

# The Church Guardian.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 24.  
 "Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude: 3.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, LOCK DRAWER 29, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.  
 REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A LADY has been appointed Churchwarden for the Parish of Bedford, of which Canon Trevor is Rector.

A CENSUS has been taken of the population of Cyprus. The result shows the total number of the inhabitants of the island to be 185,700.

MR. J. D. SCOTT, recently the Wesleyan preacher at Nassington and Elton, is studying for Holy Orders at the Chancellor's College, Lincoln.

THE Panama Canal works are being actively proceeded with. A broad road already connects the two oceans, and engineers conclude from surveys that the construction of the canal will be a comparatively easy matter.

At the London meeting of the Church Missionary Society, on the 2nd of May, the Bishop of Ossory delivered an eloquent address, which was repeatedly cheered. The total receipts of the Society for the past year were \$1,037,540.

THE *Christian Union* says there is a good deal of excitement among Universalists in Massachusetts, about the ordination of Rev. Dr. Chambré in the Episcopal Church. Not since Dr. Huntington's withdrawal from the Unitarians, some twenty years ago, has a similar step excited so much attention in New England.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has instructed the Governor to take measures for the transfer of William Penn's remains from Jordan's Meeting-house, Buck's to Philadelphia, for interment. This will be a feature of the Bicentenary of the founding of Philadelphia, the celebration of which next year is being already prepared for.

ACCORDING to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, at Nak-koo, in the island of Lapland, an eagle was shot on the 15th ult., which measured 6½ feet between the tips of the wings. Round its neck it had a brass chain, to which was fastened a little tin box containing a slip of paper on which was written in Danish, "Caught and set free again in 1792 by N. and C. Anderson.—Boeted in Falster, Denmark."

THE growth of the American Church during the decade, 1870-80, has been remarkable. In the former year, the Church numbered 236,929 communicants; in the latter 360,119. The per cent. is fifty-two. At this rate, there will be in twenty-five years over one million communicants in our fold. But we believe the increase will be in vastly larger proportions, and that in 1900 we shall number a million and a half communicants.—*Living Church*.

AN historical tree has lately been destroyed in Greece—a cypress, described by Pausanias 400 years B. C., and one of the two largest in the Peloponnesus. Some 160 feet high, the tree had a diameter at the base of 10 feet, and a circumference of 25 feet at a man's height, and of 240 feet where the branches were most developed. Some careless Gypsies camping in its shade set fire to the tree; not a vestige survives. Now the only giant tree left in the province is a huge plantain near Naupactus, on the Gulf of Lepanto, which is equally large, but some six centuries younger.

In making excavations at Dürkheim, in the Palatinate, the workmen came upon an enormous iron chest, containing the long-lost treasure of the Abbey of Limburg, which disappeared after the siege of the Abbey, in 1504. The chest contained many things of great value, among them a large number of vases and other objects of gold and silver, of precious jewels, and a great number of coins of the fifteenth century. There are also articles of worship, dating from the building of the Abbey, which was erected by "Conrad the Salic," and his wife, Queen Gisela, and opened in the year 1030.

A PARIS telegram to the *Standard* says a remarkably interesting experiment has just been made at Calais and Dover, between which places a conversation has been kept up *viva voce* by means of a new kind of telephone, which has been patented under the name of the "Electrophone." Not only were the words whispered into the apparatus at Calais distinctly heard at Dover, and, of course, *vice versa*, but the listener at one end was perfectly well able to distinguish, by the mere tone of voice, who was speaking at the other. The inventor maintains that it is just as easy to talk across the Atlantic as from one room to another.

THE *Whitehall Review* states that the Queen will defray the cost of Lord Beaconsfield's cenotaph at Hughenden Church out of her private purse.

A MONSTER Temperance meeting was held in the Skating Rink in Quebec May 24th. Archbishop Taschereau presided, and 3,000 people were present. The Bishop of Quebec (Anglican), and all the principal Roman Catholic clergy, English Rectors, and Dissenting ministers were present on the platform, and delivered addresses. Resolutions were adopted establishing English and French vigilance committees similar to those in Montreal, and calling upon the Local Government to appoint a special police force to enforce the observance of the license law.

A BERLIN despatch reports the opening of the electric railway to Lichterfelde, constructed by Messrs. Siemens and Halske. Trains passed to and fro several times along the line without the slightest hitch in the working. The Minister of Railways inspected the line previous to its being opened, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the result of Dr. Siemens' labours. The *Daily News* correspondent, reporting a trial a few days before, says: "The trial was in a simple tramcar, with an electric battery totally concealed between the wheels, in connection, through the rails it ran on, with the principal battery at the station. The rails are 3ft. 3in. apart, and exactly resemble those of an ordinary railroad, only the gauge being narrower. The greatest speed we obtained on a distance of about one-and-a-half mile was eighteen English miles an hour. Dr. Siemens has proved that if necessary a far greater speed could be obtained, but this is not allowed by the German police authorities."

## A ROMAN CATHOLIC LAYMAN'S OPINION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of Michigan, James H. Campbell, who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church in Marshall, Michigan, made recently in the House a severe attack on the management of the Roman Catholic Church in that State. He declared that the Bishops held all the Church property in their own names, in violation of law; and that in case of their dying intestate, it would be entirely lost to the people. He declared that the control of such vast amounts of lands and building by one man is not in accordance with the spirit of our Institutions, and that no such privileges are asked by or granted to any other Denomination.

Mr. Campbell continued to arraign his Church and her Priesthood in a terrible manner. He said that many of his fellow-Catholics looked upon the Mass as being no more sacred than a cat fight; and that they absent themselves from all Church Services. His concluding words were: "The idea that the exercise of spiritual functions by such persons as many of those Priests of Rome is supremely ridiculous. Priests should have no such authority and power as they now possess."—*New York Guardian*.

## TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

The following Report of the offerings of the Parish of Trinity for one year (from April 19, 1880, to May, 1881) was presented to the Diocesan Convention of Massachusetts:—

CONTRIBUTIONS.	
For the Poor.....	\$4,030.99
Foreign Missions.....	5,334.00
Domestic Missions.....	4,948.20
Diocesan Missions.....	1,405.05
City Missions.....	1,630.71
Indian Missions.....	1,100.00
Charitable Societies of the Parish.....	4,301.00
Support of the Sunday School.....	923.00
Contributions of the Sunday School.....	734.89
Church Home.....	2,828.50
St. Luke's Home.....	2,122.28
Massachusetts Bible Society.....	948.00
The new Rectory.....	14,000.00
For Sufferers by the Earthquake at Chios.....	1,000.00
Young Men's Christian Association.....	26,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	4,500.00
	\$75,806.68

PHILLIPS BROOKS, RECTOR.

FREDERICK B. ALLEN, ASSISTANT MINISTER.

Present number of Communicants.....	1,000
Sunday School Teachers.....	52
Sunday School Scholars.....	510
Bible Class Scholars.....	100

WE find in the Church press flattering notices of the work of Rev. J. M. C. Fulton, Rector of the Epiphany, Providence, R. I. Mr. Fulton was educated at the Mount Allison Institution, Sackville, N. B. An exchange says:—

"Mr. Fulton was formerly a leading minister of the Methodist Denomination, has in the short time he has been in the Church, proved himself an able minister, and a faithful expounder of the doctrines and the polity of the Church. Having entered upon the rectorship of this Church but one year ago, he is already recognized as amongst the strongest and most efficient ministers of the Diocese.

"Bishop Clark visited this parish on Palm Sunday, and confirmed the second class presented this year, making 23 in all. Thirty-two have been received by letter, making in all an addition of 55 to the communicants of the parish. Twenty-six have been baptized into Christ during the same time; while the Sunday School has increased largely in number, efficiency, and interest."

## BISHOP OXENDEN ON THE CROSS.

The *Scottish Guardian* quotes the following from Bishop Oxenden's *Earnest Churchman*, and says: "These words from an Evangelical Bishop, are, of course, only good, plain, common sense; but it is only yesterday that men of Bishop Oxenden's type used to regard the material Cross with horror as the emblem not of Christ but of the Pope. *Ave Omen*. "The erection of the Cross on our churches is objected to by some because Romanists do the same. But why do we place it there? Not because the Church of Rome does so, but because we glory in the Cross as the emblem of our faith and symbol of our hopes. We place it there to show *whom we are*, and to *whom we consecrate ourselves and our sanctuaries*. So also we use the sign of the Cross as a *fitting and reverent emblem of our Christian profession*. Now, because the Romanists have introduced some abuses in connection with the Cross, it would be most unwise and unfaithful were we on that account to discard it. No, we should *cling to it with unabated affection*, declaring as *openly as possible* that the Cross is the great standard around which we rally, the *subject of our teaching, and the Foundation of our Hopes*."

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

### MISSION TO BORNEO.

#### DIocese OF LABUAN.—I.

REV. T. T. HALCOMBE, M. A.

A saying is still on record uttered by Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, to the effect that Borneo was the most promising Mission Field on the face of the earth; but that wise and far-seeing prelate did not utter this as altogether a prophecy. He had some grounds for his opinion, for the land had already been entered upon, and by a very remarkable man, who was not a clergyman, but an English layman with a taste for colonizing, and for extending the power and influence of the British name.

This pioneer was James Brooke, who, having left the military profession, sailed from Calcutta to China, and passing by the vast islands of those seas, was struck with astonishment at their size, beauty and, above all, at the very little which any one was able to tell him about them. Here was a great piece of the world, beautiful beyond description, possessing mountains, forests, lakes, rivers and a delicious and productive climate, to all appearances utterly useless, and only producing evil in the shape of pirates who prowled about the coast.

These unsatisfactory particulars set the young man thinking. From that time the desire to explore these new fields took so strong a hold upon his mind that by degrees it became a determined purpose. Enough hindrances were thrown in his way to have disheartened a less resolute nature, but he persisted in spite of them all in making the civilization of Borneo the object of his life. At the end of a few years his father died, and he came into possession of his fortune. One of the first uses he made of it was to buy a large schooner yacht. He manned it with a crew of twenty picked men, and set sail from England October, 1838.

After a prosperous voyage of nine months, Mr. Brooke found himself approaching the island of Borneo. It was at this time ruled by a Malay Sultan, Omar Ali. The Malays are the same people as those who live on the adjoining peninsula—Mohammedans by religion. The north-eastern coast, to which Mr. Brooke directed his course, was to be the scene of his future labours. It was the Province of Sarawak and was under the government of Rajah Muda Hassim, the uncle of the young Sultan. The yacht sailed on, avoiding

dangerous rocks and shoals, passing steep cliffs, and little smiling coves nestled between them, with tropical trees edging the beach of firm white sand, and finally anchored off Sarawak, with its double-mouthed river and its grand mountain background. The town itself lay 20 miles inland, and when Mr. Brooke sailed up to it, between groves of palm-trees, he was received with marked honour by the Rajah, who expressed himself in friendly terms towards the English, and gave Mr. Brooke free leave to travel where he liked.

Mr. Brooke made one or two short expeditions to collect information, and to enlarge his scanty knowledge of Borneo. The inhabitants are classed in four great divisions—the Malays or governing race, the Land Dyaks, the Sea Dyaks, and the Mihanans, or the hill people. The Land Dyak tribes take their names from the rivers which flow through their land, and which, amidst the vast forest and jungles with which the country is covered, mark the track of human habitation. By their side, half buried in the immense tropical vegetation of the jungle, giant ferns, palm trees, gorgeous coloured creepers, or the beautiful light green podada covered with myriads of fireflies, you will find the solitary Dyak hut, or in a larger clearing the chief settlement of the tribe. The first Dyak town which Mr. Brooke visited presented him with a novel sight.—It consisted of one enormous house, nearly 600 feet in length, and containing something like 400 inhabitants, besides the pigs, monkeys, and fowls, which cackled and grunted on a broad platform outside. This great house was built upon piles at the height of 40 feet, and was reached by ladders. There, for the first time, the Englishman saw displayed, in rows, those ghastly trophies which have gained the Dyaks such notoriety—the smoke-dried heads of their enemies.

After having collected much information, Mr. Brooke and his companions went back to Singapore, but the August of 1841 saw them again at Sarawak. Muda Hassim begged for his assistance in a rebellion which had broken out, and made an offer to Mr. Brooke, provided he would aid in the defeat of the Sultan's rebellious subjects, of the rajahship of Sarawak. This he would not accept, but consented to place himself and his friends at the disposal of the rajah. Meanwhile, he had received a present in the shape of a small Dyak boy, a poor little prisoner. He says how much he wished the present had been a calf, instead of a child. Nevertheless, as he could get no tidings of his parents, he undertook the responsibility; and so the future rajah's first possession in Sarawak was a little orphan lad. It was the personal knowledge of the miserable government of the country gained in this campaign which put an end to Mr. Brooke's doubts, and induced him to accept Muda Hassim's offer of the government of Sarawak, with the hope that he might be the means of effecting reforms in the condition of the people.

In 1847, after many years of labour at this self-imposed task, Mr. Brooke visited England. There he hoped to interest his countrymen in his young colony, and to find labourers for the new field, where civilization was in his mind only the stepping stone to Christianity.

The people of England warmly welcomed him. Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L., Parliament made him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Labuan, and in the following year, he was knighted. At the close of 1847, a special Bornean Mission was organized, and he saw the two first Missionary clergymen, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Wright, set sail for the far-away province of Sarawak. They reached it on the 30th of June, 1848, took up their abode in the Court House until the Mission buildings could be prepared, and at once established daily services. Mr. McDougall possessed a considerable knowledge of medicine, which he found a most useful means of establishing friendly communications with the natives. A dispensary provided scholars for a school. On one hill gradually rose the Mission house, with its verandah, deep roof and pretty gardens surrounding it; on another close by the ground was prepared for a church, and the heavy logs of iron wood conveyed there for it. But if proof was wanted of the truth of the rajah's conviction that Missionary labour would not prosper while the country was troubled with pirates, it was afforded at this time. Two pirate chiefs, united their fleets and spread fear and misery where ever they went. It was necessary to give them a lesson. The rajah, with two English steamers, and all the war-boats of his chiefs, intercepted the pirates on their way home with the plunder, defeated them after a fierce fight, and captured eighty of their boats. After this, things were quiet, and the building of the Church went on apace; until, in 1851, it was consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta.

(To be continued.)