POOR DOCUMENT

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD HEARS STRONG CHARGE FROM BISHOP

Rt. Rev. J. A. Richardson Delivers Forceful Address Urging to Greater Activity and Calling for Sturdier Financial Support—Sees Much to Be Done and Suggests Ways to Do It—The Anglican Position in Church Union—Proceedings of the Synod.

The Church of England Synod of New Brunswick began its annual business session here Tuesday morning in Trinity church with Rt. Rev. J. A. Richardson, coadjutor bishop presiding, and a large attendance of clergy and lay delegates. The bishop coadjutor's appointments to the nominating committee, read, are as follows, Archdeacon Forsyth to act as chairman:

Chatham—Archdeacon Forsyth, F. E. Neale.

Fredericton—Canon Montgomery, Sheriff Sterling.

Kingston—Rev. Scovil Neales, Colonel Montgomery Campbell.

Shediac—Rev. A. W. Smithers, R. W. Hewson.

St. Andrews—Rev. J. W. Millidge, W. C. H. Grimmer.

St. John—Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond, H. B. Schofield.

Woodstock—Rural Dean Teed, J. A. Raymond.

The Bishop's Address.

The main business of the morning was the delivery of the bishop coadjutor's charge to the synod. He regretted that Bishop Kingdon's health did not permit of his presiding at the meeting. He told of visits made to the deanerys and confirmation in nearly all the parishes. As dean he had also to give more time to the cathedral and had preached there twenty-four Sundays. He had held 103 confirmation services and confirmed 1,300 persons of whom many had been brought up in the communion of other religious bodies.

Speaking of the condition of the diocese, His Lordship said the prospects as a whole are bright and hopefulness was apparent everywhere and a growing tendency to assume more readily missionary obligations. The clergy are meeting the very real difficulties of their work in a fine spirit of self-sacrifice.

"I seem to see here and there a tendency to opposite extremes of thought and practice in relationship to other Christian bodies, and in religious life extremes are almost always a mistake. There are, on the one hand, those who, in their honest zeal for the church, take up a position that inevitably provokes antagonism; and, on the other hand, there is a tendency, in some directions, to so minimize and explain away the differences between us and our separated brethren, that the church is in some danger of losing her distinctive character. Both of these attitudes are wrong. Neither the cold exclusiveness which warns people off our premises, nor that too great liberality which breaks down and treats as non-existent the barriers that do of necessity exist, rightly represents the church. We cannot afford to sacrifice a single principle, but neither can we afford to alienate the sympathy and friendship of those who are working at our side: To do the one is to be false to our heritage of faith; to do the other is to contradict the church's Christian character."

The Problems.

Problems to be solved were largely of a missionary character. So far as this diocese is concerned, they are briefly more men and more money.

The following parishes are, or will be vacant: St. Martins, Grand Manan, Queensbury and Southampton, Douglas and Bright, Weldford and Harcourt, McAdam Junction, Bathurst, New Bandon, Richibucto and Burton. During the past two years losses both by death and by removal have been very heavy, numbering 19 clergymen since 1905, and only nine names added to the list.

There are also places where missionaries ought to be working without delay. Some have been occupied by students, and in this connection valuable financial aid from the Colonial and Continental Church Society Committee was acknowledged. There is an excellent opening in Chipman and Canning, and he urged the formation of a separate mission there. Derby, Blackville and Gray Rapids should be placed upon their old footing, and served as a single mission. Another missionary ought to be sent into the parish of Aberdeen. Edmundston and Grand Falls ought to be made a centre of separate work. There must be help for the missionary in Albert county. Assistance is urgently needed in the parish of Addington. Altogether, at least fifteen more missionaries are needed. Queensbury and Southhampton has been vacant for years, yet the people there are still clinging to the church. New Bandon is in the same condition. Douglas and Bright ministrations have been little more than intermittent.

He said he did not know how to meet the difficulty, but "if we can afford to occupy a field, then I think that, in the future, we must not wait for men to come to us; we must go and look for them. Then, as there will almost always be some vacant fields, I think that it would be well for us to have one or two unattached clergy at the disposal of the bishop. These he could send here and there to keep open missions, in which, for the time being, there are no regular ministrations of the church. An occasional service would at least prevent people from losing touch entirely with the church. The children would not grow up unbaptized, as in some parts of the diocese they are in danger of doing now; and the church could not be charged with being heedless of her responsibilities."

Some of the missions should be divided, for there was too much tax on some of the clergy. "It is sometimes said that even larger missions may be found in the West. I do think that is generally true, but, even if it is true, there is this to be remembered—with an incoming population, there is always before a Western missionary the prospect of improved conditions in the near future. In New Brunswick there is not much relief to be looked for in that direction. Indeed, in some parts of the province, there would seem to be a steady shrinkage in the population, but, as I have not any very late official figures, I cannot speak positively upon this point."

A Policy of Limitation.

He thought it a grave question whether the church ought not to adopt a policy of limitation, and occupy only such fields as can properly be worked. More money was also needed. The stipends were too small and living expenses were increasing. In almost every direction there is some sort of correspondence between the rate of wages and the cost of living. But the missionary is living today upon the stipend that was too small ten years ago.

"My dear brothers of the laity, to you especially I am speaking thus. You are the chosen representatives of all the laymen in the diocese, and to you I affirm solemnly my deep conviction that the church is unjust to her missionaries—yes, and most unjust to her missionaries' wives and families—in this matter of their stipends. I am not unmindful that many of you are already doing your utmost, so far as your own giving is concerned, but I address you in your representative capacity, as I urge you to use all your active influence to roll from off the church this stone of her disgrace. This is a layman's business, and, therefore, it is to the laymen I must come. I cannot believe that the church is too poor to put this matter right. It only needs an honest effort."

He urged larger and more general subscriptions throughout the diocese. As far as he could judge the level of giving was below that of the Presbyterians in the province. "All through the diocese there are men, living on comfortable incomes, who think that they are doing their duty to the church if they subscribe a few dollars every year. These are the men whom we must try to reach. We have been talking of it long enough. It is time we did something."

The Matter of Pionics.

Self-supporting parishes had not fallen away from the standard of the past, but much more could be done by sustained and systematic effort. There should be a systematic canvass in each for the weaker missions. He also urged effort on the part of the aided missions. He advised his hearers to "think carefully before you teach your people to depend upon picnics as a means for the church's maintenance. There can be no doubt that incalculable harm has been done in certain parishes by this very questionable method of finance. I can understand that there are certain conditions under which money might be raised in this way—for the meeting, that is, of extraordinary expenses—but to depend upon such resources for the church's maintenance, and for the payment of the missionary's stipend, is not only unworthy of the church, but it is simply suicidal. In the long run there can only be one result, the slow but sure drying up of the springs of generosity."

No addition to the treasury could ever compensate a parish for the immense harm done by the name of the church being associated with drunkenness and gambling.

As remedies he suggested the use of the envelope system in every parish. More of the parishes must learn to stand upon their own feet. There was little doubt some being aided now were well able to support themselves. In such cases a policy of gradual withdrawal should be enforced by the synod.

The bishop suggested need of a traveling secretary to give his time to this special work. He said that so long as a mission is dependent upon the board the appointment of the missionary to them should not rest in the hands of the people of the mission, and at present it might be a move in the right direction, if a missionary should not be instituted as rector until his mission has relinquished all aid from the board. The application, to aid missions, of a system of graded stipends would bring some measure of relief.

The bishop also suggested the advisability of devoting the Christmas or Easter offerings for the incumbent. Comment was made on the fact that in some places week day services were held very seldom and that in other places there are few Sunday school scholars and few communicants. A strong appeal for mission work in the west and elsewhere was also made by the bishop and he trusted the M. S. C. C. apportionment of $4,700 would be reached. He also urged extension of the circulation of the New Era.

Words of commendation for the woman's auxiliary were spoken and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was praised.

Sunday Schools.

In reference to Sunday schools Bishop Richardson said it was proposed to enact legislation to make it lawful for the standing committee on Sunday schools to add to their numbers persons of either sex, who are engaged in, or interested in, the practical work of Sunday schools. This ought greatly to strengthen the work of the committee and it needed strengthening. From certain standpoints the Sunday schools of some other churches were in advance of theirs. A great weakness was lack of unity in the work. There should be organization so that each school shall be an integral part of a whole and there should be secretaries of the missionary department, primary department, kindergarten work and Bible class work. He rather favored, also, a general secretary for Sunday schools and the Diocese of Quebec had asked this diocese to co-operate in appointment of a field secretary for the two dioceses.

The bishop urged careful compliance with the canon on registers and spoke especially about keeping a record of the church services held and said also that every parish priest ought to keep careful records of all families and communicants under his care. For a general parish record he suggested the individual card. The communicants' list, too, should be carefully revised from time to time.

Speaking of the cathedral, he told of what he considered ideal there and said they were far from reaching it. During the last few years there had been a steady loss in membership and money and there were now grave financial problems beyond the power of the congregation. Organ, heating and lighting needed attention. A new organ will be ready soon, but heating and lighting would have to be attended to soon. The chapter had asked him to appeal to the diocese.

King's College.

Nothing could be much more disastrous, the bishop said, than that the hold of the church here should be relaxed for want of missionaries. If only for this reason, therefore, it is vitally important that the Divinity College should receive all the support they could give to it. Under the able presidency of Dr. Boulden, conditions are being rapidly improved; and there is every reason to hope that, in the no distant future, King's college will be able to claim, and occupy, a foremost place amongst the colleges of Canada, and to it they must look for their candidates for holy orders.

The work of the Church of England Institute was warmly commended by his lordship.

Church Union.

On church union, Bishop Richardson said a committee of both houses, appointed for that purpose, has prepared a report for presentation to the general synod. It seemed to him to make two serious mistakes, it conceded too much, and it ignored the real relationship of the church in Canada to the various branches of the Anglican communion all over the world.

It conceded too much, because it proposed to compromise a principle by suggesting that the requirements of the Fourth Article of the Lambeth Quadrilateral would be met by the acceptance of the condition that all future ministers of the proposed United Church should receive Episcopal ordination.

The answer to this proposal was obvious enough. It not only directly departed from the preface to the Church's ordinal by saying that, for a certain period, at least, a man shall be accounted a lawful priest, who has not had Episcopal ordination; but it is inconsistent with itself, for it begins by abandoning the plea of principle by reducing Episcopal orders to the low level of a denominational preference; and then it goes on to re-assert the principle by insisting that all future orders shall be only of that character. If Episcopal orders belong to the esse of the church, then they have no right to surrender them if only for a time. If they were not essential, then why should they insist upon their future acceptance as a condition of reunion?

He could see no objection to a conference between the Church of England and the official representatives of other churches. Anything that tends to emphasize the great essentials upon which they were agreed was to be desired. Anything that enforced the fact that all are brothers in the earth, and fellow workers in the same great field, ought to meet with approval. "But, in coming thus together, let us at least be fair and honest. Let it at least be understood that, as an integral part of one great communion, there is not the remotest possibility of the church in Canada making any real movement towards re-union without the co-operation and consent of that communion all through the world. I do not think that has been fully realized. We may take it for granted, I suppose, that the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists in Canada are willing to accept the outcome of their negotiations, if favorable to union. But that is not true of the Church of England. We cannot take action of ourselves, and we ought, therefore, to make our purpose very plain before even entering upon a discussion of the question. Courtesy and common fairness to the representatives of the great Christian bodies immediately concerned demand at least that much."

He did not think, though, that the thought of union was an empty dream. "I believe that the time will come when the causes that divide us will be removed, but that time is not yet. The tide of thought has set in that direction, but it has not yet reached the flood."

Other Matters.

The bishop supported action in the great thank-offering to be presented to God in St. Paul's cathedral at the Pan-Anglican congress next June.

He spoke in favor of the synod purchasing the Rothesay School for Boys. "The school is the property of James F. Robertson, and has been doing admirable work under his efficient care, and I should like, in the name of the church, to take this opportunity of tendering him our warmest thanks."

On Sunday observance, he said the day was fairly well kept in the province and he commended the Lord's Day Alliance for its work. He regretted that some country rectors reported "that the greatest hindrance to the observance of a quiet Sunday in the country districts is often the godlessness of summer visitors."

As to glebe lands, he advised that there should be kept by the registrar and published from year to year in the Synod Journal a complete list of all these lands. In addition to this there might well be appointed a standing committee on "Glebe Lands," whose duty it would be to keep the synod informed as far as possible of all transactions affecting them; and also to see that the church suffers no loss in vacant parishes.

The bishop entered a protest against what is known as "preaching for a call" or preaching of trial sermons, which he declared unchurchly and undignified.

A welcome was extended to the Bishop of Nova Scotia and in closing, Bishop Richardson spoke of Rev. Thos. Neales, who had died since the last synod.

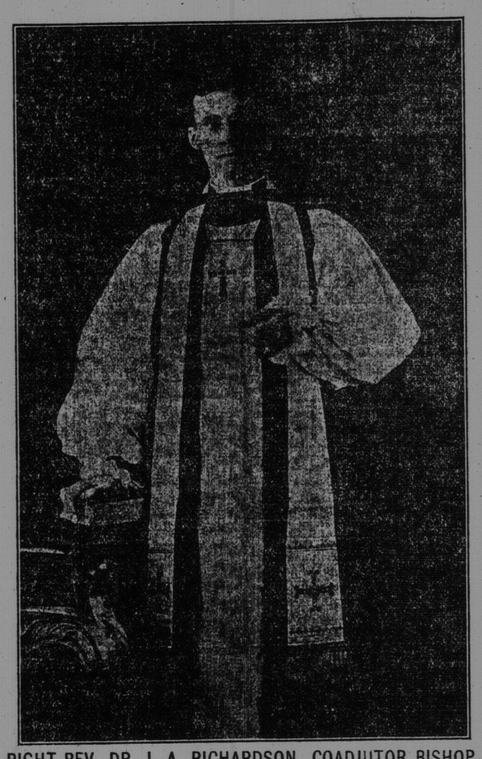
The bishop's charge was referred to the standing committee for consideration and Rev. Dr. Campbell spoke of the charge as of wonderful practical import, such a one as he had never before listened to in the synod.

It was decided on motion to send a despatch to Bishop Kingdon expressing sympathy in his ill health and a happy issue out of all his affliction.

Rev. G. F. Scovil was appointed to assist Archdeacon Newnham in his duties as secretary of the synod.

In the matter of the treatment of some of the reports, a split took place. Departing from the regular custom, the reports have all been embodied in print. A motion was made that these be received without reading. This passed, and several of the reports had been treated accordingly, when Mr. Justice Hanington took strong exception, saying that the reports did not receive due consideration. With this the bishop coadjutor and others agreed. F. J. G. Knowlton, A. H. Hanington and others spoke in favor of the reports not being gone into in detail. The members would be able to read their booklets, and if they encountered anything to which they wished to object they could protest when the reports were brought up for final adoption.

Justice Hanington insisted upon reading his own report, as trustee of the Edgehill Girls' School at Windsor (N. S.) He spoke of the excellent work done during the past year, under the principalship of Miss Gena Smith. The school will open its new year with about eighty-five resident pupils beside about twenty day boarders and bye students, and it is thought that there will be 105 taking lessons in music.



RIGHT REV. DR. J. A. RICHARDSON, COADJUTOR BISHOP.

To its printed report, the board of education made the verbal appendix that it had secured an option of $30,000 from James F. Robertson upon the Rothesay School for Boys, and recommended that the school be purchased.

A notice of motion was given by Ven. Archdeacon Newnham for the appointment of the bishop coadjutor as a member of the committees and boards.

Mr. Justice Hanington gave notice of a motion that $400 be granted for the traveling expenses of the bishop coadjutor. Mr. Schofield gave notice of a motion to change section 7 of canon 33 re the handling of educational funds.

The report of the committee on statistics and the state of the church showed that there had been baptized in 1906 1,018, confirmed 424, and 8,682 were communicants; there were 123 Sabbath schools 659 teachers and 5,796 scholars; the offertory collections were $27,864; the pew rents, $5,983.81; the money raised from all other sources, $15,696.97; for diocesan missions, $15,637.89; unspecified sums, $356.60; for work outside the diocese, $5,794.93. The total was $74,374.40.

The report of the executive told that on January 9 it was decided that the synod treasurer should pay the coadjutor bishop $40 monthly, and $200 was voted Rev. W. Hunter, Grand Manan, from the Incapacitated Clergy fund, and a further grant of $200 from the supplementary fund; on Feb. 7 a resolution expressive of the regret felt at the death of J. Morris Robinson was passed. J. H. A. L. Fairweather was appointed Synod treasurer, and a committee was appointed to consider combining the offices of treasurer and secretary. A resolution of regret at the death of Venerable Archdeacon Neales was passed March 21, and an annuity of $200 was ordered paid to Mrs. Neales. At the meeting on June 5 it was announced that the synod would pay $100 annually to the cathedral chapter for the control of the new strong room, the payment to cease when $2,000 has been paid in. The sum of $600 received from the sale of an old rectory was ordered paid to St. Paul's church, Upper Keswick, toward the erection of a new rectory. Rev. J. E. Revington-Jones and Rev. R. A. Armstrong were appointed members of the committee.

The report of the board of finance dealt with the manner in which the funds of the diocese had been invested. The following bequests were reported: A bequest of $1,000 from the late Mrs. Mary Allen Grimmer of one-half for the Incapacitated Clergy Fund, and the other for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund; a bequest of $150 from Mrs. E. C. Legh, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Neville Parker, for the Incapacitated Clergy Fund; a bequest of £100 from the late Rev. John Symes Williams, payable on the decease of his widow to the rector or incumbent of St. Anne's church, Campobello, for the erection of a Sunday school; property at Sussex Portage, by the late Peter Ketchum, in trust for the church and clergy at Sussex Portage; 1,000 shares of stock in the Gold King Consolidated Mines Company, from the late Charles F. Kinnear, had been paid over.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was taken up in considering the amendments, alterations and additions to the constitution and canons of the synod as proposed by the standing committee. The work was not completed when the synod adjourned, and will be resumed this morning. The bishop coadjutor took the chair at 2.30 p. m.

F. J. G. Knowlton, chairman of the committee, moved the adoption and enactment of each canon. The constitution and canons were adopted as amended with only slight verbal alterations.

Canon 4, dealing with the appointment and election of a bishop coadjutor, contained a number of changes and additions. Some discussion took place on the section in which the committee recommended that "whenever at the request of the bishop of the diocese or whenever by a three-fourths vote of the clergy present and a three-fourths vote of the lay representatives present at a meeting of the synod, duly called, the synod shall, by resolution declare it to be advisable that a bishop coadjutor for the diocese should be appointed, the election of such bishop coadjutor shall, either at the meeting of the synod at which such resolution shall have been passed, or at any subsequent annual meeting, or at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, be proceeded with in the manner hereinafter provided and presented."

A. H. Hanington moved an amendment that the appointment should follow a two-thirds vote expressing the opinion that it might be difficult to obtain a three-fourths majority.

Other speakers contended that such an important matter as taking steps to appoint a bishop coadjutor should only be taken with a majority such as the committee recommended. The amendment was not seconded, and after further discussion on several minor details, the canon was adopted.

A new canon No. 9, dealing with the election of delegates to the general synod was adopted. It provided that six clergymen and six laymen or their substitutes with the greatest number of votes should be entitled to attend.

A former canon, No. 9, entitled Corresponding Committee in Connection with the Board of Management of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society was struck out as unnecessary on account of the general synod having taken over the mission work of the provincial synod.

Canon 12, dealing with the standing committee on Sunday schools, provided as amended that in addition to the bishop of the diocese the bishop coadjutor, six clergymen and six laymen, there should be on the committee six communicants to be appointed by the members of the committee.

Other changes in the canons dealt with were for the most part of a verbal nature merely changing the phraseology.

Wednesday's Session.

The consideration of the amendment of canons and constitution was resumed in the morning and a number of alterations made.

In one of the canons it was provided that should a clergyman, whose wife had died, remove to another parish and marry a second time, the wife and children of this marriage should not come in for the clergy benefit fund. After considerable discussion, in which Mr. Justice Hanington figured prominently, this section was withdrawn as unjust.

Mr. Thomas, general secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, then addressed the synod on the aims, object and work of the brotherhood, members of which can be found in almost every city, town and village in the world. He told of the work which was being accomplished by the brotherhood, and ended with a strong appeal for added interest in the cause, namely, that of extending Christ's kingdom among men, and especially young men.

Bishop Richardson thanked Mr. Thomas for his address, and said he was fully licensed to speak in any church from which an invitation was extended to him.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session the consideration of the reports was resumed. The report of the board of missions was read and adopted. The report of the board of finance was taken as read and adopted, and the report of the treasurer of the board of church literature was read and adopted.

On the report of the standing committee on Sunday schools being taken up, some discussion took place on the incompleteness of the figures submitted. Several speakers expressed the opinion that, for practical purposes, the report was worse than useless. The report was subsequently adopted.

Rev. Dr. Campbell Speaks on Bible Society.

At the request of the synod, Rev. G. M. Campbell, secretary of the Canadian Bible Society, gave an outline of the society's work. After a few complimentary remarks on the excellent work being done, Bishop Richardson called Rev. Dr. Campbell to the platform.

In his opening remarks Rev. Dr. Campbell thanked the synod for making way for him to address them on the subject of his work. The Canadian Bible Society, he said, was now distributing the scriptures in 409 languages, and in those languages 6,000,000 copies were circulated last year. The great Bible houses of the world were producing the scriptures in 500 languages, which comprised every written language known. When it was remembered that the race of mankind spoke 2,000 languages, it was apparent that not all had been yet reduced to writing, and that consequently there was a great work before them.

The Bible was the most popular book on the tables of the world today. By spending thousands of dollars last year the book trade were enabled to sell 200,000 copies of the Standard Cook Book, and 3,000,000 copies of Shakespeare. The Bible societies, without resorting to such methods, disposed of 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, in 500 languages.

The Canadian Bible Society was practically the Canadian committee of the old British & Foreign Bible Society. At the close of the first year's work the Canadian society had distributed Bibles in fifty languages, and sent $17,000 to the parent body in aid of the great work. At the close of the second year the society distributed Bibles in Canada in sixty languages, retained $10,000 in the treasury for the needs of its immigration work, and remitted $30,000 to the British society as Canada's second contribution.

Last year 216,000 immigrants came to the dominion, representing fifty-four nationalities, and the principal races in the world. This year it was estimated 300,000 would be received into the country. Such an invasion was a challenge to every patriot, and every Christian. They were a living problem and the burden of the Christian church. "These races," continued Rev. Dr. Campbell, "are coming for what they can get out of our soil and out of our mines, but what they will get from us is of the most importance. We owe them not only the right to earn their living, but civilization, brotherhood and salvation; outstretched are their hands to take what-e'er we give—many of them soiled and wounded hands. We shall give them honor or dishonor, and they will give back to us what we first give to them. Canada must not trust her fate to these people. The power is ours to mould them or to mar. We are compelled to choose which we shall do, and having chosen—

'Freedom's voice, far down the centuries,
Shall sound that choice from star to star.'

"The great power in making individuals, and in making a nation is found in the word of God."

Rev. Dr. Campbell proceeded to quote instances to show how the giving of the scriptures in their own tongue had made disciples for Christ and loyal subjects of the British empire out of these foreign races. He requested the clergy of the synod to present the value of the work of the society to their people during the coming year, and asked for the practical and hearty support of both the clergy and laity of the diocese.

After bringing the congratulations of those not of the Church of England to the bishop coadjutor upon his election to his high office, and expressing his personal appreciation of his lordship's ability and worth, Rev. Dr. Campbell concluded by congratulating the members on the admirable charge with which the synod was opened, and expressed the hope that they would have a year of great prosperity. The reverend gentleman's remarks were received with much applause.

Resolution of Thanks.

Archdeacon Forsyth expressed the thanks of the synod for the privilege of hearing an address of such power and moved the following resolution:

That the thanks of the synod be tendered to Rev. Dr. Campbell for his very able, interesting and instructive address in regard to the work of the Canadian Bible Society.

Mr. Justice Hanington, in seconding the resolution, said he hoped before the synod concluded its work that a resolution calling attention to the claims of the society on the church would be brought before them.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Bishop Richardson in conveying the thanks of the synod to Rev. Dr. Campbell added that no word from him was necessary to assure the reverend gentleman of his personal sympathy with the work of the society.

The report of the committee on statistics and state of the church was read by Rev. Dr. Raymond, the secretary, who moved its adoption.

The report contained the following remarks on the necessary incompleteness of the information owing to full returns not having been made from certain parishes:

The deficiencies of some (returns) which have been sent in are found to interfere very considerably with the completeness of this report. This is particularly evident in the Sunday school statistics. One parish returns two schools and fourteen teachers and no neither scholars nor teachers. It is plain, upon the face of it, how valueleess such returns are for purposes of comparison.

Bishop Richardson said it was to be regretted that the work of the committee had been hampered by the incompleteness of the returns.

Judge Hanington Critical.

Mr. Justice Hanington characterized the state of affairs as disgraceful and a libel on the church. More money was expected, he said, from the laymen but some of the clergy would not give half an hour to make their returns complete. He appreciated what his lordship had said. The absence of full returns placed the church in a wrong, deceptive and misleading position. Their church was a live church but it was not so set forth owing to erroneous information. It made it appear that they were going behind and not doing good work. The clergy, he ventured to say, were no busier than some of the laity and he felt it his duty as a representative to speak as he had done.

Archdeacon Newnham said, amid laughter, that it appeared they were catching it all round this year. He could say, however, that as regards the board of missions reports had been received from every occupied parish.

Mr. Justice Hanington—"Because it was compulsory."

Archdeacon Newnham—"Well, they came after a little correspondence."

H. B. Schofield suggested that some responsibility rested on the laity as a vestry clerk kept the books.

Mr. Justice Hanington said he had an answer to that. The laity did not control the vestry clerk.

The bishop (smiling)—"I hardly intended my remark to bring forth so much rebuke."

Mr. Justice Hanington—"It won't hurt."

The bishop—"As you say it won't hurt and if the returns are more complete in future it will be to the credit of the church."

The report was then adopted.

Rothesay School Purchase.

On Motion of F. J. G. Knowlton the remainder of the reports were taken as read and adopted with the exception of the report of the board of education which contained a resolution recommending the purchase of the Rothesay school.

Rev. Scovil Neales, secretary to the board of education, having read the report, the first six clauses were adopted without discussion. The seventh and last clause was as follows:

The board of education has received from Mr. James F. Robertson an option on the property known as the Rothesay College for Boys for the sum of $30,000 and having made a thorough inspection of the property, buildings, equipment, etc., strongly recommends that the synod purchase the property from Mr. Robertson at the price named.

Rev. Mr. Neales said the question as to the purchase of the college was one of the utmost importance. He need not say the matter had been carefully considered by the coadjutor bishop and the board of education. A thorough inspection of the property had been made and an appraiser had made a report as to the buildings, etc., which was entirely satisfactory. The synod now had the opportunity of purchasing a property worth $58,000 and were paying nothing for the goodwill. The school was well established and under the care of Mr. Robertson had been a success. During the past five years there had been an average balance of $1,000 a year of receipts over expenditures.

The trust fund was at the disposal of the synod for educational purposes and he considered the school well worth the money. It consisted of 163 acres, $50,000 had been spent on it by former owners of the property and during the last six years $18,000 had been devoted to improvements. The board of education was unanimous for the purchase and he trusted the synod would accept their recommendation. Rev. Mr. Neales then moved the adoption of the section.

In reply to questions by Mr. Knowlton, Rev. Mr. Neales said Mr. Robertson had met them most generously and would allow $15,000 to remain on mortgage at 4 per cent if the synod thought fit. The board had not yet considered what securities should be disposed of. It was proposed to discontinue the school at Fredericton and concentrate their efforts at Rothesay. He understood it was Mr. Robertson's desire that the college should remain a Church of England school for ever and he had for that reason made a most liberal offer.

In reply to W. B. Wallace, H. B. Schofield said the $18,000 spent in improvements was included in the accounts and that the $1,000 income was net revenue. Mr. Schofield added that he had at first been opposed to the proposal but was now thoroughly satisfied the college would be a valuable purchase.

Sheriff Sterling objected to such slender information being forthcoming in a transaction of such magnitude. He was not prepared to vote, he said, on a sudden motion. He did not consider they were pursuing business methods. Facts and figures should be set before them on paper and in detail. He was not prepared to spend $15,000 on short notice.

G. O. Dickson Otty said it was not the intention of the board to attempt to force the matter through without giving every opportunity for discussion.

In reply to Mr. Knowlton, the bishop said definite action had not been taken to close the Fredericton school. Replying to Mr. Sterling's remarks, his lordship said the proposal was not new, Mr. Robertson having given him a verbal option last winter. The board had engaged Mr. Bates, of St. John, to appraise the property and his report was at the disposal of the synod. Dr. Boulden, principal of King's College, had also inspected the school and reported it one of the best he had ever had to do with.

Canon Cowie gave some particulars of the Fredericton school, explaining that owing to increased applications it would be necessary to spend $10,000 and that the board considered greater good could be done with the money at Rothesay.

Mr. Bates' report was then read.

Sheriff Sterling raised an objection that the buildings were not built for a school, and that their value would be reduced on that account.

W. M. Jarvis replied at some length in the course of his remarks referring to the generosity of Mr. Robertson to the church in the past.

A. C. Fairweather endorsed the opinion expressed by Rev. Mr. Neales and others on the value of the property.

On motion of Mr. Justice Hanington the meeting adjourned to resume the discussion after routine business this morning.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the members of the synod attended a choral service in Trinity church. More than fifty clergy, including Right Rev. Dr. Worrell, bishop of Nova Scotia, occupied seats in the sanctuary. A large congregation was present. Evensong was intoned by Rev. E. B. Hooper and Archdeacons Newnham and Forsyth read the lessons.

Rev. Scovil Neales, rector of Sussex, preached an eloquent and forcible sermon from the text: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." I Corinthians, xv-58. Rev. Mr. Neales in the course of his sermon spoke of the hope of the resurrection as the sustaining power in all work for Christ. He referred to the strengthening and extension of the church as being the subject of the last message of our Lord, and urged upon his hearers the great need of men who would consecrate their lives to work in their own diocese.

The service closed with a prayer and the benediction by Bishop Richardson.

HARRY VAIL QUITS AS HARVARD COACH

New Brunswick Oarsman Angered by Interference of Students.

Boston, Oct. 1—Harry Vail, the well-known professional sculler and for many years coach of the Weld (Harvard) boat club, has resigned, and E. J. Brown, connected with the Jeffries Point rowing association of East Boston, has been appointed to succeed him at the Weld club.

This change came without warning yesterday, when Vail returned from his vacation, which he spent at his old home in Gagetown, (N. B.) Vail's determination to quit was hastened as a result of an exchange of views with two undergraduates, a class crew captain and a varsity crew candidate who had been dropped during the eliminating process last spring.

It appears that Vail found the undergraduates interfering with his business, and plainly told them then and there that they were totally ignorant of the subject matter, and that it would be far better for Harvard rowing if undergraduates attended more strictly to their own business.

During the summer vacation the students, it is said, continued the fight they were making against Vail, and another professional at Harvard was trying to secure Vail's place for a relative. William S. Youngman stepped in, and after finding that the breach betwen Vail and the college rowing authorities was beyond healing he named E. J. Brown, with whom he had been associated in amateur rowing many years.

Vail has no definite plans, but can have his choice of several clubs, who are eager to secure his services. He has an excellent reputation throughout the country, and was regarded as a fixture at Cambridge, where he was to have charge of the new palatial Weld boathouse, which is the finest in the world.

NEW BRUNSWICKER KILLED IN WRECK

E. Ross, of Florenceville, Train Fireman, Scalded to Death in His Engine.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 29—One was killed, two were fatally and two slightly injured in a rear-end collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road one and one-half miles north of Hilbert Junction at 1.30 o'clock this morning. The man killed was E. Ross, of Florenceville (N. B.), fireman on the passenger train in the collision. Five freight cars, a caboose and three cars on the passenger train were derailed and damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars.

The freight was standing on the main line when the passenger train, at full speed, crashed into it. The caboose was crushed to bits.

Fireman E. Ross was so badly injured and scalded by escaping steam that he died of injuries before medical assistance could be given him. His death was particularly terrible. He was caught in the cab in such a position that escape was impossible and the steam scalded him to an awful end.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT SPRINGHILL MINES

Springhill, N. S., Oct. 2—The officials of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company are manning the pumps and doing their best to carry on the work abandoned by the 300 members of Mechanics' Lodge who struck work this morning. This is a hard time of the year at the pumps as a large quantity of water is running.

MacKenzie King, deputy minister of labor, arrived tonight and had a conference with some of the men. John Moffatt, grand secretary of the P. W. A., also arrived in Springhill this evening.

The company will do their best in the meantime to keep the pumps at work and engines going, but the government will doubtless soon have to take hold as they have said they would do, but where they are to get the men unless the members of the Mechanics' Lodge undertake the job, is a serious problem.

The mines act provides that the government shall step in where it is necessary to save property and heavy penalties may be imposed on men who refuse to work, when called on in such a case.

"I wonder why it is that we don't have an income tax? The majority favor it." "But the majority don't happen to be in power."—Life.