

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

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.

Vol. 3.—No. 11.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, LOCK DRAWER 29, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

ONE retail bookseller in the City of London sold fifteen thousand copies of the Revised New Testament on the first day of its issue.

AN agent of M. de Lesseps is negotiating with the Greek Government with a view to the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

THE mummies from the ancient pyramids are ground into powder and exported to Europe, where they are used as fertilizers. To what base uses may we come at last!

THE church on Norfolk Island has no recognized head, but the people have decided to request Bishop Selwyn to add "Norfolk Island" to the title of "Bishop of Melanesia."

THE *Essex Standard* states that Mr. Exell, who is attached to the Colchester Wesleyan Circuit, a well-known writer on sacred subjects, is about to secede from the Connexion and join the Church.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON has under instruction three ministers of various religious bodies, who have applied for Holy Orders in the Church, namely, Charles H. Quidley, Unitarian, of Vineland; Dr. Hartzel, Universalist, of Buffalo; and Mr. Lauret, of Cayuga County.

THE corner-stone of Selwyn College, Cambridge, was laid on June 1st, in the presence of an immense gathering of Bishops and Laity of the Church. The building is to be a memorial of the late George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, better known as the Apostle of New Zealand.

THE Christian Knowledge Society promised a sum of 1,000*l.* towards a central fund for the support of the clergy in Queensland, on condition that the Bishop of North Queensland raised 400*l.* During his stay in England the Bishop has completed his collection of the entire amount.

A large memorial protesting against the toleration in the Church of England of any doctrines or practices which favour the restoration of the Romish Mass has been forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The memorial was signed by 24,000 Churchmen, including a great number of members of both Houses of Parliament. In reply, the Primate says the subject is receiving his most serious consideration.

THE bishop of the diocese visited St. James', at Lake George, New York, on Ascension Day, and confirmed six persons, presented by the Rector, the Rev. C. H. Lancaster. Five of the candidates were members of the Presbyterian communion, and included the wife, son, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Huntington, formerly a Presbyterian minister at this place, and now a candidate for Holy Orders.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

IN the Lower House of Convocation, England, the following resolution was passed:—"That our respectful thanks be tendered to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and his learned colleagues for the labours during the period of ten years and a half which they have bestowed on the endeavour to make the Scriptures of the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ more clear to the humblest of those who speak the English tongue."

"A BANKER looking out on Trinity Churchyard from a lofty building opposite, said to me yesterday: 'Johnny, the most religious argument left is that churchyard in the heart of New-York, only three hundred feet from the Stock Exchange.' 'How do you account for that, Midas?'"

"Because it is so rare to see church or clergyman now-a-days not willing to realize on as valuable a piece of real estate as that, which probably is worth five millions of dollars leaving the church edifice out. But they allow it to play a more than religious part in the desert nakedness of business, giving green trees, birds, the graves of our fellow-men, the monuments of men more useful than rich, and the bells of heaven to the most sordid region of our country. Yes, Johnny it is really a mission house like that in the Five Points."

HERE the quarter of the clock, scarcely above our heads, struck music out of the open stonework, 'ta-ru-la-bim!' The sparrows flew from the red sculptures of the tower, the spire, like the spine of a great fish, trembled with melody up all its cartilages, and the sycamore trees in the deep graveyard below lisped as out of prayer-books at a service a congregation repeat and turn the leaves. 'The Lord is in his holy temple,' they seem to say. 'Let all of Wall Street hear Him!'—*New York Paper.*

TWENTY centuries ago Great Britain was as low as Africa is to-day. In the same state were our ancestors before Christianity came to us, and gave us power to become the sons of God. Let Africa be redeemed.

THE people of Banholt, a village in the province of Limburg, have withdrawn from the Roman Communion, and transferred their allegiance to the Old Catholic Archdiocese of Utrecht. Mr. Soitek, a Bohemian priest, has now charge of the parish. He has published in the *Defence*, the organ of the Old Catholics of Bohemia, two articles in explanation of his position.

A Baptist preacher states that while the Presbyterians in the United States have twice as many members as the Episcopalians, three times as many infants are baptized by the latter as by the former. For the last six years the number of infants baptized by the Presbyterians has at no time reached 20,000, while the Episcopalians have baptized from 30,000 to 32,000 annually. The figures are gratifying, both in themselves and from their source.

JESU was the king of Israel who was famous for fast driving, so much so that it had become a subject of proverbial speech, and it was said, as descriptive of a man, that his driving was like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi. There has been recently found in the British Museum a coin on which is engraved a picture of Jehu in his carriage. The name consists of three Hebrew letters, which are like the characters on the Moabite Stone. A numismatist says it is the only coin that has on it a winged chariot. The period of the coin is about 400 years before Christ.

ON Ascension Day, the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, St. Asaph, Toronto, Ontario, Victoria, Bishop McDougall and Bishop Piers Claughton, consecrated the Ven. George Frederick Hose, Archdeacon of Singapore, for the see of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, in the presence of about two hundred persons. No similar function had taken place in the chapel since Lady-day, 1870, when his Grace consecrated Archdeacon Parry to be his Suffragan with the title of Bishop of Dover; but it was very frequently used for such purposes in former times. Indeed, no fewer than three hundred Bishops have been consecrated there since the Reformation.—*London Guardian.*

A HUNDRED YEARS' GROWTH.

SINCE 1870, the area of the civilised world has increased enormously. The increase in population has kept pace with it. The United States, Canada and Australia, not to mention smaller Colonies, have almost arisen into being since 1871, such has been their wonderful increase. The United Kingdom and Colonies have in eighty years risen from 17 millions to 43 millions. The United States of America from 5 millions to 50 millions, and the European Continent from 170 millions to 275 millions, showing an increase of 300 per cent. in the British and United States, and of 63 per cent. in the European Continent. The old countries of the world, during the last sixty years, have sent to the United States and Australia 16 millions of emigrants, one half of whom were English-speaking. This, with the amazing relative increase of population in the United States and the British nation and Colonies compared with foreign-speaking nations, has had a remarkable result. The English language is now the language of one-half the civilised world. In 1800 it was only a fourth part. The world is practically doubled in the century by discovered lands and by increase of population, and concurrently has the English tongue spread; and English books, thoughts, institutions, and liberties, both civil and religious, have been extended. The same as to material progress, which, as we have good reason to believe, is the necessary basis of moral and religious progress. The mediums of exchange, gold and silver, have wonderfully increased. Since 1848 (the year of the discovery of gold in California and Australia) 120 millions sterling have been actually added to these mediums of commerce, and since the same date the amount of coin issued by the mints of the world has been three times as much as all the world possessed before. The effect of this on material comforts through trade has been immense, and this notwithstanding the well-recognised depreciation of one-fifth in the purchasing power of gold and one-third in that of silver.—*Canadian Spectator.*

THE clergy-list of the Church of England contains upward of 25,000 names. Those in pastoral service number only 17,970. Of these 11,186 are incumbent resident, 1,509 incumbents non-resident, 387 curates in charge, and 4,888 assistant curates.

OUR CHURCH'S best hope of convincing those around us, is in her own people believing the truth themselves, and of course acting on it, (for, where there is real belief, action will correspond.) But the fact is that a good part of our people do not believe. They think they do, but deceive themselves. A father and mother think they believe what the Church Catechism teaches of baptism, and yet delay for months or years to have their own children baptized. Now the truth is that they do not believe. They understand perhaps what the Catechism teaches, they comprehend the ideas, and do not see what can be said against them, but it has never yet entered their hearts that these things are so. They do not really believe that God adopts us in baptism. Or perhaps parents, influenced by one motive or another, have their children baptized, and when they become old enough to learn send them to Sunday School; but never speak to them themselves of what great things God did for them in baptism. These parents do not really believe that God did any such things for them. Does a mother really believe that her child obtained in baptism a birthright to Christ's everlasting kingdom, and yet never speak to him of it? no indeed. Does a father really believe that his son in baptism is an heir of everlasting glory, and yet expose him to teaching that baptism is nothing but a dedication to God, and thus prepare the way for his following the example of Esau who despised his birthright and sold it for one mess of pottage? surely not. When Church people come to believe what they profess, and to act it out, then many others will become obedient to the faith. The only way of making others real believers is by being real believers ourselves. "God be merciful unto us, and bless us and show us the light of His countenance, and be merciful unto us; that Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations."—*F. J. Murdoch.*

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A FORBIDDEN LAND.

This singular but not inappropriate name has been given to the kingdom of Corea by Ernest Oppert, who visited it some years ago, and made three daring but unsuccessful attempts to induce the Corean Government to open their country to foreigners and to enter into commercial intercourse with the rest of the world. Mr. Oppert's book contains, besides much else that is very interesting, an account of the steadfastness of native Christians in times of severe persecution. We give a few extracts from his pages, although the subject is foreign to our purpose, these papers being generally devoted to Missions of our own Church, whereas the Corean Christians have heard the Gospel from none but Roman Catholic Missionaries.

"In the most easterly part of the Asiatic Continent, separated from the Chinese Empire by the great Yalon River and by the 'White-headed Mountains,' a large peninsula, forming the present Kingdom of Corea, stretches far south to the shores of the Straits of Corea. After having been for several thousands of years the scene of sanguinary and murderous feuds between the various races and tribes who peopled the peninsula, Corea succeeded, after its final union under the sway of one ruler, in driving back the invaders behind its present frontiers, enforcing since, with an iron rule, that policy of exclusion which has effectually separated it from the outer world. The Coreans are taller and more powerful than the natives of China or Japan. The features of a very considerable portion of the inhabitants bear an expression so noble and so marked that they might pass for Europeans. The official religion of Corea (if, indeed, we may talk of religion there) is the worship of Buddha, but in point of utter disregard for their own religious ceremonies and customs, the Coreans rise hardly above the level of savages. This state of things is principally owing to, and a consequence of, the sad state of moral degradation of the priesthood. The dissolute behaviour and bad conduct of the bonzes (priests) has, indeed, at times, caused so much public annoyance, that the Government has had to interfere. All endeavours to induce them to improve their moral standing have, however, been in vain. At the close of the 18th century, several Coreans attached to the embassy at Peking had been converted to the Roman Catholic creed. By them Christianity was first introduced into the Corea, and had spread rather rapidly within a short space of time. The dreadful state of degradation of the Corean priesthood, and the total disrespect into which it had fallen, may be considered as one of the causes which facilitated the introduction of the new creed. Several attempts made at this time by Roman Catholic Missionaries to gain admission into Corea failed, and the new creed was at first propagated by native converts only. The number of Corean Christians towards the end of the century is said to have reached nearly ten thousand. The Government, although fully aware of what was going on, appears to have remained passive, on account, perhaps, of the favour with which the then reigning king is reported to have regarded their doings. After the death of the king, however, in the beginning of this century, a persecution of the Christians broke out, in which many of them lost their lives, but which did not stop the spreading of the new doctrine. For the first time two Roman Catholic Missionaries entered the country, secretly, in 1835, who were joined in 1837 by a third. They even settled in the capital, Saoul, and remained there quite unmolested until 1839. For reasons which have never been cleared up they were then suddenly arrested, and, after a short trial, decapitated, upon which a fresh persecution was undertaken against all converts, which was carried on with great severity. When the murder of these three Missionaries became known, French ships-of-war approached the coast several times, with the object to try and get satisfaction, but they could not communicate with the far-distant chief authorities, and soon retired without having been able to effect their purpose. "By no means deterred by the fate of the first, others soon followed their lead, using the precaution to enter the country under the covering protection of the mourning dress, which allowed them to go about, unquestioned and unmolested, wherever they liked; and in this manner twelve Missionaries had succeeded in getting over the frontier, and in erecting—secretly at first—stations in various places of the Province of Kienkei. The last king of the Ni dynasty was a very kind-hearted sovereign, and generally beloved on account of his benevolence. He did not throw any difficulties in their way, and, by the aid of some converts of high standing, they had actually obtained a footing at Court itself, as the queen, though not baptized, inclined strongly to the new creed, and assisted them, indirectly, as far as she could. "The death of the last direct descendant of the kings of the Ni dynasty (which took place in 1864), who had ruled the country mildly and who had been much liked, personally, soon proved to be a great disaster to the country. The direct line having become extinct, a boy of four years old, son of a distant and, up to that time, rather unknown relation of the royal family, was adopted by the queen dowager and designated as successor to the late sovereign. A council of regency was established to manage affairs until the king elect had become of age, and his father was appointed as one of its members. At first, the latter kept himself rather in the background; gradually, however, he commenced to show himself in his true character. Ambitious and unscrupulous, he willingly lent his ear to the insidious and selfish counsels of some unprincipled nobles, and instead of continuing to remain a temporary representative of his son, and a member restricted in power of the regency council, he soon endeavoured to get hold of the entire and unlimited power over the destiny of the kingdom. He succeeded but too well in his purpose, took the title of regent, and commenced to rule the country with a rod of iron, as it submitted only unwillingly and reluctantly to his sway. Suspicious and distrustful like all usurpers, hated to the utmost by the people, his exclusive care was directed to ward off any extraneous influence upon the latter which might strengthen the opposition to himself and weaken his own authority; and from this time forward a reign of despotism and of terror has been the order of the day, such as the Coreans, accustomed to the forms of an absolute Government, had never previously experienced. "The first outbreak of the Regent's ire was directed against the foreign Missionaries and the native converts. Bishop Berneux and eight of his companions were suddenly arrested and thrown into prison. Their death was resolved upon, and a few days later, in the Spring of 1866, the nine devoted men were decapitated. Three of the twelve Missionaries—Feron, Ridel, Calais—who were stationed at some distance from the capital, received timely warning, and, with the assistance of the natives, they managed to hide themselves." (To be continued.)

News from the Home Field.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNUAL MEETING, B. H. M.—The Annual Meeting of the Board of Home Missions will be held in Argyle Hall on Friday, the 1st July, Chair to be taken by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at 8 o'clock. The following Bye-Law is published for the information of those concerned:—

"A General Meeting of the Board shall be held annually, in July, or at the time of meeting of the Synod, to which matters may be referred from the ordinary meetings of the Board, and such appeals addressed as have hitherto been allowed to the General Meeting of members of the D. C. S."

Certain amendments to the present Quebec Scheme and other important business will come before the meeting. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

JOHN D. H. BROWNE,
Secretary.

B. H. M.—At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Home Missions the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the CHURCH GUARDIAN.

JOHN D. H. BROWNE,
Secretary.

Resolved, That the yearn thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby acknowledged, to E. D. Meynell, Esq., for his gratuitous labours in obtaining subscriptions from St. Paul's Parish, Halifax, in aid of the funds B. H. M.

Whereas, One of the objects of the Board of Home Missions is to advance the interests of the Church Collegiate Institution at Windsor;

And whereas, King's College at the present time needs both the moral support of the members of the Church, and also a prompt and liberal response to its calls for aid;

Therefore Resolved, That this Board take the opportunity of expressing their high sense of the value and usefulness to the Church of King's College and University, Windsor, and their cordial sympathy with it in its present financial difficulties, which they trust may soon be removed by the contributions of Churchmen throughout the Maritime Provinces.

DIOCESAN ROOM.

Collections, Subscriptions and Donations received for week ending June 13, 1881.

B. H. M. DEFICIENCY.

Amount previously acknowledged.....	\$534.06
A Friend.....	20.00
Rev. Canon Dart, D.C.I.....	10.00
Rev. E. H. Ball.....	10.00

Amount to date.....\$574.06
EDWIN GILPIN, Treasurer.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Through the Lord Bishop, from Ven. Archdeacon Read, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Offertory on Ascension Day, from Milton Parish, for Algoma Mission.....	\$12.00
Rev. P. J. Filleal, Offertory Collections, Ascension Day, from Weymouth Churches, for S. P. G.....	6.00

WM. GOSSIP, Treasurer.

GENERAL FUND, B. H. M.

Seaforth, per Rev. J. A. Richey.....\$4.00
JOHN D. H. BROWNE, Clerical Secy.

MAITLAND.—We are glad to find that the new Church of St. John the Baptist, Five Mile River, in this Parish, is approaching completion, and within a few weeks will be ready for consecration. This pretty little Church is pronounced by all who have seen it, to be an ornament to the neighborhood, and a credit to those who have labored so hard, and through so many difficulties, to bring it to its present condition. The interior, whilst simple, has yet a chaste and beautiful appearance, and speaks much for the skill of the mechanics who have done the work, Messrs. T. Dickie, W. B. Ross, and S. D. Smith, of Maitland. The centre light of the west window, which is about eighteen feet long, and two feet wide, is now ready to be put in. This portion of the window was manufactured in New York, and is very pretty, having a border of stained glass, and a large and beautifully formed and colored sacred monogram, rather nearer the upper part than the centre of the window. It is the gift of Capt. Robert Dart, of Maitland. The readiness with which Capt. Dart took a hint from the Rector of the Parish with reference to the need of a window, and the pleasure which it appeared to give him in presenting it to the Church, is, we are proud to say, characteristic of that noble-hearted generosity so often met with in those hardy sons of the sea, the shipmasters of our Province.

TANGIER.—*Muscular Christianity.*—The Rev. A. J. Townend, the popular Garrison Chaplain, has been seeking necessary and healthful relaxation from his official duties in a fishing tour on the eastern coast. An ardent sportsman, he enters with his accustomed zeal into all the painful pleasures of Waltonism, and pursues untiringly the scaly Mercurians of river and lake to their most secluded haunts. At the same time he does not forget the more important work of his higher office as a fisher of men. On Sunday week the Rev. gentleman officiated in the Parish Church at Tangier, read the Litany and administered Holy Communion at 11 o'clock, preaching a very effective and affecting sermon on *Heaven a continuation of the earthly home.* He read the service and preached at Shoal Bay in the afternoon, and delivered a very eloquent discourse at Tangier in the evening on the *Crown of Thorns*, in each instance to large and attentive congregations.

CLERGY, who are desirous of the assistance of Lay Readers during the summer months are requested to apply to the President of King's College, N. S.

WINDSOR.—On Wednesday last, at the Three Mile Plains, near Windsor, the Rev. Canon Dart baptized nine children. Some were the children of Dissenters, whose parents desire to see them brought up in the fold of the Church. During the vacation at College, services are not held at the Plains, the students in charge of the Mission being away on their vacation. It is a pity that the Parish of Windsor does not provide services for these people during the summer months.

TERENCE BAY.—There are some signs of progress in the Church at this place. The congregation is steadily improving, and the Services are more lively. The choir is led by Miss E. Jollymore, who succeeds, *without an instrument*, in conducting the singing and chanting. The seats have been recently painted, which gives to the Church a brighter appearance. The next improvement proposed, is to purchase a bell to summon the people to Church on Sunday morning, which, it is believed, will have a very desirable effect. In raising the funds for this object, they will most likely require to have some assistance from the Churchmen of Halifax or elsewhere. The Day and Sunday Schools are prospering under the care of Miss Sutherland, our Teacher and Catechist. May the good work prosper.

PICTOU AND ALBION MINES.—The announcement in our last that the new Church of St. James', Pictou, was consecrated on the 15th inst. was premature, and we were guilty of some other inaccuracies. The new church was *formally opened* on that day, the clergy present being—besides Mr. Edgecumbe, the Rector—Mr. Kaulbach, Truro; Mr. Ball, Spring Hill; Mr. Downing, River John, and Mr. V. E. Harris, Londonderry Mines. The Bishop was expected from P. E. I., and Mr. Moore (Albion Mines) was detailed to attend his Lordship; but owing to adverse wind and tide, our respected Chief Pastor and his attendant Priest reached the Vestry just as the clergy also reached it from the Chancel to the singing of the recessional at the close of the service. Great regret was expressed by everyone that they did not even receive the Episcopal Benediction. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. E. H. Ball, and in the evening the sermon was by the Rev. V. E. Harris. The church was full at both services. The Bishop left for Halifax in the 2 p. m. train. The Rector and parishioners of Pictou are to be highly congratulated on a very effective and pretty church, for which they deserve great credit. The internal arcades which divide the interior into quasi nave and aisles are most graceful; the open roof is excellent. The Chancel is of excellent proportions on the ground plan and, with its organ chamber, affords accommodation for a most efficient choir under the conductorship of Bandmaster Henderson, Miss Davies presiding at the organ. The Altar is well elevated, and over it is the window from Wailes, of Newcastle, which we noticed before as the gift of Mrs. D. C. Moore (a memorial to her parents). The effectiveness of the representation of the Resurrection and Ascension by the artist was universally remarked. The Amherst Rural Deanery Chapter having met at Albion Mines the previous day, the clergy were ready to attend in a body. It was a pity that one-half of the Chapter were compulsorily absent, the apologies containing in every case good and sufficient reasons for non-attendance. A good number of the parishioners of Christ Church and St. George's also attended. The offertory collections at the opening services amounted to about \$140.

The sermons at the Deanery Meeting were by the same clergymen who preached at the Church opening. Mr. Kaulbach remained over and addressed the New Glasgow congregation on Thursday, his voice not being available, unfortunately, for the last week or two for much labour. The clergy were entertained at Mount Rundell (Mr. Hudson's), The Grove (Mr. Poole's), and the Rectory. The attendance at the services was very small, owing greatly to the excitement of the election, and also to the heavy down-pour of rain, which happened just at 11 a. m. on Tuesday. The offertory for Algoma was \$3.00. The choice of time and place for the next Chapter Meeting was left to Canon Townshend, the Rural Dean, to whom the assembled clergy sent their sincere sympathy and condolence, by resolution, as they also did to Dr. Bowman, whose esteemed partner is in ill-health, and whose Rectory House has been greatly injured by fire. The week will, we believe, be remembered by all who participated in the services as one of real enjoyment, and the discussions at the Chapter proper as highly edifying. For the information of those who were absent, we may say that the office of Public Baptism of Infants was considered to the end. Again expressing our joy at the completion of the new Church in Pictou, we pray for Pastor and people all blessings from on High.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

We are glad to learn that the Right Rev. the Bishop of Albany, U. S., will preach the sermon at the consecration of St. Kingdon. The Right Rev. William Crowell Doane, D. D., is the son of the late Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D. D.,

the well-known and accomplished Bishop of New Jersey. In 1869, the Dioceses of Long Island, Albany, and Central New York were erected out of the Diocese of New York. Dr. Doane, who was then Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, was unanimously elected first Bishop of Albany. Among the notable and thoroughly practical men in the American Episcopate, he occupies a deservedly prominent place.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—*Result of Special Appeal Last Year.*—About this time last year the Lord Bishop issued a Pastoral Letter stating the position of the Funds of the Society, and asking that united and hearty effort should be made to maintain the Missionary Work of the Diocese, and relieve the Society of the debt, which had reached nearly six thousand dollars. This appeal was answered in three different ways: 1st, by increased voluntary contributions to the General Purposes Fund; 2nd, by special contributions to meet the existing deficiency; 3rd, by an increased assessment upon the Missions, and a corresponding reduction in the grants from the Society, so that the current expenditure was brought within the income. The total contributions amounted to nearly \$10,000 (against \$5,700 for the previous year), and the result is that all the obligations of the Society for the current year have been met, and about half of the debt has been paid off.

From this statement it is evident that if the same work is to be maintained this year, and the other half of the debt paid, the same amount of contributions must be made. But here it must be borne in mind that many persons made special donations, which, in some cases, they cannot afford to repeat this year. It is therefore most important that renewed effort should be made to obtain *new subscribers*, and that the *ordinary* subscriptions should be increased in every case where that is possible. It must be constantly borne in mind that the rapidly increasing work of the Church cannot be maintained if people continue to give only the sums they have given in past years and no new subscribers are received.

Sunday School Mission Boxes.—During the past year an effort has been made to interest Sunday Schools in the Home Mission Work of the Diocese. Mission Boxes have been issued to all children who were willing to take charge of them, and two leaflets have been distributed, containing account of work being done in the Missions of Restigouche and Stanley. The money received through the boxes amounted to over \$700, and now that an interest has been awakened among the children, it is hoped that many more may be willing to take these boxes, and so aid, in a very practical way, to extend the work of the Society. It is a great satisfaction to see that the very first year the children have begun

to work together they have raised a sum sufficient to maintain the Services of the Church in two Missions which, perhaps, might otherwise have been left without them. It is an interesting fact to note here that at one time the Sunday School children in the United States supported nine Missionary Bishops.

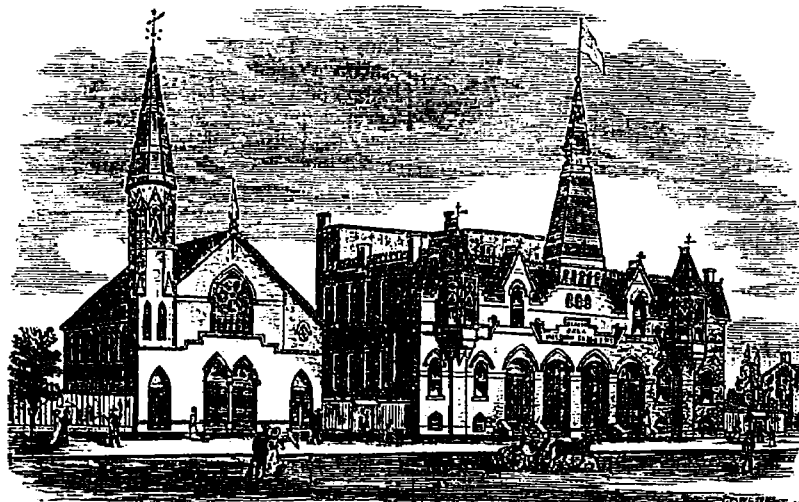
New Missions.—There are before the Society at the present time at least three New Missions which must be opened as soon as ever funds can be secured to maintain them. These are Wakefield, Grand Lake, and Baie Verte. Besides these, Aberdeen, Albert, Grand Falls, and Madawaska have been without Services the past year, and several Missions are so large that one Missionary cannot possibly serve them satisfactorily. When it is remembered that the average stipend of the Missionary is only \$745, and that one-third of the Missions (17 out of 50) have no parsonage, it is quite clear that every one must help with their money, and take their own share of the labour, if the Missionary Work of the Diocese is to be fully and satisfactorily maintained.

Some Special Work of D. C. S.—Besides the maintenance of Mission Work, the Church Society has several special objects, to some of which it may be desirable to direct attention in this paper.

No. 2 is the Divinity Scholarship Fund. This is intended to aid those who may be under preparation for the Ministry, especially sons of clergymen. The grants may not exceed \$200 per annum, and are made upon such terms and at such collegiate institutions as the Board of Home Missions shall determine, subject to the approval of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The present capital of this fund is \$1,200, and one grant of \$60 is made out of the income.

No. 7 is the Incapacitated and Aged Clergy Fund.—This is intended to provide pensions, payable half-yearly in advance, to any Clergymen who have served at least seven consecutive years in this Diocese, and who are unable to discharge the duties of their office through mental or bodily infirmity. All applications have to be accompanied by a recommendation from the Bishop of the Diocese, and are determined by the Executive Committee, who have power to grant a pension not exceeding \$400 a year, upon condition that the applicant resigns his cure, with all its emoluments. The capital of this Fund is \$5,600, and the income is appropriated—but is not of itself sufficient—to pay the only pension which the Diocese is liable for at present.

No. 11 is the Fund to assist in the Education of the Children of the Clergy.—This is intended to assist in the education of children of Clergymen in the Diocese, or of children of those who may have died, or retired with the Bishop's approval, on the ground of age or infirmity. The entire management is in the Executive Committee, who may make



CHURCH OF ENGLAND FRENCH MISSIONS IN CANADA, KNOWN AS THE "SABREVOIS MISSION."

OBJECT, 1.—The object of these Missions is to reach by means of Evangelization and Education, the French population of the Province of Quebec. The Church of Rome here enjoys singular advantages, and over one million souls are subject to her sway. Many of these are ready and anxious to hear "the pure Word of God."

METHODS, 2.—We endeavor to reach them by

a. MISSION CHURCHES.

a. The Churches are meant—1st, To prevent our people from falling away to Rome. 2nd, To minister to the wants of converts from Rome. 3rd, To extend our work amongst adherents of Rome.

b. The Schools are meant—1st, To give a liberal education and sound religious instruction to the children of our Churches. 2nd, To educate and train Missionaries—teachers, colporteurs, and students for the Ministry.

BOARDING, 3.—Owing to the peculiar nature of our work, we are obliged to have Boarding Schools, in order: 1, To receive the children of isolated and distant Church families; 2, To remove others from unhealthy home influences and to place them in a bracing moral and religious atmosphere.

INTERDEPENDANCE, 4.—Churches and schools are necessary complements one to the other. The first are needed to recruit the second, and the second to strengthen and complete the work of the first.

MONTREAL CHURCH, 5.—The main interest of the work now centres in a French Church in Montreal. This Church was erected mainly through the exertions of the late Metropolitan of Canada, Bishop Oxenden, and the generous aid of friends in England and in Montreal.

SCHOOL, 6.—As a valuable complement to this Church, and as an absolute necessity to the work in general, our Boarding Establishments must be placed in Montreal.

COST, 7.—\$20,000 are required to erect the necessary buildings, more than half of which are already provided for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS will be received in Canada and acknowledged by the Secretary of the Corresponding Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Rev. Lewis Evans, M.A. (Honorary Canon Christ Church Cathedral,) Montreal, or by the Treasurer, the Rev. John Empson, M.A., Secretary of the Diocese of Montreal, Synod Hall, Montreal, P. Q.

J. J. Roy, B.A., Incumbent of "L'Eglise du Redempteur,"
690 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

I have for many years been deeply interested in our Church of England Mission to the French speaking population of Canada, and I can bear testimony to the great good that has resulted from the work.

The present time is one of great promise: "The field is white to the harvest."
The work has now expanded and outgrown its former limits, and demands greater and improved facilities for its prosecution. These facilities would be afforded by the proposed schools in Montreal.

I therefore commend the appeal of the Rev. J. J. Roy, who has been appointed to raise funds for the erection of said schools, to the hearty support of all members of the Church.

The appeal has my hearty sympathy and warm support.

I cordially concur in the appeal on behalf of the Sabrevois Mission, and give my sympathy to its work, believing it to be no unimportant branch of the great mission committed by Christ to His Church, which we are by no means to overlook in our care for those of our own communion, or our zeal for the conversion of the heathen.

I approve of Mr. Roy's Appeal.

(Signed) W. B. MONTREAL.
(Signed) I. HURON.
(Signed) ARTHUR TORONTO.
(Signed) J. W. QUEBEC.

grants for one or more years until the recipient shall have reached the age of eighteen years. The capital of this Fund is \$1500; no grant has yet been made.

Grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—Since the last of these papers was issued, the S. P. G. grant to this Diocese has been reduced (\$1000) one thousand dollars. It is still, however, more than the voluntary contributions from the whole of the Diocese. The amount thus withdrawn every year must be in some way made up if the work of the Church is to be maintained. *Occasional Paper, No. 3.*

St. JOHN.—Sunday School Teachers' Association.—The regular bi-monthly meeting of the S. S. Teachers' Association was held on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., in St. Luke's School Room, when Rev. D. B. Parnter read a very interesting and instructive paper on "The Secular Knowledge of the Scripture." Mr. Parnter brought out with great distinctness the harmony between the truths of the Bible and science, clearly showing that the discoveries of modern days reveal nothing but what was known to the Biblical writers. Mr. Parnter dwelt on the importance of this knowledge being possessed by all Teachers. Canon Partridge also read a paper on the same subject, advocating the use of a number of different books in studying the Scripture, among which were "How to Study the Scriptures," Dean Alford; "Wheeler's Analysis of the Old and New Testament;" "Homes' Introduction to the Holy Scriptures." This meeting was one of the best in point of addresses that has been held for some time, and it is a matter of regret that more Teachers did not attend. Fourteen Teachers of this Association were candidates for the Teachers' Examination in connection with the Sunday School Institute of London, which was held on 30th May.

St. JOHN.—The Choir Association's Concert.—The concert of the Choir Association of the Deanery of St. John, in aid of the funds of the Church of England Institute, was held last evening in Trinity Church school-room. There was a large audience present, and the handsome room was well filled. The entertainment was a great musical success, the solos being particularly good, and met with much deserved applause. In part first of the programme Dr. DeVeber sang a very pleasant song and was heartily applauded. The piano duet variations, et Hungroise, by Mr. Peiler and Miss Clinch, was a very fine piece of music, splendidly executed. Mrs. Morrison's song, The Bay of Dublin, was well appreciated by the audience. Part second of the programme was entirely taken up with Soph's Last Judgment, in which there are many exceedingly fine pieces of music. The tenor, bass and soprano solos were all exceedingly well sung and heartily applauded. Mr. I. Allen Jack, Mr. Edward Manning, Dr. DeVeber, Mr. G. C. Coster, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Gandy, Miss King and Miss Smith did exceedingly well in their several parts and were ably supported in the choruses. Mr. Peiler presided at the piano during the evening, and it is safe to say that he ever performed better.—*Telegraph.*

An interesting social event occurred on the 15th. We refer to the marriage of the Rev. L. W. DesBrisay, Rector of All Saints, Hamilton, Ont., to Miss Ida Scovil, daughter of R. C. Scovil, Esq., of St. John. Rev. G. M. Armstrong loses a valuable member of his choir.

FREDERICTON.—At the Trinity Ordination in Christ Church Cathedral, Rev. F. Towers, A. Hoadley, and A. V. Wiggins, were Ordained Priests, and Mr. F. W. Vroom was Ordained Deacon. The Rev. Dr. Kingdon and the Rev. sub-Dean Alexander, assisted the Metropolitan.

On Tuesday of last week, while Dr. Gregory was attempting to drive a restive horse down the descent leading to the middle ferry at Fredericton, the animal reared, overturning the carriage. The doctor was thrown about six feet into the air, and alighted on his head and shoulders. He was carried to his home unconscious, in which condition he remained until his death, which occurred the following morning shortly after eleven o'clock. The doctor was born in Fredericton in 1834, and was the eldest son of the late John Gregory, who was at one time Deputy Provincial Secretary and Assistant Clerk in the Legislative Council. He commenced the practice of medicine in Fredericton in 1857, and had for many years occupied an enviable position in the profession. The deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn the sad and sudden death of a kind husband and father. The funeral cortege on Friday afternoon was the largest ever witnessed in Fredericton, being fully half a mile long. Services were said at the Cathedral by the Metropolitan, the Rev. Dr. Kinndon, and Rev. Mr. Alexander. The pall bearers were Drs. Brown, Atherton, Currie, Coulthard, Ellis and Patterson.

DIOCESAN SYNOD OF FREDERICTON.—The Secretary of the Synod has issued the following notice: The Synod will meet (D.V.) on Wednesday the 6th day of July next, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Fredericton, at 9.30 a. m. The Secretary will be in attendance at the place of meeting at 9 o'clock to receive assessments not previously paid. The Clergy who have not already done so, are respectfully requested to forward to the Secretary, at once, the Certificates of the election of Lay Delegates to the Synod. (For proper form of Certificate, see

page 28 of the last Journal.) The arrangements with the various lines of travel will be the same as in former years, viz: Full first-class fare must be paid going, and a free return ticket will be granted on production of Certificate of attendance. This applies to Steamers as well as Railways.

FRANCIS PARTRIDGE, B. D.,
Secretary.

Rothsay, June 7th, 1881.

The following notice of motion is received: By Rev. Canon Brigstocke—That *Whereas* The Provincial Synod, at its session held in September, 1880, with a view of extending the Church of England throughout the Canadian North-West Territories, as well as of promoting Missionary Work throughout the world, did form a Central Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions, with Corresponding Committees in each Diocese of the Ecclesiastical Province;

And Whereas, It is desirable that the Missionary Work of the Church within the Ecclesiastical Province should now be carried on through that Central Board;

Therefore RESOLVED, That the Synod of this Diocese approve the action of the Provincial Synod with respect to the formation of a Central Board of Missions; and that the Diocesan Board of Foreign Missions be instructed and authorized to appoint the Members of the Corresponding Committees from this Diocese, in connection with such Central Board.

The Services during the Synod week will be as follows:—Tuesday, 5th.—Prayers in the Cathedral at 8 a. m. Wednesday, 6th.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 7.30 a. m. Offertory for purposes of the Synod. Prayers at 5 p. m. Thursday, 7th.—Prayers at 8 a. m. Anniversary Service of D. C. S. at 8 p. m. Friday, 8th.—Prayers at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Saturday, 9th.—Prayers at 3.30 p. m. Sunday, 10th.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a. m. It is anticipated that the consecration of the Coadjutor Bishop elect will take place on this day. Morning Service at 11 a. m. The Sermon will be preached by the Right Reverend Bishop Doane, of Albany, U. S. Evening Service at 6.30.

MONCTON.—The receipts from the Bazaar in aid of the completion of the tower and spire were \$300, leaving a net profit of \$270. The Sewing Society of "Willing Workers" will also contribute \$50, making a total contribution of \$320 from the ladies of the parish. It is probable that a small sum will be taken from this to paint the Rectory, and the balance will be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Parish. Work on the foundation has already been begun.

Family Department.

STEP BY STEP.

HEAVEN is not reached by a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count these things to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step towards God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a nobler view.

We rise by things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered in greed or gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust,
When the morning calls to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night
Our lives are trailing in the sordid dust.

Wings for the angels! but feet for the men!
We must borrow the wings to find the way;
We may hope, resolve, aspire, and pray,
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is the ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire wall;
But the dreams depart, and the visions fall,
And the dreamer sleeps on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we reach its summit round by round.

THE HOLY GHOST, THE LIFE OF THE CHURCH.

BY THE RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, D. D., LL. D.

THERE have been three dispensations of God in the world—the dispensation of God the Father, the dispensation of God the Son, and the dispensation of God the Holy Ghost.

I. The dispensation of God the Father: God chose His people, the Jews, and manifested to them the God-head as unity. God dealt with them in every person. He gave them His law, He appointed a ritual worship with sacrifices; all of which pointed to, and were intended to prepare for the second dispensation when the fullness of the time was come.

II. Then came the dispensation of God the Son: For this God prepared little by little and year by

year, through the long discipline of four thousand years. As Isaiah had prophesied—"Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Emmanuel"—so the Holy Ghost did "come upon" the blessed Virgin Mary, and the "power of the Holy Ghost did overshadow" her. God the Word took flesh in her womb. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us."

Christ having put on our nature, carried it through a life of sorrow—through the bloody sweat of Gethsemane, through the agonies of death, and having delivered it from the grave, He dwells in it forever in His throne of glory. The union of the God-head with the manhood is incapable of dissolution or destruction.

In our nature God the Word made a "full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world"; and having made an atonement for the sins of men, He sat up His Kingdom, or Church, in the world, to lengthen out that atonement, and apply its blessings from one generation to another.

III. The dispensation of the Holy Ghost:

God the Holy Ghost is a Person. He is a Person in as real a way as God the Father is, or as God the Son is. He is not an energy or an operation, not a quality or power, but a Person. "There is One Person of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost; but the God-head of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost is all one."

Just as we say in the Creed, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," so we say, "I believe in Jesus Christ," and "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life." "For that which we believe of the glory of the Father, the same we believe of the Son, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, without any difference or inequality." And we are taught in the Fifth Article of the Church that the Holy Ghost "is of one substance, majesty and glory with the Father, and the Son, very and eternal God."

This "very and eternal God," this "Lord and Giver of Life," is in the Church to-day in as real and true a way as God the Father was when He gave His Commandments amid the thunderings of Mount Sinai; or as God the Son was when He made His atonement for the sins of the world on Calvary.

When the incarnate Son had fulfilled His whole redeeming office in life, death, resurrection, and ascension, and had returned to enthrone the humanity with which His eternal Person was invested, at the right hand of the Father, then the Holy Ghost began His work in that mystical Body of which Christ was the head. "What the soul is to the body of a man, that the Holy Ghost is to the Body of Christ, which is the Church."—[*St. Augus., Sermo in die Pentecost.*] Christ ascends into heaven and the Holy Ghost succeeds, and carries on His work. He appeared as eleven tongues of fire; He distributes His gifts, makes Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors and Teachers. When our Lord gave his great commission to the Apostles, "He breathed on them and saith unto them: Receive the Holy Ghost; whose soever sins ye remit they are remitted unto them, and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained." Thus He consecrated His Apostles, telling them that *as the Father sent Him, even so He sent them*. And moreover he certified them that whatsoever power He had received from the Father for the instruction and government of His Church, that same power He left with them—to be transmitted through the ages all along "until His coming again." Hence the Church to-day in the Ordination of her Priests and the Consecration of her Bishops uses the words of Christ, "Receive the Holy Ghost." "Remove what these words imply," says Hooker, "and what hath the ministry of God besides wherein to glory? Whether we preach, pray, baptize, communicate, condemn, give absolution, or whatsoever, as disposer of God's mysteries, our words, judgments, acts, and deeds are not ours, but the Holy Ghost."

In the Sacraments.—In Baptism we are not only baptized into the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, "for the remission of sins," but we are in such wise baptized into Christ that we become "Children of God" and "temples of the Holy Ghost that we spiritually eat the flesh of Christ and drink His blood"; "that then we dwell in Christ and Christ in us; that we are one with Him and He with us."

When St. Peter preached on the day of Pentecost the people were "pricked to their hearts," and asked of him and the rest of the Apostles—"Men and brethren, what shall we do?"

"Then said Peter unto them, Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

The very first act of the Apostles, after they themselves had received the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, was to send two of their number down from Jerusalem to Samaria, to give the Holy Ghost to certain Samaritans who had been baptized by Philip, a deacon. The Apostles "sent unto them Peter and John" "who when they were come down prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost."

"Then laid their hands upon them, and they received the Holy Ghost." Certainly the Apostles would never have done this had it been an useless ceremony, or if Philip, or anyone under an Apostle could have done it. Again, in the case recorded in Acts xix, where St. Paul came to Ephesus and found certain disciples who had "not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost." After they "were baptized in the Name of the Lord

Jesus," St. Paul "laid his hands upon them, and the Holy Ghost came on them."

And this Laying on of hands—because it is an ordinance of the Holy Ghost—is a principle—a foundation principle—of the doctrine of Christ—(Heb. vi. 1-2). It is the ordinance in which in a real way we are made partakers of the manifold gifts of grace, of the spirit of wisdom and understanding; the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength; the spirit of knowledge and true goodness, and are filled with the spirit of God's holy fear.

"No bound or measure can be assigned in the reception of Divine Grace, as in the case of earthly benefits. The Holy Spirit is poured forth copiously, is confined by no limits, is restrained by no barriers; He flows perpetually; He bestows in rich abundance. Let our hearts only thirst, and be open to receive Him, as, in proportion to the capacious faith we bring, will be the abounding grace we receive."

FUEL.
No. II.

As Mary was laying the tea-table one evening, her mother still busied in the half light finishing a sock, an observer might have seen she was going very often back and forward for the few things needed for the table, when pausing, she said, there now, I have forgotten those two men father's got to-day; I must change it all. You seem to be always forgetting now-a-days, Mary, said her mother. Well, mother, you used to forget too sometimes years ago, I dare say. But now I will tell you what happened. As I was going to the Post this morning, who should come out of Mark Peter's lane but Henry Huntley. He was going to the Post too; we bid good morning, and I said to myself now I will have it out with you about that Church matter. So I just said, I have been thinking ever so many times whatever made you ask me what I thought a Church was. He was confused like for a minute, and I was just going to say, if you know so much about it you had better tell me yourself, when he said quite earnest like, why, Miss Murray, every one says you are so good I was sure you would have told me, for there was quite a fuss at our house last week about that word "Church." There was another man hired to help me, he was a smart kind of a fellow, and Mr. Peters said something about their Church, which kind of vexed him, and they said some pretty hard things, and set me thinking which was right, and I felt sure you would kindly tell me. Now, mother, that kind of went through me, and I did not know what to say; and he was so simple and earnest like; I wish I had been able to answer him some how or other. I thought to myself if he had only asked me something in mathematics, like what a cube is or a triangle, or a parallelogram, or even the difference between a trapezium and a trapezoid, I think I could have told him. I wish he had asked me. But then he does not care about that, he wanted to know what a Church is and I could not tell him; and then he said too, I felt quite bad about that ever since, for I need not be ashamed to tell you, but I would not like to go to the wrong Church; and Peters and this young fellow would have it there could be but one right. I tell you I was glad when we got to the Post. I know what I'll do, I will just look in the dictionaries at school and see what a Church is. Well as you like, child, only hurry the tea or they will be in.

PRAYERS IN CHURCH.

It was the season of the Passover, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. What an answer this is to shallow questions springing from a heart of unbelief, such as whether people can't pray as well in one place as in another; whether prayers are more acceptable to God, because they are offered in a Church than they would be if they were offered in a barn; whether forms are of any use, or whether the spirit isn't enough without forms; and finally, whether the ordained sacraments are really worth the trouble of receiving them? This single fact that Jesus never missed spending one Passover at the Temple of Jerusalem answers all these questions. If any man might pray as well in one place as another, surely He was that man. Yet He never acted on that principle. Whenever He was in Jerusalem we learn that He was there at the Temple, and He was there at the time of the appointed feasts. Yes, even Jesus acted on the principle that He who honors God's house honors Him who dwelleth therein, and that he who from a principle of piety goes there to pray will reap a richer blessing than he would in any barn, or house, or palace, which has not been consecrated to the service of Jehovah. Jesus upon whom the Spirit of Jehovah rested everywhere and always without measure.

Jesus showed no carelessness of forms. He used the forms of God's religion, as it had till then been revealed, with punctual reverence, and he observed the Jewish sacraments with a punctiliousness that neither Scribe nor Pharisee found fault with. Think you we are free from the obligation of the far more real and spiritual forms and sacraments ordained in Christ's own Church? I trow not. As a contemptuous neglect of Israelitish forms and sacraments would, even in Christ, have seemed like a contemptuous neglect of the great God of Israel, so the under-valuing of the sacraments and other ordinances of Christ's Church is a shameful cheapening of Christ Himself.

The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

IT IS NON-PARTIZAN | IT IS INDEPENDENT |

It will be fearless and outspoken on all subjects,
but its effort will always be to speak what it holds to
be the truth in love.

Price only ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance.
When not paid in advance, Fifty Cents extra.

The Cheapest Church Weekly in America.

Address, THE CHURCH GUARDIAN,
Lock Drawer 29, Halifax, N. S.

The Halifax Editor can be found between the hours of 9 a.m.
and 1 p.m., and 2 and 6 p.m., at his office, No. 54 Granville Street,
up-stairs, directly over the Church of England Institute.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCENIA.

THE annual meeting of the Alumni of King's
College at Windsor, on the 28th inst., is announced
in our advertising columns. A special meeting is
also announced for the afternoon of the same day,
and the Encenia on the following day.

The meetings this year deserve special notice,
seeing that matters of vital importance to the
Institution will engage the attention of those
present. We hope there will be a large gathering,
and that a decided impulse may be given to the
cause of Higher Education.

We presume the petition of certain members of
Alumni Associations connected with four of the
colleges will come before the Alumni. Probably,
while an almost unanimous feeling will be shown in
favor of the proposed Conference, no action will be
taken, as the refusal of Acadia and Mount Allison
Colleges to take part in it will be considered as des-
troying any prospects of its success. It will, there-
fore, become the duty of the Alumni to provide for
the future sustenance and increased development of
King's College.

Now, we are of those who believe that if the
College is to be maintained in the future as a
distinct organization, doing credit to the Church,
and fulfilling the designs of its founders, it must at
once be placed upon a higher plane so as to meet
the enlarged demands of these Maritime Pro-
vinces. What was doubtless an admirable
Curriculum and a high standard of education, well
fitting a man for any position in life in these Colonies
fifty years ago, has ceased to be recognized as such;
and certain other branches of study then untaught,
because not required in a sparsely settled and infant
colony, are now looked upon as most necessary for
the future development of our growing country.
Not only is this true of so-called secular education,
but it applies with quite as much force to the train-
ing of our Candidates for Holy Orders.

It is absurd to suppose that one man can fill two
or three important chairs, one of them being
Divinity, and do justice to himself or to those under
his instruction. It is not, therefore, to be wondered
at that even among the warmest friends of the Col-
lege, those who are pecuniarily able send their sons
elsewhere to be educated, although by their so
doing, as they themselves must be well aware, many
who would otherwise have become valuable addi-
tions to our Church and Province in after life, and
warm friends and supporters of their Alma Mater,
have been led to centre their affections and find
homes in other lands.

The question of the hour, we make bold to say,
is not so much How shall we sustain our present
staff of Professors (of course that must be done),
but, How shall we meet the demands of the age,
and find provision for two, at the least, additional
Professors.

It is but fair, that having propounded this prac-
tical question, we should volunteer an answer. We
suggest that the President, or some one else, be
empowered to make a personal canvass throughout
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward
Island, in the interests of the College, soliciting
contributions towards continuing its present staff of
Professors, and the endowment of an additional
chair. But we should strenuously protest against
an indiscriminate canvass being made. We don't
think Church people of small means should be

asked to give to such an object. They have their
Parish work, and the Boards of Home and Foreign
Missions to sustain, all of which are now languish-
ing for lack of means. We should say, the appeal
ought to be made first, to Graduates of the Col-
lege the world over; then to the wealthy Lay and
Clerical members of the Church throughout the
Provinces named. The Graduates themselves,
many of whom are wealthy, ought to endow a chair.
The rich people of the Church should endow ano-
ther. Certainly, together, they ought to contribute
a handsome amount for a single endowment, and
also meet the present deficiency.

As regards a second Divinity Professor. The
Churchmen of the Diocese of Fredericton should
be asked to endow such a chair, and do honor to
themselves and the College by naming it "The
Bishop Medley Professor of Systematic Divinity,"
or any other name and special branch of study
they may decide upon, only connecting with it the
name of the truly Catholic-minded and noble-
hearted Metropolitan of Canada.

We have been out-spoken, because the time has ar-
rived for plain speaking; the cause is a worthy one;
and the exigencies of the case are very great. We
propose to return to the subject after the Encenia.

THE REVISED VERSION.

CAN IT LEGALLY BE READ FOR THE SECOND
LESSON IN THE CHURCH SERVICE?

The general impression has been that before the
Revised Version can be used in our Churches in
Canada it should have the endorsement of the Pro-
vincial Synod, making its use authoritative or
optional. In England, the Bishop of London stated
in Convocation that "it might be years before the
proposed alterations from the Authorized Version
had so approved themselves to the clergy and laity
that steps could be taken to give authority for the
use of the Revised Version." "The real purpose
and value of the Revision was that it laid before the
Church the opinions of ripe scholars and the ancient
Church, and the result was an exceedingly valuable
one, upon which, however, no opinion could be
given until after full study and with adequate know-
ledge." The Lord Chancellor has given it as his
opinion that the Revision cannot legally be used in
Anglican Churches until it has been recommended
by some sufficient public authority, and states that
in England, where the Church is established, any
clergyman so using it is liable to prosecution. On
the other hand, we print a communication to the
London Times, from a London vicar, which gives
another view of the matter. His remarks about the
Lessons seem to us to have some force:—

"I am sure that many, both clergy and laity, must share
with me in the desire for some enlightenment as to the
grounds of the Bishop of London's statement in Convoca-
tion that we cannot legally use the Revised Version of the
New Testament in Church.

"We are legally bound to read the Scriptures in English,
but I am not aware that any particular version has ever been
imposed upon us by authority. The so-called 'Authorized
Version' made its way by its own inherent merits, and
gradually superseded the versions previously in use. But
the Bishops' Bible and the Geneva Version undoubtedly
held their own for some years. Bishop Andrewes takes his
texts from the Bishops' Bible for ten years after the intro-
duction of the 'Authorized Version,' and the Geneva Bible
was reprinted in whole or in part 13 times in the first six
years after 1611. (See Dr. Perowne in Smith's 'Dict. of the
Bible' II. 1677.)

"The Bishop of London admits that the Revised Version
must stand or fall by the deliberate verdict of the people, a
verdict which cannot be given in a day or a year. But I
know not how the judgment of the people is to be formed if
the Book is to be reserved for private study and the rhythm
or want of rhythm of its sentences never listened to in pub-
lic.

"But a great principle is involved. The Church of Eng-
land has never yet nailed her colours to the mast of any
version. She appeals to the Holy Scriptures as a rule of
faith, not to any translation of them. She reads the Psalms
from Cranmer's Revision of 1539, she reads the Epistles and
Gospels from the Revision of 1611, and these readings being
incorporated in the Prayer Book are covered by the Act of
Uniformity that are legally obligatory. But for the Lessons
no particular version is prescribed, and the Church has sure-
ly done wisely in not binding herself to any.

"Exercising the discretion which the Church legally
accords me, I read the Second Lesson from the Revised
Version at evening prayer on the day of its publication."

It would seem desirable that the House of
Bishops of this Ecclesiastical Province should issue
a Pastoral on the subject, defining what they con-
sider to be the position of the Revised Version in
this country. If there be a prospect of its final
adoption as the Authorized Version—which will
probably be the case in the course of time—it seems

reasonable that the people should have an oppor-
tunity of hearing it publicly read. In spite of some
minor defects, which are inseparable from all human
undertakings, as far as we have been able to examine
it, the Revision is, in our humble judgment, a great
gain. It enables the English reader to have a more
accurate idea and a plainer understanding of the
thoughts expressed in Greek by the writers. We
come as near as possible in this Revision to the
words of Christ and His Apostles, as far as the
English language can convey them, and according
to the best judgment of the ablest Biblical scholars
of this or any other age, who have devoted ten years'
time to this important work. People who are un-
able to translate the original, and even those who
have a moderate acquaintance with Greek, should
express their opinions on the result attained by such
men with becoming modesty.

TARDINESS AT CHURCH.

A contemporary quotes the following in its re-
marks upon the prevalence of tardiness at Church:

"A little less indulgence in the bed,
A little more contrivance in the head,
A little more devotion on the mind,
Would quite prevent you being so behind."

The practice of being late is one for which no ex-
cuse can be found, under ordinary circumstances,
for a little fore-thought and orderly habits would
prevent its occurrence. It is bad enough, and dis-
reputable enough to the speaker, to be late at an
ordinary lecture. How much more disreputable is
it when the ambassador of the King of Kings has
a message to deliver, and the duty is worship of
Almighty God, to keep the Church in a continual
state of disturbance for some time after the service
has begun? If people realized more fully the bless-
ings connected with the offering of worship to their
Master, they would hardly be so ready to enter after
the time has passed to offer their united confession
of sins to God, and when they have missed the
"comfortable words," in which the commissioned
herald proclaims God's terms of pardon to the
penitent. If they realized the need of confession of
sin and the comforting assurance of pardon, they
would hasten to God's House, so as not to be de-
prived of the opportunity of humbly kneeling on
their knees, imploring pardon for their offences and
asking for "true repentance."

In case worshippers are unfortunately late, they
should remain outside until a change of posture
takes place in the service. It is most disturbing
and disquieting to have those late-comers going into
the Church and taking their seats during the time
that the people are on their knees. Try to feel that
you are going to the House of God to commune
with Him in prayer, praise and thanksgiving, and
remembering that "where two or three are gathered
together there am I in the midst of them." En-
deavour not to be late; it is simply a bad and inex-
cusable habit, for which there is no sufficient excuse.

THE N. S. DEFICIENCY FUND.

ONE more week and the Bishop's extension of
time will have expired. We hope his Lordship's
\$250 may be made available. It will be a grave
reflection upon those who can afford to contribute
and who have not done so, as well as a serious loss
to the Church at the present time, if the amount
required is not completed. About \$150 more are
needed. Will those who have the Church's welfare
at heart send us at once a contribution to the Fund.

NOTES FOR CONFIRMATION CLASSES.

By G. W. Hodgson, M. A.

VIII.

To-day we enter upon a new subject. The
second promise—"To believe all the articles of the
Christian Faith"—led us to think of the Apostles
Creed, the explanation of which we finished in our
last. The third promise brings us to the Ten
Commandments. We have now come to an ex-
ceedingly important part of your preparation for
confirmation. A part, too, in which you must do
your share, or all I can say and do will be useless.
You are not merely to hear the Commandments
explained, but you are to enter upon an examina-
tion of conscience, *self-examination*, which is an
absolutely necessary part of your preparation. I
hope to help you in making it, but you must make
it yourself. If you think of what true repentance
is you will see that it consists of three parts—(1)
Sorrow for sin, (2) Confession of sin, (3) Restitution,
if in our power, but always full purpose of amend-

ment. These three parts are spoken of, at least,
twice in our Prayer Book, in the first exhortation
in the Communion Service, where we are bidden to
examine ourselves by the rule of God's Command-
ments, and when we find ourselves to have offended,
then (1) to bewail our own sinfulness, (2) to con-
fess ourselves to Almighty God, (3) with full
purpose of amendment. Again, in the exhortation
in the Communion Service we are bidden (1) to
bewail and lament our sinful life, (2) to acknowledge
and confess our offences, and (3) to seek to bring
forth worthy fruits of penance. These three parts
of repentance are commonly called contrition, con-
fession and satisfaction. You are then, by self-
examination, to find out your sins that you may be
sorry for them, confess them, and resolve to do
better.

Now, I do not want to set any unreal standard
before you about contrition. If you are really
thinking seriously you cannot see your sins without
feeling true sorrow for having thereby offended your
Father in Heaven. Sorrow for sin, not from mere
fear of punishment, but from loving fear of God, is
contrition.

Confession is absolutely necessary. Only "if we
confess our sins" does He pledge His faithfulness
and justice to forgive them. Whether we shall use
the ordinance of Confession, i. e., confess privately
to a Priest, is a matter which our Church leaves
free. The Church of England differs from the Ro-
man Catholic Church about private Confession,
chiefly in this particular. The latter enjoins it on
all her members; the former recommends it in
certain cases, leaving the decision about using it to
the penitent. Twice our Church speaks of it.
There is only one service where any directions are
given to a priest how to deal individually with souls to
be brought to repentance, viz.: that for the Visita-
tion of the Sick, "then the sick person is to be mov-
ed to a special confession of his sins, if he feel his
conscience troubled with any weighty matter." This
of course, not because he is sick, but because he is
to repent. Again in the first exhortation in the
Communion Service, we are bidden (only if we can-
not quiet our own conscience, to go to some Minister
of God's Word and open our grief. Understand then
distinctly, you may repent truly and without private
confession, and there may be times when you will
need it. Remember, whenever you do, you have a
right to ask any Priest of your Church to hear your
confession, just as much as to ask him to visit you
when sick. Let there be no mystery or fuss about
it. The ground our Church takes is clear. It is
often useful, not always necessary; the responsi-
bility of its use rests with the individual himself.

Satisfaction, if our sin has been against our
neighbour, means making restitution, e. g.: If one
has stolen from another he must give back
what he has taken. In the case of sins against
God, it implies very earnest efforts to do better.
Of course it does not in any way mean satisfaction
in the same sense in which Christ by His atonement
made satisfaction for our sins; that satisfaction is
"full, perfect and complete."

Our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount showed
us how we are to interpret the Commandments.
We are to see from what spirit the one particular
forbidden act springs; and to consider that all acts
springing from that spirit are forbidden. For in-
stance, the particular act of murder forbidden by
the 6th, springs from hate. So all hatred, or acts
springing from it are forbidden. Further, we are
to understand, that when a wrong act is forbidden,
its contrary is commanded.

Let us now enter upon the Commandments, one
by one. I will suggest the leading points on which
to question yourselves about the past, the leading
points on which to resolve for the future. Exami-
nation under the first commandment must be some-
what general. Have I thought of the Lord as my
God? Kept Him in mind in my daily life? Or
often forgotten Him? Have I believed in Him,
feared Him, loved Him, with all my heart, with all
my mind, with all my soul, with all my strength?
Have I taken the true God for my God? That is
a loving Father, who cares for me, helps me, and
who will never leave sin unnoticed? Or have I
had a God far away whom I think of only with
dread? Or do I imagine that God will not care
for, will not notice my sins—that I and they are
too unimportant for Him to care about? The
second commandment forbids that wrong way of
worshipping God, which was then most prevalent.
The first commandment reminds us whom we are
not, and whom we are to worship. The second,
how we are not, and how we are to worship. Wor-
ship, then, is the subject of this commandment,
private and public worship. Ask yourself whether
you have been regular in saying your morning and
evening prayers? Whether you have then really
remembered, that you were speaking to God? Or,
whether often you have spoken only with your lips?
Remember, that your devotions should always in-
clude more than prayer, i. e., more than asking for
something. There should be strict acts of faith, of
praise, and of adoration. The Invocation of the Holy
Trinity, the "Glory be to the Father," etc., the "Holy,
Holy, Holy," etc., are common forms by which such
acts may be made. It is not necessary that just
those words be used, but in some such way be sure
that your "prayers" include worship.

Examine yourself about public worship; whether
you go to Church really to worship God; whether
you join in the service with both heart and voice,
or whether you have willfully allowed your thoughts to
wander, or been too lazy or careless to make the
responses in the service. Bear in mind that wor-

ship is the most important purpose of our assembling together. To preach the Gospel is a very important part of the duty of the Ministry; to hear the Gospel preached is a duty of Christians; and when they meet for worship is a very suitable and convenient time for preaching; but we meet for worship. Do not be discouraged if you find much difficulty from wandering thoughts; strive patiently against them; you will find them a great difficulty.

In the Third Commandment we have the advantage of our Lord's own explanation. (St. Matt. v. 33-37.) Literally, it forbids perjury—swearing to what is false. Our Lord goes to the root of the matter by saying, Let there be no room for oaths. When you say "Yes," always mean "Yes," and nothing else; and let there be no stronger possible proof that you mean "No" than your saying "No." Examine yourself here about truthfulness. Have I told lies? If so, when? why? to whom? When did I last do so? Can I remember when first? Do not be too easy with yourself under this head; include deceit of any kind, equivocations. But this Commandment goes further—to call upon God's Name to witness a lie is the greatest irreverence; therefore you must question yourself about sins of irreverence. Have I used God's Name lightly, carelessly, irreverently, profanely? And observe how our Lord extends this reverence: The earth is God's footstool, Heaven His Throne. Your own head is in His power. Now, how careless, how irreverent, how wicked to speak in anger or thoughtlessness about God, Heaven, Hell, damnation, your own soul or another's soul,—subjects that an angel might tremble to speak of, and lightly spoken of by fools! Examine yourself carefully about swearing, cursing, profanity, jesting about or ridiculing sacred things. Jest, the point of which turns on some absurd use of or reference to Holy Scriptures are most irreverent. You cannot always help hearing them, but never repeat them. Irreverence in church, talking or laughing before, during, or after service. A church is not like a concert-room, where you can talk and laugh until the performance begins. Of course, as soon as you get to your place in church you kneel down and worship.

Now, between this time and the next class, carefully examine your conscience about these three Commandments. When you can see that you have broken them, confess the sins to God, with sorrow for the past and good resolutions for the future; when you honestly can say that you have been kept from any sin, thank God, and strive to keep innocency.

SOMETHING OF THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.

Compiled by the Curate of Yarmouth.

No. II.—(Continued.)

In 1408 a convocation at Oxford, presided over by Archbishop Arundel, enacted a law by which all persons were forbidden, unless special license were granted to them, to translate any portion of Scripture into the common tongue; and every one was warned against reading any version, whensoever made, unless it were first approved by a Diocesan or Provincial Council. These facts prove at least this much—that the reading of the Scriptures was increasing among the people.

About half a century, or thereabouts, after the death of Wycliffe, the grandest invention which the world had yet seen was made. Imagine ourselves in the City of Mentz, in or near the middle of the 15th Century. A man with slow step and a busy, pre-occupied expression on his face, passes us in the street and enters a house which has recently become the centre of attraction in the city. Into a secret room, where he returns to his work, no one save one assistant is allowed to enter. He perseveres in that work until volumes appear, all marvellously alike; and they succeed each other so rapidly, that men marvel, and are beginning to debate whether or no there is witchcraft in the business, since this man and his one assistant, even if incessantly at work night and day could not write them so quickly and so well. The man is Guttenburg, and his house is the first printing office. The first book of any considerable size issued from the press, as far as present historical evidence will allow the matter to be determined, was the Bible in Latin, (circ. 1455 (?)), unaccountably called the Mazarin Bible, simply because a copy was found in Cardinal Mazarin's library, and thus, says Mr. Hallam, we may see "this venerable and splendid volume leading up the crowded myriads of its followers, and imploring, as it were, a blessing on the new art, by dedicating its first fruits to the Service of Heaven." It may, perhaps, be safely asserted that some 16 or more editions of the Bible, or portions of it, were published in modern Continental languages before the discovery of America (1492).

From this period we may reasonably expect to find the historical record more full and clear. I cannot better introduce to you William Tyndale, the first great name in English Bible Translation, since the discovery of printing, than by recording a little incident of his early career when a tutor at the house of Sir John Walsh, in Sudbury, Gloucester. Like the Psalmist, he could truthfully say, he was wiser than his elders, because he had studied God's law; and he was accustomed, though not discourteously, to give his views upon religious subjects, which found but little agreement or approval

in those days. On this occasion, however, Lady Walsh silenced his argument with these profound words; "Well, there was such a Dr. as may dispense £100, and another £200, and another £300, and what, were it reason, think you, that we should believe you before them?"

But the tutor's mind was not so empty as his purse, and he worked on, and worked so well that very shortly afterwards—1525—he was at Cologne, on the Banks of the Rhine, with the English Translation of the New Testament already far advanced through the press. All was carried on in the utmost secrecy; but Cochleus, a Roman Deacon, discovered all by making some printers intoxicated. But just as he had set sufficient legal machinery in motion to bring the work to naught, Tyndale and his assistant fled with their half-finished work, and escaped from Cologne to Worms, farther up the river, where within the year some 6000 copies of the New Testament were completed (1525-6). This was in Germany where Luther had been so successfully carrying on his work; but England was yet in thralldom under the Papal yoke. The books were, therefore, introduced into England with the greatest secrecy and stealth. Their sale was a work of considerable danger. Sir Wm. Furboshe bought five copies for seven or eight groats a-piece, equal to £1. 15s., or £2 now. Fresh importations constantly supplied the demand. How great the danger was may be known from the fact that more than one person suffered death because of reading the New Testament. Tonstall, Bishop of London, entered heartily into the scheme to buy and burn all the copies as fast as they were printed. A solemn promise was given to one of the condemned men that his life would be spared if he would tell who it was in the city of London who was helping and encouraging Tyndale to continue his work. "It is," said the man, "the Bishop of London. For every Bible he burns many more are printed."

The actual result of the Bishop's work seems to have been that Tyndale got out of debt through the great sale of the books and everyone was made but the more anxious to get a work which aroused so deeply his Lordship's hatred. While his enemies in England were burning the Books, Tyndale, on the Continent, was pursuing his labours, revising his translation and preparing a version of the Old Testament. A translation of Jonah was issued in 1531, and in 1534 of the five Books of Moses. During these years he also completed versions of the other Books of the Old Testament as far as the end of *Chronicles*.

But though the knowledge of the Scriptures was spreading in England through Tyndale's labours, and several additions of his New Testament had been printed and sold, there was no safety for him, personally, there. His terrible offence of having opposed the divorce between Henry and Catherine (1533) could never be forgiven by that capricious and tyrannical king. Henry's agent in the Netherlands, Sir Stephen Vaughan, did his utmost to persuade Tyndale to return, but without success. He was, however, finally betrayed into the hands of his enemies by an unprincipled Englishman named Philips. This man had long professed to be a friend to the translator, and had thus far succeeded in gaining his confidence that on the very morning of the betrayal he had borrowed from Tyndale forty shillings. Guided by this Philips, officers went to Tyndale's house. Philips himself brought the unsuspecting man out and gave him up to his captors, who, seizing him, conveyed him to the Castle of Vildorde, near Brussels. Kept here till September, 1536, he was then put to death by being strangled, and his body was then thrown into the flames. His last words were the well-known prayer, since become historical, as have many another Martyr's dying words—"Lord, open the eyes of the King of England."

The old heathen mythological fable of the giant Antæus rising, in his contest with Hercules, from each fall upon the earth only stronger than before, finds its truth in that grand saying referring to early Christian days, and which is still true, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." Tyndale was gone, but another took his place and went beyond him in his work. This was Miles Coverdale, who afterwards became Bishop of Exeter. He knew Tyndale, and it is said by some that for a time they worked together in the great task of translating; but there is not sufficient evidence to confirm this.

Coverdale's Bible is the first instance of the entire collection of the Sacred Writings, printed in English, being published as a single volume. Its date is 1536—the same year as Tyndale's death. In it the Apocrypha was included, as well as the Canonical Books, and the Epistle to the Hebrews is placed after the Epistles General of St. John. There were chapters, but no verses, and Hebrew letters are introduced forming the word Jehovah where that occurs in the original. In spite of a very flattering dedication to the king, this translation did not secure the royal favour; nor, since the principles of the Reformation were not yet far advanced, was it well received by the Bishops, the majority of whom were absolutely opposed to allowing the Bible to be placed in the hands of the people to read for themselves. In spite, however, of this passive lack of interest in some quarters, and of active opposition in others, more than one edition was put forth by Nicholson, the publisher, of London. Coverdale's work is by scholars considered to be inferior, yet the Book has for us this great interest, that it was the first entire English Bible. There was at this period (1537) published another

English Edition, which would not be mentioned in our hasty historical sketch, but for the large space it occupies in the works on this subject. It is known as "Matthæus's Bible," but why or who Matthæus was no one seems certainly to know; hence the many pages of history just referred to. As a translations it was made up by taking two-thirds of Tyndale's and one-third of Coverdale's Versions. It differs from those, however, in that it contained, beside the text, a running commentary. Its chief interest to us lies in this, that at the solicitation of Crammer, who was now Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the influence of Cromwell, the chief favorite and adviser of the King, "Matthew's Bible" appeared with these magic words in large red letters on the title page:—"Set forth with the King's most gracious licence."

(To be continued.)

FIRST MISSIONARIES IN BRITAIN.

At the Council of Pisa, in the year 1417, the following question was seriously debated: Is the British, the French, or the Spanish Church, the oldest? The decision was given in favour of the British Church. That decision was confirmed by Councils held afterwards at Constance and Sena.

Cardinal Pole stated in Parliament, in the reign of Queen Mary, that "Britain was the first of all countries to receive the Christian Faith." The British historian, Gildas, says that Christianity was introduced into Britain in the last year of the Roman Emperor, Tiberius Caesar; that is, in the year 38, A. D. Robert Parsons, the Jesuit, says, "It seems nearest the truth that the British Church was originally planted by Grecian teachers, such as came from the East, and not by Romans."

Put these statements together, and mark the conclusions to which they lead. The British Church was not founded by Missionaries from France or Spain, for it was of earlier date than the churches of those lands. It was the oldest Church of the West; it was planted very early, a very few years after the Crucifixion of our Lord; its Missionaries came, not from any European country, but from the East.

We have now to ask, who were these Missionaries, and by whom was the British Church planted?

The famous Roman Catholic writer, Baronius, quotes a manuscript, which says that, in the year 35, St. Joseph of Arimathea, with Lazarus, Martha and Mary, and some others, sailed to Marseilles, in France, and from thence came to Britain. Were they the first Missionaries who, as Gildas tells us, introduced Christianity into Britain in the year 38, the last year of Tiberius, and five years after the Crucifixion of our Lord?

St. Joseph preached the Gospel and made numerous converts. His Church was at Glastonbury. It is the first British Church, the beginning of Christianity in Britain, recognized as such by all. There lie the remains of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, St. David, the Apostle of Wales, and St. Aidan, the Apostle of the North of Ireland. St. Joseph died in A. D. 76.

The story of St. Joseph's Mission is true: its authority is acknowledged by Archbishop Usher and other competent witnesses. Details are uncertain, but the general facts of the case are not to be disputed. The most certain truths of the Bible are surrounded by legends and falsehoods: the records of history have been corrupted. In each case our work is to separate the true from the false, and not to receive or reject the whole.

When all the disciples, except the Apostles, were scattered everywhere, preaching the Word, after the persecution which arose about Stephen, it was natural that some of them should go to Britain, the land of the Druids, where the Roman Governors could not persecute, and the Druids would give them religious toleration.

After St. Joseph came St. Simon Zelotes, of whom Dositheus, Bishop of Tyre, about A. D. 300, reports: "Simon Zelotes traversed all Mauritania, and the regions of the Africans, preaching Christ. He was at last crucified, slain and buried in Britain." St. Joseph's work was in the West of Britain; St. Simon's work was in the East in Lincolnshire. The fact of St. Simon's mission is established; details are wanting. St. Simon is said to have lived longer than St. John, whose disciples evangelized Ireland. And thus the two Apostles who lived longest, had part, directly or indirectly, in sending the Gospel farthest.—Selected.

Correspondence.

The columns of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN will be freely open to all who may wish to use them, no matter what the writer's views or opinions may be; but objectionable personal language, or doctrines contrary to the well understood teaching of the Church, will not be admitted.

THE SEPTUAGINT.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian)

SIRS,—If "Cohen" had asked his question (GUARDIAN June 9) referring to the SEPTUAGINT of a very accomplished scholar, the answer given, if advancing any definite theory, could be forcibly combated on the authority of other equally learned men. "C." has very probably the same oppor-

tunity as myself of referring to works upon the subject, and a mere glance at the contents of the following will prove my wisdom in only naming them:—

Dr. Smith's Bible Dictionary, and Kitzo's Cyclopaedia Biblical Literature—article "SEPTUAGINT," with the authorities there cited; Horne's Introduction (Vol. 2, Part 1, chap. 5) and authorities, and Sir L. Brenton's Preface to his English Translation of the Septuagint.

If beside these I may remind "C." that ORIGEN, one of the most learned of the early Fathers, spent 28 years travelling from place to place examining MSS., consulting scholars, and engaging all the while in the most laborious study to gather materials with which to answer this question, your correspondent will doubtless agree with me that he has made an extensive claim upon your columns.

With your permission, however, one or two instances may be quoted of the quotations in the New Testament which were referred to. Compare Acts xv. 16, 17 with Amos ix. 11, 12; Ephes. iv. 26 with Psalm iv. 4; Heb. xi. 21 with Gen. xlvii. 31; 1 St. Peter iv. 18 with Prov. xi. 31.

Heb. i. 6, is not found in our present "A. V." of the Old Testament, but is quoted from the Septuagint, Deut. xxxii. 43. As to how far a Translation may differ from the Original Text, the words of Jesus the Son of Sirach, in his Prologue to the Apocryphal Book Ecclesiasticus will give a fair explanation.

That Translations may differ from each other, even when made by conscientious and learned men, is proved by so simple a fact as the "marginal references" in our Bibles; or, if you will, by a comparison of the Revised Version with the "A. V."

If "Cohen" has opportunity, and will refer to the British Quarterly Review, Jan., 1874, article "Revision of the Text of the New Testament"; and also to Scribner's Monthly, for Feb. 1881, article "How the New Testament came down to us," he will find a great deal of valuable information upon a kindred subject pleasantly written.

RICHMOND SHREVE.

June 13.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—The year 1887 will be the Centennial Year of the Colonial Episcopate. In the year 1787 the first Bishop ever consecrated for a Colonial Diocese, Dr. Charles Inglis, was consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia. Since then the growth and extension of the Church of England in the Colonies has been very remarkable, there being now no less than 70 Bishops labouring in as many Dioceses in the wide Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

The inauguration of this great work should be duly commemorated on its one hundredth anniversary. There will be much to call for thankfulness and to incite to increased effort in the review of the history of one hundred years, and in marking the unparalleled progress made in that time.

I do not know where a movement to secure a worthy commemoration of the Centenary of Colonial Episcopacy could be better made than in the old Diocese in which the first Colonial Prelate began his labours. There is also very good reason why that Diocese, which was the first to receive this blessing from the Mother Church, should be the one in which Churchmen generally should, in some beneficial manner, give expression to their gratitude for the wonderful results which have attended the work so humbly begun a century ago. The event would be worthily celebrated by a service of thanksgiving in one of the great Cathedrals of London, the World's Capital, under the auspices of the S. P. G., and by a similar service in the Cathedral of each Colonial Diocese; and also by the raising of a fund in aid of the Diocese to which the first Bishop consecrated for a British Colony one hundred years ago directed his steps.

The first act of Bishop Inglis was the founding of a seminary of learning. And yet after this lapse of time King's College, Windsor, founded by him, or rather by George III., through the Bishop's instrumentality (you see I don't forget the Latin grace of old King's—"Laudamus te pro Georgio tertio lingus Collegii fundatore munificentissimo") is still depending on State aid for its existence. Fifty thousand dollars raised to perpetuate the first work undertaken by a Colonial Prelate would be a fitting memorial of the event commemorated, and would secure the efficiency and perpetuity of an institution which has done good service to the Church, and is capable, if well sustained, of still greater usefulness in the future.

If this does not exhaust the liberality of Churchmen, the completion of the Endowment of the Episcopate of Nova Scotia, and of the Diocese, would worthily enlist the support of those who wished in some fitting manner to mark the centenary of the Colonial Church.

There is yet plenty of time to arrange details, but I throw out this suggestion, in the hope that it may be acted on by those who are able to bring it to the notice, not only of Churchmen in these Provinces, but in the Church at large. The interest of the people of the Diocese proposed to be benefited should be liberally manifested; and then I think there would be no lack of interest in the Mother Church, and in the Church of England throughout the Empire.

Yours, &c.,

CENTENARY.

Alumni & Governors of King's College, Windsor, N. S.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni will be held in the College Hall, at Windsor, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, for the Election of three Governors, in place of Revd. Canon Dart, D. C. L., and Rev. Stanley Boyd, M. A., and the late Rev. George S. Jarvis, D. D., a President and four Members of the Executive Committee, and the transaction of other business.

Proxy papers are to be handed in previous to the opening of the Meeting. On the same day a Special Meeting will be held at the College Hall, at 2 P. M., at which all Churchmen and others interested in the welfare of the College are invited to meet the Governors and the Alumni, as the maintenance of the College, in its present efficient state, must depend upon the efforts now made for its preservation.

On Thursday, 30th inst., the Encenia will be held at the College Hall after the usual Service at the Parish Church, at 10 o'clock.

A limited number of Tickets for the Encenia Luncheon can be obtained from the College Steward.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Pottinger, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial for Free Return on presentation of the Secretary's Certificate of attendance, and with Mr. Innes of the W. & A. Railway for the issue of Return Tickets for one First-class Fare and one-third of North Street and all Stations on that Road on 28th, 29th and 30th insts., good until Monday, 4th July. By order. CHARLES H. CARMAN, Secretary.

Fiske's Lavodent cleanses the Teeth. Fiske's Lavodent preserves the Teeth. Fiske's Lavodent hardens the Gums. Fiske's Lavodent is refreshing to the Mouth. Fiske's Lavodent perfumes the Breath. Fiske's Lavodent is derived from vegetables only. Fiske's Lavodent is in great demand. Fiske's Lavodent is recommended by the Ladies. Fiske's Lavodent is positively not injurious to the Teeth. Fiske's Lavodent is prepared by BROWN BROTHERS & CO. Chemists and Druggists. June, 1881. HALIFAX, N. S.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN KETTLE

Rent's Stove and Kitchen FURNISHING DEPOT, 31 BARRINGTON STREET, Has the LARGEST and BEST Stock of House Furnishing Hardware, Tin and Woodenware, in the City, consisting of—

Baths, Toilet Ware, Bird Cages, Dish Covers, Tinned and Enamelled Saucepans, Preserving Kettles, Stew Pans, Fish Kettles, Stock Pots, Tea Kettles, Gas and Oil Stoves, Meat Choppers, Wire Flower Stands, Wire Baskets,

Garden Tools, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Horses, Step Ladders, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, Churns, Water Filters and Coolers, Enamelled Pudding Dishes, Tin, Britannia Metal and Granite Iron Tea and Coffee Pots, all sizes and styles, Jolly and Pudding Moulds, Tea Trays, Table Mats, BROOMS and BRUSHES of every description, Door Mats, Foot Scrapers, Wire Covers, Wire Netting, all kinds, Family Seales, Watering Pots, Rubber Hose, Pat. Carpet Sweepers, Pat. Knife Cleaners, Oakley's Knife Polish, Brunswick Black, FURNITURE POLISH, Silver White, Carpet Tacks, Paper Grate Aprons, Feather Dusters, etc., etc., with an endless variety of House Furnishing Goods, and American Novelties too numerous to mention. Call and see. CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION. GEORGE RENT, Proprietor.

HOW TO GET SICK. Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know HOW TO GET WELL. Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column!

BOOK NOTICES, REVIEWS, &c.

Received, "Ireland's True Daughter," a novel in three volumes, by "Marcellina," Remington & Co., London, G. B. We were not a little gratified in receiving from the authoress a copy of this cleverly written and pleasing story. We had occasion some months since to mention two admirable translations from the Italian of the celebrated novelist Farnia, by the same authoress. "Ireland's True Daughter" is written with much ease and grace of style. Some of the characters (notably the heroine) are very attractive, and though not free from some improbabilities, the sprightliness of the story, and the healthy moral tone throughout render it well worthy of perusal. It has been favorably noticed by some of the leading English papers, and we hope Marcellina will meet with every encouragement to use the talent which she certainly possesses.

Received, the July No. of "Our Little Ones," Russell Publishing Co., 149 Tremont St., Boston. This admirable little magazine surpasses itself this month. We consider it a treasure in a household where there are "little ones," and it cannot fail to attract even the big people by charming illustrations and winsome stories.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

- B. H. Smith, Woodstock, N. B.; F. W. Bourne, do. do.; Mrs. Wm. Shea, do. do.; W. S. Corbett, do. do.; Gabriel Craig, do. do.; J. Marshall, do. do.; Mrs. G. L. Holyoke, do. do.; Mrs. Charles Whelan, do. do.; W. F. Diblee, do. do.; E. H. Dawson, do. do.; H. W. Phillips, do. do.; James McCoy, do. do.; Mrs. W. D. Nash, do. do.; A. Payson, do. do.; Henry Upham, do. do.; C. A. Beardsley, do. do.; C. W. Raymond, do. do.; Mrs. Stephen Peabody, do. do.; J. F. Griffith, do. do.; Livingstone Diblee, do. do.; W. H. Niles, do. do.; C. P. Hanington, do. do.; Wm. Upham, do. do.; Jarvis Diblee, do. do.; John McQuarrie, do. do.; Charles P. Bull, do. do.; W. C. Bull, do. do.; C. Allan Bull, Grafton, do. do.; Mrs. J. W. Boyer, Victoria Corners, do. do.; E. M. Hoyt, St. John, do. do.; O. St. C. O'Brien, M. D., Penaquid, Lincoln Co., Maine, U. S. A.; C. C. Leonard, Sydney, C. B.; Henry A. Hiltz, Chester, N. S.; R. H. Langille, River John, Pictou Co., do.; Mrs. Archibald McAnlay, Musquash, St. John Co., N. B.; Rev. H. M. Spike, do. do.; Mrs. J. F. Dufan, do. do.; Wilson Mawliney, Mace's Bay, do. do.; Mrs. David Whiepley, Peregux, Charlotte Co., do. do.; James Gillespie, Fenfield, St. George, do. do.; Capt. Holmes, do. do.; Hugh McKay, Fenfield Ridge, Charlotte Co., N. B.; Mrs. David Armstrong, do. do.; W. N. Hawkins, do. do.; Mrs. Margaret Eldridge, Beaver Harbor, do. do.; Mrs. Col. Wetmore, St. George, do. do.; Joseph McCormack, do. do.; Robt. Sutherland, do. do.; James McKay, do. do.; Nicholas Meating, do. do.; Mrs. Saml. Austin, do. do.; John Boyd, do. do.; Mrs. S. G. Andrews, do. do.; Hugh Ludgate, do. do.; Wm. Sutherland, do. do.; Mrs. Drake, do. do.; Mrs. Barry, do. do.; A. W. Mealey, do. do.; Mrs. Hugh Brown, do. do.; James H. Jamison, Richmond, Carleton Co., do. do.; Miss D. Duff, do. do.; Fnoch Kinney, do. do.; Mrs. George Parks, do. do.; Rev. H. Neales, do. do.; Robert McIntyre, do. do.; P. H. H. McIntyre, do. do.; George E. Tracey, do. do.; J. Kilburn, do. do.; Robert Constance, do. do.; Isaac Haviland, Lily Lake, do.; Oscar McDougall, Long Beach, do.; Henry Ellis, Senr., Port Hill, P. E. Island; John Dennis, do. do.; Benj. Dennis, do. do.; Bev. H. L. Owen, Lunenburg, N. S.; Rev. F. Skinner, do. do.; Mrs. N. Chandler, Houlton, Maine, U. S. A.; J. H. Whitlock, do. do.; John Turner, do. do.; George McGinley, do. do.; Andrew McIntyre, Richmond, Carleton Co., N. B.; Thomas McIntyre, do. do.; Mrs. R. D. Beardsley, do. do.; Ellis Canliffe, do. do.; Jarvis Law, do. do.; D. Parks, do. do.; W. Stokes, do. do.; Mrs. Arthur McBride, do. do.; Mrs. Robert McBride, do. do.; Albert Whitehead, McKenzie Corners, do. do.; Thomas Gibson, Kirkland, do. do.; Joseph Gidney, do. do.; Mrs. John McLellan, Richmond, do. do.; John Martin, Isleville, do. do.; Mrs. Daniel Grey, do. do.; Thomas McBride, do. do.; Thos. Bell, Junr., do. do.; Miss Flora J. Bell, do. do.; Alfred Bell, do. do.; Chas. Henderson, do. do.; H. T. Parlee, Florenceville, Carleton Co., do. do.; W. H. Wiggins, do. do.; J. L. Saunders, do. do.; David Stewart, Greenfield, do. do.; F. W. Longstaff, Knoxford, do. do.; Mrs. Jas. Cain, do. do.; Miss Lizzie M. Siscook, do. do.; David Irvine, M. P., do. do.; Mrs. R. W. Balloch, Centreville, do. do.

do.; Mrs. G. A. White, do. do. do.; Mrs. Robinson Longstaff, do. do. do.; Edmund, Tompkins, Upper Peel, do. do.; George H. Tompkins, do. do. do.; W. D. Balloch, do. do., do.; G. A. Britain, Bristol, do. do.; W. E. Thistle, Glassville, do. do.; Mrs. C. Titus, Jacksonville, do. do.; H. Emery, do. do.; Mrs. C. S. Emery, do. do. do.; R. B. Vail, do. do. do.



GO TO BRENNAN'S FOR BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS They are selling the Best and Cheapest Goods in Halifax. 162 Granville Street.

Baptisms.

GRAY.—In Christ Church, Albion Mines, by Rev. D. C. Moore, John Alexander and Robert William, twin sons of Alexander Black and Agnes McL. Gray, of Stellarton. CLARK.—In the Parish of Canning, Queen's Co., N. B., by Rev. B. Shaw, May Finch, daughter of Henry F. and Ada E. Clark.

Marriages.

EDDIS.—TROOP.—At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S., on Thursday, June 16th, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, B. A., brother of the bride, Ernest Henry Edden Eddis, Barrister-at-Law, of Osgood Hall, Toronto, Ontario, eldest son of Henry William Eddis, Esq., to Eleanor Harriet, only daughter of the late William Henry Troop, Esq., of Bridgetown, N. S.

SHAFER.—DAUPHINEE.—On Thursday, 19th inst., by the Rev. J. O. Ruggles, Rector of Horton, Samuel Shafar, Esq., of Lakeside, Halifax, to Sarah J., daughter of Frederic Dauphinee, Esq., Hubbard's Cove.

BELL.—BELL.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. H. H. Neales, Rector of Richmond, William A. Bell, to Mary Louise, daughter of Mrs. William Bell, all of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N. B.

DESLERAY.—SCOVIL.—At St. John's Church, St. John, N. B., on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., by the Rev. George M. Armstrong, Rector, the Rev. Lestock DesBrisay, Rector of All Saints' Church, Hamilton, Ontario, to Ida R. M., daughter of Richard C. Scovil, Esq., of St. John.

GALLERLY.—MOONEY.—June 14th, at the Cathedral, Quebec, by the Rev. G. V. Housman, Archibald J. O., eldest son of F. A. Gallerly, Anerley, England, late Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, Cork Harbor, to Jeannie Geraldine, only child of the late William Mooney, Lieutenant R.N.

SHUPE.—DESMONT.—At Martin's Point, Chester, on the 2nd of June, by the Rev. J. H. Butler, Incumbent, Albert Shupe, of Martin's Point, to Margaret, widow of the late Philip Demont, of Gold River, Chester.

KERR.—GOW.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, on June 8th, by Rev. Geo. D. Harris, Henry G. Kerr, of Port Greville, to Hattie R. Gow, of Parrsboro.

MERRIAM.—WEBSTER.—By the same, at West Bay, on June 15th, Joseph E. Merriam of Port Greville to Clara Webster of Parrsboro.

DOANE.—CONKLIN.—At New York, on Wednesday, April 27th, in St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cook, Rector, Miss Frankie A. Doane, and Frederick W. Conklin.

DOANE.—GREENFIELD.—At the same date and place, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Miss Hattie L. Doane, and Nelson Greenfield. The two brides are sisters of Mrs. Sterns Jones, Weymouth, N. S., and daughters of Mr. Francis M. Doane, South Street, N. Y., copper merchant.

Deaths.

BLOMFIELD.—On the 5th instant, at Alberton, P. E. I., after a short illness, Widow Blomfield, aged 72 years.

BERNARD.—On the 10th instant, at Alberton, P. E. I., after a long and painful illness, which she bore very patiently, Ella B., wife of the late Charles E. Bernard, Esq., aged 25 years, leaving one child, and many kind friends to mourn her loss. Her end was peace.

CONQUEST.—On the 11th inst., at Lot Eleven, P. E. I., after a few hours' illness, William James Conquest, son of Mr. James Conquest, of Lot Eleven, aged 29 years.

VAUX.—June 1st, Robert Hugh youngest child of Joseph Vaux, of Albion Mines and Leading Ground Road, aged 18 months, of Diphtheria.

HARVEL.—On Trinity Sunday, Elias William youngest of the late Peter Harvel, Albion Mines, aged 5 years, Diphtheria.

Pianos and Organs

By the leading American and Canadian manufacturers. Any celebrated maker's Instruments furnished at unprecedentedly low prices. Be sure and send for our Price List. We sell a Full-Sized 5-Octave ORGAN, by the Best Maker, for \$75. Our \$100 and \$110 are very popular, by the best makers in America. Grand Organs from \$125 to \$150. Orchestral Grand and Chapel Organs, from \$160 to \$200. Send for particulars.

Sole Agency for the Celebrated BELL Organ Company. Also, Dominion Organ and Piano Company, and others.

Our Organs, containing SCRIBNER'S PATENT QUALIFYING TUBES, are powerful and Pipe-like in tone, and are the Instruments long looked for.

PIANOS.

A full Iron-frame 7-Octave PIANO for \$250 and upwards. Sole Agency for WEBER & CO.'S famous Pianos. Cash or easy terms.

Please state whether you wish to purchase for CASH or on time. Extraordinary inducements to first purchasers where our Instruments have not been introduced. Apply at once. Every Instrument warranted to give satisfaction, or exchanged at any time.

W. H. JOHNSON,

123 Hollis Street, - - - Halifax, N. S.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We would invite your attention to CLOTHING For Sale by us, and state that we are Manufacturers of most of Goods sold. Our Business being conducted upon the Economical CASH system, we are enabled to supply substantial Value for Money.

CLOTHING made to order systematically, carefully, and promptly. TERMS—CASH ONLY.

CLAYTON & SONS, Jacob facing Argyle.

MACDONALD & CO.

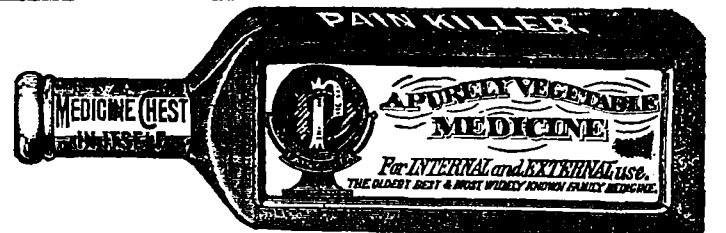
HALIFAX, N. S.

Steam and Hot Water Engineers,

Importers of Cast & Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies & Machinery,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers', Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS. And the Heavier Classes of Brass and Copper Work. Also, VESSELS' Fastenings and Fittings. Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with WARMING APPARATUS and PLUMBING FIXTURES, with all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

Sole Agent for the Sale and Application of Warren's Felt Roofing And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos. 160 to 172; Also, 306 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX.



The PAIN-KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

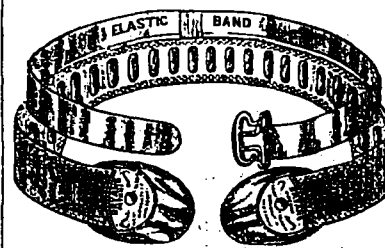
BRYAN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

THE ONLY GENUINE.

A BELT CURE WITHOUT MEDICINES

A Marvellous Remedy

Intelligently Applied.



PATENTED 1874 & 1877.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Kidney Complaints, Impotency, Weakness, and Physical Prostration.

It Gives New Life and Strength to the Waning Organism.

READ THE TESTIMONY

DWIGHT KING, Esq., Albany, N. Y., says:—"I feel that it has saved my life." GEO. A. PRESTON, Esq., Birmingham, says:—"It has stopped the principal trouble." EDW. WILKINS, Esq., Newark, N. J., says:—"It acted soothingly, and removed the debility." WM. F. GIBSON, Esq., Union, N. Y., says:—"It has made a new man of me." MISS M. J. PARKER, Oswego, New York, says:—"It has done me a great deal of good and carried me through another year, and I have gained eight pounds of flesh, and my dyspepsia is removed." Any one needing further information is requested to address the office of this paper, or to H. M. MALOY, 147 E. 15th St., New York City.

BRADBURY PIANOS

Received SEVEN PREMIUMS and GOLD MEDALS in Four Weeks.

Over 16,000 in Use.

4 KENT ST., Halifax, 14th May, 1881. To Holman Pad Co., Halifax:

GENTLEMEN,—I suffered with a cough for years, upon which no other remedies seemed to have the slightest effect, and which so reduced me that I thought nothing could save me. As a "forlorn hope," I was induced to try the Holman Pad Remedies. Your treatment has made an entirely new man of me. My cough has entirely disappeared; Rheumatism nearly all gone, and I am gaining flesh rapidly. I hear of numbers who are praising your remedies, and I also confidently recommend them, even where everything else has failed.

Yours, very truly, JOHN LITTLE.

OUR CHILDREN

Why compel them to take those vile and nauseating medicines, when PUTTNER'S EMULSION is so palatable and nice, and produces better results than any other. Most astonishing reports are daily recorded in favor of its cures, where other preparations of the kind have failed, and then been cast aside in disgust.

FOR DELICATE WOMEN, who are suffering from Anemia and Weakness, caused from Over-Nursing, PUTTNER'S EMULSION is just what is required to give tone to the system, and will immediately build them up in health and strength.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases; and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heat as its acting power is wonderful." Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

THE COMMON EXPRESSIONS, "I feel so dragged," "My Food don't Digest," "I don't feel fit for anything," which we so often hear during the Spring and early summer months, are conclusive evidence that the majority of people require at that season especially a RELIABLE medicine that will strengthen the organs of digestion; regulate the circulation of the blood, and "tone up" the debilitated constitution.

Furniture.

J. W. BETCHER Invites the attention of the Public to his EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Superior Second-Hand Furniture,

Which, on inspection, will be found equal to new in durability and appearance, and at only about one-half the price.

All articles offered for sale by the Subscriber have been SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, ensuring to customers good value for their money.

A variety of NEW FURNITURE always kept in stock.

Appraisements and Exchanges Made. House-Furnishing attended to.

CARPETS made and laid by experienced hands.

A great variety of Odds and Ends constantly on hand.

* Purchases of Furniture, &c., made at Auction Sales for parties, on Commission.

J. W. BETCHER, FURNITURE BROKER, 209 Hollis Street.

6m-10

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters." "Study Hop Bitters books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy." "When life is a drag, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters." "Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it." "Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new." "Ague, Billiousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily." "Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure." "Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all." "More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies." HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO., Rochester, New York, and Toronto, Ontario. For sale by all Druggists.

The Week.

HOME NEWS.

The prospectus of the St. John Cotton Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$200,000, has been issued.

It is estimated that there will be about 12,000,000 feet of logs hung up this year on Aroostook and St. John waters.

The elections in Pictou and Colchester Counties, N. S., on Saturday, resulted in the return of Hon. A. W. McLellan and Mr. John McDougall.

Miss Augusta Steadman, of Mill Village, Queen's Co., N. S., received a diploma from the Women's Medical College of New York, on the 31st ult.

Ottawa, June 18.—Lord Montague and Mr. Debusston of the British Legation, Washington, are in Quebec and are the guests of the Governor-General.

The Canada Temperance Act is now in force in twenty-two counties and two cities in the Dominion, the Maritime Provinces containing twenty of the total number.

Ottawa, June 16.—Arrangements for Dominion Day are completed. Nearly all the great oarsmen in America will be present and take part in the boat race, of which Hanlan will be referee.

Montreal, June 17.—Yesterday afternoon while Vespers were being sung in the small chapel of Mascouche Convent a fire broke out in the adjoining shed and soon the Convent, three stories high, valued at \$6,000, was burned.

Among the papers read before the American Society of Engineers, which met in Montreal June 17th, was one by Sanford Fleming, C. M. G., upon the subject of cosmopolitan time and a prime meridian common to all nations.

A special cablegram to the Toronto Telegram says:—A cargo of Manitoba wheat sent to Liverpool has been carefully examined by leading millers and importers. It is pronounced the finest in the market, and three-pence per bushel more is offered for it than for the finest California.

According to the latest revision of the Wimbledon Team, the following will represent the Lower Provinces: Sergt. Weyman, 88th Cavalry; Capt. Weston, 63rd Batt.; Private Bent, Cumberland Batt. Capt. Curran, of Halifax, will act as Adjutant.

St. John, N. B., June 17.—In the four years that have elapsed since the fire, the total number of brick and stone buildings erected in the burnt district is 438, at a cost of \$4,237,800; and the total number of wooden buildings erected in the same district is 683, at a cost of \$936,887.

The prize list of the third annual Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from September 21st to September 30th, is at hand. The cash prizes amount to \$15,000. New England, as well as Ontario manufacturers are expected to make large demands for space.

A letter has been received from Mr. W. D. Bentley, Brazilian Consul to Canada, stating that necessary arrangements have been made with French capitalists for a line of steamers between Montreal, Halifax, and Rio Janeiro. The first vessel will sail from Montreal on first of August. Mr. Bentley sails from England to Canada on the 22nd inst.

Montreal, June 15.—At the meeting of the American Society of Engineers today, after addresses of welcome, Vice-President Welch referred to the heartiness of the reception they had met with in Toronto and Montreal. This afternoon the members of the Convention, in some seventy carriages, drove around the city and up to the mountain. They will visit Ottawa to-morrow.

The new brig, Brazil, was towed up to the Dominion wharf, Windsor, at 5 o'clock this a. m. But a few minutes before, this vessel had been safely launched at Avondale, where she was built by Mr. Jas. Mosher for Mr. R. I. Hart, of Halifax. Her register tonnage is 223; length over 110 ft., breadth 27.2; depth, 11.4 The brig, made a fine appearance as she floated lightly upon the water. That she is handsome and thoroughly built may be inferred from the fact that she comes from the Avondale shipyard. It is understood that the Brazil is intended for the sugar business, and it is to be hoped that the enterprising owner will reap the advantage which is certain to be the result of the N. P.

The barque Flora P. Stafford, of Windsor, 1120 tons, built at Cornwallis last year, and owned by Mr. R. M. Rand, of Canard, and others, was run into by a steamer off Delaware Breakwater, and sunk. She was on the voyage from Bordeaux to Hampton Roads, in ballast, and was commanded by Capt. Smith. Her crew were landed at Liverpool, G. B. The captain of the barque states that the collision was the fault of the steamer. There is \$24,000 insurance on the barque in Halifax offices.

There is on exhibition at the office of W. S. Symonds & Co., Halifax, as magnificent a lot of gold quartz as ever was seen in Nova Scotia. Miners say it is the finest lot they ever saw. The quartz on exhibition is wonderfully rich, some of the specimens being held together by gold running through them. They were obtained from the Montague gold mine and are the results of a single blast,—evidently a bonanza of no common dimensions has been brought to light by the blast. It was estimated that the gold contained in the quartz is worth several hundreds of dollars.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

London, June 16.—Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, had an interview with Cardinal Manning in regard to emigration and educational facilities in Canada.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—It is reported that the Nihilist Hartman has been arrested by the German authorities, surrendered to Russian agents and conveyed to St. Petersburg.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Lieut. James B. Lockwood, U. S. A., with fifteen men, sailed to-day for St. John's, N. F., where they will join the steamer "Protestus," of the Greely expedition to Lady Franklin Bay.

Goletta, Tunis, June 18.—An explosion occurred on board the British iron-clad steamer "Monarch," while preparations were making for torpedo practice, one officer was killed and several sailors injured.

Rochester, June 18.—It is authoritatively announced that Hanlan, Hosmer, and Trickett have consented to row at the general regatta (time and place to be hereafter selected) for prizes amounting to \$3,000. First to be \$1,000; second, \$800; third, \$500; fourth, \$200. It will probably take place in July, at or near this city.

New York, June 15.—Lightning yesterday afternoon killed two boys under a tree near Williams' Bridge, Westchester County. A house near by was partly demolished, a horse was killed, and several of the inmates injured, one fatally. In New Jersey lightning killed several horses and damaged many houses. On Long Island lightning killed several horses and cows, set fire to two houses, and burned two barns.

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

Knitting Machine.

THE FRANZ & POPE IMPROVED KNITTING MACHINE will knit large or small work, from the smallest cotton sock for infants up to the heaviest woolen goods.

It will knit 20,000 stitches per minute, same as done by hand, widening or narrowing with great facility.

It will knit any kind of yarn in an endless variety of Fancy Stitches.

Any person can easily learn to operate upon the Machine by the aid of the Book of Instructions.

This Knitting Machine is extremely durable, not being liable to get out of order.

Its simplicity is such that it is used by the blind.

The Machine is selling rapidly, orders coming in constantly from all parts of the country.

Its price is so low that the Machine is placed within the reach of all.

PRICE WITHOUT RIBBER, \$25.00. WITH 37.00.

The above are the Manufacturers' cash prices. Send for circulars and full information to

A. MONAGHAN, GENERAL AGENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 182 Argyle Street, Halifax.

INFLUENZA AND CATARRH

(Commonly known as Cold in the Head)

There is perhaps, no disease that is more prevalent—in fact, has become an

EPIDEMIC

And if cured or arrested will produce diseases of a more serious character. It has been said that

Puttner's Emulsion

has proved itself a specific and cure, and its results have been most remarkable in arresting and curing these diseases.

BLOOD TONIC.

It is said acknowledged by the highest medical authorities that IRON is a constant and necessary constituent of the body, and must be regarded as an important food, and as

Puttner's Emulsion

contains this essential constituent, in connection with other valuable adjuncts makes it more valuable than any other compound of the kind, in cases of FEVERISHNESS, ANEMIA, in weak pale and DELICATE FEMALES and YOUNG CHILDREN.

NERVE TONIC

There is no Substitute for

Puttner's Emulsion

It is an exceedingly valuable remedy for Nervous Diseases, and especially useful in Neuralgia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Loss of Spirit, and to Clergymen, Students and Business Men, who are habitually overworked, and subject to severe mental strain derive much benefit from its use.

The Trade says

the demand for PUTTNER'S EMULSION is larger and gives better satisfaction, than all the other preparations of the kind put together, and they must keep it, which is another proof of its intrinsic worth.

PRICE, 50 CENTS. SEE YOU GET

Puttner's Emulsion.

EDWARD ALBRO,

101 GRANVILLE ST., 101 HALIFAX, N. S.

Offers for Sale ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, in Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATE, in Spoons, Forks, Butter-Knives, &c.

NICKEL SILVER, in do., do.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

In Enamelled & Tin'd HOLLOWWARE, WIRE Broilers and Boilers,

WIRE Frying Baskets, FLOUR Sifters, Table Mats, Family Scales,

Family Glue Pots, Glue Whiting, Chamois Skins, Wellington Knife Polish

Ready Cleaner, Emery, ADAMS' FURNITURE POLISH,

Brunswick Black, Black Lead, Brushes of every possible description,

MRS. POTTS' ColdHandled Smoothing IRONS,

NEEDLES, Sewing, Knitting, Sail, Mattress, &c.

PICTURE WIRE, Gold and Silver, superceding the Cord

BREAD PLATE, (Carved—"Give us this day our daily bread.")

FEATHER USTERS, long & short handle.

GREEN WIRE (both for Windows, Meat Safes, &c.

Galvd. and Wove WIRE CLOTH AND LATTICE.

PERFORATED ZINC, cut to any size.

HUNT'S HATCHETS AND AXES.

GREEN AND GOLD Flower Stands and Baskets.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

In Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Rading Forks, Reels, Trowels, Weeders,

Hoes and Rakes, Edging Knives, Hedge and Grass shears, Floral Sets,

adies' and Childrens' Garden Sets, Watering Pots, &c

TIN TOILET SETS, CHAMBER PAIRS, BATH TUB, HOTELJARS, CAKE BOXES

LAWYERS' PAPER AND DEND BOXES.

Also: American Scythes and Snathes,

" Hay Rakes,

" HAY CUTTERS, 10 p. c. below cost.

" HAY and MANURE FORKS.

" PO CATON and MANURE HOOKS

" SHOVELS and SPADES.

HYDES Wonderful CEMENT for China, Glass, Wood, Iron, &c.

The above goods are now offered at a

Reduction of 10 per cent off last years prices.

E. ALBRO.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, United Service Book and Stationery Warehouse, No. 103 Granville Street.

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS Our present stock of Cheap and Valuable Stationery of every description, is rapidly selling. Call and examine. On hand—Science Primers, viz: Balfour Stewart's Physics; Lockyer's Astronomy; Bonney's Geology; Maxwell's Matter and Motion; Torer's Classical Geography; Newton's Zoology, &c., &c. All the English Magazines. Harper's Scribner's, St. Nicholas, Littell's Living Age, Scientific American, Blackwood's Reprint, American Journal of Science, Lennie's Grammar; Mavor's Spelling; Carpenter's Spelling. All the Books used in our Colleges and Schools. Drawing Paper, Card Boards, Drawing Books and Sketching Blocks, Winsor and Newton's Oil and Water Colours, &c., &c., &c. Revised New Testament at Lowest Prices.

GATES' Celebrated Nerve Ointment!

A Sure Relief for the Sufferer.

This efficacious and beautiful compound is particularly adapted for weakness of the Nerve and Muscles, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, thereby assisting the blood to perform the functions assigned to it. It is to those afflicted with nervous complaints, like cold water to a thirsty soul, reviving their spirits and renewing their strength.

IT CURES

Wounds, Piles, Sores, Pimples, Cuts, Stings, Felons, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sties, Sprains, Boils, Chapped Hands,

And cutaneous eruptions of the skin generally. For Colds, Hoarseness, and Lung Diseases, is used internally as well as externally, letting a piece about the size of a bean dissolve in the mouth, and run down as often as necessary (on going to bed preferable). It thoroughly cleanses and removes all collections and impurities as well as assist the healing process.

* It is perfectly pure and powerful. Try a box. Sold everywhere at 25 cents. Manufactured by C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.

HALIFAX NURSERY, And Establishment for New and Rare Plants.

The LARGEST COLLECTION of Ornamental and Flowering Plants in the Dominion.

Choicest Out Flowers, Bridal and other Bouquets.

Floral Designs, &c. HERBERT HARRIS,

Corner Robie & North Sts., HALIFAX. 3m-10

BOOTS & SHOES.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

RUBBERS & FELT GOODS,

Which, on inspection, will be found to compare favourably with any other, as regards QUALITY or PRICE.

N. B.—No connection whatever with any other Establishment in the City. At the Old Stand.

George Yates,

23 George Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

46

E. BOREHAM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc.

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES. N.B.—We refund money if Goods do not suit.

147 Argyle Street, corner of Jacob, HALIFAX, N.S. 1y-52

G. C. BATEMAN,

Locksmith and Bell Hanger, 54 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

Bank and Safe Locks Made to order. All kinds of Weights and Scales repaired and adjusted. Patent Spring Hinges. All kinds of Jobbing in Brass or Iron executed in the most workmanlike manner.

BROOKSIDE FARM.

NEW GLASGOW HARRY TOWNSEND, Proprietor.

Breeder of Ayrshire Cows; Border Leicester and South Down Sheep; (Scotch Collie Dogs) and Suffolk Pigs. Also, Toulouse Geese; Pekin Ducks; Bronze Turkeys; Light Brahmas, &c., &c. Correspondence Solicited.

New Glasgow, N. S.; Mar. 14, 1881.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

Established 1820. Bells for all purposes. Warranted satisfactory and durable. MENEELY & CO., W. ST., TROY, N. Y.

DEPOSITORY S. P. C. K.

The Revised Translation of the New Testament, as published by the S. P. C. K., will arrive amongst the earliest issues, and be sold at the most favourable rates.

Just received at this Depository, a large assortment of

Sunday School Library Books.

Quite new and original, and especially adapted to the Sunday Schools of the Church, 13c. and upwards.

Also, a further supply of

Littledale's Plain Reasons against joining the Church of Rome, 25c.

Some of the New Books S. P. C. K. well adapted for

Christmas Presents.

The usual Stock of Bibles and Testaments, Church Services, and Books of Common Prayer.

Church Almanacs, 1881, sheet and book. DEPOSITORY AT THE

United Service Book and Stationery Warehouse,

No. 103 Granville Street.

WM. GOSSIP, Depository.

Dec. 1880.

ROYAL

Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England.

Representing the largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Company in the World.

Insurances effected on every description of property at Current Rates. CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS INSURED ON SPECIALLY FAVORABLE TERMS, FOR ONE YEAR.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID Without Reference to the Head Office.

C. J. SPIKE,

General Agent for Nova Scotia. Office, Corner of Hollis and Sackville Streets. HALIFAX, N. S.

CANADIAN BAND OF HOPE BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED 25c A YEAR. SAID TO BE THE BEST CHILDS PAPER PUBLISHED MONTHLY SAMPLES FREE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY SCHOOL ADDRESS T. MADDOCKS PUBLISHER LONDON, ONT.

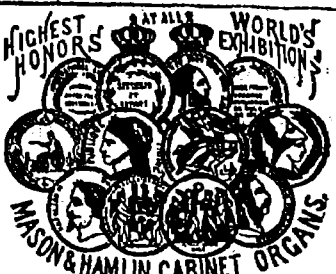
WILLIAM BISHOP, HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS,

Nos. 73 & 75 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

Manufacturer of Monuments, IN POLISHED GRANITE, MARBLE & FREESTONE.

Head Stones, Mural Tablets, Baptismal Fonts, &c ON HAND & MADE TO ORDER. Also, Red Granite Monuments Furnished from Designs.

GUNS Rifles, Revolvers, Shot Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Sables, Fishing Tackle. Catalogue free. Address Jas H. Johnston, Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg Pa.



NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

Note ready, at Reduced Prices. ONE TO TWENTY-ONE STOPS, \$24, \$34, \$44, \$54, \$64, \$74, \$84, \$94, \$104, \$114, \$124, \$134, \$144, \$154, \$164, \$174, \$184, \$194, \$204, \$214, \$224, \$234, \$244, \$254, \$264, \$274, \$284, \$294, \$304, \$314, \$324, \$334, \$344, \$354, \$364, \$374, \$384, \$394, \$404, \$414, \$424, \$434, \$444, \$454, \$464, \$474, \$484, \$494, \$504, \$514, \$524, \$534, \$544, \$554, \$564, \$574, \$584, \$594, \$604, \$614, \$624, \$634, \$644, \$654, \$664, \$674, \$684, \$694, \$704, \$714, \$724, \$734, \$744, \$754, \$764, \$774, \$784, \$794, \$804, \$814, \$824, \$834, \$844, \$854, \$864, \$874, \$884, \$894, \$904, \$914, \$924, \$934, \$944, \$954, \$964, \$974, \$984, \$994, \$1004.

Price List, and CIRCULARS with useful information for purchasers. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

GEO. W. JONES, Manufacturers' Agent,

HALIFAX, N. S. DEALER IN PRINTERS' REQUISITES, NEW AND USED RECORD-RAND PRESSES, PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER &c.

New Brunswick Advertisements

L. & F. Burpee & Co.

IRON, STEEL, TINPLATE AND

General Metal MERCHANTS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

JOHN K. TAYLOR,

Merchant Tailor and Importer,

Would invite special attention to his Splendid Stock of

Goods for Fall and Winter Wear, in Overcoatings,

Suitings, Trouserings, and Vestings,

Comprising all the Novelties of the season, and is by far the largest stock of the best Goods in the City.

Clergymen's Clothing, of Every Style, made to order from our own Goods, at moderate Prices, and on

EASY TERMS.

Samples Free by Mail. Garments Express to any part of the Dominion.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, and no Garments allowed to leave the Premises unless satisfactory.

J. K. TAYLOR, Union Street, by Carleton, St. John, N. B.

NEW FALL & WINTER STOCK OCTOBER, 1880.

Wholesale Departments.

Our Stock of DRESS MATERIALS, LINEN, WOOLLEN, and COTTON GOODS of every kind, MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, and SMALL WARES of every description is now complete in each department, and will be replenished from the various manufacturing sources as required.

DANIEL & BOYD, 27 MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN

Wanted.

THE ORGANIST of St. Paul's Church, and Choir Master of St. Luke's Cathedral and the Garrison Chapel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, formerly Pupil and Assistant of the late Dr. Stephen Elvey, Oxford, England, desires an appointment where there is full Cathedral Service, or where such a service is wanted, and where earnest work will be appreciated. Communicant, Good Choir Trainer. Testimonials from Dr. Elvey, Dr. Corfe and others. Copies sent if required. The advertiser is permitted to refer in Halifax to the Lord Bishop, Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector St. Paul's, Rev. John Abbott, Rector St. Luke's Cathedral, and Rev. A. J. Townsend, Chaplain H. M. Forces.

The Church of England Sunday School Institute Publications.

Instruction for Confirmation for the Use of Senior Class Teachers. By the Rev. E. P. Cochemin, M. A. Reasons for Believing in Christianity. Addressed to Busy People. By the Rev. O. A. How, M. A. Lessons on Early Church History. Reprinted from the "Church Sunday-School Magazine." Gladin's Ecclesiam or Church Lessons for Young Churchmen. By the Right Rev. J. K. Titcomb, D. D. The Reformers, their Homes, Haunts, and Works. By David M. H. Macdougall. A Church Sunday School Hand-Book. A Manual of Practical Instructions for the Management of Church Sunday Schools. Compiled by the Rev. E. P. Cochemin, M. A. Lessons on the Life of our Lord. By Emily E. Deles. Bible History Lessons for Junior Classes. By J. Lillas Tretter. Elementary Lessons on the Old Testament. By Emily E. Deles. Lessons on Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness. By Sarah Geraldine Stock. Lessons on the (Hebrew) and the Ecclesiastical Year. By Laura Smees. Fifty-Four Infant Class Lessons with Introduction. By the Rev. Warrington Bothwell to Oliver. A Course of Lessons on the Life of Jesus Christ. By John Paton. Lessons for the Little Ones. Containing Fifty-Two Infant Class Lessons. By Catherine L. Croome. Lessons on the Colicists. By the Rev. John Kyle. Steps to Truth. A First Course of Teaching for Sunday Schools. By Eugene and Sarah Geraldine Stock. Lessons on Genesis. By the Rev. W. Sameres Smith, B. D. Lessons on the Church-Catechism. By Rev. A. Clancy Macpherson, M. A. Lessons on the Acts of the Apostles. By Eugene Stock. Lessons on the Life of our Lord. By Eugene Stock. For sale by J. & C. McMillan, 88, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Consumption and Wasting Diseases.

L. de Bremon, M.D., Knight of Legion Honor, in his work on Consumption, says:

DR. CHURCHILL, of Paris, never mixes iron with either of the Alkaline, Lime and Soda Hypophosphite Salts. He considers the mixture of Hypophosphites objectionable, preferring in fact the Salts separate, giving them alternately according to the Physiogenic or Pathogenic symptoms produced by either. He also says that the Hypophosphite Salts as sold are generally impure.

EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE

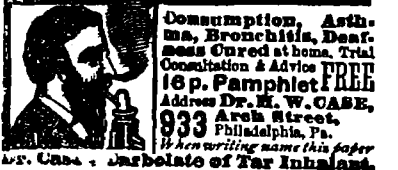
contains PURE HYPHOPHOSPHITES with NORWAY COD LIVER OIL only. It is free from Iron or any other chemical which will account for its superiority to all other preparations offered for Wasting Diseases. Read below the certificate of Dr. Slayter, DATED JANUARY 1881.

The proprietor also has certificates from leading physicians in Toronto, St. John, Halifax, A.C., of EQUALLY LATE DATE, proving conclusively that Eagar's Phos pholeine or Cream is the greatest preparation now in use. Second Certificate from Dr. Slayter:

Halifax, Jan., 1881. Since giving you my last certificate I have had many opportunities of further testing your Cod Liver Oil Cream and as well of comparing its action with the EMULSIONS AND PREPARATIONS OF OIL IN THE MARKET. I may state that I BELIEVE IT TO BE THE BEST PREPARATION NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, the drugs and oil being of the every finest quality, while the facilities and machinery used for mixing them are of the most perfect kind. I have no hesitation in stating that where Oil is indicated EAGAR'S CREAM WILL BE FOUND TO BE EVERYTHING THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT BY ITS PROPRIETOR.

W. B. SLAYTER, M. D., etc., etc. M. F. EAGAR, Chemist, 157 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.

CATARRH



CARD COLLECTORS!

First. Buy seven Bars

Dobbins' Electric Soap

of your Grocer.

Second. Ask him to give

you a bill of it.

Third. Mail us his bill and

your full address, and a wrapper

from the Soap.

Fourth. We will mail you

FREE seven beautiful cards, in

six colors and gold, represent-

ing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages

Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.

116 South Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

St. Margaret's Hall, Halifax, N.S.

DIOCESAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Patron—The Most Reverend the Metropolitan. Visitor—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Principal—The Rev. John Padfield.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

is the same as that of the best Schools in England, and is founded upon the University Examinations for Women. Pupils are prepared to pass the Local Examinations of King's College, Windsor. Within the last two years, thirteen pupils have passed these Examinations, three of them gaining the title of "Associate of Arts." A few students can be received, who, having finished their general education, wish to devote themselves to Music, Languages, or Art. Arrangements are made whereby they can give the whole of their time to these special subjects. There is a Preparatory Department for Young Pupils. The Musical Academy of Music, London. The French Government is a native of Paris and has the Diploma of the French Academy. The Head English Government, besides having passed the University of Cambridge Examinations for Women, has also a certificate from the South Kensington School of Art. A large reduction is made for the daughters of clergymen, and where two or more are sent at the same time from the one family. For Terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

McMURRAY & CO.

273, 275 TO 279

Barrington Street, Corner of Jacob St.

SPRING OPENING.

Millinery and Straw Goods,

Ladies', Misses' & Childrens'

Hats & Bonnets.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

Plushes, Surahs, Satins, Ribbons,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

Ornaments, Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.

DRESS GOODS

Costumes, Mantles,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY &c.

NOVELTIES & FANCY GOODS.

Popular Dry Goods & Millinery Stores,

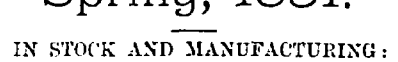
273, 275 to 279

BARRINGTON STREET, CORNER JACOB STREET,

AGENTS FOR

McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS.

Spring Catalogues now ready.



BOOTS and SHOES.

Spring, 1881.

IN STOCK AND MANUFACTURING:

2000 Pair Fishermen's Boots,

Men's, Women's, Misses',

Boys' and Children's

Boots, Shoes,

and Rubbers,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

200 Pair Pure Gum Boots.

ROBERT TAYLOR & CO.

Halifax, April 1881.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo Bell's of Barrington Street and Geo Bell's of Barrington Street. Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL,

Port Hope, Ontario.

TRINITY TERM

Will begin on

Monday, April 23th.

Applications for admission or information should be addressed to the

REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A., Head Master.

ROCK CRUSHERS,

With reversible Jaws if required.

Lucas Pulverizer for Gold Quartz and all kinds of Ores, &c.

This machine is built on same principle of the old CHILIAN MILLS. Working parts Steel and Gilled Iron, large output, small wear and tear and power. Engines, Boilers, Lathes, &c., OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE Mine Rails, Fish Plates, Mine Rail Spikes, Quinch Nails, Out Nails, &c. E. G. SCOVIL, Cold Brook, New Brunswick.

W. & C. SILVER,

11 to 17 George St., cor. of Hollis,

Are now showing a Stock of

Carpets, Floor-Cloths, AND DRUGGETS,

Second to none in the Maritime Provinces

Hair-Cloths. Cretonnes, REPS, DAMASKS, And Imitation Leather Cloths, in immense variety. A splendid assortment of

Rich Lace Curtains,

RUGS, Cornices, Stair Rods, &c.

TABLE DAMASKS of all widths and qualities. FAMILY SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS in all the favorite makes.

One Case Rich Black SILKS from best makers

CLOTHING.

Entrance, 11 George St.

500 Men's Suits, well-made;

250 Boys' do. Sound materials;

40 dozen Fine Dress SHIRTS;

Gloves, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, &c.

Prices in every department the very LOWEST current in the city.

MODERN & CORRECT STYLES

In Chalice, Paten,

And WINE CRUETS,

FOR HOLY COMMUNION.

Watches, Jewellery, Sterling Silver,

And Electro-Plated Wares.

The Best Assortment and Value in the Market, at

M. S. BROWN & CO'S

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.)

JEWELLERS and Silversmiths,

128 GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S. 1

ARMY and NAVY HAT STORE.

THOMAS & CO.

Hats, Caps and Furs, Umbrellas,

Rubber Coats, Trunks, Valises,

Satchels and Carpet Bags, Sleigh

Robes, Horse Clothing, Gents' and

Ladies' Fur Coats, and Mantles.

Civic and Military Fur Glove Manufacturers

MASONIC OUTFITS

Always on hand.

Our SILK AND FUR HATS are from the Best Makers in England, viz: Christy, Woodrow, Bennett, Harrington, and Luck.

To Clergymen, on all purchases we allow 10 per cent. Please give us a call.

44 to 48 Barrington St.

CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company,

SUCCESSORS TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS

TROY, N.Y., U.S.A.

Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Catalogues sent free to parties needing bells.

New Drug Store, Kentville, N.S.

WEBSTER ST., Near the Railway Station. CHAS. F. COCHRAN, Druggist and Apothecary. A Complete Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Perfumery, at reasonable prices. Sole agent in King's County for Manhattan Feed for all kinds of Stock. Circulars on application. CHAS. F. COCHRAN.

JOHN C. SPENCE, Glass Stainer,

MONTREAL. Memorial Windows, Heraldic and Domestic Stained Glass, in the best styles of Art; Quarry and Geometrical Windows, in Rolling, Cathedral and Antique Glass.

THOS. P. CONNOLLY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Bookseller and Stationer,

Corner of George and Granville Streets, HALIFAX, N. S. Special attention paid to SCHOOL & BLANK BOOKS, Book Paper, and Paper Shades, Commercial and Fashionable Stationery, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags. THOS. P. CONNOLLY, N. B.—Stamping from Copper Plates Monogram, Crest, Arms, &c., Stamped on Note Paper and Envelopes. T. P. C.