OOR COPY

Dept. Public Works

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor. FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886. VOL. II, NO. 40

Professional Cards.

William Wilson,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, Etc.
QUEEN ST. - - FREDERICTON
OFFICE: OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Sept. 10, '85.—1 yr-t

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Solicitor for Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association
—AND FOR—
The British American Mercantile and Enquiry Association
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Sept. 17, 1885.-1yr

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs.
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 188

G. D. CARTER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Attends to all Operations pertaining to his Profession.
Full or partial Sets of Teeth Inserted, with Latest Improvements.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Charges Moderate.
When Desired Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
OFFICE:—Nearly Opposite Lemont's Variety Store, Queen Street, Fredericton.
Apr. 10. 3 mo.t-w

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST.
First Door Below People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS:
6 A. M. TO 1 P. M.; 2 TO 5 P. M.; AND 7 TO 9 P. M.
May 14, 1885.

Dr. McLEARN,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE: CARLETON STREET,
NEXT ABOVE H. B. RAINSFORD'S OFFICE.
At Barker House after 9 p. m.
Fredericton, Jan. 29th, 1885.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL.
Fredericton, N. B.
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.
FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

Barker House Stables.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all possible despatch.
Horses Boarded
At Moderate Terms.
JOHN B. ORR,
PROPRIETOR.
Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885.—1 yr.

HACYARD'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM.
FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

LOOK HERE!
75c. ONLY 75c.
CALL EARLY AND GET A SUIT OF OUR
75c. Underclothing
For Spring and Summer Wear.
C. H. THOMAS & Co
mar25 Gents' Furnishings.

Business Cards.

F. J. McCAUSLAND
HAS JUST RECEIVED
WALTHAM AND ELGIN
WATCHES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
BAR PINS in crape, stone and gold.
CUFF STUDS, CHAINS in silver and gold, etc.
The above goods will be sold at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for cash.
Fredericton, May 8, '85.

T. O'Brien & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Stationers and Newsdealers,
53 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B
A FULL LINE OF THE LEADING
Catholic Publications
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF
Crucifixes, Crosses, Beads
Water Fonts etc.,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Mar. 6.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
Dunbar Shingle Machine,
which took First Prize at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John
STEAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS
—AND—
Agricultural Implements a Specialty.
Received the only Diplomas on MOWERS and RAKES granted at the Provincial Exhibition, St. John, 1880, and also at the Dominion Centennial, 1883.
Post Office Box 164.
Telegraphic address, McF. T. & A., Fredericton.
Sept 17 1 yr

ESTABLISHED 1832.
J. McGOLDRICK. T. J. MORGAN.
John McGoldrick & Co.
Importers and Dealers in
Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Scrap Iron, Old Metals, Paper Stock, Woollen Mill Supplies, Etc.
Office, 161 Mill Street; Store, 105 to 111 Mill Street, Portland, N. B.

BUYING AGENTS
SPRINGDALE PAPER MILLS
Sept. 24.—tw

TO FARMERS.
GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS,
SUPERPHOSPHATE,
Lime and Land Plaster.
Just received, and for sale
Low for Cash
—BY—
A. H. VANWART,
Next door below James Tibbits',
CAMPBELL STREET.
Fredericton, May 5, 1886,

LOOK HERE!!
Celluloid
Collars & Cuffs.
We have in Stock All Sizes in the above Good cheap.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
mar 13 Custom Shirt Makers

For Preserving.
MASON'S Self Sealers,
THE GEM Self-Sealers,
Jelly Tumblers,
Stone Preserving Jars,
Preserving Kettles.
VERY CHEAP AT
LEMONT'S.
Fredericton, July 20.

Miss Annie Louise Lurin,
TEACHER OF
MUSIC.
(Pupil of Madame de Angelis, Boston.)
TERMS:-20 Lessons, - $7.00.
RESIDENCE:—Corner York and Brunswick Streets, Fredericton.
Fredericton, May 9, 1885.

TO CLEAR OFF.
Great Inducements to Cash Purchasers.
MARMALADE and JAMS
[Best Quality]
At Almost Nothing!
ORANGE MARMALADE,
2lb. Jars, 25 cts.
PLUM, CURRANT,
RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY
and GOOSEBERRY,
2 lb. Jars, 25 cts.
The above is an Extra Good Quality.
A Full Stock of SYRUPS!
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are also offered in the following lines:
TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES,
FLOUR AND MEAL,
And also in our splendid line of
CANNED GOODS.
YERXA & YERXA,
TWO DOORS ABOVE PEOPLE'S BANK.
Fredericton, June 22.

1886. 1886
July 16!
Just Opened:
GERMAN Wool SHAWLS
ALL SHADES.
CORSETS.
John Haslin.
Fredericton, July 17, 1886.

What is it? It is
HERE IT IS AGAIN! ANOTHER SURPRISE!
W. E. SEERY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.
W. E. Seery wishes to inform the public that he is still making up the MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHING in the City at Prices that Defy Competition.
W. E. SEERY, Wilmot Avenue.
Fredericton, May 8.

WHIP SOCKETS.
JUST RECEIVED: 12 Dozen Whip SOCKETS; 12 dozen MORTICE LOCK KNOBS; 4000 CARRIAGE BOLTS superior quality and finish.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Nails. Nails.
JUST RECEIVED, One Car Load, or 200 Kegs Cut Nails. This lot is to be sold low. Parties building please give us a call.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, July 17.

CIGARS AND PIPES!

Just Received.
100 Doz.
FRENCH
(ASSORTED)
PIPES
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY AT PARIS.
—x—
5,000 HERO CIGARS,
CHOICE VALUE.
—x—
JOHN M. WILEY,
Opposite Normal School,
Queen St. - - - Fredericton
June 19.

MOLASSES. MOLASSES.
IN STOCK AND MORE TO ARRIVE.
BARBADOES
Choice Grocery Molasses, in
PUNCHEONS, TIERCES AND BARRELS.
SUGAR, FLOUR,
MEAL, PORK, etc.,
All at the very lowest possible prices.
CALL AND SEE, AT
W. H. Vanwart's.
Fredericton, une 30.

RECEIVING DAILY:
RADISH,
LETTUCE,
CABBAGE,
CUCUMBERS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
NEW APPLES,
NEW TOMATOES,
PINE APPLES,
STRAWBERRIES.
Just Received:
20 BBLS. BLACK KIDNEY POTATOES,
5 CASES CANNED CORN,
5 " " PEAS,
5 " " TOMATOES,
1 CASE LAMBS TONGUES. At
W. R. LOGAN

$2,000 To Loan
At Reasonable Interest.
—ALSO:—
ONE COTTAGE
TO RENT
On Lower End of Charlotte St.
Apply to
CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
Barrister.
City Hall, Fredericton.
June 2.

Golden Medical Discovery.
Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.
Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.
Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting-of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.
For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.
DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

CLEARANCE SALE.
Boots and Shoes
Hats and Caps.
BALANCE OF SEASON'S STOCK NOW SELLING AT
Actual Cost to Clear.
Prices away Down.
CALL AND EXAMINE AT
M. FENNERAN'S,
OPP. OFFICERS' QUARTERS.
Queen St., Fredericton.

$500.00
REWARD!
We will pay the above Reward for any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Costiveness we cannot Cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 Cents; 5 Boxes $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

WEST END
Saw Mill and Lumber Yard
Season 1886.
THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING and SHEATHING,
PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK,
SPRUCE and PINE BOARDS, and PLANK PLANED on ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill.
R. A. Estey.
Fredericton, May 1, 1886—1y wtw.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Mich., is very conveniently located for Canadians, being on an Island in Detroit River, ten miles below Windsor, Ont. Purchasers will find a large number of pure bred and grade stallions, brood mares and colts of all ages to select from. All pure bred stock, registered in the French and American Stud Books. Prices reasonable, stock guaranteed. Large illustrated Catalogue free. SAVAGE & FARNUM, DETROIT, MICH.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

Str. Tourist
IS NOW PREPARLD TO TAKE
PLEASURE PARTIES.
Any one desiring a TRIP at this pleasant season of the year can obtain information at the office of
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, July 22.

ENGLISH CHURCH IN CANADA.

"Churchman" on English Church Affairs—Unification Necessary—Defective Patronage System—Education—Adaptation of Prayer Book.

"Churchman," in the Toronto Globe, of July 31st, says:—

"In the course of a few weeks the Church of England in this ecclesiastical province will assemble to take counsel on matters affecting the Church in this country, and to effect such legislation as may to them seem necessary. The meeting of the ten bishops and the representatives of the clergy and laity of eight dioceses in Synod is an event of much importance, and one which should excite the interest and call for the prayers of all faithful members of the Church, that their deliberations may be conducted in charity, marked by wisdom, and result in the Church's good and the glory of her Divine Head."

He then goes on to point out many difficulties in the way of the Canadian Church, and offers suggestions for the consideration of the Synod of Ontario which meets in a few weeks. He also deals with some subjects which are of interests to all churchmen throughout Canada. On these we give his views and his suggestions below:—

UNIFICATION OF THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

Among the subjects which should engage the early consideration of the Provincial Synod is that of the Unification of the Church in Canada. The Provincial Synod, when first organized in 1857, included only the dioceses in Upper and Lower Canada. Subsequently after the Confederation of the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada, the dioceses of Nova Scotia and Fredericton, by the action of those dioceses, were added to it. The Northwest and British Columbia were so remote and the Church then so feeble that union with them was not deemed to be important. But this is all changed now. These vast territories are brought near to us by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Eight dioceses which are destined to be still further multiplied are in existence, and living men may live to see our Church in this country as large and important in the Western, as it will be in the Eastern dioceses. We now have two Provincial Synods, and the bishops and clergy on the Pacific coast are likely either to form a third Synod or to unite with that of Manitoba and the Northwest. If the Church in this country is to be consolidated into one, the prospects of doing so are probably greater now than they will be hereafter, when they shall have grown strong, and be more fitted by their own actions than they are at present. Is it sensible that we should in Canada have two or three separate and independent branches of the same Church bound to each other by no closer ties than those for instance which bind them to the Mother Church or to that of the Church in the United States? Each would have power for instance to revise the Prayer Book and we might have a variety of "uses" which was one of the great aims of our Book of Common Prayer to do away with. The great Church of the United States is united from Maine to California

IN ONE GENERAL CONVENTION,

and no one can question that its influence is greater than if it were divided into several Synods. When the civil war was over, and it was plain that the supremacy of the Federal Government was assured over North and South, churchmen in all sections of that great country emulated with one another in their zeal to unify the church, which during the civil war had been divided. In England there are the Convocations of Canterbury and York, but they are united under one parliament which takes cognizance of ecclesiastical affairs. To have here more than one ecclesiastical province without any formal tie or bond, by which unity of action on the important subjects on which the church must from time to time take action, would be a great misfortune. No such state of affairs exists among Presbyterians or Methodists; they are united from ocean to ocean; and a similar unity of organization should exist between the members of the church in this wide land. Such a union should follow naturally on political union, as these territories are now integral portions of the Dominion, especially since the physical difficulties have been removed by the means which exist for easy and rapid communication.

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

At the last session of the Provincial synod a great step forward was taken in the formation of a board of domestic and foreign missions, and much more has been done in the past three years in the way of discharging our duty to our fellow-countrymen and to the heathen, than in any similar period of our history. The action of the board has, however, been timed, and the church in Canada is far from doing what she might and ought for our home and foreign missions. In three particulars we must with shame confess that we are still far behind some other religious bodies in this country—neither numerically nor financially stronger than we are—in our prosecution of missionary work. The Presbyterian church of Canada gave last year no less than $78,000 for the support of missionaries sent by them from Canada into the foreign field, and this year no less a sum than $120,000 is asked from the same body for the same purpose. The same generous support was also given by this body to their missions in Manitoba and the Northwest. The appointment of able and active organizing secretaries for home and foreign missions, the creation and dissemination of missionary literature and statistics, and above all, the consecration of a bishop for the mission field, sent out with a staff of Canadian clergy to represent this church among the heathen, and to obey the command laid upon us to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, would arouse a missionary enthusiasm, create a widespread interest, and secure the means necessary for such an undertaking. Such a work of faith would not go unregarded, and we should realize the truth of the promise, "Give and it shall be given unto you."

PATRONAGE.

Another question that is fast becoming a burning one in the Canadian Church is that of patronage. It is one with which the Provincial Synod alone can satisfactorily deal, and the law of patronage should be uniform in the several dioceses of the ecclesiastical province. At present the law on this subject differs in the separate dioceses, and much dissatisfaction exists both among clergy and congregations. In the Maritime Provinces each congregation elects its own rector. This there appears to be no desire to change, only at the late session of the Synod of Nova Scotia there seemed to be a disposition to place the appointment in the hands of a committee who should be elected for the purpose, rather than for the whole body of parishioners to vote on the names of the several candidates. From the latter mode it is easy to see how scandals and divisions in a parish can arise and disturb the welfare of the congregation as well as the peace and comfort of the successful candidate. In Quebec it is believed a somewhat similar method to that existing in the Maritime Provinces prevails. The people have free choice of their own pastor, the bishop of course having the right to refuse to institute for reason assigned any person he may deem unsuitable or improper. This system of a free choice of pastors by the congregations to whom they are to look for support, and which prevails in the entire American Church, seems on the whole to be most suited to the conditions of church life in Canada, and any attempt to restrain it can only produce dissatisfaction and retard the extension of the Church. The Church in Canada has given to the laity a voice in the election of bishops, and in several instances of late the clergy have followed lay direction in the matter. This may or may not be right, but

HAVING ONCE CONCEDED TO THE LAITY A VOICE,

often a ruling one in the election of bishops, it is useless to deny them the right of choosing their own pastors. In the several dioceses of the province of Ontario the appointment to the parishes is in the hands of the bishop. In the diocese of Ontario the bishop, it is believed, has and exercises the right of appointment. In the other dioceses the bishop's power is limited to the extent that he must consult with representatives of the parish, but after consultation held, he has the power absolutely to appoint. This system of episcopal appointments is a relic from early days when nearly all the parishes were mere mission stations, when clergymen were far short of the demand, and the settlers were ready to welcome any clergyman the bishop might see fit to send them. The bishops in Ontario still claim and exercise this right. It is not uncommon to refuse the choice of a parish, and to force the parish to accept a nominee of the bishop. A striking instance of this occurred in the case of the Cathedral congregation of Toronto. The bishop refused to appoint the Rev. Mr. Rainsford, and afterwards the Dean of Montreal, both of whom had been unanimously asked for by the congregation. The result was that the present rector was appointed, and Mr. Rainsford de-pairing of getting suitable preferment moved to the United States, where he is proving his fitness to fill an an important position as rector of St. George's church, New York, and Dean Baldwin was soon after elected and consecrated as Bishop of Huron. This is a conspicuous but by no means uncommon case, and the attempt to put the patronage of a diocese in the House of Bishops causes considerable friction and dissatisfaction.

THE SYSTEM OF EPISCOPAL PATRONAGE

appears to be peculiar to the province of Ontario. It is un-Anglican, and only prevails generally in the Roman communion. In England the bishops have but a small amount of patronage, the patronage of each diocese being in the hands of many individuals and corporations, not necessarily within the diocese. The attempt to exercise it generally produces conflict, and when agreement is arrived at, which is frequently the case, dissatisfaction and lukewarmness ensue. Another evil result of episcopal patronage is the attempt which is made by securing a partisan bishop to secure a partisan distribution of ecclesiastical appointments, to give a diocese a permanent party complexion, and to act upon, if not to avow, the corrupt political axiom, "to the victors belong the spoils." And yet another result is a baneful diocesianism (to use a coined word). Bishops are bound not to overlook the clergy of their own diocese, and a man of independent mind who may not have secured Episcopal favor may be overlooked, for bishops are but men, and then he has no claim for reward or promotion on the bishop of anyother diocese, and thus a clergyman of a metropolitan church is virtually precluded from preferment either in his own diocese or out of it. The subject is confessedly one of great difficulty, and any plan that may be proposed will likely be open to some objection. All the more reason, however, that it should be dealt with by a large and representative body such as the provincial synod, rather than in piecemeal fashion by diocesan synods. Amongst the unfinished business standing over for the thirteenth session there is a motion "for a committee to frame a canon with regard to the appointment to cures and parishes." It is to be feared, however, that it will meet with the fate which most of the important business which comes before the provincial synod generally receives, and that the committee will report that "it is found impossible to frame a canon which shall apply generally, and not conflict with the provisions of existing legislation."

EDUCATION.

The subject of education is sure to come before the Provincial Synod, on the question of the right of diocesan colleges to confer degrees in Divinity, and also perhaps on the motion of Rev. Mr. Ford on the question of "Separate Schools" for the Church of England the same as is enjoyed by our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. It is to be hoped that this important subject will receive our attention, and that an effort will be made to consolidate our colleges—to prescribe a course of study for students in theology, to lay down rules for the admission of candidates for orders, to win the standard of literary and theological qualifications for those who are seeking the priesthood, which in some dioceses is notoriously low, and a cause of grief and trouble to the faithful laity, and generally attain that for