

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, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

One Dollar a Year.

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EDITORS.

Advertisers should note that
our circulation is now

4,500

Weekly, being larger than that
of any other paper, secular or
religious, in the Maritime Pro-
vinces.

Without meaning to be boastful, and
more as a matter of business than of
pride, we have to draw our readers' at-
tention to the very large circulation of
THE CHURCH GUARDIAN.

We have no less than 4500 bona fide
subscribers on our books, representing all
classes of our people. We believe we are
correct in claiming a circulation nearly
double that of any other Church paper
in Canada, and very much larger than
that of any other religious paper in the
Maritime Provinces.

Last some may feel disposed to grow
curious in their payments, we are forced
to confess that even with this large num-
ber of names, at the low price of a dollar
a year, we are very little more than able
to pay expenses, and consequently, need
all subscriptions promptly paid.

Being so widely and largely circulated,
we offer peculiar advantages to adver-
tisers; and we would be glad if our
readers and well-wishers will make the
extent of our circulation known to the
business men of their several communi-
ties.

As we are striving to educate our
people in everything which concerns the
interests of the Church, we ask for the
continued and increased support of
Clergy and Laity.

The Bishop of Nebraska, delivered a
sermon to railroad men in Holy Trinity
Church, New York, Oct. 3rd, on "The
way of Righteousness," which he eluci-
dated by analogies between the two
tables of the law, and the two rails
on which the cars run. He shewed the
fallacy of the arguments to prove that
mind is the result of material organiza-
tion, by allusion to the perfectly adjusted
engine, useless without an intelligent
engineer. The sermon was closed by an
appeal to travel in the way of righteous-
ness, and never "jump the track of a
single commandment."

The Church Missionary Society, stimu-
lated by an offer of money enough to pay
the expenses of a missionary for three
years, is about to open a mission among
the Bheels, one of the neglected aborigi-
nal hill tribes of Rajputana, number-
ing two or three millions. They have no
caste and no priesthood, and are described
as open-hearted and truth loving where
they have not been in contact with the
Hindus. The men are hunters and live a
very hard sort of life. The women
cultivate little patches of ground. The
clothing of the Bheels is very scanty,
though the winters are severe. They are
able to live on the scantiest fare and in
the most open and flimsy of houses.
Their religion as well as their temple, is
of a very primitive character. "A mass
of stone daubed with red ochre, or a flag-
stone rudely sculptured, constitutes their
temple," and their principal gods are the
maladies and the elements. They,
however, pay special honors to the
Mhowah, a tree which provides them
with wood, oil, and spirits, and other
useful articles. Their weddings take place
under its shade, utensils of iron are hung
on its limbs. Their favorite weapon is
the bow and arrow, with which they are
very skillful.

The St. Gothard Railway will proba-
bly be ready for traffic next spring. Four
men were killed and several wounded
last week by a fall of rock in one of the
minor tunnels near Grieschenen.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC priest, of Montreal,
of fourteen years' standing, named
Seguin, has written a long letter to a local
paper, addressed to Bishop Fabre, an-
nouncing his conversion to Protestantism,
and giving his reasons therefor.

The 500th anniversary of the birth of
Thomas a Kempis, the author of "The
Imitation of Christ," is to be celebrated
this month at Kempen, near Creffield, in
the Rhineland. More editions of his
work have been published than of any
other book, except the Bible.

The Reformed Episcopalians in Cana-
da are reaping the whirlwind. Bishop
Toko (Greggite) has come over from Eng-
land to represent the schism within the
schism, and the original R. E.'s resent the
assumption of that euphonious title by his
followers. A correspondent of the *Cum-
ment* calls them liars, and says it is the
Devil's Church where such things are
done.

The herring harvest off the Tyno has
been very fruitful this season. Since
July upwards of 40,000,000 fish, weigh-
ing 6,000 tons, were landed at North
Shields alone. The fishing was best
during August, when 22,510,000 fish,
weighing 3,377 tons, were brought in.
This year's take shows an increase over
last of quite 600 tons, representing
4,000,000 fish.

The Governor General told a good
story at the recent gathering of the
Highlanders in Ontario. He said:—Some
amongst you are of my name. I find
that the Campbells have got on as well
as anybody else in this country. Lately
a gentleman managed to praise himself,
his wife, and me, by making the follow-
ing speech. He said:—"I am glad to
see you here as Governor-General. I
always find that the Campbells in this
country manage to get most excellent
places." He then pointed to his wife
and proved his argument by adding,
"My wife there is a Campbell." (Cheers
and laughter.)

The Empress Eugenie has just bought
the Farnborough Hill estate, in Hamp-
shire, close to the borders of the county
of Surrey for £50,000. The estate was
the property of the late Mr. Longman,
the well-known publisher, and consists
of about 257 acres, with a charming pic-
turesque mansion, erected by the late
owner about eighteen years ago. The
Empress will not go into possession of it
until January, as Mrs. Longman, the
widow, is very anxious to spend another
Christmas there. Her Majesty intends
to build on the property a memorial
chapel to receive the bodies of the Em-
peror and the Prince Imperial. The
Empress's lease of Camden Place expires
in March next.

On the 29th of September, the Festi-
val of St. Michael and All Angels, an in-
teresting Ordination took place in Holy
Trinity, Lincoln, Nebraska. At that time
two excellent (former) ministers of the
Methodist religious body were admitted
to the Diaconate by Bishop Clarkson; to
wit: Rev. George Allen England and Rev.
John Knox Morrison. The candidates
were presented by Dean Millspaugh and
Rev. T. O'Connell, and the sermon was
preached by Rev. James Patterson, of
Omaha. Rev. Mr. England is Chaplain
of Fort Omaha, where he will remain; and
Rev. Mr. Morrison has taken the charge
of the Church at St. Crete, Nebraska.
They are considered very valuable addi-
tions to our list of clergy.

We alluded to these gentlemen be-
coming candidates for the ministry some
time since.

The Sheffield Parish Church, which
has been considerably enlarged and beau-
tified, at a cost of £20,000 (the whole of
which amount has been obtained, except
£1500), was to have been reopened on
the 26th, the Archbishop of York being
the preacher.

A SERVICE of unusual interest was
held in St. John's Church, Carlisle, Cen-
tral Pennsylvania, on Sunday, Sept. 12th.
Twenty-four boys and girls of the Dakota
tribe, who are at the Carlisle Training
School, stood before the font, to enter
into the Christian covenant by baptism.
Together with the faithful ladies who are
teachers of these children in St. John's
Sunday School, some of the Indian young
men who were Confirmed last spring,
stood at their side at the font as witnesses.
And thus the work of the Church goes
on, in all lands, and among all the nations
of the earth.

The Census returns are now suffi-
ciently gathered to establish the fact that
there are 50,000,000 of people in the
United States—the gain of the last de-
cade being a little over eleven millions.
This hardly equals what was expected,
and it seems to show that the six years of
terrible commercial revulsion was as
great a check as the four years of civil
war was in the preceding decade. Should
the present prosperity be uninterrupted it
is possible that by 1890 the population
may reach 95,000,000. The cotton pro-
duct of last year, 1879—1880, is found
to have reached about six millions of
bales—this being a gain of one million
over the product of the year preceding
the war, then the largest that had been
known. This is a remarkable result, con-
sidering the prophecies which were so
confidently uttered that the putting an
end to slavery would deprive the world
of American cotton.

On September 21 a party, consisting of
a lady, four gentlemen, and three guides
set out from Heiligenblut for Elizabeth
Ruhe, by the Gross Glockner; but on
their return the storm was so violent and
the snow so thick that it was impossible
to get down into the valley, and they
were compelled to take refuge in the hut
on the mountain. The snow through
which they had to wade was in some
places a metre and a half deep, and they
had to pass the night in the hut. Next
day they sallied out, and all the men
made several attempts to clear a passage.
But the snow still fell heavily, and the
storm was almost as violent as the day
before. It was not until the third day
that they were able to make their way
back to Heiligenblut, having to wade
through the freshly fallen snow almost
the whole journey. The lady was almost
worn out with fatigue and exposure, and
the men were in scarcely a better
condition.

The Widow's mite, we are told, was
probably the smallest Greek or Syriac
coin. Its diameter was three tenths
of an inch, and its weight was ten
grains. The English "mite," now gone
out of use, was a weight, and equalled
the twentieth part of a grain, and, being
so very small, was the word used to trans-
late the lepton, which was the name of
the Greek or Syriac coin. But what will
chiefly interest those who are so fond of
giving the widow's mite will be the fact that
they have all the while been guilty of an
excess of liberality. The lepton was
worth about one fifth of a cent, or, taking
into account the difference in the value
of money, about one cent. Less than two
of these coins, it would seem, were not
received, so that the widow's mite was
equal to two cents, whereas many who
suppose they are contributing the mite
often give a nickel, or five cents. It may
be that they make the difference because,
unlike her, they are in comfortable cir-
cumstances. At any rate, we thought
they would like to know the real facts of
the case, so that they might make their
gifts advisedly.—*Ec.*

An English colony was planted at
Rugby, Tennessee, on the 5th. Bishop
Quintard officiated, and Thomas Hughes,
of England, made the Address.

Owing to the want of safe landing-
places in the Island of Cyprus, the Brit-
ish Government is about to erect a large
screw pile pier on the island at Limasol.

THERE are said to be three miles of
book-cases, eight feet high, in the read-
ing-room of the British Museum. It is
lighted by an electric light in the dome.

At the beginning of 1879 the railways
open for traffic had a length of 210,318
miles: In Europe, 104,130 miles; in
America 96,154; in Africa, 2,267; in
Asia, 8,800; in Australia and Polynesia,
3,997.

It is said that a villa, buried for at
least a thousand years, containing twenty-
five rooms, fifteen staircases and twelve
corridors, exhibiting evidence of high
civilization, has been discovered in Cen-
tral America.

As every lord giveth a certain livery
to his servants, Charity is the very liv-
ery of Christ. Our Saviour, which is
the Lord above all lords, would have his
servants known by their badge, which is
love.—*Latimer.*

The dilapidated portions of York Min-
ster, have been restored in a substantial
and handsome manner, at an expense of
\$115,000. The late Dean Duncombe
was a very generous contributor to the
fund needed to restore the venerable edifice
to its proper appearance; but he did
not live to see the completion of the
work.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As in the affairs of man, so in those of
towns and Colonies, there is a tide which
taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the case of Victoria, the capital of
British Columbia, the discovery of the
Cariboo mines appeared to present the
desired opportunity, and substantial
edifices rapidly sprang up at the head
quarters of the historic Hudson's Bay
Company. Coal was discovered next in
Vancouver's Island, and even to this day,
despite the 3s. per ton U. S. duty, Van-
couver coal mines supply nearly half the
fuel demand of San Francisco.

Victoria rapidly progressed until 1866,
when Vancouver's Island became a por-
tion of the Province of British Columbia,
and consequently of the Dominion of
Canada. It then of course ceased to be a
free port, and cheapness of living—the
one inducement of all others that
attracted to, and kept in, the colony a
large number of English gentlemen of
moderate means—became a lost factor in
Victorian life; old hands stayed on, but
few recruits came from the Mother-coun-
try, and progress in Victoria commenced
to first slacken and then almost cease.

A very great diminution in the enter-
prise and energy of the Hudson's Bay
Company now also became apparent.
Whether it was that the Canadian tariff
killed their import trade, or from some
causes, the Hudson's Bay Company
ceased to pay dividends. The capitalists
of Victoria lost confidence in the future
development of their district and, de-
clining all speculations, put their money
into banks and Government Securities.
Although the district is full of wood,
iron, and coal, manufacturers have been
neglected, and of late nothing but its un-
rivalled climate, its glorious scenery, and
its good society has tempted the steps of
the emigrant or the tourist to stray into
British Columbia, or, at any rate, into
Vancouver's Island. Signs now, however,
of a revival of the prosperity of Victoria
may be seen. Renewed energy is ap-
parent regarding the iron mines, and
there is no reason why Vancouver's

Island should not supply rails for at any
rate the Pacific half of both the Canadian
Pacific and Northern Pacific Railways.
As to Victoria itself, at present there are
but two ways of getting here, and un-
fortunately both of these run over the
entire length of that cruel monopoly—
that paralyzing octopus which has with
its relentless iron arms squeezed the
trade out of all California, and indirectly
the West generally—the Central Pacific
Railway of California. The days of the
reign of terror of this morellous corpora-
tion are, however, numbered. The
Northern Pacific will in a couple of
years probably run into Tacoma, only a
day's inland steam from Victoria, up the
beautiful waters of Puget Sound, and a
few years later the Canadian Pacific will
run down the valley of the Fraser, to
the mouth of which river it is more plea-
sure trip from Victoria.

At present one got here every ten days
by steamer from San Francisco, or *via*
Portland or Kalama every week. The
latter is a pretty, but not very comfort-
able, trip; for the dust and sand are very
severe on the Northern Pacific from
Kalama to Tacoma, and the Puget Sound
steamers are badly found and dirty. The
trip up the Columbia River from San
Francisco on the Oregon Railway and
the Navigation Company's ships is, how-
ever, so beautiful as to compensate for the
inconveniences at this end of the trip;
and, once in Victoria, the Briton may
feel at home.

The holding of office for life or during
good behaviour, as against the scramble
for place every four years by every one,
from the policeman to the judge, cross
the border, bears good fruit, and is at
once appreciated in Victoria. Here just
laws are impartially administered; and
though the people are, as a rule, law
abiding on the American side; yet it is
not the fashion there to inflict, for in-
stance, the extreme penalty of the law;
consequently only good Americans think
it desirable to come to British Columbia,
and only bad Britishers—finding this
place undesirable—leave it for the
States; so that we have much the best of
the bargain, and exchange bad men for
good.

The American inhabitants of Victoria
number about one-third of its population
or say two thousand, and these our
American cousins are greatly respected
and very popular, owing to their enter-
prise and good conduct. Indeed, the
business of Victoria would get on very
badly, if at all, without them, for few of
the old inhabitants are very energetic.
They are too much accustomed, as the
Yankee say, to "sit down on their
money," and gaze from the windows of
their comfortable residences over the
placid waters of the Straits of Juan de
Fuca at the snow-clad Olympia Moun-
tains on the other side of the bay.

Living here is very cheap. At the
Club, for instance, luncheon from hot
joints may be had for 10d.; dinner
(*table d'hôte*), at 6.30, for 2s.

The harbour of Victoria is anything
but a good one, the channel being tortu-
ous, and the place full of nasty rocks.
Esquimault, three miles off, is therefore
virtually the port, and there is the head-
quarters of the Pacific Squadron, the
presence of which renders Victoria very
lively at times.

The climate of Victoria is beyond any
comparison the best suited to the
taste of the English on the Pacific coast.
It has all the sun and none of the even-
ing fogs of San Francisco; the blue sky
without the rain of Portland; snow as
constant as on the Rocky Mountains
close in sight on the towering Olympia
range; and yet it is never cold; hundreds
of miles of inland navigation; fish at all
seasons, sea and land otter, deer, elk,
beaver, mink, marten, silver and sable
fox, and the finest grouse shooting in
the world. All these are offered, with
an average temperature of 150°, by
British Columbia, to the British emi-
grant.—*Colonies and India.*