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SSIP OVER THE CABLE.

N. B.

an Horses Bring Very Good Prices in England.

ce of Wales' Capture of the Manches-Cup a Popular Victory- In the

York, June 9.-The World's cable special: A heavy connt of American and Canadian were sold here yesterday. They nuch admired and found many

Twenty-six Canadian horse ed thirty guineas each, and four Canadian horses, which anded from the steamer Carty, a few days ago, were sold same average price. Nineteen an horses from Iowa brought erage of twenty-eight guineas

a manifesto of the Society of s in opposition to the Canadian ght bill. It begins by saying is impossible to deal with the an Copyright act of 1889 or to te the effect it will produce if wed to come into force withthe first place, shortly referring present position of copyright as rial question and as an inter-

l question. York, June 9.-The Sun's Lonble says: The victory of the of Wales' horse Florizel II. in hester cup on Friday has him enormously popular. Half ting England had money on e. The so-called cup is a handhield with finely chased base and, seeing that it now has a owner, appropriately represents V. being knighted by Richard g the fallen body of his brother ce at the battle of Agincourt is marriage with Catherine of at Troyes and so on. The would have proved quite an ional course to Mr. Dwyer had it, but Banquet II. ran like a ilv brute. If the Prince of goes on winning races it will duty of the non-conformist conto awaken from its long slumt is beginning to rouse itself in to the prime minister. The nire association of Baptist es met on Wednssday and relly admonished him upon the gement he is giving to gamowning race horses. Strange however, that in this gather-Puritans, Lord Rosebery found ists. One reverend gentleman in his behalf that he did not f bet, which scarcely fits in he facts; and another declared is lordship's advocacy of the les of true civil and religious ought to be taken as a set-off shortcomings in other respects. lish politics are stagnant during diday week. Lord Rosebery has vachting, Sir Wm. Harcourt is rement. Mr. Balfour bicycling ucestershire, with intervals of nd Mr. Chamberlain brooding he future of a coalition ministry. ryce has been talking in Scoton the agricultural depression, lies of protective tariffs, temce and Armenian outrages; Sir s Dilke, with more aggressive s taken up the question of the ged upper house. Mr. Ritchie een taunting the government mbecility in refusing congratuaddresses in recognition of his in behalf of the Woman's cause. pebbles these, which have hardde ripples in the pool. In Irehere has been a rancorous farealk from Mr. Wm. O'Brien to ork constituents, because Mr.

W MEN MAKE MUCH INK.

in a general election.

e, by proceeding in an English is driving him out of parliament.

te newspapers have been public-

rned. The advocates of home

ave cause for dismay when con-

with the prospect of having

thyites contesting the same

en 300 and 400 persons are emin making writing ink in the States, and their yearly wages to between \$300,000 and \$400,bout the same number are emin making printing inks.

always impolite to say that and butter are old.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Late Bishop of Fredericton.

Interesting Addresses by B'shops Kingdon, Courtney, Gove mor Fraser and Others.

A Sketch of the Late Bisho p Medley Together With Much Valuar de Information.

Fredericton, J. une 10 .- About five hundred people 'attended the jubilee celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the enthr onization of the late metropolitan as bishop of the diocese of Frede ricton. With this event the diocese had been created.

Fsishop Kingdon occupied the chair, and seated with him upon the platform were Governor Fraser, Sir Leonard Tilley, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Judge Hanington, Canon DeVeber, Archdeacon Brigstocke, George A. Schofield and Hurd Peters of St. John.

The meeting was held in the City Hall and throughout the audience could be seen many persons who had come from a distance to attend this and the other services in commemoration of the late Bishop Medley, whose memory not only the members of his own church but the people of the province delight to honor, for he was a

Bishop Kingdon was the first speaker. He said it was his first duty to thank the mayor and city council for the free use of the hall this evening. He congratulated the city upon its fiftieth anniversary. It had been declared by letters patent granted on the 11th day of June, 1845, that it was the will and pleasure of her majesty that from then and thereafter Fredericton should be known as a city. The act incorporating the city had, he believed been passed after that date. He read extracts from the St. John Courier of June 11th, 1845, and gave an accoun of the arrival of Bishop Medley at Halifax on the then previous Sunday and stated that the editor had a litho graph view of the new cathedral, proposed to be built in Fredericton. The article urged that steps be taken at once to secure the cathedral for St. John, stating the reasons why it should be built there. Bishop Kingdon read extracts from the same paper of June 28th, 1845, giving a summary of what probably was Bishop Medley's first speech in St. John. In proceeding, he said that in 1882 the importance of having a cathedral here was forcibly brought home to him, when the president of the legislative council told him that had it not been for the cathedral the parliament buildings would have been in St. John. When the cathedral had first been built there had only been seven services a week, whereas now there were double the daily services. The enormous advantage of the prayer and praise 3-rvice in the cathedral could not be estimated. He also mentioned the generous gift of Mrs. Gordon, which enabled them to establish a dean and chapter. Before long an effigy to the late metropoittan would be placed in the cathedral, which, he assured the audience, would

be a real work of art. Turning to the spiritual advancement of the church in the last fifty years, he said that in the first thirty years there had been an average of 373 confirmed yearly. In the last last three years an average of 657. The number of communicants in 1854 was about 2,000; in 1864 it was 5,323; in 1892 the number was 6,528, and in 1894 had increased to 7,273. In conclusion he thanked God for all this and expressed the hope that this was only an earnest of the future good to be

done by the church Governor Fraser spoke feelingly of his close acquaintance with the late metropolitan and his high estimation of his character and of the great impetus given to architecture by erection of the Cathedral and St. Anne's in this city, an example which had been followed throughout the province by all denominations.

Sir Leonard Tilley said perhaps he was the only one present who had attended the reception given the late metropolitan on his arrival in St. John in 1854. He was anxious to come up to say a few words of his great appreciation of the character of Bishop

Bishop Courtney followed in an eloquent address of ten minutes, in which he spoke of the kindness he had re-ceived at the hands of the late metro-He referred to the visit of politan. Bishop Medley to Halifax some years ago to lay the corner stone for a cathedral for his diocese, and regretted to say that it was only a corner stone yet. Had the first bshop of Nova Scotia done as Bishop Medley did they would probably have had a cathedral

Rev. Canon DeVeber read a paper prepared by Rev. Canon Ketchum, who was unable to be present, and after short addresses from other speakers the meeting adjourned

There will be a service in the cathedral tomorrow evening, at which Bishop Courtney will preach

THE LATE BISHOP MEDLEY. The first Bishop of Fredericton, the Right Reverend John Medley, D. D., was born at Grosvenor Place, London, December 19th, 1804. By the death of very young, he was left entirely to the care of his widowed mother. her hands he received the most careful training, of which he ever afterwords spoke in terms of the warmest affection and gratitude. Almost from the very first his attention was directed to the ministry of the church as him the sphere of his life work. To that end he began the study of Latin at the age of six years, of Greek at ten and by the Bishop of Lincoln, and he then

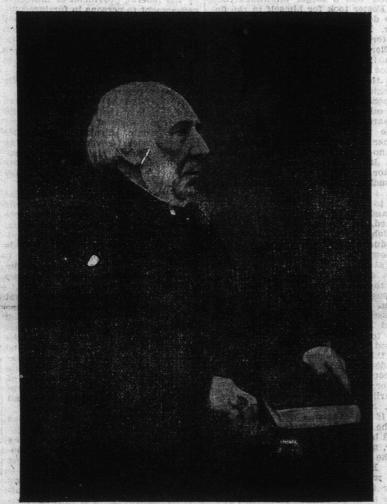
ever o'1 the duties and responsibilities of the vocation he had chosen. About n'other his first attempt at a sermon, adding in the accompanying note, may the Lord grant that at some time hence I may be able to compose what may really be styled sermons." after that first little sermon was penned the prime and vigor of the bishop's manhood had departed and the clear melodious voice had lost something of its fulness and power, but even then the rector of a leading church in this city (himself an acknowledged pulpit orator) gave it as his opinion that to listen to Bishop Medley preaching was to a trained literary taste the supremest luxury and that in the pulpit he was not even distantly approachable by one of his clergy. A leading layman of the church-perhaps the only one living who was present at the delivering of Bishop Medley's first and last sermon in New Brunswick (the former preached in Trinity church, St. John, in '845, and the latter in the Cathedral in 1892) says: "As a preacher he was rfain, practical, forcible, learned, and at the same time easily followed by the most

As a student Bishop Medley was always conscientious and painstaking; exceedingly methodical in his ways, and when at home devoting a portion of each morning to reading and study. In the acquisition of his wide store of knowledge he was greatly aided by a most retentive memory. When engaged ir the services of the church he never needed a prayer book, as he knew the words by heart—the en'ire psalter included. His love for the psalms he derived from his mother's early training. At the age of four years he could repeat the 1st and 23rd difficult one to memorize.

hearty services and good music. Per- line of conduct. He from the first sonally he delighted in a choral ser- identified himself thoroughly with the vice and in the study and composition land of his adoption and in the end of sacred music. At the same time came to regard it with even greater his own simple ways and tastes were affection than the land of his birth. not in accord with extreme ritual or On the occasion of his departure to with the use of elaborate vestments, attend one of the gatherings of the and while he never expressed any Lambeth council he observed that We need not add that he did live to strong opinions as regards such while he anticipated the greatest pleacompose real sermons. Seventy years things, he never manifested any persure in revisiting his native land, he sonal desire for their adoption, but was convinced that the happiest moment he should experience during his rather the reverse. In the early days of his ministry, absence was that in which he should Bishop Medley's ideas were regarded put his foot on the plank of the steamer by which he was to return to New by his elders and by some of his contemporaries as rather radical. He Brunswic. The record of his work among us is still too recent to need was a resolute and outspoken antafurther comment at this time. But in gonist of the "pewed system," always the services held today in the cathedral reared by his own hands there

contending that the house of God should know no class distinction, but should be a place where "the rich and will be grateful prayers poured forth poor meet together, the Lord is the for the noble work accomplished by maker of them all," and that any apmany feet will pause in reverence by propriation of seats by the wealthier the grave beneath the shadow of the members of a congregation to the necathedral where his ashes lie. glect or seclusion of their poorer Fredericton, N. B., June 11 .- The brethren was totally at variance with services in connection with the celethe spirit of the Gospel. On one ocbration of the jubilee of the inthroncasion he was taken to task by his rector in England for introducing what ization of the late Bishop Medley were continued today in the cathedral, and ! was then regarded as a novelty in the have been of a most interesting char-Church of England, namely, an evenacter throughout, especially to churching service It was argued that this men. Twenty-five or thirty clergymen was pandering to the lower order of Illiterate; and after all the command of the diocese have been present, beminds and encouraging in the church of attention is the true gauge of elothe methods in vogue among the dis-senters; fortunately for the young cusides a very large number of laity from St. John, Chatham and other points in the province. rate at this juncture he was upheld by the strong common sense of his bishop, who plainly intimated that he The services this morning were of an unusually interesting character. Coming after the meeting last night wished all his clergy were fired by Mr. at the City hall, where so much per-

Medley's zeal. The years preceding Dr. Medley's appointment to the see of Fredericton were filled with domestic sorrow. A promising son died in 1839 and two years later his young and beautiful wife faded away from his side, leaving six children, one an infant. Another blow came in 1843 in the death of his eldest daughter, followed the psalms, and at the age of six years | next year by the loss of his beloved he knew by heart the 119th psalm of mother, who was killed in a carriage 176 verses, which, besides being the accident at his side. The bishop himlongest in the psalter, is a particularly self was taken up unconscious and badly injured His left arm never re-



THE LATE BISHOP MEDLEY.

At the age of nineteen he entered, covered its full power and his face Oxford University, whence he graduated with honors in 1826, and two years later entered upon his life work as curate at Southligh in Devonshire. The following passage, taken from the pages of Canon Ketchum's Life of

Bishop Medley, is of interest here: "From the university the transition was wide to the retired fishing village of Beer, just on the border of the Devonshire coast. But the young curate brought that sturdy individuality and genial face, which New Brunswick has since learned to know so well, to bear upon the descendants of smugglers and wreckers; and Parson Medley is still talked about by the village grandsires as they watch the matchless prospect across Seaton Bay. "In Devonshire he found the very

characteristics which suited him, simplicity, humor, force and a certain almost Caledonian clanishness, helped by a local accent which once heard is ever loved and never forgotten. after a sojourn in Cornwall (where for some years he was incumbent of St. church, Truro) he returned to take the rectory of St. Thomas in Exeter, the ever faithful city, where he labored until his call across the Atlantic, there to spend the strength and maturity of his life."

In his theological opinions, Bishop Medley was a high churchman of the old school. He sympathized with the well-known movement," 'Oxford the personal riend of Keble, Pusey, and Christopher Wordsworth, bishop of Lincoln. Possessed of an eye for the beautiful in nature, and in art, and of poetic taste, combined with a love for music, which, had it not been kept in check by his own strong will, would have amounted well night to a passion, it was the most natural thing in his father, which hapened when he was the world for Bshop Medley to sympathize with anything designed to promote the worship of the Lord "in the beauty of holiness." The movement that had begun in England for the restoration of parish churches and to their pristine cathedrals

form and beauty, found a zealous advocate. He was equally nterested in the promotion of hearty responding and the introduction of good music into f Hebrew at twelve. At the age of the services. After his arrival in New fourteen he was confirmed at Chester | Brunswick he strove in every way to encourage the construction of tastebegan to think more seriously than ful church buildings, with free seats,

always bore the marks of the accident. It was at this time when still sufering physically from the effects of the terrible accident and living in the shadow of the sorrow of bereavement that there came a letter from the archbishop of Canterbury, offering to Mr. Medley the appointment of first bishop of Fredericton. In his letter the archbishop says: "The office is not to be coveted on account of its emoluments. That which will recommend it to you will be the consideration of the benefit which the church and the cause of religion in general will derive from the superintendence of a zealous and judicious bishop." Certainly the appointment to the see

worldly honor or profit. He was on the road to much better and more lucrative preferment at home. He possessed a good income as vicar of St. Thomas' church, Exeter, and was in receipt of an additional revenue of some £850 sterling as prebendary of Exeter cathedral. The situation was in every way desirable. His parish ioners were devotedly attached to him and he was surrounded by a refined and estimable circle of friends who loved him for his worth and valued him for his gifts and intellectual attainments. But he deemed it his duty to accept the call tha came in a way so unlooked for, and after his mind was made up he los and was little time in taking up his work in New Brunswick. The bishop, it is said, never knew the name of the per son who recommended him to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a proper man for the post, Before leaving England the plan had been conceived of the erection of a cathedral for his diocese and through the bishop's ef forts friends at home were interested in the project. This friendly interest took tangible form on the eve of the bishop's departure, when the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge, father of the late Chief Justice of England, presented Bishop Medley with a check for £1,500 sterling to be expended on his cathedral, as a parting token of esteem and regard on behalf of his numerous friends. On his arrival in New Brunswick Bishop Medley soon made his influence felt, and though at first not appreciated by a certain section of his people at his real worth, gradually won their confidence and esteem by a manly, sincere, consistent

years of much anxiety and of incesed for divine worship, and became from that day a centre of influence to his clergy, his sermons and letters His labors for the improvement in so the style of churches built through of church music, for the training of the clergy, for strict and at the same time unostentatious adherence to the principles of the Church of England, for the establishment of a synod, for the unity of the diocese, and for the moulding of the lives of his people and thus influencing the developm of the country, were passed in rapid of Fredericton held out to Bishop An effort was then made to estimate Medley no inducement in the way of

sonal anecdote and diocesan informa-

tions were forthcoming, the religious

service appeared to be of special

warmth. Holy communion was cele-

brated at 7.30 a. m. by his lordship

the bishop of Nova Scotia, who also

preached at the evening service. At

the 11 o'clock service the surpliced

choir and clergy entered at the west

door, singing the stirring processional hymn, Onward, Christian Soldiers.

On taking their places the dean and

the archdeacons of St. John and Fred-

ericton were seen standing at the en-

trance to the chancel. The bishop of

Fredericton then came forward and,

taking Dean Partridge by the right hand, installed him into his seat, giv-

ing him induction into his benefice,

with cure of souls over all persons in

carries with it rank in the diocese

next to that of the bishop. Rev.Canon

Brigstocke was then installed as arch

deacon of St. John, and Rev. Canon

Neales as archdeacon of Fredericton.

The morning service was then pro

Dykes in F throughout; the anthem,

How Lovely Are the Messengers, from

Mendelssohn's St. Paul. The singing

was well rendered, the boys and men from St. John adding much to its effi-

The sermon was preached by the

Very Rev. Dean Partridge, from the

text: Daniel x., 18-19. The preacher

began with a graphic sketch of the

first arrival of the bishop in Freder-

icton, and pictured the condition of

mind of the people to whom he came.

He delineated the political and eccle-

siastical situation, trying to estimate

the forces at work during the previous

fifty years, and to show that Bishop

Medley arrived at a very critical per-

iod of the history of the province and

church in New Brunswick. The stand-

point of the Oxford trained, scholarly

and strong-minded bishop was set

forth. Full of zeal and of great ideas,

ready to study the people and the cir-

having a single purpose, to do his full

phiect the people responded. So per-

duty, so far as he could see it,

umstances into which he had come,

This

connection with the cathedral.

the degree in which these objects had een attained. The cathedral hod answered the expectation of its founder. Here was offered daily the worship of the church, and frequently the sacifice of praise and thanksgiving; it had served as a model on which the churches of the diocese should be built. and it would be impossible to gauge the extent of its influence in this way upon the continent. The preacher pointed to the band of clergy which the souls of their people, and charac-

erized them ,as a class, as efficient, levoted and spiritual minded. In atainments they were equal to the minsters of any Christian body, and were second to none in vigor. The synod has been established, was in good working order, and it was now seen that the church could not do without it. For many years past the diocese had been established, was in good perhaps one, the personally differing views of men of masterful minds had been emphasized more than at other times. But these things were but ripoles upon the surface of the church's life. The agreement in the fundamental essential truths of the religion of Christ lay deeper than petulant or supercilious acrimony could disturb. The great heart of the church was not only sound in the faith, but true to its mission, and tolerant of peculiarities insepar able from the independence of modern thought. The Church of England is comprehensive; to be this she must also be patient.

what had been the influence made up- from Dr. Newman.

on the character and habits of the people at large by the steady work of the Church of England, governed by Bishop Medley, during the past fifty years. We are too near the period in question to estimate it with complete impartiality. But the type of plety inculcated and followed by the Church of England, though human weakness would never be absent, was that of loyalty to accepted standards, reverence for everything connected with the service of God, sturdy independence great respect for the weight of lawful authority, manliness and openness of expression, a hatred of cant and hypocrisy, and a deep sense of the personal rule of our Father in Heaven, and of the power of the sympathy of Christ and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit; so that the life produced is a quiet, simple, honest, unboastful following of principles which build up a good character. Was it possible that the national life should not be influenced largely for good by such a body of people? And these had been the lines upon which Bishop Medley's work had been carried on, and few except the unthinking would be disposed to deny that a great and controlling spirit had been exercised during the long years of Lic episcopate, for whose guidance and example not only might the Church of Ergland rejoice, but the whole country be glad.

The preacher closed with a forecast of what the diocese of Fredricton might be in the future, if it remained faithful to God and to itself.

This afternoon His Lordsip the Bishop of Fredricton and Mrs. Kingdon which was attended by all the visiting clergy and represntatives, besides a large number of citizens.

There was an immense audience in the Cathedral tonight, besides the music the chief attraction being the sermon delivered by that eloquent and earnest preacher, the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

These services form another interesting link in the history of the Anglican the province by the Loyalists; it gives church ir this province, and when the centennial of the church is celebrated the memory of the late revered metro- trust of the glorious Oxford school, rollian will no doubt still remain as the leaders of which, in spite of the strong in the minds of churchmen then desparing disloyalty of those who per-

as row. The Royal Canadian Infantry band and at the At Home this afternoon.

SOME THOUGHTS

ceeded with. The musical service was Suggested by Reading the Life and Work of the Most Rev. John Medley, D. D..

of Canada, by the Rev. W. L. Ketchum, D. D.

named book, and the approaching ce- ional English branch, and in its conlebration of St. Barnabas day in asso- straining witness to the Incarnation clation with the most dear memory of the Son of God, and the Divine ciation with the most dear memory of Bishop Medley, has suggested to the writer of this notice some thoughts keeping. Canon Ketchum tells in his which several friends have kindly de- preface facts that prove his qualifisired to see printed.

Canon Ketchum's' book is remarkable and valuable for many reasons, and not only so, but (just now it may be said) most opportune in view of the which she is as usual successfully

passing. It seems (writing in all humility) that the comprehensiveness (as it is called) of the English church is the was in many respects a remarkable man; and the first meeting between excuse upon which a more or less him and his flock must have been quiet rejection of her dogmatic charmost interesting. The determination acter, claims and position is attemptwith which he had come was to build ed. There are those who talk freely or formal gradation to him. Those a cathedral, for which he brought with about the several "schools of thought" several steps only brought to him so his a large sum of money and to which and in using such phrase appear to imagine that in some way it explains sistent were his efforts that in 1853, in a sufficient manner the occasional only eight years after his arrival, contact within the church of irreconcilable elements. Strong, definite and sant work, the stately fane was open- catholic churchmanship, such critics assert to be mere partizanship, and any strenuous working out of none the less potent because so quiet. Whole spirit of the Prayer Book is The pregnant thoughts and desires of spoken of as though it were an indisthe bishop, as presented in his charges creet whim of a section of the clergy whose minds are limited, and whose and conversations, were then unfolded. knowledge and learning are still more

Dr. Ketchum's Life of Bishop Medley the province, for the better rendering is a standing witness that such a view is mistaken, and that the colonial episcopate, where it has been a success, has always rested upon definite churchmanship of an unmistakable character; for this he has earned the gratitude of churchmen. We may venture to say more—he has produced in some respects a remarkable biography. It may be asked why this should be stated?

Let an attempt be made to show why. Some eighteen years since, the biography of one of the noblest bishops who ever lived was published. It was read eagerly, its effect was profound and lasting-it was the life of Bishop Gray of Capetown. A few years later appeared the life of a priest-the late Rev. Chas. Lowder. upon the same plan and method, and again the effect was marked and abiding. What was the secret of this success? It was that a certain principle stered the gifts of God for which combines the essential elements of biography and autobiography was adopted and worked out with great

care and skill. In Miss Mozley's Anglican Letters of John Henry Newman, there is a notable "introduction," the opening sen tences of which are somewhat as follows: "It has ever been a hobby of mine, though perhaps it is a truism, not a hobby, that the true life of a had been established, was in good man is in his letters. . . Not only tion of all allowable tenets within her- for the interest of a blography, but self. At times, of which the present was for arriving at the inside of things, the publication of letters is the true method. Biographers varnish, they assign methods, they conjecture feelings, they interpret Lord Burleigh's nods, but comtemporary letters ar facts." (J. H. Newman to his sister May 18, 1863). If we substitute "writings" for "letters," or understand "letters" as including "writings," the above will apply to Canon Ketchum's book. He has certainly allowed the bishop of Fredericton to speak for himself: this does not mean that he has at all lost sight of his office as biographer, but he has not intruded it, and this is where he has been wise, In concluding the preacher asked for the reason given in the quotation

The subject of this "Life" was no ordinary man, and it should not but be that he would make his mark. As an English parish priest trained under the rising sense of the awfulness of the priestly office, brought out and developed by the Oxford movement, then in its beginnings, Mr. Medley (as he then was) was "thorough" in all he undertook; besides this he was imbued with what Mr. Smiles in his "Life of Geo. Stephenson" speaks of as "the strong indomitable will and of individuel opinion combined with a the high English spirit." These characteristics never forsook through his long life and Episcopate, and they must have impressed the archbishop in choosing him for the very difficult post of a pioneer missionary bishop. Leaving his pleasant parish "In Fair Devon's Fairest City," coming from the confidence and friendship of the great bishop of Exeter, from prospects in the church at home of high honor and usefulness, this young bishop (as he then was) began his work in Fredericton.

Bishop Medley worked like the bishops of old, from the centre of his diocese; he built his cathedral, he perfected it in beauty, which set forth before the eyes of the church in his diocese not only the beauty of holiness, but its power. By power is meant the organic systematic life which translates the devotional life of the church into its practical character, which exhibits worship behind which is doctrine, and doctrine behind which is grace sacramentally given, crowned with that proportion which is ever one of the greatest distinguishing marks of the Catholic church.

Fredericton diocese, from the cathegave an at home at Botteraux house, dral city to the remotest rural parish is Bishop Medley's memorial, his clergy and laity can never forget him; his personal characteristics so bound up in that simple downright walk of his, making straight to his object, are fresh in the minds of all; but for all that the church owes Canon Ketchum a debt of gratitude for his loving, conscientious and able work.

The book describes the founding of

a clear view of the somewhat formal churchmanship of those days, the disverted, and in spite of the suspicion excited by the perversious, were still furnished music at the morning service most true to the Church of England and determined to vindicate its Catholic character. The book shows the reader how truly the bishop partook of the spirit of the Oxford school, and how actuated he was with the highest, and yet the simplest ideas of duty; that when again and again it seemed as though his cathedral must be left unfinished, his clergy unprovided for, a small though influential party in opposition to his work, First Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan through all bitter discouragement, he held on to the object of his life, which was nothing less than the extension of the church of Christ in its perfect The careful reading of the above- Catholicism and commission, its nat-Truth and Sacraments entrusted to its ations for the work he has done so

He was the first deacon the bishop ordained; for fourteen years he was with the bishop almost daily, and he particular circumstances of the (as any reader who takes up the book church, and of the crisis through can see) has appreciated what Hurrel Froude would have called "the ethos" of the bishop's life and work.

Bishop Medley realized very early in life his vocation for Holy Orders, his transition from the diaconate to priesthood, from the priesthood to the episcopate, and then later to the metropolitan chair represented no unnatural much succession of duty to be done for Christ, it never crossed his mind that any personal decoration had come to himself. The spirit of the Waterloo campaign, and the splendour of that victory and the complete unselfishness of the great duke were ever with him as something to be applied spiritually.

As we read his life and study his character we are compelled to see in him one who shines in a great society. even the greatest society of all, one who belongs to an eternal and glorious companionship, one who ranks with the great primates and churchmen of every age of the church, with Augustine and Theodore, with Alfred and Edward, Laufranc and Anselm, Langton and Warham, Parker and Hooker, Laud and Sancroft, Gray and Selwyn, Benson and King. and with an unnumbered multitude of priests, leacons and laity such as no other than an English church has ever pro-

Quotation from the book is not given here, because it will be far best for church people to read it hemselves; there is in it much to attract; the scholar will find a recognition of what he holds dear in that Bishop Medley was associated with the translators, and work of the Oxford translation of the Fathers. To the clergy the book appeals because it shows the deep sympathy of Bishop Medley with the priestly life, its efforts, joys and sorrows.

To the ecclesiastical statesman, in the far-seeing wisdom and simple devotion to duty, in the deeply laid founlation of the church in his diocese, and his care for its future shown in his admirable choice of his successor (Whom may God long preserve.) To all sorts and conditions of men

nside the church and out of it, by his true courage and perfect manliness. To all there is a store of remembrance which for many a long year to come will recall Bishop Medley and do reverence to his name.

May Bishop Medley's rest and hapiness increase unto the perfect day, and may the church be governed by faithful and wise pastors as was he. (The above thoughts were written by a priest of the diocese of Fred-

Canadian Pacific Railway company return of traffic earnings from June 1st to June 7th: 1895, \$358,000; 1894, \$317,-000; increase, \$41,000.

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