy expositor of Calvinism, presented fraternal greetings to the Methodist Conference, and then, with the other members of the deputation, received a most brotherly response from Dr. Dewart, a no less able and earnest champion of Arminianism. Last winter each had measured quills with the other in defence of favorite theological views. In watching these worthy ministers, the world may learn how much less acrimony enters into theological contests than in former days. Dr. Rice, General Superintendent, and other spokesmen of the Conference were not less hearty than Dr. Dewart in their utterances of Christian friendship.

With our Western contemporary, the Christian Guardian, we "trust that this growing fraternal feeling may lead to a wise economy of men and money in the missionary field, and in other places. Without amalgamation. why cannot arrangements be made whereby, in a village of limited population, four or five different churches will not be sustained at a large cost of money and labor in order to allow Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Baptists and Congregationalists to worship apart? Until we have enough of the spirit of unity and liberality to do this, we need not It is a paper for the people. Long say much about organic unity. In the communications have at times been meantime, let us recognize the Christian character of those who differ ministers so courteously invited by cause the remark, "It's a minister's from us. Let us follow the things which them to take part in the meeting paper," once reached the ear of the make for peace. Let us dwell more were unable, though several causes, to editor. For this reason long address- upon points of agreement than upon give a more emphatic recognition of to arise, or a question of orthodoxy on es and essays have seldom found a points of difference. Let us place the this courtesy. essentials of Christian character and request. If sermons are rarely given experience above ecclesiastical theorin full, frequent extracts from the ies and opinions. Let us do our best sermons fill all the space that our | whole Christian duty faithfully in the paper permits. In all respects the sphere where God's providence has needs of our subscribers are kept in | placed us, and He will take care of the

> there comes for the first time a public deacon Boddy," says the Guardian, was chaste and cordial. The Hon. Rose and Mr. Macdonald were manly. occasions the President, Dr. Sutherland, spoke with peculiar force and felicity, and made a deep impression on both the Conference and visitors. Fraternal greelings were also ex changed between the Anglican Synod and the London Conference, to the delight of all concerned. On this subject, the Evangelical

what ought to be, it may be said; to speak in the past, remarks :-"Most heartily do we rejoice in the not "the thing which always hath spirit which prompted the fraternal been." To too large an extent these and hearty greetings sent by the courtesies are something new under the | Synod to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the United Conference of the Methodist Church, and which were so cordially and graciously reciprocated by these bodies. With Principal Grant we do not desire to exaggerate the meaning dists, announced an appointment in his of the Synod's action; but like him we would be much more sorry to minimize it. It has fully and without qualification recognized the Presbyterian and Methodist communions as sister Churches. And what we desire and labor for and will continue sister less fully represent the views of to desire and labor for in this regard the Presbyterian laity when she in is simply this, that more and more our Church legislation, our theology and our practice in all our Christian work istry at Shubenacadie, would be to may be brought into harmony with tually carried to Holland and England

An interesting discussion took place in the Episcopal Synod last work on the educational standard for candidates for the ministry. Last year the Synod passed a law requiring each intending clergyman to take a full arts course, except in special cases to be decided by the bishop. This year Bisnop Binney informed them that unless the exceptions were very frequent it would be recessary to close some of the charches, in consequence of deficiency of candidates for holy orders The subsequent discussion on this subject called forth some strong statements. Some ministers eloquently urged the necessity of a full arts course, while others called attention to the work which had been done by many who had not had the opportunity of being graduated. One minister remarked :- "The church was run without any B.A.'s or M.A.'s for centuries. We should be like the Apostles. Which of them was a B. A. He would never be ashamed of being like his name-sake, St. John. are only falling into line with the leaders of Church thought in England and in the States. It costs a lot of money to go through the arts course say \$200 a year, and some of the clergy here never saw \$200 in their lives and never will." Another said that he had no initials at the end of his name, but he had done thirty-five years' work in the priesthood, and Bishop Lonsdale had spoken very approvingly of the good men turned out from his college(St. Bee's.) Dr. Dart's motion that the clause in last year's legislation relative to divinity students being compelled to take an arts course should be rescinded was adopted by a large majority. The mover stated that his dea was to have lecturers in divinity epresenting different schools of

thought in the church. Our Episcopal brethren are showing a strong disposition to lay aside the ecclesiastical strait jacket. Their temperance meeting in Freemason's Hall was a most excellent one. regret that the several Methodist

THE CHOLERA.

That the cholera brought to France from Tonquin is of the real Asiatic type can scarcely be doubted. The fact is a startling one, though an ocean rolls between the American continent and France. Appalling as have ever been With the consummation of union the visits of this dread scourge, it would seem that the French physiexchange of courtesies between cians were not decided as to how it Anglican Synods and Methodist should be met. The latest theory, Conferences. It is worthy of note that | that of Koch and other investigators. the resolution of congratulation passed | that the cholera germ is a bacillus in the Synod of Toronto upon the which breeds in the intestines. to accomplishment of the union was which it is introduced through food or favored by all sections represented in water, can not have been fully bethe Synod. "The address of Arch- lieved, since the use of disinfectants, and the effort at the purification of the atmosphere by the lighting of fires, is Mr. Allen dwelt upon the school altogether at variance with that theory. question; and Dr. Hodgins spoke a In doubt, all that can be done by the few tender and kindly words. 'The general public is to pay strict attenresponses were equally satisfactory. Ition to sanitary conditions, and to 'The Rev. Hugh Johnston's address have any known remedies at hand for was characteristically brilliant and immediate use. True Asiatic cholera eloquent. The addresses of Judge is terribly swift in its action. Not more than three or four hours may eloquent, and truly Christian. On both | intervene between its final symptoms and death.

Cholera epidemics were in the past always connected with the twelveyearly Hindoo festivals. The great epidemic of 1819 proceeded up the Ganges as far as Allahabad and then deflected southward as far as Bundelcund, in which the Marquis of Hastn s was carrying on war with 90,600 men against the Mahrattas. In two weeks 9,000 men succumbed. reached Bombay, going from village to illage, and thence spread up the Persian Gulf. where 18,000 persons lied, and from there to the Caspian Sea, and by land and sea to the mouth of the Volga, where it died out. In India the epidemic spread in every

In 1826 another pestilence appeared n the north of Irdia and epidemic cholera broke out at Hurdwar. Inence it was carried back to Cabool. It spread over the Asiatic caravan route, extending to Moscow, and was distributed all over Northern and Western Russia, whence it was conveyed to Berlin and Hamburg and ver to London. After it had prevailed in England and Ireland it was carried over to Canada in 1832 by migrant ships, and one regiment in Quebec lost 200 men in a week. From Canada it was distributed to all the ectional posts and fores in the West, and from them was carried down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where 6,000 persons died out of a population of 55,000. The next epidemic commenced in lower Bergal in 1841 and advanced over India. It was evenand thence to Havre. It was also

egain brought to New Orleans and spread to St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco. The last great twelve yearly epidemic commenced in India in 1865. The pestilence was carried o France and finally reached New York, and from there was distributed in 1866 in every direction over the United States west as far as Kansas.

A few weeks ago, on the motion of Sir Alexander Gordon, copies of the Canadian "Act respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the Issue of Licenses therefor," were issued to the members of the British House of Commons. The English Methodist does not expect this to be "more successful than the hundreds of Acts which the British Parliament has pageed for the same purpose." It wisely says, "Men will evade it. Experience proves that successful regulation of the traffic is practically impossible. The only way in which society may free itself from the evils which the traffic entails is its abolition." The value of this Act it regards as in the power with which it invests the electors: "Thus wherever there is a strong temperance opinion the inhabitants can put the Act in operation to still further limit the issue of licenses or to totally prohibit them. This is a most valuable provision in the Act; and in the investment of local communities with power to veto licenses will the correct solution of the liquor traffic problem be found. both in Canada and Great Britain. The Methodist will watch with deep interest the operation of the Act in the Dominion. Our contemporary is probably not aware that the Scott Act, so-called, enables local communities to exercise this important veto power in a more direct manner.

several Wesleyan ministers present at the recent English Primitive Methodist Conference, the Rev. Dr. Antliff made some reference to Methodist union: "You Wesleyans," he remarked, " have too little of the laymen, and we Primitives a little too much. Our danger is with them but, said he, it is from an excess of kindness on their part. If at any time a question of moral delinquency were sure to be a layman who would shield Antliffe, B. D., Secretary of the Methodist General Conference, Canada, addressed the Primitive Conference after the greetings of which he was dolph, D. D., R. I; Hon. S. H. Blake, the bearer had been read. He said that when he went to Canada six years ago he was opposed to union, and resolved to do his utmost to prevent it: but circumstances had been too strong for him, and he believed that if the members of the present Conference had been in Canada they would have done the same as their Canadian brethren, and would have accepted what appeared to be distinctly God's will. A resolution expressive of cordial sympathy and best wishes for the united Church was carried unanimously.

While replying to the addresses

Certain radical changes, such as are suggested by Judge Pitman in a thoughtful article upon "Juries and Jurymen" in the North American Review for the present month, are only what intelligent observers of our jury system have for some time felt to be a growing necessity. Newfound land furnishes a sad case in point. That month spent in the trial of a number of Roman Catholic prisoners for the murder of Orangemen in December, at Carbonear, will be regarded by many as little better than am ckery. The acquittal of the men accused of bloodshed was regarded by numbers as a foregone conclusion when name after name was challenged and sea aside till only twelve ignorant Roman Catholics remained. The papers have had rumors of Orange outrages in the colony. We doubt their truth, and under no circumstances could we sanction their commission, but when law becomes a farce, private revence will follow as a master of course. The recent Cincinnati riots were a terrible illustration of the inevitable result of laws without teeth.

We have not felt warranted in publishing some statements that have been forwarded to us in reference to a picnic held at Entield on Dominion day, under Roman Catholic auspices. If liquors were sold, and to the extent stated, and that too in a county where the Scott Act is supposed to be in force, the scenes said to have been witnessed involve a serious reflection upon the law-abiding disposition of the patrons of the picnic.

As we write, numbers of delegates to the National Division of the Sons of Temperance are arriving, and the first meeting of that important body is in session in the Legislative Council Chamber, Provincial building. In reply to a remark that this was probably the first time that that building had been used for a temperance gathering, the Rev. Dr. McMurray informs us that so far back as 1834 he had attended a temperance meeting in the Assembly room, at which powerful addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Crawley and others. The delegates just arrived received marked attention from the temperance workers of St. John, N. B. The public meetings held here, with the presence of mentof such note as Gen. Carey and Edward Carswell, could not be other than interesting. We go to press too early to give particulars. It is twenty one years since the National Division met last in this city. There has been a net gain during the year 1883 of 10,707 members. The Rev. D. D. Currie, who is present, is the only minister in New Brunswick en-

titled to a seat.

On Wednesday of last week Governor Richev laid the foundation of the new building for the Home for Aged Ladies, the Rev. Dr. Hill conducting devotional exercises. Mr. R. J Sweet gave an historical sketch of the institution, which was established in 1869, to provide a comfortable home for persons above the necessity of receiving direct charity, yet of means too limited to enable them to live in that condition of life to which they had been accustomed. The late William Murdoch gave \$4000 for this object, and further amounts were given by others, including \$1000 from Miss lsabella Cogswell. Enlargement has for some years been required. The new building costs \$12,000. The charge for board has been raised from \$40 to \$60. The invested funds amount to \$17,000. Mr. Farquhar will gladly receive donations for the Building Fund of this useful institu-

The members of the International Lesson Committee, chosen at the some theological subject, it would be recent Convention at Louisville to select the Sunday-school lessons for the the delinquent." The Rev. J. Cooper | next seven years, are as follows: The Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., Conn., chairman: the Rev. John Hall, D. D., New York; the Rev. Warren Ran-Ontario; B. F. Jacobs, Ill; the Rev. Dr. M. D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. Dr. W. E. C. Cunningham, Tenn.; the Rev. Dr. J. A. Broadus, Louisville; Prof. H. Lewis Eaugher, D. D., Pa.; the Rev. John Potts, D. D., Canada; the Rev. A. E. Dunning, Mass.; Prof. J. I. D. Hines, Tennessee; the Rev. Isaac Errett, Cincinnati, and the Rev. D. Burger, D.D., Ohio. The convention requested its committee to arrange for one Temperance Lesson every quarter. Of this most able committee three are Methodis's-Drs. Vincent, Cunningham, and Potts.

> The Central Christian Advocate remarks "that the Salvation Army in India, as far one can see, shows a degree of enthusiasm that quite out strips the eccentricities of the English department:"

It has not only adopted the native costume, but the Bombay Guardian announces that Major Tucker "has attained to barefootedness." brother, W. J. Gladwin, once a fellow-worker here in Missouri, has oined the Army, and is laboring with his wife, an Eurasian, in Ceylon. He Lithern has claims on Methodism bewrites to the India Methodist Watchman, of which he was formerly the editor: "Mrs. Gladwin enjoys her Singhalese garb more than the finest lress she ever donned to sing in a Hymn Book—he has done the Church Sombay choir; and the old parson's poots are finer than the finest kid eather-rather tender at first, but getting toughened by use in the streets." We cannot doubt Bro. Gladwin's sincerity and devotion, but suspect that his zeal has carried him away from safe moorings.

The Methodist ladies of the city and Darfmouth are bound to make the most of the strawberry season. The 'Reapers' Mission Band will have a festival on Tuesday evening next in the school-room of the Brunswick street church. Thursday next is the day selected for a festival, fancy sale and tea by the Methodist ladies of Partmouth, to be held in the basement of their church. They aim a blow at the church debt, and solicit the aid of city triends. We understand that the festival in aid of the Coburg road church, which was fixed for Tuesday next, will be postponed for a day or this matter, which is purely spontage

The Nashville Advocate, in speaking of the success in Southern Methodist colleges and schools, cannot dismiss the subject without a "but." It says in reference to the "niggardly policy of the Church" which drives a good teacher to the wall or forces a cultivated, earnest and able educator to abandon a calling for which he is eminently qualified, and to which he had fondly hoped to devote the energies of his life .

The martydom of such noble spirita seems to be a part of the price to ha paid for our permanent educational oundations. And though there will be notable exceptions, let us comfort ourselves with the hope that the fittest will survive. But these exceptions! The lives of the men and wo men who have been crippled or crush. ed by the burdens they have been left to carry in their endeavor to furnish a half-awake people with Christian education would make a book whose pathos would melt any heart not utterly frozen by the icy touch of covets

The Christian Advocate says that the Revs. R. N. Young and S. Whitehead, the English Wesleyan delegates to the General Conference, "made the happiest impression everywhere. Men of dignified, yet unpretentious bearing, they were so sympathetic and so observant toward American life and Methodism, and yet so loyal to their own land and order, that those who met them linew not which most to ad. mire-the intelligence with which they mastered our denominational peculiarities or the just conservatism of their opinions. They performs ed the duties assigned them with so much grace, ability and ardor, that they constitute a new bond between the Methodism of England and that of America." These ministers, with the Rev. Dr. Buckley, the editor of the Christian Advocate, have reached Britain in safety.

We have just seen the first six pages of the Methodist Hymn and Tune Book, now in course of publication at our Toronto Book-room. The work has been prepared by the Eastern Section of the Hymn Tune Book Committee, by whom it is submitted to the Western Section of the committee The judgment of the gentlemen is so much to be depended upon that the work of the Western members must be very light. The type is very clear and distinct, and the size of the book will be quite convenient.

We have a note from Windsor to say that on Sunday evening, June 29th, an ordination service was held in the Methodist church of that town. The Rev. J. B. Butterick was ordained for special work in Bermuda. The President of the Conference, the Rev. J. A. Rogers, was assisted on that occasion by the Superintendent of the District, by the Revs. Dr. McMurray and Roland Morton. The President's sermon and charge were both eloquent and impressive.

REV. J. LATHELN, D. D.

The following notice, forwarded by the committee, is inserted with pleasure. Dr. Lathern's devotion to the Church of which he is a minister, has been thorough, and his labora by tongue and pen have most successfully aided her interests:

W'NDSOR, JULY 5, 1884 It is intended to observe the tweny-fifth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Lathern's wedding-day (the 20th July next) as a silver wedding. We need scarcely remind the Church that Mr. side those of his relation as pastor to several important circuits. In certain departments of official work-notably in compiling the new Methodist

In thus regarding Mr. Lathern as a connexional man, we have thought it well not to comine this opportunity to one particular circuit, but to make it extend to the several circuits where

he has labored. We suggest that the contributions be either in cash, or such silver articles as the judgment and taste of the donor would die ate. A'l cash will be converted into silver coin by the com-

We therefore request that Mr. Lathern's friends will kindly forward donitions for this purpose to the committee as som as possible. The committee will acknowledge all donations from time to time, and pub lish the result when the event is over

J. B. BLACK, M. D. PLIER BURNHAM. CHAS. DEW SMITT CAPT. AYLWARD.

A. W. Nicolson, Sec'y. N. B. It is due to Mr. Lathern to say that he has not been consulted on eous on the part of his friends.

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