### WESLEYAN. ТНЕ

### THE SOCIABLE.

(Irreligious Boston Traveller.)

They carried pie to the parson's house And scattered the floor with crumbs, And marked the leaves of his choicest books.

With the print of their greasy thumbs.

They piled his dishes high and thick With a lot of anhealthy cake,

While they gobbled the buttered toast and rolls

Which the parson's wife did make.

They hung around Clyte's classic neck Their apple parings for spert, And everyone laughed when a clumsy lout Spilt his tea in the plano forte.

Next day the parson went down on his

knees, With his wife, but not to pray :

Oh no, 'twas to scrape the grease and dirt From the carpet and stairs away !

"BILDY" DAWSON THE YORK. SHIRE FARMER.

### REV. J. BEETHAM.

William Dawson was born at Garforth, near Leeds, on March 3rd, 1778. In his childhood he went to Barabow, in Yorkshire, and lived there till within four years of his death. His mother was a godly woman and brought up her children in the fear of the Lord. "Billy," as he was familiarly called, though never so called at home, was brought up to attend the Established Church of England, though be frequently went to the Wesleyan Chapel, and learned from the preaching, and from individual members, that it was the privilege of God's people to know their sins forgiven. He obtained this blessed assurance while receiving the Lord's Supper at the age of eighteen years. For some years his strong church principles kept him from taking any active part among the Methodists. When a youth he was happy in the choice of his companions, Samuel Settle, who after ward became a elergyman, and John Batty. These three held private band meetings on Sunday mornings. They all three turned out well. How important to the youth is the company they keep! " Walk with the wise," says Solomon, " and you shall wiser grow." But the companion of fools shall be destroyed.'

Mr. Dawson had offers and thoughts of entering the ministry of the Church of England, but after some delay, threw his lot among the Metho

and without price. But with what shall they be filled? With the two grand God, viz : light and love. \* \* \* These are twin brothers. They almost breathe at the same moment; they grow Amen."

As a preacher Mr. Dawson was remarkeebly popular and very useful. It was not an hour's pastime to listen to his burning eloquence. He knew how to grapple with the conscience, and faithfully did he do so? He preached all the counsel of God. He did not win the applause by withholding the terrors of the law, but preached with a pungency and power seldom equalled, on the eternity and fearfulness of future punishment Many were awakened. Then he pointed to Calvary for healing and salvation. God's order is, first wound then heal. His preaching was matural, his style may be called dramatic. This

is not wrong if consecrated to a noble purpose. There are many metances recorded of his wonderful power to reach the hearts and consciences of men.

I was informed by a person who heard him preach in Liverpool, that the produced a wonderful impression, by describing a vessel, supposed to be lost, returning in safety. When the vessel left port there were sad partings, but they expected to meet again after a few months. Time rolled on, but no tidings of the vessel. People began to say it was lost, sailor"ervives began to put on widows weeds, their children were taught that they were orphans. But one day a vessel was seen coming up the channel. The glass was brought into flew like fire. The crowd gathers upon the beach. The ship comes in with sails spread. Then followed happy greetings and reunions. Then the greetings on the he venly shore. The waved their handkerchiefs and shouted

aloud for joy. mostly on the subject of Missions. Some himself, such as The Telescope, The about the time when Lord Toan Russel brought his reform bill into Parliament; The Musical Clock; the British Lion, Sc., &c. Many very interesting circumstances could be given of his public addresses but we forbear. He left his home in leeds on Saturday, July 3rd, 1941, to preach in Colne on the next day. At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning he aw ke his friends, being unwell; in twenty minutes he was dead. His last words were :

GENERAL READING sun possesses a fulness of light and "To-day, after dinner," was the chaheat, on purpose to bestow upon those racteristic reply; and at it he went. He dollar a day. From this job he readily attributes in the nature and essence of found others. He had kept at work since, he said, every year, earning sometimes over a dollar a day; he had not deprived himself of any necssary together or decline together; they live comforts, had lived pleasantly, was together and die together. In hell both ford of reading, and had supplied himare absent, and in heaven both are self with papers and periodicals, and gloriously present to all eteraty. O. had laid up something every year; one may we both experimentally know in year, indeed, but seven dollars, after all time and eternity the full measure of his bills were paid, but he placed this texts 1st John 6: 16 17. Amen and in the savings bank. When for some time his beloved wife was sick, it was

quite difficult to save from physicians' bills anything to place with his small, accumulating fund, but economy conquered even these outlays. At the end of a year he had thirty dollars in his pocket, and came to Boston with it. He had not indulged himself with a new overcoat for three years. One half of the money he devoted to the new garment and the other half went into the savings bank. A fellow-workman laughed at him for not using the money "to have a good time upon." That man had to seek aid from the town in a few vears.

He was a shoomaker in Lynn during the war. These were flush times. Good workmen were enabled some years to earn large amounts of money. He, for long spaces, earned fifty dollars a week. Instead of bringing his expenses, as the land."

majority of his fellow workmen did, up to the very verge of his income, he lived on twenty dollars or less, and regularly put aside thirty. Many of those who bers, Stronomy, Jupiter, Judges, Ruth, earned equal sums expended their &c " money upon their appetites - upon liquor and tobacco, and upon expensive pleasures. The day our conversation occurred, he had been making inquiries about them. Several of them were miserably poor and unable to support their families; others had become belpless drunkards, and others were living from hand to mouth-the loudest use. It is the long lost ship. Tidings in their clamors against capitalists, and the first to encourage strikes.

He carried away from Lynn, with his previous savings, three thousand dollars, to an adjoining town, where he preacher described the entrance of the found an opening in another and more Christian into heaven. An abundant regular business, when he discovered entrance would be administered. Happy that the multiplication of machinery was constantly making the position of people were so carried away that they the workmen in shoe towns more and more precarious. During this visit to his former residence he fell into con-

Want of space forbids our writing versation with a shoemaker, from whom a schoolmaster to his class. The almost about his use of the hymn book in he obtained the above facts in reference simultaneous reply of half their number preaching. His fame was national as a to his former associates. Making some was: platform speaker. His addresses were strong statements in reference to his own success and the principles upon of his speeches were as well known as which he had been accustomed to act, the new acquaintance began to question Railroad, the Reform Bill, delivered him in return. "How many newspapers do you take?" "Five," was the answer. "How many monthlies?" "Three." "How can you do it? Where do you find the money?" was the earnest inquiry. "It is the rum and tobacco money that I spend for periodicals !" was the pithy and significant answer. "If the men of whom I have been asking you," the continued, "thad simply saved their rum and tobacco money, they would have capital enough to-day to enable them to start in business anywhere, if shoe-making does not support them."

spelling, it is impossible not to eel regret and by night. No Christmas present if not surprise, at the apathy existing on who stand in need of it, without money worked so diligently, not counting the the subject. As specimens of school-boy hours, that he made it pay him over a answering at written and oral examinations the following are worthy of attention, and if any teacher thinks they are not a fair example let him try what his own pupils can do, if they have not been accustomed to committing their thoughts on paper. The specimens are from the pupils in the London Public Schools : "Where is Turkey?"

"Turkey is the capital of Norfolk." "Where is Turin ?"

"Turen is the cappital of chiner, the peepul there lives on birds nests and have long tails.

"Gibberralter is the principal town in Rooshia.

What do you know about the patriarch Abraham ?"

"He was the father of Lot, and 'ad tew wifes-wun was called Hishmael and t'uther Haygur. He kept one at home and turned t'other into the desert, when she became a pillow of salt in the day time and a pillow of fire by the nite.

"What do know of Joseph ?"

"He wore a coat of many garments. He was chief butler to Faro, and told his dreams. He married Potiffer's dortor and he led the Gypshans out of bondage to Kana in Gallilee, and then fell on his sword and died, in cite of the Promise

"Give the names of the books of the Old Testament?"

"Devenshire, Exeter, Littikus, Num-

" What is a miracle ?"

"Den't know." "If you saw the sun shining at mid-

night what would you call it." "The moon."

"But if you were told it was the sun ?" "I should say it was a not true.

Another boy, giving his impressions in regard to Moses. wrote as follows :

"He was an Egypshin. He lived in a bark maid of bull rushers, and he kep a golden calf, and worship braizen snakes, and he het nuthin but kwales and manner for forty years. He was kort by the air of his ed while riding under the bow of a tree, and he was killed by his Abslon, as he was hanging from the bow His end was peace."

-" ' What is meant by conscience?' said

can be so welcome to any tather or mother or friend as the belief that their children are growing up truthful, manly, courageous, courteous, unselfish and religious; and do not think that any of these things are too much for any of you. \* \* \* It was only the other day heard of a brave and modest little boy, Hammon Darker was his name who was only fourteen years of age, and who has already saved at different times the lives of no less than four other boys by plunging into the rough sea after them on the coast of Norfolk. That is what you can do, not perhaps by plunging into the stormy sea, but at any rate by saving a little brother or a little sister from going wrong. You can do far more for them perhaps than any one else, because you are always with them. Stand by them and protect; stand by each other, and then the foolish, wicked, cruel people who want to mislead you will, very soon run away. Bad people are always afraid of good people, even though the good are much fewer, and even though the good may only be a little child. I knew once a very famous man who lived to be very old, who lived to be eighty-eight. He was always the delight of those about him. He always stood up for what was right. His eye was like an eagle's when it flashed fire at what was wrong. And how early do you think he began to do this? I have an old grammar which belonged to him, all tattered and torn. which he had when a little boy at school, and what do you think I found written in his own hand in the very first page? Why these words ; "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace to silence vicious tongues-be just and fear not." That was his rule all through life, and Le was loved and honored down to the day when he was carried to the grave. Be just, be good and fear not ; let that be your rule, and may God and Jesus

> BEFORE THEY CALL I WILL ANSWER.

ways."-Public Ledger.

A Dutch preacher one evening held a meeting in a strange city. While he was preaching, and enforcing upon the hearts of his hearers the doctrine of the cross a police-officer came into the room and forbade him to go on. He even commanded him to leave the city. As he was a stranger in the place, and the night was dark, he wandered around the gates. He was not, however, without consolation; for he remembered Him who hath said, "Lo, I am with

and nevel 4 Do no chasing 5 Bene nificent parties as to spe your trade ver aspire railways, 9 Have it is conve ous charac refuse all careful as bound wit suits. 12 and look customers to industry your way will direct BIBI FIRST QU. B. C. 515. or, A Verse 14. Christ be with you then, now and al-

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was no half-hearted assent. The whole man was given to the service of the Church of his choice. He became a local preacher and his services were eagerly sought after. He had open doors for fifty-two Sundays in a year, besides laboring at his business all the week. He was secommended to the travelling connection in 1802, and was put down for Wetherby. Difficulties arose about giving up his position to another member of the family, which endangered the livelihood of the family. He gave up his puppose and agreed to stay with his mother. He was throughout the rest of his life a local preacher. Never had "Reverend" attached to his name. Was never ordained by the laying on of the hands. Nevertheless, he was one of God's ambassadors. Ordination by laying on of the hands does not make a man a minister of the New Testament. He must receive his cre dentials from Jesus Himself; and when WHAT THRIFT AND INDUSTRY the affairs of this world are wound up, it will be found that the Yorkshire farmer has done more to extend Christ's

nearly .x feet high, well-built, of good appearance and open countenance. His best attire on Sundays was corduroy or plain velvet breeches, thick solid "top boots." Though not educated, in the strict sense of the word, he had good common sense, a vivid imagination, and The excellence of his character and his deep spirituality are seen in his correspondence, diary, and daily life. In wri ting to a friend suffering the pangs of bereavement, he says : "We know that He does not afflict us for His pleasure but for our profit, that we may be partakers of His holiness, and, by whatever means we partake of His holiness, these means are blessed, however painful, because they lead to such an advantageous result. Holiness cannot be obtained at too dear a rate, and we are infinite gainers, if we suffer the loss of all things if we win Christ, and participate in his holiness." In reply to 'Squire Brooke's inquiries concerning the blessing of entire sanctification, he wrote : "You are hungering and thirsting after righteous ness, and therefore, you may accept the accomplishment of that rich, unfathom able promise, ' they shall be filled.' They shall be filled ! Who says so? You know, it is he who possesses infinite fulness of everything which a soul hungering and thirsting after righteous-

"Let us in life and death Thy steadfast truth declare." He died at the age of 68 years, and

was buried amid weepin, multitudes at Barwick.

# CAN DO.

The other day we fell upon our repkingdom than many who have occupied resentative man. It required no skill to high position and power in the church. interview him ; ke gave us at once. in Widiam Dawson was a man. He was a pleasant ride of a few miles, his entire confidence, and volunteered to open for our interested inspection his whole business life. He was one of the representative native New England men, breezy, full of resources, hopeful, and fearless of physical labor. His opportunities in school were not more a strong poetical view. He was rich in than the average enjoyed by our famigenuine humor. He was also a mun in lies who depend upon their daily labor Christ. This is the highest style of and have to call upon their children, at map. He was not satisfied with a low an early day, to aid in doing something state of grace but kept pressing on. for the common support. He early learned some of the coarser forms of shoe-making, but finding an opportunity at another business that paid him a little more, he entered upon that. He married early, and here his good sense was an angel of grace to him; he found a helper as well as a lover in his wife. Suddenly, not long after his marriage, the business in whice he was engaged proved unrenumerative, and finding he would soon be without employment, he at once set himself to looking up something else. Going to a large shoe dealer who knew him, he stated the case, and offered to work for him through the he was pleased to give as wages. The gentleman had no place in his establishment, but he was moved by the manliness of the young workman. He told him he had a number of rejected cases of shoes that needed some labor upon them to make salable, but he could not afford him enough to do this work to make more than seventy five cents a day. Our friend accepted the ness, can ask for or think of; and He offer immediately. "When will you to this is added the value of such answer-

So my friend, who was both a Christian man and a very, pronounced tem-perance man, whiled away very profitably the half hour taken by our ride from Lynn to the place of his residence. Now, the moral of this is that the

more we expend wisely upon the public and enforced training of the children of the poor, the more we endeavor to awaken intellectual life among working men, the more earnestly we press the temperance reform, the more we bring under the influence of religion, the less money we shall have to lavish upon poor houses and distribute along the streets, the fewer strikes we shall have, and the small floating, unemployed, dangerous population, tending to crime | Be very kind to poor dumb anima.sand hideous immoralities.

# THE VALUE OF WRITTEN EXAM-INATIONS.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear disparaging remarks about the value of written examinations in an educational system. We freely admit that such examinations can be conducted in such a way as to become positively mischievous instead of beneficial, but on the other hand, we cannot see how any teacher can dispense with them entirely without doing a great injustice to the pupils. There is so much labor connected with them that a little difference on the subject on the part of the pupils individually and winter upon anything, and for any price collectively that every good teacher who has once found out their value will cheerfully undergo the extra drudgery. No pupil can fairly be assumed to know a thing until he can put his knowledge to some use, and the best way of at once teaching him how to do this, and ascertaining when he is able to do it, is to ask him to set down on paper the answers to judiciously prepared questions. When

"A hinward monitor." An inspector who happened to be present inquired : And what do you understand by monitor? To this an intelligent youth exultingly youth answered : " A hironclad."

Every teacher will recognize in these answers the confused ideas. and the mistaking of names for things which all pupils fall into, and out of which there is no means of getting them, except by patiently correcting the errors they make while endeavoring to put their knowledge in a definite shape on paper .- Canada School Journal.

# FAMILY READING.

### DEAN STANLEY AND THE CHILDREN.

At a special service for children in Westminster Abbey, Dean Stanley deivered an address to the children :---"Love honest work, love to get knowledge, never be ashamed of saying your prayers morning and evening. It will help you to be good all through the day. Always keep your promises; do not pick up foolish and dirty stories ; never, never tell a lie; never strike or be rude to a woman or girl, or any one weaker or younger than yourselves. Be ready even to risk your own lives co save a friend or a brother or a sister.

never put them to p.in; they are God's creatures as well as you, and if you hurt them you will become brutal and base yourselves. Remember always to be gentle and attentive to older people ; listen and do not interrupt when they are talking. If you have an old father, aunt, remember not to disturb them by loud talking or rough play. Be careful and tender to them. You cannot think up early to go about their business to earn their bread-and your bread, rethem to find that their little boy or liton a cold winter's morning, and has lighted a bright blazing fire, so as to possesses the fulness, the same as the come to work ?" asked the merchant. ing as an exercise in composition and joy and not a trouble to them by day you wish to do what is right in the

you alway, even unto the end of the would." "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death. I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

He had long been in the school of Christ, and had learned to watch for the slightest intimations of his will. While he was thus wandering around, suddenly he saw a light in the distance. "See," he said to himself, " perhaps

the Lord has provided me a shelter there," and in the simplicity of faith he directed his steps thither.

On arriving, he heard a voice in the house; and as he drew nearer he discovered that a man was praying. Joyful, he hoped that he had found here the home of a brother. He stood still for a moment, and heard these words poured forth from an earnest heart:

" Lord Jesus, they have driven thy persecuted servant out of the city, and he is perhaps wandering at this moment in a strange place, of which he knows nothing. O may be find my home, that he may receive here food and lodging !" The preacher, having heard these words, glided into the house, and as soon as the speaker said "Amen," he saw his prayer answered. Both fell on their knees, and together thanked the Lord, who is a hearer of prayer, and who never leaves nor forsakes his servants.-Christian Era.

### PAY YOUR DEBTS.

1 If you wish to receive the reputation of being an honest man, pay your debts. 2 If you would avoid bringing disgrace upon the church of which you are a member pay your debts. 3 If you are anxious to get a good aror a grandfather, or a sick uncle or ticle, and at the lowest possible price, never delay to pay your debts. 4 If you wish to obtain such credit as your business may require, be sure to pay what good it does them, and if it should | your debts. 5. If you would remain happen that any of you have a poor on terms of friendship with those you father or a poor mother who has to get trade with, pay your debts. 6. If you would avoid embarrassing others who are depending upon the settlement member-what a pleasure it will be to of your account, pay your debts. 7 If you wish to prevent mistakes and lititle girl has been out of bed before them gation, keep your accounts well adjusted, and pay your debts. 8 lf you wish to aid in the circulation of money give them a warm cup of tea! Think never let cash remain by you, but pay what a pleasure it would be to them if your debts. 9 If you would do to they are sick, if they are deaf or blind, others, as you wish them to do to you to find a little boy or a little girl to pay your debts. 10 If you wish to speak to them, or to read to them, or | stand clear of lying and making false to lead them about. It is not only the statements, pay your debts. 11. If comfort they have in having help; it is you desire to pursue your business with a still greater comfort in knowing that peace of mind, pay your debts. 12 they have a good little son or a good If in the expectation of death, you would little daughter who is anxious to help like to leave your affairs in a satisfacthem, and who they feel sure, will be a tory condition pay your debts. 13 If