

The Wesleyan.

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THE "WESLEYAN."

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FROM THE PAPERS.

The New York Tribune says: "It is the run-shop that controls our local politics, and of course it controls them for its own vile uses."

At Greenock, Scotland, the School Board has just provided a series of eight swimming lessons for the school children—for girls as well as boys.

Over seven hundred preachers were received into the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church during the year 1880, an average of about two each day for the year.

A writer in the Baptist Sun says: "We have three grades in a Baptist Church. There is the democracy in the pew, the autocracy in the pulpit, and the aristocracy in the choir."

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt will contribute two-thirds of the amount necessary to erect a Female College in Nashville, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Juvenile delinquents in England are now to be whipped in most cases, instead of being imprisoned, and supplies of birch rods are being sent to all the police stations. A physician must always be present at the whipping.

The whole amount of tax on spirits and liquors collected in the United States is over \$63,000,000 per annum, an average to each person of over \$1.50. In New Jersey the average is \$2, in Maine the average is three cents.

It is stated as a fact in the Boston Globe that one of the most distinguished young students in the Shiloh Theological Seminary was expelled for writing an essay on the "Efficacy of Baptism in an Oil cloth Suit."

Lord Shaftesbury, in recently laying the foundation-stone of the new General Baptist chapel to be erected at a cost of \$9,000 in Bethnal-green-road, spoke in encouraging terms upon the progress in religion among the masses of London during the last forty years.

The first ecclesiastical body to give authority to the use of the Revised New Testament is the Wesleyan Conference of England. It has authorized the revisers of the Second Catholicism to use quotations from the Revision.—N. Y. Independent.

We heard among his numerous friends, during our recent visit in the South, that Dr. Lovick Pierce sent a message to his Annual Conference in the following language: "Tell my brethren I died just outside the gate of heaven."—Christian Standard.

This is the way the Chicago Inter-Ocean puts the matter: "Say what they please of the prohibition law of Kansas, it is pressing against some people's tender corns, or there would not be so much fuss about it. If drinkables are more plentiful and saloons more numerous, as is asserted, why is not every toper howling in favor of the law?"

Rev. Dr. Geikie, the writer of the popular Life of Christ, who some time ago took charge of an English Church in the vicinity of Paris, has intimated his intention to resign, and complains of treatment he has received from a lady who is distinguished for the interest she takes in young English girls in the French capital.

Archdeacon Kirkby, the first missionary to have carried the Gospel above the Arctic Circle, has accepted an invitation of the Missionary Board of the American Episcopal Church to represent the cause of missions in as many of their parishes as he is able. Archdeacon Kirkby is a man of saintly spirit and of unbounded cheerfulness and courage.

A member of the M. E. Church, South, mission in Lulu, Mexico, was recently stoned to death by Catholics. A few days ago the Presbyterian Mission received information of the murder of one of their men in the State of Guerrero. He was shot in the street, pierced through with swords and knives, beaten with clubs and pelted with stones.

The power of Christian character shining through the life of a Christian man is strikingly illustrated in the following incident: "An Afghan once spent an hour in company with Dr. Wm. Marsh, of England. When he heard that Dr. Marsh was dead, he said: 'His religion shall now be my religion; his God shall now be my God; for I must go where he is and see his face again.'"
—Christian Work.

Few people now deny that prohibition tends to reduce drunkenness. Every body interested in the profiting from intoxicating drinks is ready to expend money in large sums and effort without limit to prevent the passage of prohibition laws. That is evidence that such laws are hurtful to saloon-keepers, and what is hurtful to them is good for the body politic. Whatever will kill potato-bugs is beneficial to potatoes.—N. W. Advocate.

The N. Y. Methodist says of the late Dr. Alois Lobenstein, a member of the German Central Conference:—"Dr. Lobenstein was an Austrian by birth and a Jew of great learning. He identified himself with the revolutionary movements of 1848, and edited a paper in the interest of free government. He became a most earnest Christian, and was for many years one of the ablest German pulpits in the United States, and a very thorough teacher in our German Methodist school."

A somewhat peculiar case of libel was heard at the Croydon assizes lately. Both plaintiff and defendant were members of a religious body called the Plymouth brethren; and the alleged libel consisted in accusations brought against plaintiff by the defendant at a meeting of the brotherhood. Defendant said he was actuated by purely religious motives, and maintained that the alleged libel was a privileged communication. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

The farsighted wisdom that planned the Methodist economy is vindicated by the fact that other denominations have been driven to adopt its methods. In the report of the Home Mission Committee presented at the late session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, "very gratifying results are reported from the policy of settling missionaries in fields for the space of three years." When our churches are adopting the itinerant plan it is hardly worth our while to talk of abandoning it.—Missionary Work.

A Mississippi correspondent of the Springfield Republican has been investigating the reading habits of the Southern people, and finds that 75 per cent of the bookstore trade at the South is in school books; 10 per cent in professional books; 5 per cent in cheaply bound fiction, literature only 10 per cent for general literature, such as poetry, travel, fiction, history, etc. Of the latter women are the principal buyers. As a rule, when a man buys a book it is a technical or professional book.

Dean Stanley died as he had lived. He had made a life-long plea for "the non-conforming members of the Church of England," and his only directions concerning his funeral were that a minister of the Scottish Church and one belonging to the English non-conforming bodies should be among the pall-bearers. Accordingly, these Churches were represented by the Rev. Dr. Story and the Rev. Dr. Stoughton. It was in this way that he, being dead, yet spoke in behalf of a United Christendom, and especially a United Protestant Christendom.—Christian Union.

Bishop Talbot says a man is counted almost a heretic who will dare question the "divine origin" of Sunday-schools, but he has long been persuaded that, as too often organized and conducted, they are a hindrance and not a help. He thinks their effect on church attendance unfavorable, and that the children often stray off into other Sunday-schools where they sometimes learn that they were not made "members of Christ, the children of God," etc., in baptism. Perhaps if they had been made members of Christ in baptism they would have more disposition to attend church and not seek other Sunday-schools.—Christian Union.

One of the signs of the spread of Christianity in Japan is the earnest effort made to oppose it. A magazine advocating the union of Buddhism and Shintoism, for the purpose of putting down Christianity, has been started. It is published six times a month. It exhorts the priests of the old religion to lay aside their disputes, in the presence of the foe, and combat it till it is destroyed. An account is given in one of the numbers of a meeting of priests to devise means to stop the progress of Christianity. One of the royal princes presided. It is significant that the magazine in a late issue drops Shintoism and becomes an advocate of Buddhism solely.

We have to record the decease of the eminent artist who painted the picture of the "Deathbed of Wesley," an engraving of which is found in so many Methodist houses in all parts of the country. A more truly historical or interesting picture was never painted in England, or made more extensively known by means of the multiplying power of the burin. Mr. Claxton died on the 28th of July, at Carlton-road, Maida vale, aged seventy, and was the eldest son and namesake of an excellent Methodist minister who began to travel in the year 1799, and finished his course in 1832.—Methodist Recorder.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The Rev. George Patterson, who, by permission of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, is a professor in the Free Church Mission College at Madras, at a recent meeting for the recognition of returned missionaries, gave an illustration of the influence of education on East India missions:

"The Free Church," Mr. Patterson said, 'had taken hold in India of the work of education, and the mission was as far ahead of other missions in the matter of education as other missions were ahead of it in other respects. The college with which he was connected was established for those youths who had gone through the higher classes of their mission schools. At the present time they had three colleges—one, this Missionary College, and the other two secular colleges, and the Christian College, which was founded only seventeen years ago, had more students than both the other colleges put together. They had in this college 300 students who were connected with the Madras University. They were divided into four classes, and every class gave the first hour of every day, when the mind was fresh, to the study of the Word of God. No other subjects were entered upon until the holy book was read—(cheers)—and their Scripture lesson was commenced every day in every class with prayer. These youths read their Bibles at home as well as college, and they were never weary of borrowing or buying books bearing upon the Christian religion; and he believed that intellectually two-thirds of those who left their college were Christians, though not so in open profession. He had often heard it asked, 'What good are you doing in India with your college, for in seventeen years not more than a half-a-dozen have become Christians?' But those who had not been in India knew very little what it was to become a Christian there. A youth of high caste had to give up everything—father, mother, brother, sister, and as they were married when young, his wife also; and he wanted to know how many of them would become Christians if they had to give up so much? Although they could not boast of many such cases, yet they had a few. (Hear, hear.) He held that the very fact that such an institution—an institution openly Christian, whose object was to bring those students to Christ, should draw to itself the cream of the Hindu youths in Madras, and should flourish more than the secular colleges, was a proof that the work was of God, and not of man, and that the good hand of God was upon their work. (Cheers.) He would mention one case. A youth spent three years in their college, and left it about four years ago. He had taken his degree, and had applied to the Government for a post as sub-collector, and secured one in a distant district of the Madras Presidency. There he went, having first married a girl who had been for about six months a pupil in one of their mission schools. He had been about three years studying the Scriptures, and she had read the gospels in her mother tongue, and so in the privacy of their own home they had studied the word of God together. Sometime afterwards a young man came to a native minister and said, 'So-and-so wants you to go to his house; his wife is dying. He recognized the name as the name of a student at the college, and found her there very weak and evidently with no hope of recovery, but with a mind and heart full of the knowledge of the Lord Jesus. 'I want to die a Christian,' she said. 'I want to be baptized.' The native minister promised to return in two days and baptize her. He came, but her spirit had taken its flight a few hours before he arrived, and she died exhorting her husband to meet her in the other world. Two little children were left behind, and her husband said, 'I wish to be a Christian, but that I can never be, I have so many chains cast about me; but these children shall be Christians; their mother was a Christian; baptize them.' But the memory of that death-bed haunted him. He could not rest, and so he came and said, 'I, too, must become a Christian' and

he too was baptized. We know, said Mr. Patterson, that into hundreds of hearts we are casting the good seed of the kingdom, and we know that he who has given us the seed will not allow that seed to rot."

REV. GEORGE BROWN.

Severe comments have been passed upon the Rev. George Brown, who led an armed party against the murderers of several Wesleyan native teachers in New Britain. While the case was under the review of the Australasian Conference, Mr. Brown made a statement of the case:

The Rev. G. Brown (New Britain) rose in response to the wish of the Conference, and was greeted with applause. He commended the faithful spirit of his dear father Watson, and was not surprised at being criticised, though he was surprised at being blamed. Many had said what he ought not to have done, but none had told him what he should have done under the trying circumstances alluded to. The utmost that could be said was that it was an error in judgment. He could not, on his conscience, admit even that. He regarded himself as the protector of the widows of the murdered teachers. They were in danger of death, or worse than death. Messages were sent to him that all the teachers, and himself included, were to be killed, cooked and eaten; and, as a matter of fact, if the expedition had been three hours later it would have been too late to avert further murders of defenceless women. The friendly natives urged and had resolved upon action in self-defence. He prayerfully considered the position. If his brethren had seen the widowed women, and heard their cries, and grasped the situation of general peril, they would keenly sympathize with him in his position of trial. He joined the expedition to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. The traders supplied the arms. The attack on one side of the island resulted in wounding two natives, both of whom recovered. From another point of attack several were killed; the number it was difficult to estimate, but Capt. Purvis, in his inquiry, found that no man had seen more than ten slain bodies, though he (Mr. Brown) thought that would be a low estimate. A captured woman and children were well cared for and returned. He visited the camp of the murderers the next day, perfectly unarmed, and gave the natives the history of their presence among them, and their desire to do them good. The natives replied, "With us is the evil; if you had not done this you would have been killed." Presents were exchanged, and some of their greatest successes had been seen there. He had no alternative course open. He would have felt one of the meanest of men if he had taken care of his own life, but have left the defenceless widows to perish. It was purely a question of self-defence. He had nothing about which to reproach himself. His love for the natives did not require proof. He had devoted the best years of his life to them ungrudgingly. Mr. Brown concluded a powerful and convincing address by relating how he kept a woman from the hands of her husband when he had left her for dead. He wished to take her from the mission house to cook and eat her, but Mr. Brown offered to give more than her marketable worth, and refused at all hazards to give her up for such a purpose. The mission house was barricaded and they were prepared to resist her capture to the utmost. This incident had been applauded, and yet the principle of it was the same. The action was purely in self-defence.

The Conference resolved that "while reaffirming, in view of the wide discussion which has been carried on in reference to this case, the principle which underlies all our missionary operations—that military enterprises cannot be sanctioned in their conduct—it records its judgment that in the present case Mr. Brown acted in defence of the mission teachers and their families, and has not violated the regulations which govern our missionary work, and retains the full confidence of this Conference."

WELCOMING STRANGERS AT CHURCH.

At the recent Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Building anniversary in London, held in Dr. Joseph Parker's Tabernacle, the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, in his address describing his first visit to a London service, said that when the service was over he hoped somebody would say—"How do you do? We are very glad to see you." But he had to go away disappointed; he returned to his dismal lodging, and sat down to his solitary chop—(laughter)—and wondered whether there was anybody in all London that had any heart in him, anyhow. Soon after he was invited to dinner by Mr. Duncan. At Mr. Duncan's house he met the minister, who invited him to come to tea on the following Saturday. If on that first Sunday, when he was on his way to his dismal lodging and solitary chop—(laughter)—an advanced Ritualist, a most rigid Baptist, or an equally rigid Calvinist, had put his hand on his shoulder and said,— "Young man, glad to see you; come and have a cup of tea, and make yourself at home," he might have been at the present moment either a Calvinist, a Ritualist or a Baptist—for a day at least. But for that invitation to dinner and that invitation to tea, he might have been—well, perhaps, Dr. Parker's younger assistant. The minister who invited him to tea said to him—"Young man, God wants you." He replied—"I believe he does." "You must give yourself to his ministry," said the Methodist preacher—Thomas Vasey. (Loud applause.) He did not wonder that Mr. Duncan had more than a hundred members in his class, for as soon as a young man entered the chapel where he was, one of Mr. Duncan's "retrievers" was sent to look after the stranger. [Loud applause.] That was the specimen of London Methodism. Nine years' experience in London and some nine years in the country had convinced him of this, that the biggest human power in the Church was hand-shaking. [Loud applause.] They had got their professors of elocution and their professors of theology; if these were to be turned to a right good account, let them put others to take hold of men, and shake their hands with all their hearts. When a hearty welcome was given to one, that one would be encouraged himself to invite others. In one case which had come within his own experience as a minister five or more persons had been led to the house of God through the instrumentality of a policeman to whom a cordial reception had been given; and in one Bible-class there were no fewer to-day than ten policemen. [Applause.] Londoners could not afford to do without the country. The country was their lungs, from which they pumped their energy. The country had sent them men like George Moore—robust and sturdy; men like the Lord Mayor of London, men like the President of the Conference, and men like Dr. Parker and Charles Spurgeon. [Loud applause.] No, the Londoners could not do without the country people. Therefore, he said to London Methodists, "Resolve that you will have a brotherly and loving interest in the strangers that come to your chapels. Don't be afraid to speak to them." The best way of getting that brotherliness was to get a baptism of the Holy Spirit. When the power of the Holy Ghost came upon Jerusalem, the city folks lost all their haughty ways, and country and city folks had all things in common.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

Let us beware how we use the word "success" in connection with spiritual things. It is not an arithmetical term. A man is not failing because his pews are empty—a ministry is not necessarily a failure because there may not be numerical additions to the visible church. A man is not necessarily succeeding because his pews are crowded and because thousands enroll themselves on the register of visible fellowship. We have nothing to do with either failure or success; we are called to sow the seed, and to do the work, to suffer and endure and wait

and hope, and God giveth the increase. Poor father and mother, you think you have no reward in your family. Cheer up, you will have a good harvest yet. You have planted and sown and watered. Yes. God giveth the increase, thou canst not tell how or when or which way—leave it, dear honored parent, and it will be well with the child.

Ministers of Christ, you say that you have cried your very eyes out, and worked until your heart has been sore and ached with great agonies, and no good seems to have come of your labor. Wait. In the morning sow thy seed, in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, or whether both shall be alike good. Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days thou shalt find it. God is not mocked: whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. Labor more abundantly and more hopefully, and leave the harvest to God, as he has left the seed time to you.

You say, "There has not been much success in the church, we only added one last year." I am not speaking now about any particular church, but about a church in which such circumstances may easily have occurred. "We only added one last year." Who was that one? "Well, it was a poor washerwoman." O indeed. Any family? "Large family! six boys that we know of." And you add the mother and six boys to your Church? Who can tell how many you added when you added that poor laundress? These may be six kings, six leaders of men, six apostles. And you say you only added one last year. "What was his name?" "His name?" "His name! I don't think his name was Robert Moffat." And you only added Robert Moffat to the church in one year? Do you know who Robert Moffat is? When you added Robert Moffat to the church you added a world!
—Joseph Parker, D.D.

WELL-BUILT CHRISTIANS.

A well-built Christian is harmonious in all his parts. No one trait shames another. He is not a jumble of inconsistencies, to-day liberal to one cause, to-morrow niggardly toward another; to-day fluent in prayer, and to-morrow fluent in polite falsehoods. He does not keep the fourth commandment on Sunday and break the eighth on Monday. He does not shirk an honest debt to make a huge donation. He is not in favour of temperance for other folk and a glass of toddy for himself. He does not exhort or pray at each of the few meetings he attends, to make up arrears for the more meetings which he neglects. He does not so consume his spiritual fuel during revival seasons that he is as cold as Nova Zembla during all the rest of time; nor do his spiritual fervours ever out-run his well-ordered conversation.—Cuyler.

RESTRAINING GRACE.

Ah! my fine fellow, if you could have had your own way you would have been at the top of the mountain by now! So you think; but no, you would have been over the precipice long before this, if God had let you climb at all, and so he has kept you in the valley because he had designs of love toward you, and because you shall not sin as others sin. Divine grace has its hand upon the bridle of your horse. You may spur your steed, and use the lash against the man who holds you back; or perhaps it is a woman, and you may speak bitter words against that wife, that sister, or that mother, whom God has put there to hold you back; but you cannot go on, you must not go on. Another inch forward and you will be over the precipice and lost, and therefore God has put that hand there to throw your horse back on its haunches, and make you pause, and think, and turn from the error of your ways. What a mercy it is that when God's people do go into sin to any extent, he so often seems to speak, and say: "Hitherto shalt thou go, but no further; here shall thy proud sins be stayed."

"Till on in faith, and thou shalt know Thy labour is not in vain."

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OUR HOME CIRCLE.

A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving, Love him, yes, and let him know...

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

I am not going to say a word against church fairs, because I know I should be speaking against a great deal of honest, self-denying work...

It was a time much dreaded by the ladies who managed it, but each year they bravely put their shoulders to the wheel...

One bright June Sunday the pastor set all his people agape by telling them after the sermon that he had resolved to ask them to give up their fair this year...

"I ALWAYS WIN." "Have you any particular antipathy against cards, Mrs. Allen?" asked a merry girl of a silver-haired woman whose face was not yet old.

"Yes I have?" was the slow reply. "Then you don't like to see us play?" "I didn't say that," said the elder woman with a smile.

"Come, Mrs. Allen," said one of the merry girls, "you said you would tell us why you dislike cards. We're just in the mood to listen, for I have been badly beaten, and I don't like to be beaten."

ship in one of the smaller Presbyterian churches in the city. Notice was given one Sunday morning, of a congregational meeting to be held the following evening.

"Where is the money to come from?" To the young man's surprise a well-to-do, prosperous merchant arose and proposed that they should get up a supper, complimented the ladies of the church and said he was sure they could not do better than leave the matter in their hands.

"That is what we propose to do," said the gentleman in the chair. "Yes, sir," said the stranger, hotly, "but how? By begging, sir, and not very straightforward begging, either; by wheedling people to come and gratify their affection for oysters, in order that we may worship God decently. Sir, it seems to me that we have no business with a Seventh Presbyterian Church if we can't support it, and I move that the building be sold at once, and that we scatter among the other six churches!"

"I could never do that," said the young man with blue eyes. "So he would have said at your age. A more affectionate son never lived. That night after he had been partially soothed, and had gone to his room, a pistol-shot was heard. Mercifully she was spared the sight that others saw."

"Did he kill himself, then?" "Instantly. When I recovered from a long illness—" "What was he?" "My only son. There was a tremor in her low voice, as she added, "When I recovered I had no child. Not yet forty, my hair was as white as you see it now. Do you wonder that I hate cards?"

"Oh, how then could you sit and see us play?" "Because I wished to warn you; because there are some temperaments to which success is more baneful than defeat; because one of you put me strangely in mind of my blue-eyed boy."

Her eye fell upon Frank L.— He was as pale as death. Later he went up to her and thanked her. "It was growing upon me, the passion for play," I felt it; but with God's help, I'll never touch a card again."

In religion, as in the affairs of human life, it is the steady and sustained effort that wins. Some people, like fancy horses, are good on a spur, but utterly fail out in the all day pull.

"How far are you going?" inquired a brisk rider as he overtook Mr. Wesley in one of his long journeys. "To London," was the calm reply of the great evangelist. "And do you think we can reach there to-day?" continued the new comer, who was a little nettled at the itinerant's slow pace.

to him. But he was passionately fond of cards, and because of the fact that he invariably won, he was always ready to make up a party at home or abroad.

"This of course, reached his mother's ears latest of all, and she would not believe it. She watched her boy with trembling eagerness. He bought a horse, he had always fine clothes, and his appearance was that of a restless, dissatisfied man.

"No one can know what the torture of a mother is when her son disgraces her before all the world—and this he had done. But repentance came. He promised never to touch a card; grew into his original beauty; lifted the hopes of all who loved him; was engaged to a lovely girl and by her tempted to play only a social game; to drink only a social glass; and the consequence was he was ruined!"

"The love of gaming and of strong drink rushed back upon him like a torrent of iniquity. Again he played for money, again he was brought home drunk, again he committed a crime, and this time his ruin was complete.

"Yes, he cursed her because she had allowed him in the days of his innocence to touch the cards, because with her own hands she had taught him to play."

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his fellow traveller just leaving, with his horse a good deal used up by the rapid riding, while that of Wesley was fresh and vigorous for the remainder of the route.

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"How far are you going?" inquired a brisk rider as he overtook Mr. Wesley in one of his long journeys. "To London," was the calm reply of the great evangelist. "And do you think we can reach there to-day?" continued the new comer, who was a little nettled at the itinerant's slow pace.

awkward, pinched, narrow manhood or womanhood is directly traceable to a repressed childhood. It is a paying investment, in the complete significance of the term, to take children to the most refined and perfect type of pleasures and beautiful surroundings.

"This of course, reached his mother's ears latest of all, and she would not believe it. She watched her boy with trembling eagerness. He bought a horse, he had always fine clothes, and his appearance was that of a restless, dissatisfied man.

"No one can know what the torture of a mother is when her son disgraces her before all the world—and this he had done. But repentance came. He promised never to touch a card; grew into his original beauty; lifted the hopes of all who loved him; was engaged to a lovely girl and by her tempted to play only a social game; to drink only a social glass; and the consequence was he was ruined!"

"The love of gaming and of strong drink rushed back upon him like a torrent of iniquity. Again he played for money, again he was brought home drunk, again he committed a crime, and this time his ruin was complete.

"Yes, he cursed her because she had allowed him in the days of his innocence to touch the cards, because with her own hands she had taught him to play."

"Oh, how then could you sit and see us play?" "Because I wished to warn you; because there are some temperaments to which success is more baneful than defeat; because one of you put me strangely in mind of my blue-eyed boy."

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to wash, deceiving her all the time, his conscience seemed touched. We patted the delicate-looking boy on the shoulder as we said, "Remember the talk we have had," and we went on, thinking, alas! of so many mothers "who don't know."

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1. The Fifth commandment is the other six relation to his parents are, it gives to us; it authority over responsibility reach us his force them. brought out the revelation in the wilderness they are instructed commandment children.—De This respons volve the obli or, reverence dren; and it's foundation. This is made Testament reg ded on the fit 6: 1-3; Col. This obligat of the parent the two huma most closely r whom we are during infan whom we rec and affection, the equipment development, which, ultim set up in the v is because of calamity to be that is the c father or moth any part of par children are ly or carelessly force obedient commands or C

The fourth a are worded diff In all the oth from wrong-do dicated by the not!" But of the Sabbath, an ents. Very pl in the fifth pon than the idea of dren to parents It is in after lit ties for honorin and base, indee those who negle live in an age it to be powerf minds of childre young men—and too—talk about thers, and the they treat thei wishes, are amou of the times.

The promise commandment of the Israelites or land of promi adopts it, and t own injunction, ing it as a prom 6: 3. God ha his sense of the ental relation promise of bles manifested in t the due observ "Honor thy fa promise which e ment times, is c der the new disp ically repeated ment.

2. The Sixth.— because man is God. We not, take another's violence, but no Not only so, bu crime is contain of the malicious of the uncontrol leads to the com Matt. 5: 21, 22.

3. The Seventh this commandm discretion of either for a judicatio opportunity to giv counsel to thos "the slippery p it is a subj-ct altogether than i

4. The Eighth, planation, but u pecially in rel The principle ne laid down that d in the value of thefts lead to gre

5. The Ninth.— to giving false ev justice, but as strictly true abou common intercou eiple it forbids a early anything calculated to inj false.

6. The Tenth.— ly to desire, so upon getting, w acquired or not, another. Abah vineyard is the tion of it. It is relation to our School Mag.

PRES. Use none bu half-metal kettle jellies. If the lat just before using then set it over th of vinegar and a

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SEPTEMBER 4.

THE COMMANDMENTS. — Exodus 20: 12-21.

1. The Fifth.—The first four commandments relate to our duty to God; the other six to our duty to man. In relation to human beings, our duty to our parents must stand first.

This obligation naturally arises out of the parental relation. They are the two human beings to whom we are most closely related from our birth.

The fourth and fifth commandments are worded differently from the others. In all the others we are restrained from wrong-doing in the direction indicated by the injunction, "Thou shalt not."

2. The Sixth.—Human life is sacred because man is made in the image of God. We not only have no right to take another's life by an act of guile or violence, but no right to take our own.

3. The Seventh.—How to deal with this commandment must be left to the discretion of the teachers. In senior classes, of either sex, it will be possible for a judicious teacher to take the opportunity to give some very wholesome counsel to those just emerging into the "slippery paths of youth."

4. The Eighth.—This needs little explanation, but much enforcement—especially in relation to little things. The principle needs to be very clearly laid down that dishonesty consists not in the value of what is taken. Little thefts lead to greater ones.

5. The Ninth.—This relates not only to giving false evidence in a court of justice, but saying anything not strictly true about our neighbor in the common intercourse of life.

6. The Tenth.—to covet is wrongfully to desire, so as to set our hearts upon getting, whether to be rightfully acquired or not, that which belongs to another.

When heated, scour the whole of the inside of the kettle with iron wire. Do not let your preserves or anything else stand one moment in it after it is withdrawn from the fire; fill the emptied kettle instantly with water and wash it perfectly clean, although you may mean to return the syrup to it again in five minutes.

A NICE PLAN.

The Germans who set so good an example to the rest of the world in so many ways, make the culinary art a part of a woman's education. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good house-keepers.

USEFUL HINTS.

Those who wish to keep insects in check must have no procrastination in their programme, but must act promptly, as soon as the eggs, chrysalis or vermin in any state are seen.

For a red wash for bricks, melt one ounce of glue in a gallon of water; while hot put in a piece of alum the size of an egg, one-half pound of Venetian red, and one pound of Spanish brown.

For the benefit of those who do not understand the significance of the figures in regard to pulse, etc., in the official bulletins of President Garfield's condition, it may be well to say that the normal pulse of a healthy man is from 65 to 70, the temperature 98°, and the breathing from 16 to 18.

When cooking asparagus be sure to put salt in the water; put in almost enough to season it with. The asparagus will cook quicker and be more tender. A solution of salt and water boils at a higher temperature than water alone; consequently a little salt should be added to the water in which any vegetable is cooked.

INFORMATION.

The Bites and Scratches of Dogs and Cats are readily cured by bathing in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

THE DANGER OF DELAY.—Whenever you are seized with pain or ache, or begin to experience any derangement of stomach, bowels or liver, instantly resort to HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, which will relieve you at once.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.—NEWASH, ONTARIO, D. C., March 80, 1870.—Jonat Fothergill writes:—Some two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicians could do him any good. Two hours after taking the second dose of Fellows' Hypophosphites his power of speaking was perfectly restored.

If people who are troubled with colds would make use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before attending church or public lectures, they would avoid coughing, and the comfort of hearers and speaker would be greatly promoted.

SAINT VITUS' DANCE.—I had for more than five months been afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance, so that I had no control of my arm, and could not use my hand; although under medical treatment I found no improvement until I used Graham's Pain Expeller, three bottles of which have completely cured me, as I have remained well since using this medicine more than eighteen years ago.

Mrs. HEZEKIAH CROCKER. Canning, N. S., May 18, 1881. 21

TO THE WEAK, THE WORN, AND THE WEARY.—From the Boston Recorder.—"THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is one of the few advertised medicines which is worthy of notice, and a personal trial of it for many years has shown us that it possesses all the qualities claimed by its proprietors.

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A CASE OF CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. From Mrs. M. M. Ball, of East Stoneham, Me. "I feel it my duty to write a few words in favor of Dr. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

For a red wash for bricks, melt one ounce of glue in a gallon of water; while hot put in a piece of alum the size of an egg, one-half pound of Venetian red, and one pound of Spanish brown.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM C. H. S. CRONKHITE, Esq.—Canterbury Station, York Co., N. B., Oct. 10, 1878.—MR. J. H. ROBINSON, —Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of enquiry, I would say that your Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime is the best preparation of the kind I have ever seen or taken.

THE BITES AND SCRATCHES OF DOGS AND CATS ARE READILY CURED BY BATHING IN PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

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IF PEOPLE WHO ARE TROUBLED WITH COLDS WOULD MAKE USE OF AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL BEFORE ATTENDING CHURCH OR PUBLIC LECTURES, THEY WOULD AVOID COUGHING, AND THE COMFORT OF HEARERS AND SPEAKER WOULD BE GREATLY PROMOTED.

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ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL! FELLOWS' Dyspepsia BITTERS

Are always successful when used to Cure INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, BAD BREATH, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, HEARTBURN, And all Diseases arising from Bad Digestion.

PRICE 25 CENTS. Every Bottle bears the name of FELLOWS & CO.

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OWING to the marked success of Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters, the only acknowledged cure for Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Waterbrash, Loss of Appetite, etc., have imitations been placed in the market.

Summer Complaints

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF only requires minutes not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute diseases. It is the best remedy known for summer complaints. It never fails to relieve pain with one thorough application.

Purify the Blood GOLDEN ELIXIR

The Great Blood Purifier. For Cleansing and Clearing the Blood from all Impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions and Sores.

GOLDEN ELIXIR.

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GOLDEN ELIXIR

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Prepared solely by Hanington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

MACDONALD & CO., HALIFAX, N. S. STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF BRASS AND COPPER WORK ALSO VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS. Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

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REPEAT ORDERS BY CABLE AND MAIL TO ARRIVE. INSPECTION INVITED. Bottom Prices Guaranteed.

WILLIAM CROWE IMPORTER OF ANDALUSIAN, SHETLAND, MERINO, WELSH, FLEECY, and BERLIN WOOLS —AND— SCOTCH YARNS.

Fillossel, Floss, Embroidering Silk, Linnen Floss Silk, Mohair, Worsted and Cotton Braids; Stamped Strips, Yokes and Toilet Sets; Canvas, Cloth, Velvet and Kid Slippers; Fancy Work of all kinds, with Materials; Work Boxes; Jewel Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Sets; Cardboard Mottos; White, Black, Colored, and Gold and Silver Cardboard; Fancy Baskets;

Bracket Saw Frames; Sorrento, Fleetwood and Dexter Foot Saws; Walnut, Holly, Rosewood, etc., for Amateur Fret Sawyers.

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WILLIAM CROWE, 133 Barrington Street, HALIFAX, N. S. March 5, 1880-ly

CLAYTON & SONS, CUSTOM TAILORING Manufacturing Clothiers, IMPORTERS OF CLOTHS & TAILORS' TRIMMINGS 11 Jacob St., - - Halifax, N.S. Good Black Broadcloth Suit, made to order.....\$22 75 Serviceable, all Wool, Tweed Suit, made to order..... 15 00 Very Fine, do. do., made to order.... 17 75 A very large assortment of goods from which we make our Celebrated Trousers to order at \$4.75. CLAYTON & SONS. MARCH 11-ly PEASOUP! SYMINGTON'S PREPARED PEASOUP! Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Delicious, Nourishing Anti-Dyspeptic. Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25 cent tins. Wholesale by WILLIAM JOHNSON, 28 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT. CORNER GRANVILLE & SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Machine Paper Bag Manufactory The Cheapest in the Market. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS.

ONES SPHERE.

The recent acceptance of a charge in the United States by a prominent New Brunswick clergyman has called forth some comments from leading journals of that Province. Unfortunately, the summer visits of able Dominion politicians seem to have added intensity to the political feelings of some of our contemporaries, who find it difficult to look even at the removal of Dr. Waters to Newark without the use of party glasses.

One may smile when told of the aged loyalist mother whose heart yearned after children gone to the Republic which she dared not visit lest her bones should be laid there, but he can scarcely envy the man who can lightly transfer his labor and influence to another land than that which gave him birth. The right of the transfer of citizenship for a time or for the "forever" of life has its limitations, which are certainly not beyond the sphere of courteous discussion. This is true of men who walk in paths deemed by many, and often erroneously, as the humbler walks of life. Patriotism is not wholly ignored in the Gospel, nor are its judicious tendencies condemned there, but, to go no higher, reason seems to indicate that, unless in circumstances of special pressure, the land which gave a man birth, which protected his childhood, and gave him such education as he may have received at the public cost, has a prior claim which is to be regarded from the standpoint of principle and not of impulse.

We are not sure that this claim loses all its force when applied to the case of the minister of that Gospel which to so great an extent regards men as one great family, and the arrangements of which have so little regard to the boundary lines which mark our maps. Who will say that there was no tinge of patriotism in the words and tones of the Great Teacher as he bade his disciples to go first to the lost sheep of the house of Israel—his kinsmen according to the flesh? But here also, as in the case of ordinary citizens, reason and justice present limits which are not to be treated as trifles. While health permits him to labor, while a proper pecuniary support is given him, while there is need of his services at home, it can hardly be denied that the country in which Providence placed him is indicated as his sphere, and that the Church which was the agent in his conversion, which guided him in youth and brought him to the front, bearing with him, it may be, in those years which, after all, were only preparatory, is entitled to his services throughout his more effective years, unless some undoubted call of Providence to some eminent sphere of enlarged usefulness elsewhere, should furnish irresistible reason for a transfer of his labor. We confess that we have watched some ministers who have left our Conference bounds for another land just at the period when the Church might have expected their effective aid, and wondered by what precise mode of adjustment they were able, in the absence of reasons arising from health or special Providential indications, to reconcile their action with the dictates of strict justice.

We are not prepared to say that the well-known minister whose removal from one of our Provincial cities has called forth some comment has taken a wrong step. We have spoken of general principles, and from the standpoint of our own Church economy. The Methodist minister enters the Church to be sent whither it may be deemed best. It is for the Church to judge when his work in any precise locality is done. Dr. Waters belongs to the ministry of a Church which leaves the question of call mainly to the local church and that of acceptance to the proposed pastor. In this case the minister regards his work as done in his late field, while another church, outside of his own country, calls him. We may regret removal, but can hardly find fault. Rather we pray that his ministry elsewhere may be rich in success and comfort.

It may be asked, in conclusion, whether these convictions of work finished in certain localities, expressed by the leading men of other branches of the Church, do not point to a time when a system of modified itinerancy, presenting the advantages of our present plan, with those peculiar to a settled pastorate, may become the rule of the churches generally. We are convinced that among the ministry and laity of various names the idea of a regular change of pastors, less frequently, we admit, than that maintained by ourselves, is gaining ground.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL HYMNAL.

Many Sunday-school managers are not yet aware that the Sunday-school "Hymnal" prepared in accordance with a resolution of the last General Conference, is now ready for their inspection and use. It is to be hoped that this little volume of hymns and sacred songs, in part selected for social and revival services, may soon find its way generally into our great family of Canadian churches.

The blending of children's voices in holy song is no new element in worship, no mere peculiarity of these latter days. That protest of chief priests and scribes against youthful "hosannas" in the temple might have been deemed proof of novelty had the Master not justified acceptance of their worship of himself by reminding these ancient conservatives that centuries before that day perfected praise had gone heavenward from "the mouths of babes and sucklings." Even in the darker days of the Church's history children's voices have sung "the Lord's song in a strange land." To the last century belongs the honor of having given to children, in connection with the vast Sunday-school system, the liberty of through freedom in united sacred song.

Freedom has benefits which may become abuses. The Church is bound to watch with care the use of each privilege over the possession of which she rejoices. Every "sweet" has a "snare" in matters sacred as well as in things material. It is possible that through the aid of memory and voice errors may find their way into young hearts, which, fixed on a comparatively blank page, may never be effaced by future sermon or argument. Mere sentimentalism is bad—and we have any quantity of it in Sunday-school music-books—but erroneous theology is worse, and such is too often heard from the lips of Sunday-school pupils. If he was a wise man who said, "Let me make the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their laws," then the utmost care in the choice of hymns should be exercised by those having the management of our schools. Certainly, at least, the diversity obtaining in our Sunday-school hymns is not more allowable than a similar diversity would be in the books in our pulpits and pews. The safety of our youth and the strength of our Church would be promoted by the use of a book prepared under authority and in use from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

It used to be said that the Sunday-school was the nursery of the Church. In too many cases at present there are missing links between the two. There is a lack of connection between the singing of the Sunday-school and that of the sanctuary. The children who sing so sweetly in the school are dumb in the public worship of the morning and evening. They are strangers to the hymns and music there; if their taste has not been in part destroyed by ditties and choruses to which alone they have been accustomed. The book before us is a happy combination of the better class of Sunday-school songs and of the hymns from our own Hymn-book. Trained in it by judicious leaders of song, our children will be at once prepared to enter with praise into our Sabbath services and into our social meetings.

Although the Hymnal has not yet received the seal of approval from our General Conference, which does not meet until the autumn of 1882, its use has, we observe, been recommended by a hearty and unanimous vote of the Toronto Conference, by whom it was resolved "That this Conference would remind the superintendents of Sunday-schools that the only authorized hymn-book for our schools is the one just issued by the Book Room, and trusts to their connexional loyalty to substitute it for other hymn-books now in use, and also directs superintendents of circuits to use their best efforts to ensure the speedy circulation of the new book in all our schools."

DISTRICT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Several notices of Financial District meetings appeared in our issue of last week; other notices appear in our columns to-day. We are requested to call the attention of Chairmen of Districts to one important matter—that of District Scholarships. Reference, if we are not mistaken, is made to this important subject in the Minutes of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference, but through some pressure of business the minister to whom the preparation of a notice for the Nova Scotia Minutes was entrusted, though deeply interested, as large personal contributions have several times shown, omitted to furnish it.

It will be remembered that several Districts in the N. S. Conference gave one scholarship each, and another—the Halifax—two, last autumn in aid of Mount Allison. The members of several other Districts subsequently expressed regret that similar action had not been taken by themselves. It is to be hoped that those who then acted with such promptness will repeat their action at the approaching meetings, and that regret on the part of others will be followed by practical effort.

Each scholarship should be of the value of twenty-five dollars. In case of larger gifts, double, or even triple, scholarships should be provided. To announce these at an early date will give us much pleasure.

There is no other way by which material assistance can be so easily furnished, and it is not necessary to say that now, more than ever in the past, such assistance is needed.

REV. R. BRECKEN'S LETTER.

NO. III.

LONDON, G. B., Aug. 8, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR,—On returning from a tour through Switzerland, I found a number of very welcome letters and papers from home awaiting me, among which none were more welcome than the WESLEYAN. What changes had not those three weeks in which we were strangers in a strange land brought, both in England and at home! Dean Stanley, the hearing of whose weighty words were among the pleasant anticipations of a return, has himself joined the spirits of the illustrious dead, from the midst of whose memorials he so long preached to the living. The infant Land Bill is on its way to the House of Lords who all these weeks have been "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," and now show a great deal of peevish anger at the child. The British Wesleyan Conference is on the eve of separation after a session of great interest and importance, and foreshadowing to some extent the importance of the Ecumenical Conference. Apropos of the occasion, articles have appeared in leading papers and reviews on the social, political and theological aspects of Methodism which are stoutly repudiated by our church organs as being written by authors who, however able, know not whereof they affirm, and err more unconsciously than wilfully. The writer in the Times has dashed off an article in the most cavalierly style, undaunted for a moment by his ignorance of the subject. The daily papers continue full of sympathy for President Garfield in his protracted sufferings, and the respectful good-will of Secretary Blaine's answer to the Irish plots shows how common ties and a common destiny are ripening into a common sentiment of brotherly kindness between England and America.

Meanwhile Irish plots thicken and the smell of Miesian dynamite acts as a stimulant upon the bellicose bumps of Irish radicals the world over and the air is full of their shouts and shillalaha. Bradlaugh is increasingly anxious to play the role of a martyr, and the Government is foolish to afford him the opportunity of gaining notoriety so cheaply. Judging from his figure at Madame Tussaud's he is not unlike Henry Ward Beecher in personal appearance, though we do not wish to draw any inference from the resemblance. A few weeks may be freighted with much joy or sorrow to many hearts and homes. Our letters brought us tidings of heavy trials that had come in the Providence of God to some of our dear friends at home. We trust that ere this the clouds may have entirely dispersed, to show more brightly the clear shining of God's love. We have missed the profitable pleasure of being present at any of the British Conference sessions or anniversaries, but as this was not the object of our visit, and the brevity of time forbade any protracted stay in Liverpool if Switzerland and Scotland were to be seen, we were obliged to forego that treat. Reading of assemblies and seeing their proceedings in print is far from enabling one to breathe the pure air of the mountains or convey any adequate conception of the revelations to be gained and pleasures received by actual sight amidst the scenes of God's great and beautiful works.

Switzerland looks like a very small country on the map of Europe—but if its mountainous territory were all spread out it would require a good extent of neighboring kingdoms to hold it. Most Swiss peasants live, so to speak, in the story of this our terrestrial home. Run your eye where you will up to the lines of perpetual snow, all over the apparatus of inaccessible crags where only the wild goats might be supposed to climb, there you will find nesting the chateaux of the Swiss peasants. There is every contrast of scenery to be met with in this unique little land that seems to have been made for tourists, and looks like a museum of God's grandest works in our material world. Nothing can be so bold and awe-inspiring as the wild mountain passes, nothing so filled with quiet beauty as the lakes and vales of the Oberland or Savoie.

I shall not, however, attempt any description of what I have been permitted to see and enjoy. Time is needed for reflection and arrangement of thought. At present there is too much crowded upon the mind that has not assumed an orderly arrangement. The memory of the past weeks is like a kaleidoscope composed of broken fragments, very pleasing, but in great confusion. Alpine horns and cascades, snowy summits and tables d'hôte, music boxes and glaciers, wild flowers and diligences, Swiss costumes, songs and honey, with a hundred other incongruous things, are inextricably mixed. The merit I claim arising out of my default to attempt to rise to the height of this great argument—I shall not indite upon you any familiar quotations from Byron or Coleridge or other poets who have made Swiss scenes familiar in lyrics. You observe I have not once mentioned the "arrowy Rhône" or hinted at any tete-a-tete that poet's ears have heard as transpiring between Jura and her sister Alps.

London air seems very stuffy and the streets very dirty after the clear air and bright skies and clean ways of the vine clad slopes of the crescent lake of Geneva. Yet in returning to London these disadvantages are counterbalanced by brighter skies and clearer atmosphere in the religious and intellectual spheres. The museums and art galleries, the lectures and sermons, the grand old buildings with their historic associations, are educational institutions for its millions. On Sabbath morning we attended service at one of its characteristic benevolent institutions, "The Foundling Hospital," and were delighted with the singing as rendered by the hundreds of picturesquely-dressed little children, saved, no doubt, from a life of infamy or poverty, or both. In the afternoon we heard Canon Liddon in the classic sanctuary of old St. Paul's. How I admire that gray old pile of stone, looking like a venerable patriarch in the midst of his busy tribe! At first I could not hear distinctly, on account of the movement of feet on the stone aisles and a loud reverberation that causes an echo. Gradually, however, I caught his distinct enunciation and his earnest tones. It was a sermon for medical men, proposed of the Medical Congress which was just drawing to a close. The eloquent preacher in rounded sentences and a manly style, pleaded for reverence and fidelity to man's spiritual nature in discharging the duties of a profession so lofty and sacred. In the evening we went to the venerable shrine of Methodism, old City Road Chapel, where the preaching as well as the building presented a striking contrast to the cathedral and service of the afternoon. The sermon, the preaching, the building, the congregation, were unpretentious, but you felt at once you were in our Father's house—the heart was warmed and heaven was opened. The venerable President of the Australian Conference, who occupied Wesley's old pulpit, preached as if the spirit of our venerable founder were whispering in his ear. "Remember, you have nothing to do but to save souls."

City Road Chapel since the first strangeness blends the old and new. The modest shaft erected to the memory of the "Mother of the Wesleys," at the entrance gate advises you that you are treading on sacred ground. As you enter, the monumental marbles suggest Westminster Abbey, and behind the altar are read such venerable names as Wesley and Fletcher and Coke, yet the walls and sittings have a very fresh and modern air. The worship of the congregation presents the same mosaic. There is healthy congregational singing to old familiar, lively tunes, there are frequent responses to the sentiments of the preacher and the prayers, there is warm welcome to God's house, there are old-fashioned bonnets and old-fashioned class-meetings, but also there are modern innovations which I will not mention. Methodism does not grow in London in proportion to its growth in provincial towns and its rural districts, or in suburbs of the city. One of the many causes undoubtedly is that the itinerant system is not so well adapted to the city work as is the settled pastorate.

In writing you a letter from Paris a few weeks ago I did not mention that Mr. Gibson is now superintending an extensive mission work in Paris similar to that of Mr. McAll. He and his devoted wife have not only given the work their life but their worldly means; and now Mrs. Gibson is laboring to maintain a seminary for young ladies in order to furnish further means. She certainly deserves a wide patronage. Perhaps some of your Canadian readers might wish for their daughters the advantages of a French school; they will know where to send them.

This is the last letter I shall pen you, as other correspondents accustomed to wielding a pen will require your valuable space. I have only conveyed hurriedly a few of the many impressions I have received, hoping that they may prove of some small interest to the few readers who know me. I have not written for the general public, or I should have striven to be more full and descriptive and explicit. Hoping soon to see you all I remain, yours in Christ,

RALPH BRECKEN.

THE NEW HYMN-BOOK.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., the new Hymn Book was introduced into the Methodist churches of St. John. Only the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiently large number of copies prevented its use at an earlier date. On the evening of the day named, Rev. D. D. Currie, of the Centenary Church, preached a sermon on the influence of Christian song, which is reported at length in the St. John Telegraph. Mr. Currie's text was, "They sing the song of Moses the servant of God, and of the Lamb"—Rev. 15: 3. We copy the closing remarks:—

You will, of course, procure a suitable supply of our new hymnal for your use in the sanctuary, and in your homes. Take its hymns into your hearts. Study their theology. See how they set Christ ever before us. Remember that a large proportion of them are such prayers as may voice, before God, the yearnings of your hearts. Mark well their experimental teaching. They speak from soul to soul. They represent the inward life

of the believer, making its way through troubles and hindrances, through joys and victories, toward a heavenly country. As after the experiences of Calvary the angels appeared at the grave's mouth at the resurrection, so these hymns are angels that rise up out of our griefs and darkness and dismay, to minister to those who are seeking after the higher life. They inspire the imagination of childhood. They go with the Lord's people through the midst of their years, singing all the way as if they were the airy voice of some guardian angel. When the darkness of trial, settling fast, shuts out every star, a hymn bursts through shade, and the darkness is turned into day. And thus, sprung from the world of sorrow, they become the robe of glory within the soul, they become clothed with dear memories and associations, while they lead to the yet more wonderful life that is to come.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Never perhaps, have the faith and patience of our farmers been more severely tested than during the present season. Abundant yields, of some kinds, has rendered their fingers uneasy, while continued wet weather, with overflowed marshes in some districts, have condemned them to inaction, or to witness the loss of crops they could not save. Elsewhere the experience is of the opposite kind. The Nashville (Tenn.) Advocate begins its last editorial article in this way: "The current topic in many places is the drought. The fields are parched, and the streams run low. The farmers watch the coppery skies, look out upon their thirsty fields, sigh, and say and think many things. The hot weather enervates and irritates. As the thermometer goes up, their spirits go downward."

To give counsel is easier than to receive it. Discouraged friends often think as they listen, "you know nothing about it." We therefore, instead of any words of our own, transfer the closing words of the Advocate editorial: "Do not go moping. That is an impeachment of your Master, a practical confession that your religion has failed you when a real test came. It is a duty to be cheerful. A duty? Yes it is a duty to trust God, and to be, tranquil in his Almighty keeping. What is your religion for, if not for this? It gives songs in the night; in the midst of the world's tribulations it gives peace in Jesus. Light is sown for the righteousness and gladness for the upright in heart. If your cheerfulness fails when your worldly hopes fail, it is a proof that the roots were in the world and not in God."

Good Father S—once read a resolution containing a list of missionary collectors, and then laid it on the table with the remark that "he would be a smart man who could hang a speech on that." Such smartness is frequently aimed at by the advocates of University Consolidation, to whom a single sentence is suggestive of volumes, written in a spirit which prompts one to quote Bret Harte:—

"All that is false in this world below Betrays itself in a love of show."

While such efforts may furnish amusement, thoughtful minds can only regret the extent to which the minds of even good men may be biased by the attempt to maintain an equivocal position. An illustration of this kind is afforded by the claim of an esteemed Presbyterian minister that the Presbyterians, in connection with Dalhousie, have not asked for aid, but on the contrary have given aid!! And the Presbyterian Witness, which some time ago gave us an article on "A Public Conscience," heads an extract of a letter to this effect—"A Question of Fact." A question indeed!

The latest development is a small pamphlet on "The Advantages of University Consolidation." It bears no signature and presents arguments that have been repeated time after time in the public press.

Few laymen know the amount of work demanded by the Church from her leading ministers. Many weary hours spent in correspondence, are supposed to be given to study and sleep; and absences from circuit work are often set down as worthy of blame when they should really be deemed causes for sympathy. At the close of a recent conversation in the English Conference on the personnel of Connexional Committees, the President said that "unless some effectual check could be devised, the ministers they wished most to keep would be worked out and would yield to paralysis or softening of the brain; and the lamentation with which they began that Conference would be repeated year by year. They were literally killing their best men by overwork. During the season of his seclusion through ill-health he had carefully kept a register of all the calls to Connexional Committees, and he found they amounted to an average of eight per week. That was for a tutor in theology, who

should have time to read the theology of the past and the present if he were to do his work. But how could he do it with eight committees a week?"

We know little respecting the owners of real estate in this city, but have heard of members of Christian Churches elsewhere, our own not excepted, who have taken the wages of unrighteousness through the rental of their property at high rates to liquor-sellers or other agents in evil. We should be glad to see over their signature a letter like that which Major-General John A. Dix wrote in one of his later years to an agent in Chicago. Let them take a copy of it:—

"I am very glad you have allowed the Woodlawn House to remain vacant, instead of renting it for the sale of spirituous liquors. I would rather let it remain vacant to the end of time than to have it rented for such a purpose. I consider rum the cause of nine-tenths of all the murders, poverty and crime in the country; and no earthly consideration would induce me to contribute in the remotest manner to its sale."

A few names familiar to Methodists of the Maritime Provinces appear in the English List of Stations. Charles Churchill, M. A., is a supernumerary at Clifton; John Brewster returns to Selby for a second year; T. M. Albrighton has commenced a second year's residence at York as superintendent of Wesley Chapel; George Butcher has entered upon his third year at Horncastle; and John Waterhouse has been re-appointed to Cullingworth (Dingley), where he has already spent one year. The name of J. Todhunter, recently ordained, appears for a second year in connection with Kirkswood, near Penrith. C. Pickels, formerly also of Newfoundland, is commencing a second year at Penzance.

"T. W." writes from Petitoediac:—"Who is President of the British Conference? The August Canadian Methodist Magazine says Rev. W. Arthur. The Methodist (N. Y.) says Rev. M. C. Osborn. The WESLEYAN says Dr. Osborn. Who is the honored one? How can such organs be so contradictory? Many people are not a little puzzled as to the facts of the case." And "T. W." to increase the confusion, spells "Osborn" with an "e." Our correspondent is informed that the WESLEYAN is correct—of course.

The Rev. Dr. Moulton, who so worthily represented the Methodist Church in the English Committee for the revision of the New Testament, has been paid a fitting compliment by the British Conference, which congratulated him on the conclusion of his labors and expressed cordial appreciation of the services which, in connection with eminent colleagues, he had rendered in the most important undertaking in which he had been engaged.

An advertisement on our last page calls attention to a monster picnic to be held on the 1st of Sept. at Kentville. A glance at it will show the attractiveness of the promised excursion. Rev. Jos. Gaetz has also called our attention to a large tea meeting to be held at Kingston very soon. We regret that we cannot put our hand upon his note. Residents in the Annapolis Valley should keep their eyes open.

Rev. Dr. Stewart, Treasurer of the General Conference Fund, in the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference, acknowledges the receipt of \$2.00 from the Hopewell circuit, and reminds ministers throughout that Conference that collections were to be taken up in all their circuits on the second Sunday in August, and the amounts immediately forwarded to the Treasurer.

The improvement in the condition of President Garfield is very slight—so slight as to cause much solicitude. An early change for the better, such as it seems probable could only follow the extraction of the ball, is needed to cheer the hopes of his many friends throughout the world.

Mr. G. O. Fulton, Truro, publishes "Notes on Decimal Fractions," by F. H. Eaton, M. A., of the Normal School. This little pamphlet will no doubt prove an aid to teachers in the explanation of certain principles in the working of decimals which are not very clearly set forth in the ordinary text book.

It has been decided that the time has not yet arrived for the formation of the Methodist missions in the West Indies into a separate Conference. The missions in South Africa are regarded as being in a more advanced position, and the Missionary Committee has been instructed to prepare some definite scheme for a South African Conference.

One of the has kindly furnished account of ing:—

The Fifteenth the Y. M. C. A. time previous on, N. B., on the held one of the had. There is the Maritime point about six pointing seven-tia, namely—A. fax. New Glasgow and the Wick—Campbell on and St. John's town in P. E. meeting was 4.30 Church at 4.30 which H. Thane eminnatt, was student; W. B. W. Hals, of St. John's, of St. John's, Moncton, and G. herst, Vice-President, of St. John's, of Halifax, of Campbellton, S. choice could be important office Miller, whose eful administered through the Convention er of song bro note whose be the deepest emu way as effective more so than by Thursday evening and welcome a by Mr. Lind town council of Gales on behalf Alex. Campbell ton Y. M. C. A. speaker referred delegates had ciation in the M argued great th that they would ciation and then the difficulties of mation of the M stated that at the paid for its furning matter, and debt.

Those address the part of the Dr. Burns of Ha the delegates all with a holy fire cause in which the speaker was Rev. ville N. B., who among the delega speaking young ed that a man wh to God never go home among Y. He remembered Rock Island D he found a Room for rent pay the Domin by a port engag lated, to provide railway men. H. Burns that they v, and hoped th be filled with the terized J. B. Mo. There were young to the Church of man would only a firmly believed th young men—the be present at their inspire and would alone should have H. Thane Mill on the condition of continent. There with a member pay 65 building. He said that the world's convention Lord Mayor ente to a banquet at and why did he d men of the Y. M. skirmishers of the God sent out to are men of the Ch the pastors. The cue men, to bring tion, and lift then lated some telling done in this way. Y by the Association of Chast to make able by giving the conclusion his best ing "Oh, where to-night."

During the coning was held over M. C. A. Rooms o'clock and was al ation for the day's was preceded by a del conducted by a del At the Friday no were received fro presented at the bestial order, and he forwarded a sh condition to be ree James A. Gould interesting paper o and work of a secret and several memb discussion. Durin row's picture, whi fax Association, w form and remained evening.

In the afternoo "Duties and respou the Y. M. C. A. was discussed, and Halifax read a p E. Dodge of New Y seasons and work a Y. M. C. A." and his own as he proce

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

One of the delegates from this city has kindly furnished us with the following account of an interesting gathering:

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A. Association of the Maritime Provinces, which opened at Moncton, N. B., on Thursday, August 18th, was one of the most successful ever held. There gathered from all parts of the Maritime Provinces to this central point about sixty-nine delegates, representing seven Associations in Nova Scotia, namely—Amherst, Antigonish, Halifax, New Glasgow, Pictou, Tatamagouche and Truro; four in New Brunswick—Campbellton, Fredericton, Moncton and St. John; and one—Charlottetown—in P. E. Island. The organization meeting was held in the Methodist Church at 4.30 p. m. of the 15th, at which H. Thane Miller, Esq., of Cincinnati, was unanimously elected President; W. B. McNutt, of Halifax, F. W. Hales, of Charlottetown, Dr. Hofsford, of St. John, James McAllister, of Moncton, and C. S. Chapman, of Amherst, Vice-Presidents; and James A. Gould, of St. John, James N. Shannon, of Halifax, and George Dawson, of Campbellton, Secretaries. No better choice could have been made for the important office of President than Mr. Miller, whose experience, tact and wonderful administrative ability were displayed throughout the entire session of the Convention. Beside this, his power of song brought out many a sweet note whose beauty and pathos stirred the deepest emotions, and preached in a way as effective and oftentimes much more so than by spoken words.

The welcome meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Baptist Church, and welcome addresses were delivered by Mr. Lindsay on behalf of the town council of Moncton, by Rev. G. O. Gates on behalf of the clergy, and by Mr. Alex. Campbell on behalf of the Moncton Y. M. C. Association. The latter speaker referred to the fact that the delegates had come to the youngest association in the Maritime Provinces. He argued great things from their presence, that they would build up both the Association and themselves. He mentioned the difficulties connected with the formation of the Moncton Association and stated that at the present moment it had paid for its furniture, paid for its reading matter, and was practically out of debt.

These addresses were responded to on the part of the Convention first by Rev. Dr. Burns of Halifax, who wished that the delegates should each be baptized with a holy fire and zeal in the great cause in which they worked. The next speaker was Rev. Job Shenton of Sackville, N. B., who said he found many among the delegates who were not strictly speaking young men, but he recollected that a man whose heart is full of love to God never grows old. He felt at home among Y. M. C. Associations. He remembered of being over at the Back Island Depot in Chicago and there he found a Y. M. C. A. Reading Room for railway men. He would pay the Dominion Government, he said, by a percentage that cannot be calculated, to provide such a room for their railway men. He would say with Dr. Burns that they wanted a spirit of burning, and hoped that young men would be filled with the same spirit as characterized J. B. Morrow and Thos. Logan. There were young men who would come to the Church of God if some young man would only ask them to come. He firmly believed that the best friend for young men—the loving Jesus—would be present at their feast, and he would inspire and would give success. He alone should have the glory.

H. Thane Miller followed and dwelt on the condition of Associations on this continent. There were 903 Associations with a membership of 100,000, and owning 65 buildings worth \$2,545,024.00. He said that the other day when the world's convention met in London the Lord Mayor entertained the delegates to a banquet at the Mansion House, and why did he do so? It was because they were doing a good work. The young men of the Y. M. C. Associations are skirmishers of the Church of the living God sent out to warn young men. They are men of the Church of Christ under the pastors. They are the right arm of the church. They go down low to rescue men, to bring them out of degradation, and lift them on their feet. He related some telling incidents of the good done in this way. Young men should stand by the Associations. He urged men out of Christ to make this occasion memorable by giving their hearts to Him, and concluded his beautiful address by singing "Oh, where is my wandering boy to-night."

During the convention a prayer-meeting was held every morning in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms from seven to eight o'clock and was always a fitting preparation for the day's duties. Each service was preceded by a half hour's service conducted by a delegate.

At the Friday morning session reports were received from the Associations represented at the convention in alphabetical order, and from a few others who had forwarded a short statement of their condition to be read by the secretary. James A. Gould of St. John read an interesting paper on the "Qualifications and work of a secretary of a Y. M. C. A." and several members took part in the discussion. During the recess Mr. Morrow's picture, which belongs to the Halifax Association, was hung over the platform and remained there until Saturday evening.

In the afternoon session the subject of "Duties and responsibilities of members of the Y. M. C. A. to the Association" was discussed, and John S. Maclean of Halifax read a paper (written by Wm. R. Dodge of New York) upon the "Qualifications and work of the President of a Y. M. C. A." and made comments of his own as he proceeded.

At the evening session Rev. Job Shenton read an admirable paper on "The study of the Bible for daily life" and we regret that our limited space prevents our giving even an outline of it. It will appear in the printed report of the Convention when it comes out, and should be read by every one.

Rev. Dr. Burns read an excellent paper on "The duties and responsibilities of members of the Y. M. C. A. to themselves and to other young men," at the close of which the Convention, led by the President, H. Thane Miller, sang in a subdued tone, "There are angels hovering round," and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

At the Saturday morning session the Convention, led by the President, recited together the 23rd Psalm, and engaged in a short service. Short addresses were made by Revs. Dr. Burns and Job Shenton, among others. These two brethren, who had contributed so materially to the enjoyment and success of the Convention, had to leave for their homes that day, and they gave a few parting words expressing the delight the meeting had afforded them. The latter gentleman referred to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in St. John's, Newfoundland.

On Saturday afternoon the place for holding the next Convention was discussed. Invitations were received from Fredericton, Truro and Campbellton, and a final vote decided the matter in favor of Truro.

F. W. Hales, of Charlottetown, read an excellent paper on "The adaptability of the Y. M. C. A. to the wants of young men." At the evening meeting, and it may be mentioned that all evening meetings were crowded to the fullest extent—the following vote of thanks was presented by the business committee. Resolved that the sincere and cordial thanks of this convention be conveyed, first, to the Moncton Association for the Christian welcome it has given to the fifteenth annual convention; secondly, to the ministers of the churches for their cordial co-operation; thirdly, to trustees for the use of churches for our meetings; fourthly, to the citizens of Moncton who have received us as friends and entertained us as brethren; fifthly, to managers of steamboats and railroads who have given reduced fares upon their lines; sixthly, to all who have aided to make this convention successful. This vote of thanks was endorsed by the convention by a rising vote. The President addressed the convention on the work of the Y. M. C. A. among railway men. The address was most interesting and most feeling and at the close he sang "Almost persuaded." The remaining portion of the evening was devoted to the hearing of brief testimonies from members of the convention as to what the Y. M. C. A. had done for them. This was a very pleasing service and reminded Methodist people of their own much prized love feast.

Sunday was looked forward to as the great day of the feast, and so it proved to all the members of the Convention, without exception. The early morning meeting was held as usual. A consecration meeting was held from ten o'clock till eleven, conducted by F. W. Hales of Charlottetown, and was one of great spiritual power. The usual services were held in the different churches. H. Thane Miller preached in the morning in the Baptist Church, on being witnesses for Christ, and in the evening in the Presbyterian Church from the text—"Sirs, we would see Jesus." At each place he sang appropriate hymns, both singing alone and leading the large congregations. One feature of this good man's worth is the tact with which he can interject a suitable hymn in just the right place, and it never fails of effect. We have seen numbers among his audiences with swimming eyes as he would sing such pieces as "The Mother's Good-bye," or "Where is my wandering boy to-night." A mass meeting of young men was held in Ruddick's Hall, Main Street, at half-past four. Every seat was occupied, including those on the platform. Clarence Primrose, of Pictou, presided. Short and earnest addresses were made by delegates, interspersed with singing and prayer. The meeting was a grand success, and a large number remained for prayer and conference with the delegates, many of them earnestly seeking the light and wanting direction. The delegates sought out these and took them aside to pray with them. After the regular evening service the farewell meeting took place in the Baptist church, and so many began to crowd in, that an overflow meeting was held in the adjoining Methodist church, which itself was crowded. W. B. McNutt of Halifax took charge of this. The President occupied the chair at the farewell meeting, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Kinnie and Hogg, and W. A. C. Thompson on behalf of Moncton, which were responded to by F. W. Hales, Clarence Primrose and the President. The meeting, which was characterized by a deep spiritual feeling was brought to a close by the members of the Convention joining hands in a circle on and around the platform, singing together "Blest be the tie that binds" and repeating the Lord's Prayer.

An after meeting was held to which many remained, and the church was not empty until eleven o'clock.

The convention throughout was most successful, and the good that must have been done by those wonderful meetings, by the open air preaching services and by the presence of so many followers of the Master in the different families the members of many whom were careless, unconcerned persons previously, can never be estimated until the last great day when the books are opened and the record of men's lives are read. Then all will be known.

THE SCOTT ACT IN HANTS COUNTY.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the following communication:

MR. EDITOR.—It may be desirable to remind the friends of temperance in Hants County that the polling for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act is appointed to take place on Thursday, Sept. 15th, and it is hoped the several temperance bodies throughout the County will, in good season, make all necessary arrangements by the organization of efficient committees for the purpose, so as to secure the largest possible vote in favor of the Act. No effort should be spared to accomplish this object.

In agreement with the recommendation of the County Temperance Convention, the clergymen of Windsor propose presenting before their congregations the importance of all the friends of sobriety taking hold of this matter earnestly, and of casting their votes in favor of the Act; and it is probable they will take Sabbath, Sept. 14th, for this purpose. We beg to suggest to those clergymen elsewhere in the County, who may not already have given attention thereto, that the first Sabbath in September would be a suitable time to take up this question, and that it might be necessary to stir up the minds of their people on this point, also on the Sabbath immediately preceding the polling day.

JOHN McMURRAY,
Pres. Hants Co. Convention.
D. P. ALLISON,
Secy. and Treasurer.
Windsor, Aug. 25, '81.

PERSONAL.

Rev. George Douglas, D. D., and Mrs. Douglas sailed for England on the 13th inst., per *Brocklyn*, of the Dominion Line. Dr. Douglas is one of the earlier speakers at the Ecumenical Conference.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman and wife go to the Ecumenical Conference as the guests of a wealthy Washington friend, and in London by special invitation, are to make their home with S. D. Waddy, Q. C.

Rev. J. Peters arrived on Wednesday per *Canina* from Newfoundland. Mr. Peters informs us of the death of Mrs. James, wife of Rev. T. H. James, which took place at Harbor Grace last week, at the residence of her father. Mr. James will have the sympathy of his brethren.

The congregation of the Centenary Church, Chicago, of which Dr. H. W. Thomas was the late pastor, have expressed a desire for the return of the present pastor, Dr. A. C. George, another year, granting him a three months leave of absence to attend the Ecumenical Conference, and engaging to continue his salary and supply his pulpit until his return. Dr. Thomas's action in forming an independent congregation to whom he might preach as he pleased, seems to have had little effect upon the interests of his recent charge.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

The *Amherst Gazette* states that the Methodist Church, Port Greville, is being enlarged and improved, and that a fine new bell, costing \$172, has been placed in the belfry.

Rev. James Crisp, of the Keewick, N. B. circuit, writes from Cardigan, Aug. 17th:—"We held a meeting here last evening to consider the advisableness of erecting a new church building. We concluded to build. We opened a subscription list, when subscriptions were received to the amount of \$450. A building committee was chosen and collectors were appointed. This morning a site has been selected and 100 square rods of land secured. The land is the gift of Mr. Thomas Griffiths, Cardigan. Enough land has been secured for a graveyard in connection with the church lot. Before leaving this morning thirty additional dollars were promised, making \$480. Should any kindhearted and generous brother or sister desire to help us, donations will be gladly and thankfully received by the superintendent of the circuit, and also by the treasurer, John Griffiths, Esq., Cardigan. Estimated cost of building from \$1,000 to \$1,200."

HOURS OF LABOR.

The New York Times gives some interesting facts tending to elucidate a truth which overworked Americans would do well to note; namely, that too many hours of labor as surely impair productive industry as too few. Massachusetts is the only ten-hour State in the Eastern cluster of textile districts, but the production there, per loom, per spindle, or per man, is not less than in other States, nor are wages less. A number of mills have actually reduced to ten, and yet, paying the same wages as in the neighboring eleven-hour mills, have found their product and their profit satisfactory and not reduced by the change. A manager whose cotton mill was running thirteen hours a day, and producing 90,000 yards of cloth a week, persuaded the directors to allow a reduction to eleven hours, and the weekly production rose to 120,000. In Switzerland similar results are reported. One mill reduced to ten hours and the owners were surprised to find that the amount of wages paid by the piece remained the same as it had been under eleven hours. Another added an hour to the twelve and the increased production hardly paid for the light. Work with a fresh brain, a cheery heart and a vigorous body always pays better than work with an exhausted brain, a depressed heart and a worn out body.

FINANCIAL MEETINGS.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The annual Financial Meeting of the Halifax District will be held (D. V.) at Wolfville, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, commencing at 10.30 a. m.

S. F. HUESTIS,
Aug. 25, 1881. Chairman.

SAINTE PIERRE DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of the St. Stephen District will be held at Milltown, on Thursday, Sept. 8th, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. A District S. S. Convention will be held on the evening of the above date and at the same place.

By order of the President,
C. W. DUTCHER,
Fin. Secy.
St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 1881.

The Financial Meeting of the Annapolis District will be held in North Kingston Methodist Church, Aylesford circuit, on TUESDAY, 13th of September, at 9 a. m.

By order of Chairman,
J. GAETZ,
Fin. Secretary.
Aylesford, Aug. 22, '81.
P. S.—Ministers and Stewards coming by rail will purchase tickets to Kingston Station. J. G.

TRURO DISTRICT.

The Financial District Meeting of the Truro District will be held (D. V.) in the East Mountain Methodist Church, Onslow, two miles from Valley Station, on Tuesday, 6th day of Sept., commencing at 1.30 p. m. Those who cannot arrive by a. m. trains that day will please notify Rev. P. H. Robinson at what hour they may be expected.

The annual Educational meeting of the Onslow circuit, will be held on Tuesday evening, opening at 7 o'clock.
THOS. D. HART,
Fin. Secretary.

ROWLAND CROCKER, ESQ.

We record in another column, the death of one of our most respected inhabitants—Rowland Crocker, Esq., who has been a resident of Miramichi for over sixty years, coming to this county some nine or ten years before the great Miramichi fire. For many years the deceased occupied the position of Lieut. Colonel of the Reserve Militia of Northumberland, which he held until the time of his death. Mr. Crocker held the office of Superintendent of roads for a number of years previous to Confederation, and again in the years 1879 and 1880, resigning only when compelled to do so by failing health, a few months ago. He was also a Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity took an active part in the proceedings of the Sessions of the County until the period when the affairs of the County came under the supervision of the Municipal Council. Mr. Crocker was the pioneer lumberer of Northumberland, having commenced lumbering in 1816 and followed it up for sixty-three years—almost a lifetime. The deceased, who was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, was most highly respected throughout the County and wherever known, and leaves behind him a record worthy of imitation. The funeral obsequies took place at Derby yesterday, and were witnessed by a large number of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased.—*Union Advocate 17th.*

Thirty-three missionary societies are working for Africa's redemption, and the converts are now estimated to number over 30,000.

North Carolina has the largest Conference of the Methodist Church South, having 67,051 members; North Georgia has 62,878; Virginia, 57,449.

The Presbyterian Church of Ireland has 500 congregations, which raised for all purposes \$700,000 last year, and have 1,078 Sabbath schools attended by 87,047 children. There was a decline last year of over 1,200 in the number of communicants.

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION.

Mr. W. W. McLellan has been appointed a Notary and Tabellion Public.

The new steel rails on the New Brunswick Railway are laid to Fort Fairfield.

Cape Breton County, N. S., has adopted the Canada Temperance Act by a large majority.

The amount on deposit at the Windsor branch of the Government Savings Bank is \$365,914.44.

It is said that there are more vacant houses in Toronto at present than there have been for four years.

The Dominion Government has just appointed twenty-three new Queen's Counsels for the Province of Ontario.

One hundred and twenty passengers came from Boston to Annapolis and vicinity, by the steamer *Hunter*, on her last trip.

Mr. Jones, of the Finance Department, Ottawa, has fallen heir to about \$50,000 through the death of three aunts.

The value of the cargo of the *Zinza* which sailed from Charlottetown on the 11th, with lobsters, was about \$60,000.

Mr. Andrew Rosborough, of Fredericton, and a Mr. Elliot, of Stanley, N. B., were carried over a mill dam at the latter place in a scow on Sunday last, and were drowned.

Alex. Venock, of Spry Bay, N. S., belonging to the schooner Frank Newton, was drowned a few days ago at South Bay, C. B.

The Lieut. Governor of P. E. I. has been advised by Admiral McClintock that the *Northampton* will visit Charlottetown on the 30th of September.

The steaming *Gulf* will be engaged for three months carrying mails from Port Mulgrave to Canada via America, also from Port Mulgrave to Port Hood.

The candidates for admission to the Prince of Wales College and Normal School, Charlottetown, number one hundred and eighty.

A halibut, weighing about 300 pounds, was lately caught in Richmond Bay, P. E. I. It was readily sold at 6 cents a pound.

There has been more travel on the Intercolonial Railway this summer than in any previous season since the road has been in operation.

Mrs. Mary Greeno, who died at Noel in June, and who was within one year of a centenarian, was born at Noel, and it is said was never out of Hants County.

Sir Charles Tupper and lady Hon. Dr. Parker, and the other members of the party have passed through San Francisco, en route for British Columbia.

The hay crop is large in Lunenburg Co., but much of it is more or less injured. Winter rye is above an average. Other grains look well. Fruit will show an extra yield.

The Lunenburg *Progress* says:—Quite a number of houses are going up in different parts of the town. We do not think there is a vacant tenement in the town at present.

The Hon. Dr. Brouse, of the Senate of Canada, died at Ottawa on Tuesday. He had only been a few days ill. The body was taken to Prescott for interment. Three Ontario seats are now vacant in the Senate.

Mr. H. Walton has taken out of his granite quarries, Spoon Island, Queen's Co., N. B., a block of granite measuring 65 feet in length, 20 feet wide and 11 feet thick, apparently without a flaw. It weighed 1,101-3-4 tons.

The heavy rain on Sunday last did much damage on the railway near Fredericton Junction. A storm like it has not occurred since Aug. 31st, 1826, when a storm-cloud burst and carried away fences, hay and mill dams.

Two boys, while bathing in the Marsh Creek, St. John, on Monday, went beyond their depth, and before aid could be rendered McLinniman was drowned. The other boy, Stockford, was saved with much difficulty.

At Murray Harbor South, P. E. I., on the 12th inst., Capt. Herring was sailing into the harbor when a squall of wind capized his boat a very short distance from the shore. Before assistance could reach him he was drowned.

The Spring Hill Mining Company has been fortunate in unearthing a splendid seam of coal. This find is said to be the best one yet discovered in the neighborhood, being brighter looking than the coal at present worked, and altogether free of slate or stone.

Mr. James A. Davison, of Cow Bay, has patented an improvement in instruments for sea-sounding. By this invention soundings can be taken while the sailing vessel or steamship is in motion as quickly as if the ship were at rest.

A correspondent of the *St. John Telegraph* says: "Few if any towns in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick have made such rapid strides in the last four or five years as Parrsboro'. In the last decade it has nearly doubled its population—which is now about 2,500.

The loss by the fire at Yale, B. C., last week is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000. All the best buildings, except a church and the Hudson Bay Co.'s store and buildings and warehouses of the railway, are gone. Only one hotel is left standing.

Mr. Boissonault, formerly in the department of Agriculture, has applied at Ottawa for letters patent for a new mode of fastening letters, which he claims will render it impossible to tamper with them unless they are torn to pieces. The device consists in a peculiar manner of rivetting them, instead of sealing them.

There are at present nine colliers in active operation in Cape Breton, giving employment to about 1,000 cutters. The output this year will be the largest on record. The total amount of coal raised in Nova Scotia in 1880 was 1,088,710 tons. That of Old Mines Sydney was 110,000 tons. The yield this year, it is said, will be about 120,000 tons.

The remains of the late Capt. Killam, of the *Lillie Souldard*, of Yarmouth, arrived at St. John on Sunday in the *Grace E. Cann*, Capt. Rogers. The *Lillie Souldard* put into Belfast, Ireland, in June, when Capt. Killam went into the hospital and died soon after. Hoars disease is said to have been the cause. His remains were taken to Yarmouth in the steamer *Empress*.

The wrecked steamer *Cortez*, together with her machinery, boiler, tackle, etc., and about 150 tons of bunker coals were sold by Messrs. T. K. Jenkins & Co., to Mr. R. I. Hart for the sum of \$650. The steamer broke up on Monday. The upper part of the hull drifted over on the Western shore, near Ketch Harbor. The bottom of the hull, with the engines and boiler, stand upright on the shoal.

In a long and favorable article on the Governor-General's visit to the Northwest, the *London Daily Telegraph* speaks of his getting back in October to meet the Princess, who according to present arrangements should arrive at Quebec towards the latter part of that month.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Florence Riekers, killed by the Eastern Fishery on the St. John and Maine Railway, gave this verdict:—"We find that William Riekers came to his death by misadventure or accident, in a collision of a special train and a regular, at or near Fairville, in the City and County of St. John, and we further find Conductor David Brown and Daniel McDonald, engine driver, both of the regular train, extremely culpable in being so remiss in regard to the train order. And while we would exonerate the management of the St. John and Maine Railway from all blame in this matter, we would urge upon them a more rigid enforcement of their rules."

The first Persian ever naturalized in the United States, took out his papers Aug. 4.

The main Centennial Building at Philadelphia was sold lately for \$97,000. It cost \$1,700,000.

A Dutch gentleman and two ladies of his family were killed by a landslide on the road to Tete Noire, Switzerland.

The authorities at Washington are determined to compel telegraph and telephone companies to lay their wires under ground.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is supplying the trainmen with coupling-sticks, so as to prevent, as much as possible, accidents in their dangerous work of coupling cars.

The amount of business done by tourist agents in the United States is enormous. There are four firms on Broadway, New York, who sell \$3,000,000 worth of tickets a year.

Matthew Vassar, treasurer of Vassar College, died recently. It is understood his estate, amounting to \$1,000,000, is devoted to educational and charitable purposes.

Private advices state that the explorer Stanley is lying dangerously ill half way between Stanley Pool and the mouth of the Congo. He has so little faith in his own recovery that he has made his will.

At the instance of a New York detective who has been following up for the past week a clue as to the whereabouts of A. T. Stewart's body, the workmen have begun excavations in the Cyprus Hill Cemetery.

The matter of rapid transit is still unsettled in Brooklyn. Everybody agrees that it is indispensable to the growth of the city, and all agree that it is a magnificent thing if only put in front of the other's man's property.

As one result of the agitation of the sanitary question, the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, have removed the hot and cold water fixtures from the sleeping rooms of the hotel, and returned to the old-fashioned bowl and pitcher.

A few weeks ago the foundation-stone was laid of a huge embankment across a Welsh valley, which is to confine waters destined to supply Liverpool, sixty-seven miles distant, with 32,000,000 gallons a day. The works are expected to take ten years.

Captain Graham, of the British barque *Wildwood*, has been fined £100 at Limerick, for neglecting to report within three days after the arrival of his vessel from New York, May 16th last, that he shipped a quantity of merchandise received from a Norwegian vessel he fell in with on the passage.

Switzerland was visited, according to the statistics collected by the Alpine Club of Italy, by 1,400,000 tourists in 1879. Of these 700,000 came from Germany and Austria, 280,000 from England, 200,000 from France, and 60,000 from the United States. The foreign travel is estimated to pay the Swiss £1,000,000 annually.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in his speech at the meeting of electors of Leeds on Saturday, said:—"One of the most satisfactory points in the foreign outlook is the increasing friendship between England and America. If anything is more satisfactory than the outbreak of British sympathy with President Garfield, it was the manner in which that outbreak was received in America."

Minister Foster at St. Petersburg writes under date of July 18, that the Russian wheat crop is likely to be one of the largest ever raised in the empire, and that the export promises to be much greater than usual. It is stated that in the district tributary to the port of Odessa, the yield is likely to be so large that farmers think they could dispense with harvests for four years to come.

The record of the late court-martial in Cadet Whittaker's case, finds him guilty of cutting his own ears, and of falsehood about it. The court recommends that he be dismissed the service. The Judge Advocate-General will concur in this report, and Whittaker will be ordered from West Point as soon as the President is able to act in the case.

In a letter read at a meeting held at Sheffield to protest against the Government policy, Dr. Moffat, the South African missionary, said: "For the sake of the present and the eternal happiness of both Boers and natives, I do most earnestly hope that Sovereignty may be established in the Transvaal." He added: "As to Boer professions not to hold slaves, no reliance can be placed on their most solemn declaration."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WESTERN STATES.

In November, 1879, I left my home in Cumberland Co., S. Carolina, Kan. Some of my friends have been writing to me to know about "the West."

I have answered several letters, and have others yet unanswered. Will you allow me to reply to them through your paper. I can reach them in this way better than by any other of which I know.

In Nova Scotia Kansas is known as a part of "the far West," but the geographical centre of the United States is found, I believe, very near the centre of this State. I spent the winter of 1879 and 1880 in Kansas and enjoyed it very well.

Times are hard in Western Kansas and Nebraska; especially in the former district. The country is parched with drouth. In the North-western part of Kansas the people have been on the borders of starvation for two or three years, and have received aid from different quarters.

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I did not like the high and constant winds, sand and drouth of Kansas, but its red-hot summer sun with the thermometer up to 110°, 112° and 115° in the shade, I could not bear, and I started in the latter part of the summer for the more bracing air of the North.

Where I to advise Eastern friends about going to Kansas or Nebraska, I should caution them to stop in the Eastern part of these States. Land is dearer, of course, but the country is not burnt up with drouth, and they will not be located away out in some lonely part of the prairie, to struggle or years to keep life in.

ever, advise them to try the experiment. I do not pretend to say what Western Kansas, Western Nebraska and the greater part of Dakota, will become in time, but so far as my information goes, they furnish any but the best chance for a living now.

I think the seasons and climate are more regular here than in any of those parts noticed above. The country is older and crops are more certain. This spring was later than common and rather wet.

I do not advise them to play at any such game of chance. Still if any of them have the "Western fever" so badly that nothing will do but a trip "out West," I say to get up and start and learn by experience how this thing is.

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read by the Rev. R. W. Freeman. To this meeting considerable interest was added by the excellent speeches of two gentlemen from the States—the Revs. Messrs. Blakesley and McArty. Their appearance within the bounds of the Conference, and on the platform at this meeting, was quite accidental, their arrival in St. John's being the terminus of a holiday-trip they were then making.

These days were devoted mainly to miscellaneous business, which included votes of thanks, reports of Stationing Committee, and the purchase of a tomb stone to be erected to the memory of Bro. Bryant, who fell in this field in the midst of his days.

On the evening of Thursday, the members of the Conference were favored with another demonstration of the hospitality and good will of the ladies and gentlemen of St. John's by the preparation of a sumptuous tea, and a most delightful entertainment of music and singing from the united choirs of the Gower and George Street churches.

The chief work of this day was to fix and tabulate the Circuit assessments, and to take an estimate of Removal Expenses; after which was brought to a close one of the happiest and most successful Conferences in the Methodist history of Newfoundland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH.

We hope that some of the very able men who are next month to attend the Medical Congress in London will tell us the facts about the modern improvement in human health in a somewhat new way.

The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of every virtue.

A Philadelphia scientist was given an honorary degree by a certain college and was at first much pleased, but since looking over the list of others who had received the same degree from the same college, he is inclined to sue the institution for libel.

An American traveller says:—The other evening, when in the House of Commons, when listening to a very confused and wild speaker I inquired of an Englishman by my side, "What is the matter with that man?" He replied, "He has dined." An American would have answered, "He is drunk."

The father of Bishop Cox, of New York, wrote his name Cox, and said his son added the "e" to stand for Episcopal. He was a staunch blue Presbyterian, and when asked to the ceremonies of "laying on of hands" on the occasion of his son's promotion to the bishopric, he declined to go, saying: "If there had been more laying on of the hands when my son was a boy, there would be no necessity for such infliction now."

An American lady, while travelling in England, formed a casual acquaintance with an English lady who showed in her manner and conversation the highest culture. But the English lady's costume was so simple and unpretending, with collars and cuffs, coarse, though faultlessly clean, that even the American's maid looked down on it with a sort of contempt.

have stood still. That may have arisen from a mere change of manners, but it may also be an unconscious result of careful observation.—The Spectator.

EDUCATION IN JAMAICA.

A correspondent of the Watchman writes from Jamaica: The present Governor of Jamaica, Sir Anthony Musgrave, has shown a great deal of interest in matters pertaining to the well-being of the island, and in no department has he more commended himself to popular favor than in his desire to stimulate the higher education of the country.

When the standard was published in the Jamaica Gazette by authority a general opinion was expressed that it was much too high, and it was pretty confidently predicted that the £200 per annum would remain as an unappropriated sum in the Governmental budget.

BREVITIES.

"Sleeping out loud" is the latest child definition for snoring.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine: it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

No one can be a master in conversation who has not learned much from women; their presence and inspiration are essential to his success.—Emerson.

Henry Ward Beecher says that God has kept a list of the names of the rich men who have cheated the revenue department.

A French newspaper tells of a millionaire who lost all but \$20,000 and died of grief; the \$20,000 passed to his brother, who being thirsty raised from the depths of poverty to what seemed great wealth, also died—of joy.

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"The Lord hath need," pleaded the minister. "Freely ye have received, freely give." A dainty laced handkerchief wiped a tear from the eye of the richly dressed lady before me, as she dropped into the basket from a white hand on which sparkled a thousand-dollar diamond, a silver ten cent piece. O mammon, mammon!

Very few of those who have used the expression, "He's a brick," know that it comes from Pitharch. An ambassador from Epirus was shown by King Agesilaus, of Sparta, over his capital, and expressed surprise at the absence of walls and fortifications. "Come tomorrow," quoth the King, "and I will show you our walls." On the morrow he showed him an army of 10,000 men, remarking, "Each one is a brick."

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THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE. ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOLUME XIV. WITH THE JULY NUMBER WILL BE GIVEN A Steel Portrait of Dr. Punshon, with Sketch of his life by the Editor of the English Wesleyan Magazine, and Tributes to his memory by the Rev. Dr. Douglas and Rev. Hugh Johnston, D.D. A large edition of this number will be printed, which will be mailed singly for 30 cents each.

Illustrated Articles in Volume. "JOTTINGS IN THE EAST," with Engravings of Palestine, Damascus, & Athens, by D. G. Sutherland, D.D. "THE YELLOW TIBER," by Grace Green. "A NIGHT ON MOUNT WASHINGTON," by Professor Blake. "THE MARY," by FOOT-PRINTS OF LUTHER, PICTURESQUE SPAIN, VOYAGE OF THE POLARIS, PICTURESQUE CANADA, by the Editor, with other finely illustrated papers.

Principal Grant, Resident Nelson, Professor Shaw, and other able writers, have promised contributions. A Series of brief Life-Sketches of the late Judge Wilnot, James B. Morrow, Robert Wilkes, Rev. George Macdonald, will be given by the Revs. A. W. Nicolson, J. L. Hunter, Dr. Hunter, and Dr. Carroll. The Editor will conclude his story of "Valeria, the Martyr of the Catacombs" and his series of "Men Worth Knowing," which have met with much favor. Critical Papers on the revised New Testament, by a member of the Revision Committee, will also be given.

The Subscription List has largely increased. A few copies of the back numbers, from January, 1881, can still be supplied at full price, viz. \$1 for six numbers. Back numbers for 1879 and 1880 will be sent for half price, \$1 for each year. Our \$1.20 Premium is still offered for 30 cents. Now is the time to subscribe. Send 30 cents for July number, which will be credited on a longer subscription if desired. Address WILLIAM BRIGGS, Methodist Book and Publishing House 70 & 80 King St, East Toronto. OR S. F. HUESTIS, Methodist Book Room, Halifax.

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7.30 p.m. DARTMOUTH. Rev H P Doane.
7.30 p.m. BHEGH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev S F Huestis.

MARRIED

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At Port Hawkesbury, C.B., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Tuttle, Cowan W. Grant, Esq., to Miss Janie Anderson, both of Port Hawkesbury.
At the residence of Wm. G. Strong, Esq., Summerside, P.E.I., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, Mr. G. A. Dixon to Miss Emily Winifred Gahan, both of Charlottetown.

DIED

At Guysboro, July 27th, Sarah Hadley, relict of Wm. Hadley, Esq., aged 86 years. In peace and the hope of eternal life.
At Derby, on the 14th inst., after a protracted illness, Howard Crocker, Esq., a native of St. Stephen, N.B., aged 84 years.
In St. John, N.B., on the 22nd inst., Gretchen, aged 4 years and 8 months, beloved child of George E. and Lydia King.

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The Citizen constantly of gratitude of with great sell intoxicated milder than over for trial this offense.

The last associated with Ridley, and "Bocardo" ate at the Ship Ho is about to be for an ext- houses.

A gentleman Italy, says Gay, of the Methodist K successful work- ence. He is of one of when forty- ance. Man services of t

A paragraph of New discontinuing new building Sunday. The work- see in these of a loss w they appear