

## The Church Guardian

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

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### COLLEGE GRANTS.

THE Presbyterian Witness appears very uneasy because it finds that public opinion is evidently strongly in favor of the Government renewing the Grants to Denominational Colleges. Why it should oppose so wise and beneficent a course is difficult to understand, unless it be that, in attempting to frighten its readers, it has misled itself into the belief that some form of religion inimical to Presbyterianism is to be set up as the established religion of the country. The Witness would have its readers believe that the Church of England is exercising an undue influence upon the Government; and that the Church of England is seeking to enjoy more largely than others the benefits of these Grants. But in the face of well known facts, all that it can say will be of little weight, seeing that the Colleges representing the other Bodies of Christians—Dalhousie, St. Mary's, Mount Allison, and Acadia—enjoy them equally with King's College, and, in the case of Dalhousie, to a larger extent.

The Witness professes to speak for Baptists and Methodists, as well as for Roman Catholics, Church of England, and the other Christian Bodies, and it has the temerity to claim their support in its opposition to the continuation of the Grants; and it also boldly asserts that when the Grants were given an intimation that they should entirely cease at the end of five years, was accepted by the Colleges. It says:—

"Five years ago the Colleges received increased grants, and at the same time an intimation that the grants were to cease at a given time. They accepted the money; they accepted the intimation. The Baptists are willing to let the law take its course. So are the Methodists. So are the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Free Will Baptists, Universalists, Disciples, and those who do not come under any of these names. So are many influential Episcopalians. So are many Roman Catholics."

This statement is altogether misleading. An intimation that the Grants were to cease at a given time, meaning thereby that no further Grants were to be made, was not accepted for the simple reason that no such intimation was understood by the Colleges, nor could it have been intended by the Government which framed the Act, as appears from the Hon. Mr. Hill's remarks at the last Synod. The Government, he said, had come to no decision with respect to the Grants at the end of the five years, but had simply arranged the matter for that period, then to be dealt with on its merits; and he added, it was felt that at the expiration of that time, the Grants would have to be renewed. The Hon. Mr. Vail, speaking after Mr. Hill, concurred in this view of the case as being

that formed by the Government of which he was Premier. As to the Baptists and Methodists being willing to lose the Grants, we do not see how the Witness could bring itself to make so glaring and self-evident a mis-statement of facts, in the face of Acadia and Mount Allison having petitioned the Government on the subject, and the Wesleyan and Messenger's support of their position.

It is to be feared that for some reason or other, (perhaps flushed with the recent munificent Benefactions of Mr. Munro to Dalhousie), and in a very bad spirit, the Witness would be willing that the Presbyterians should suffer a little, in order that the Baptists, Methodists, and Church of England might suffer much. We cannot believe, however, that such rash counsels will prevail, or that the wishes of fully three-fourths the people of the Province will be lightly disregarded.

The religious side of the question is but one plea (no doubt the highest that can be offered, still but one) in favor of the College Grants being continued, there are others too important to be overlooked.

Why should large sums of public money be given to Schools for the lower education of the people, and nothing to those devoted to the higher branches of study? The Grants to Common Schools are to be continued, why, then, should Colleges be ignored? Is Higher Education of no advantage to the State? Surely none will be mad enough to question the benefits accruing to a country from its Collegiate Institutions.

Practically, the question is answered by pointing out that, in comparison with the Grants to Common Schools, the Grants to Academies seem disproportionately large, and show that an Intermediate Education is deemed worthy of being specially fostered. Why, then, should the Colleges not have their claims recognized?

It may be said that the Common Schools and Academies give a free education, while the Colleges are corporate bodies which exact large fees. This objection is singularly unfortunate when applied to King's College, Windsor.

We are not able to speak for the others, but so far as King's College is concerned, it is entirely a misconception, the lectures being practically free to all, inasmuch as Nominations (of which there are one hundred and twenty) entitling the holder to attend the Lectures during a Full Course of Study, are easily obtainable, not only for the sons of Churchmen, but for all, of every name, who may wish to avail themselves of them. As proof of this, it may be mentioned that many Dissenters have enjoyed the privilege in this way of a free Collegiate Education, and that at the present time, amongst others, the son of a Methodist Minister holds one of them. To take away these Grants, therefore, would be to seriously embarrass the cause of Higher Education; and we doubt not that when this is once understood, many who have hitherto stood aloof will join in urging that the Grants to Colleges be not withdrawn.

Speaking now particularly of King's College, Windsor, and apropos of these Nominations, and the Free Education which the Institution affords, there is another consideration which no honest-minded men should want to overlook. We refer to the pledges given at the foundation of the College, upon the strength of which very large sums of money (for example, four thousand pounds sterling in 1825) were subscribed from time to time by the two Societies and by private individuals in England, for its maintenance and support. To these sums may be added a large amount

of money collected, subsequent to 1845, from Churchmen in Nova Scotia, whereby these very Nominations which now afford an education free to all, without restrictions or tests of any kind, were granted to subscribers, and made binding upon the College. So that when some people would sneer at what they are pleased to term the impecuniosity of King's College, they might remember that the College has crippled itself because of its generous efforts to make provision for the Higher Education of the young men of the Province.

Let the Witness and its readers bear in mind that King's College has acted in good faith towards the Government, and in accepting its Grants, has sought in every way to advance the cause of Education by opening its doors and admitting, without fees, all who have sought admission to its halls. Let that be clearly understood, and let it also be known, that if the Grants, which were given at the first in perpetuity, are withdrawn, it will be because the Government of the day has broken faith with a too generous and confiding Institution.

### MINISTERIAL ACCESSIONS.

In February, 1880, we published a list of forty-nine members of various denominations, who had received ordination at the hands of English or American Bishops, during the preceding twelve months. In December, 1878, we published a list of seventy-two names, comprising ministers of all Christian Bodies, who had joined us in 1877 and 1878. We did this in no spirit of boasting, but to remove from the minds of some of our people the false impression that there was any drift worth noting among our clergy towards Rome, and to show them that there was a very noticeable drift from Roman and Protestant Ministerial sources towards the ancient Church of England and her American Sister. We may state here that our list this year is by no means complete—many names we do not hear of. At the English Trinity ordinations, it was stated that every Bishop ordained one or more from Dissenting Bodies, while large numbers of applications have been refused. In the course of looking over our Exchanges, since last February, we have met with the following accessions from various Ministerial sources.

#### ROMAN CATHOLICS.

1. James McGlone, Priest, received by the Bishop of Foud du Lac, Wis.
2. Roman Priest, received by Bishop of Bedford, England.

#### CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

3. Herman A. Dean, ordained by Bishop of Texas.
4. Wm. L. Woodruff, ordained by Bishop of Missouri.
5. Mr. Jones, Minister at Brydnaman, Wales, with 200 of his congregation.
6. Mr. Paxton Hood, one of the ablest ministers in England.
7. Mr. Ground, promised ordination by the Bishop of Durham.
8. Mr. R. Perkins, ordained by Bishop of Exeter.
9. Mr. Stinway Jackson, ordained by Bishop of St. Albans.
10. Mr. Robert Vaughan, ordained by Bishop of Durham.

#### BAPTIST MINISTERS.

11. W. S. Tucker ordained by Bishop of New Hampshire.
12. The Baptist Minister at Shelfonger, England, a former student of Mr. Spurgeon's College, studying for Orders.
13. Mr. F. Graves, minister at Suffern, N. Y., ordained by Bishop of New York.
14. Wm. Elmor, of Lincoln, Illinois.
15. Mr. G. S. Tucker, of Forest Springs, Miss.

#### METHODIST MINISTERS.

16. J. N. Morrison, ordained by Bishop of Nebraska.
17. Geo. A. England, army chaplain, ordained by do.
18. Herbert Grantham, ordained by Bishop of Tennessee.
19. Wm. J. Tilly, ordained by Bishop of Vermont.
20. W. H. Osborne, candidate for Orders in Michigan.

21. B. W. Dougherty, ordained in N. Carolina.

22. A. Taylor, ordained by Bishop of Dunedin.

23. F. Swentzell, M. D., of Bellair, Md.

#### UNIVERSALIST.

24. Samuel M. Strick, of Lincoln, Ill.

25. A. St. John-Chambre, D. D., Prof. in Tufts College, ordained by Bishop of Massachusetts.

#### REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

26. Philip Norton, missionary chaplain for the American branch of the F. C., ordained Deacon by Bishop of Worcester.

27. Mr. Bridge, Farmersville, Ont., with his whole congregation.

#### SECOND ADVENTIST.

28. T. K. Allen, ordained by Bishop of Minnesota.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

29. The Presbyterian Pastor at Niles, Ohio, Mr. S. Street.

30. Dr. Baird, for many years minister at Carleton, N. B., ordained by Bishop of New York.

31. Mr. H. L. Teller, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Apropos of these accessions, we direct attention to the article below from the *Living Church*. Whatever Dissenters may choose to make of it, so large and constant a stream of men, admittedly among their best, towards and into the Church, cannot be reconciled with anything short of a growing and deepening conviction that divisions are wrong and disastrous to the cause of Christ; and that the Church of England presents all the features of a true Branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church.

### "A CHANGE OF CREED."

Under this heading an eastern secular paper announces that the Rev. H. L. Teller, of Amsterdam, N. Y., has resigned his Presbyterian charge in that village, and is about to enter our Communion. The same paper adds: "Mr. Teller is not only a man of marked ability and power, but also a man of earnestness and sincerity, as all who have sat beneath his teachings will readily confess; and it can not be doubted that he will attain to an eminent degree of usefulness in the new field in which he has chosen to labor."

We welcome Mr. Teller with cordial good will. He will find opportunity for hard work. He will not escape trials and difficulties. Human nature is the same the world over. Ideas are never realized here below. But he will find that a change of relation forced upon him by conviction will bring its exceeding great reward.

The same paper refers to the phenomenon of which this case is an illustration—the unprecedented accession of ministers from denominational sources to our ranks. It states that the Church owes about thirteen hundred, or about one-third of her clergy, to other sources. Scarcely a denomination is unrepresented. The Jews and the Roman Catholics have alike contributed. Even the Mormons have furnished us some good material, out of which priests have been made. In our House of Bishops we do not know how many were born out of our pale, but we think we can name nearly twenty.

The whole question of accessions to our Ministry from other bodies is one that cannot be discussed without embarrassment, nor does the *Living Church* propose to enter upon its consideration now. To all concerned, there are advantages and disadvantages connected with it. Of one aspect of it we cannot speak without a sense of humiliation; and that is—that the Protestant Episcopal Church cannot supply from her own sons a sufficient number of clergy to meet the demands incident to her growth.—*Living Church*.

### COLLEGE GRANTS.

It is so important a matter as that of Higher Education, and in common justice to the Colleges, will our readers, Lay and Clerical, take the trouble to see that their Representatives to the House of Assembly, and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in their respective districts, are made acquainted with the subject of the College Grants from a College standpoint.

We ask for our "leader" the careful attention of those who would foster

studies, without which no country can hope to attain greatness; and we claim that to King's in particular and to the other Colleges in general, we are very largely, if not altogether, indebted in the past for any recognition which the Province of Nova Scotia has received from abroad.

A free Collegiate Course, such as King's practically affords, ought not hastily to be lost to the Province—and lest it most surely will be if the Grants are withdrawn. We ask our readers, as Christians, as supporters of Education, and as men and women with a sense of justice, to give the Colleges their active support.

### FROM HALIFAX TO MANITOBA.

(Continued.)

EMERSON, MANITOBA,

Jan. 4th, 1881.

As we had been travelling for a long distance through woods, I did not expect to see another city till we should reach St. Paul; but at Eau Claire, we found eight omnibusses awaiting our train, and though I could see nothing but a forest, I was told, a short distance away, was a fine city of 15,000 inhabitants. I there saw more lumber than I had ever seen at one time before.

We reached St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, at 2 p. m., on Thursday, where we failed to make connection, and had to remain till 8 p. m., which gave me an opportunity of seeing the city. St. Paul is the largest city in the State, and situated on the Mississippi. Many of the buildings were of such a kind as would be built at an early stage of its history; many, however, were of brick, large, and of beautiful finish. The largest and grandest of the Churches, of which I was told there were fifty, was the German Roman Catholic Cathedral, a stone edifice that would do credit to any city. I visited two Episcopal Churches, both of stone. When I arrived at the latter, St. John's, I was told the grandest wedding of the year was about to take place. When I entered, I beheld what was, no doubt, a good representation of the wealth and fashion of St. Paul. The Church was most beautifully decorated with arches and garlands of bright flowers. Bishop Whipple, assisted by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rector, performed the ceremony. All the Churches I saw in St. Paul were of stone or brick. The Capitol is a large, though plain building. I was told business was brisk there. I saw large numbers of men engaged in saw mills, cutting and digging stone, building, etc. Stone cutters and masons got from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, carpenters \$2.50, common labourers 75 cents. There was plenty of work at these places.

Leaving St. Paul at 8 p. m.; in half-an-hour, we were in Minneapolis, the head of navigation on the Mississippi. These are the falls of St. Anthony, which afford immense water power, and immense quantities of lumber are sawn. There is also produced the best flour in the West. After leaving that city, I fell asleep, and did not awake till 6 a. m. on Friday morning, 240 miles farther north. Then for hours and hours we had nothing but prairie. At first, it was slightly undulating, but afterwards nothing but a vast plain could be seen, stretching for miles on both sides of the track. We passed Clendon and Crookston, and some stations having only a few small houses. It was rainy, and the country, with its monotonous flatness, had a dreary look. We had now been thirteen days on our journey, and anxiously looked for the end. We naturally felt quite interested, as we approached the far-famed Manitoba. When within less than a score of miles of St. Vincent, there arose one of those terrific thunder storms so peculiar to this country. The thunder was exceedingly loud, and the rain poured in heavy torrents. The wood became so wet that the train could scarcely proceed, but at last we reached St. Vincent the last station in Minnesota. The first person I met there was Mr. McDonald, formerly of the station at Windsor, N. S.

In fifteen minutes more, we landed at Emerson. With a great feeling of relief that our long journey was over, we left the train, and as the parsonage was only a few hundred yards distant, we started to walk to it. We soon found ourselves ankle deep in the rich black mud, and had it not been for the kind assistance of a gentleman, who turned out to be a most