

next, has an injurious effect. Of course there is something in the argument that a newspaper circulates among many different classes of readers, and it cannot afford, perhaps, to ignore one more than another in this respect. Speaking of Church work, one of our great difficulties is the immense size of the Province and the fact that so large a proportion of the population live in widely extended country districts. It is very hard to get them together at divine service. In some portions there are very long stretches where the people live on separate farms, and there is not a village in 50 miles. For instance, after you leave Spring Hill, five miles above Fredericton, you do not come to any place of importance until you reach Woodstock, 60 miles further up. However, in this respect the country districts are better off than formerly, for, thanks to the enterprise of all religious denominations, there are now no sections of the Province which can be said to be without the means of grace."

"What do you consider the most important feature in Church progress during your Incumbency?"

"One very important feature has been the organization of the Synod, composed of Clergy and Lay delegates, of which latter two for each parish and mission are elected by the people. The first Session convened at Fredericton on the 6th of July, 1871, in which year the Provincial Synod and Diocesan Church Society were incorporated by the local legislature. Prior to that date all acts, canons, etc., pertaining to Church Government emanated from the Legislature. It had been decided by the officers of the Crown that a colony which has an independent Legislature has no legal connection with the Crown, hence the Crown cannot appoint Bishops for the colonies, and a Synod is rendered absolutely necessary. For the conducting of Church Legislation we find the Synod much more effective than the former arrangement. In the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada there is now only one diocese which has not a Synod and that is the strictly Missionary Diocese of Algoma. In 1845, there were but seven Sees in British North America, now there are seventeen. Then we had no Missions in the Northwest; now the work has grown to large proportions and will grow still more as the population increases. I might say here that while the various churches have been vying with each other in extending their influence throughout this Province, I take it to be a remarkable circumstance that in the past forty years no great controversies or outbreaks of partisan spirit have taken place, and that now there is, perhaps, more of a fraternal feeling existing among them than ever before. Another point is the development of the power of the press. When I came here Mr. Fenety had recently started a penny paper. People used to laugh at it. It was not considered respectable, compared with the old papers that sold for 3d. After a time, however, Mr. Fenety's enterprise and perseverance prevailed and the paper prospered and became quite a power in the land. I think it is also a notable circumstance that during these forty years the Judiciary of the Province has maintained the respect of all parties for the general equity of its decisions."

"The Church has received many handsome gifts during the period of your incumbency?"

"Yes, she has been very materially assisted by these donations. Among the gifts of money received and invested are: the Chipman trust fund, \$40,000; Merrit trust fund, \$3,900; Hazen trust fund, \$2,000; Derby trust fund, \$600. All these funds have received immense additions. The Widows and Orphans' fund is now \$16,000; Incapacitated Clergy fund, \$9,600; education of the children of clergy \$1,500 and the entire amount of principal invested, chiefly in public securities, for these and similar objects is \$114,961. The proceeds are disbursed annually at the meeting of the Clergy and Lay delegates."

"On what principles are the salaries of the Clergy provided for?"

"A certain number of missions are self-sustaining; the people maintain the clergyman entirely at

their own expense. The appointment is practically for life and when he accepts it a certain amount is promised per annum which in many cases is increased as the people grow in prosperity. The salaries of Rectors stationed on other missions are partly paid by the people and partly by the Diocesan Church Society, the former being assessed for as much as the Board of Home Missions may determine. Included in the disbursements of the D. C. Society is the grant of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whose annual contribution, as already stated is £1,000. Salaries on self-sustaining missions range ordinarily from \$750 to \$1,000 and in St. John from \$1,200 to \$2,000; on those which receive aid from the D. C. S. the salary ranges from \$650 to \$750 per annum."

Any allusion to what his Lordship has accomplished in this Province would be sadly incomplete without a more than passing reference to the Cathedral at Fredericton, which forms a fitting and enduring monument to his good taste, energy and business management.

THE CATHEDRAL AT FREDERICTON.—"The Cathedral," said the Metropolitan, "was begun October 15th, 1845, when the corner stone was laid by Lieut. Governor Sir Wm. Colebrooke. It was finished and consecrated in 1853 and has been enriched in various ways from time to time. The original cost of the building, including the windows, organ, etc., was £16,000. Of this amount £4,000 was subscribed by the people of Fredericton. Gifts were also received from all parts of the Province, from England, and even from Trinity Church, New York, which gave 100 guineas towards the cost of the east window. The then Governor of the Province, Sir Edmund Walker Head, contributed liberally to that window; also the artist himself, Mr. Wailes of Newcastle, England, who gave to the value of £80. The side windows of the nave were half paid for by the Clergy of the Diocese—excepting three memorial windows, one in memory of a son of the Attorney-General, Mr. Ambrose Street; the second in memory of Mr. Shore, a son of the Clerk of the Crown, who was killed in an engagement with the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, India, a few years before; the third in memory of two prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral, friends of the Bishop, Cornish and Lampan. Two other windows have been put in during the past three years by Clayton and Bell, well-known English artists. All the windows, especially the latter, are considered superior specimens of art. One remarkable gift to the Cathedral, when the work had nearly stopped for lack of funds, was that of three maiden ladies, who gave £500 on condition that their names should not be mentioned, but the letters F. S. M. were to be put upon the lower arch."

"Did you never ascertain their names?"

"No; I only know that the money was sent through a friend of mine, Judge John Taylor Coleridge. Where they belonged to even I do not know. The letters probably represent the first letters in their respective given names. The S. P. G. granted £2,000 on the condition that all the seats should be free. A large amount of money was received by collections taken in England."

There was also a gift of £500 from the late Mr. Harding who resided on the opposite side of the river in St. Mary's, and in sight of the Cathedral.

"What are the dimensions of the Church?"

"Length, 172 feet; width, exclusive of porch, 67 feet; height of nave and choir to the ridge of the roof, 60 feet; tower, 84 feet high to the base of the pinnacle, spire about 84 feet, or 178 feet in all, including the cross. The wood used in the Cathedral furniture could scarcely be replaced nowadays. All the seats and the stalls in the chancel are of butternut, as sound as when they were put in. I bought the lumber by the raft, which made all the seats in the nave and the stalls in the chancel. The reredos, which has been put up within the last few years, consists of five kinds of wood—butternut, black walnut, basswood, white holly and ebony. John Lee, of Woodstock, N.B., was the artist who painted the sanctuary, or east

end of the Cathedral, seven years ago. Visitors are unanimous in their admiration of his work. Alex. Mitchell, of Fredericton, did the carpenter work of the cathedral, together with Mr. Welch, who executed the roofs, which are of red pine from the Aroostook. The lacinated floor, put in thirty years ago, has never warped or given way in the slightest."

"What was the precise date of the consecration?"

"August 31, 1853. Among those present were Bishop Strachan, of Toronto; Bishop Mountain, of Quebec; Bishop Southgate, of the United States; most of the clergy of the diocese and many from the United States; His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and numerous government officials. The alms presented by the clergy amounted to about £250."

ROYAL AUTOGRAPHS.—"The cathedral has had distinguished visitors?"

The Bishop handed a prayer book to the reporter, on the fly leaf of which was written, in boyish hand, "Albert, Prince of Wales, Fredericton, 5th August, 1860," in a plain, but somewhat effeminate hand, "Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, 2nd June, 1861;" in a dashing, reportorial style, "Arthur, Duke of Connaught, 8th September, 1869;" and in the neat, angular characters peculiar to her sex, "Princess Louise, 10th August, 1879." "Among the visitors," said the Bishop, "have been a host of naval and military officers stationed in Canada and many public men from the United States."

"Who designed the cathedral?"

"It is rather an interesting fact that I incidentally visited a family in Norfolk, Eng., and there heard of the church at Snettisham. The entire nave is an exact copy of that church, and I had an architect go down and take a plan of all the mouldings. The main body of the church is of stone quarried in the vicinity. The buttresses and pillars of stone from Grindstone Island. The windows are of Caen stone. The west window is a reproduction of the west in Snettisham and the east window, of Selby Abbey."

THE BELLS.—"When were the bells put in the tower?"

"In 1852. There are eight of them, the tenor weighing 2,800 lbs. They bear the following inscriptions in Latin: 1. Ave pater rex creator. (Hail, Father, King of all creation.) 2. Ave fili lux salvator. (Hail, Son, our light and our salvation.) 3. Ave spiritus consolator. (Hail, Holy Ghost, our consolation.) 4. Ave beata unitas. (Hail, O Most Blessed Unity.) 5. Ave simplex, ave trine. (Hail, Three in One and One in Three.) 6. Ave regnans in sublime. (Hail Thou that reignest gloriously.) 7. Ave resonet sine fine. (So let our peal ring endlessly.) 8. Ave sancte trinitas. (To the Most Holy Trinity.) The chime now in use was adopted from the chime of Trinity Church, New York, and the apparatus resembles the keys of a piano magnified, and are sounded by one person. The bells were rung at stated periods when the regular soldiers were stationed at Fredericton."

"Are they the oldest bells in the province?"

"No. There was a bell belonging to the old Episcopal church in Fredericton which was a donation from Governor Smythe. It is now in the church at Kingsclear. The old bell in Trinity, St. John, was melted in the fire, and the same fate happened to an old bell at Woodstock. Concerning the fire which destroyed the latter is a curious incident well worth recording. Almost everything in the church was consumed, but in searching among the ruins for the Communion plate, the only part of it discovered was the bowl of the chalice, which had gone through the fiery ordeal uninjured. I sent the bowl to England, had it repaired and a new base attached, and it is still in use in Woodstock. The present parish church of Fredericton was used by myself as a chapel during the erection of the Cathedral. When the latter was consecrated, I gave it over to be used as a parish church, with all the property connected with it. I put in the chime of bells in that church. The clock in the Cathedral was put in the year after the church was consecrated, and cost £150