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TORONTO，CANADA，THURSDAY，DECEMBER 7， 1882.
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tried proved useless, nntil Northrop \& Ly. man'sVegetable Discoverg and Dyspeptic Cure was brougt under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recom. mend it to|those afflicted in like manner."

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## LESSOMS for SUNDAYS and hnLY-dAYs.

## Dec. 10...SRCOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT :



## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882.

## SPEOIAL NOTIOE.

Owing to the great demand for advertising space during the holidays, we shall add four additional pages, so that the reading matter will not be cur tailed. We take this opportunity of thanking our friends for the large additional support given to us since making the reeent change in ouf staff, both advertising and circulation having increased beyond our most sanguine expectations.

ERBUM SAP. Our fellow contributor to Fraser's Magazine, whose initials,A K.H.B.,are so well known, is thus spoken of by Mr. W. Davenport Adams in the Churchman's Magazine:-"That Dr. Boyd should have been before the public for twenty-six years, and should be as popular now as e was at first, is conclusive as to his position in the literary hierarchy. His career as a writer has not been a bed of roses. As time went on, Dr. Boyd began to incur this usual penalty of sucoess. He began to be sneered at. He was informed withous any circumloention, that he was talking waddle. He beoame a favourite target of smart reviewers. He was regarded, in fact, with considerable pity, and bis readers were treated with ontempt. It has, however, been truly said tha no man was ever written down except by his critice have come and gone, but Dr. Boyd
and is as rapid and oharacteristic as a quarter of a cen tury ago, "and the more he was sooffed at, the greater favourite he became." The pertinence of all which, and the exactitude of the parallel which exists, we have no need to explain.
Trinity Oollege has placed Marmion on its list of text books. Let Ohurohmen note this well, that the Oouncil have not had to consult Mr . Orooks, or any qrohbishop, or newspaper. They regard this poem worthy to be used in the study of English, and it will be so used. What
we contend for is that we Churoh people have a we contend for is that we Churoh people have a
right to control the literature to be studied by our
children, without Dr. Lynch inverfering, or any ther authority outside the Church. And what is more, we shall have the spirit to demand
We demand freedom to teach history truthfully oo that the youth of Canada will not be kept i and characters in the annals of mankind, especially such as arose in, or were concerned with, the pro such as arose in, or were concerned with, the pro-
longed struggle to free our Charch from the usurpation of Rome. We desire young Churchmen to know what Rome was in days of yore, so that they may judge her to-day by her actions, in which she openly defies the sentiments of this enlightened age by officially approving the crimes committed by her sanguinary sons in the past, as is seen in the following

Cardinal Manning has issued a prayer (to the use of which by his congregations he has attached a plenary indulgence for one handred days), for the purpose of invoking the divine blessing on the proposed canonization of Sir Thomas More, and of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. The impartial historian may hesitate to affirm that either of these illustrious Englishmen were really entitled above other men their contemporaries to be inscribed on the roll of martyrs. Their unhappy fate was the fault of the times in which they lived. Death on the scaffold was in those days the common lot of
discarded statesmen. The Lord Proctor Somerset, Thomas Cromwell, the Duke of Norfolk, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey ; all in their turn suffered the extreme penalty of the law; and it were an invidious task to single out these two names from the long category of the victims of those evil days as specially deserving of the honoured title of martyrs. Nor can it be denied that this proposed honour to be rendered to the memory of Sir Thomas More is designed to mark with approbation the worst feature in his character. He is not to
be extollod for his learning, his uprightness, or his be extollod for his learning, his uprightness, or his
statesmanship. These would of themselves obtain statesmanship. These would of themselves obtain oo imprimatur from the Supreme Pontiff, or from ir Thomas More is his firmness in dealing with eretics. The poor fanatics Simon Fish, John Fryth, and Robert Barnes were all victims to the unrelenting bigotry of the English Chancellor. The very epitaph composed by Sir Thomas More on himself bears witness to his religious zeal in the suppression of heretics. He desires to be in scribed on his tombstone as Furibus autem homici
dis, hereticisque molestus. He prided himself on dis, hareticisque molestus. He prided himselfory
being a persecutor, and placed in one category "thieves, murderers. and heretics." Semper eaden sthe motto of the Church of Rome, and this pro posed canonization of Sir Thomas More is intended 0 imply an approbation of his zealous spirit o persecution of the enemies of the Church. The proposed canonization of Bishop Fisher is more in accordance with the fitness of things. He was ot, however, in all points probably entirely ac eptable to the pontiffs of his day, as he was an ad ocate of the new learning, and avowed himself n educational reformer.
At the Church Congress the Dean of Ripon renarked upon the remarkable testimony afforded to he truth of Holy Scripture by the continued exist-
tence of Jewish populations in so many parts of the ence of Jewish populations in so many parts of the
world. "Events," said he, "are taking place which show that there is a real connection beween the land and the people of Israel. The Jews were delivered from the captivity of Egypt after four hundred years, and out of the captivity of Babylon after seventy years ; and now it would appear that the two representatives foes of Israel re about to be finally subdued. The Euphrates to dry up and Egypt to become a desolation. The Turks who came from Asyria have had posesion of Egypt since 1517, and have nearly fulfilled
91 years are expired. And what is to for 365 out ult of Enge expired. And what is to be the re-
be emancipated from its cruel lord, and the door opened for the evangelization of its misgoverned
population? Is the iron yoke of Mahommedan fanaticism to be broken, and the way opened for the Jews to return to their fatherland-the land of promise? Persecuted and driven from Russia and Germany, will they seek a refuge between the Euphrates and the Nile? Already the way is prepared, the traveller may pass by railway, dry shod, from Egypt to Assyria, and the signal of he Prophet is in our ears: "Go ye swift messengers to a nation scattered and peeled, to a people errible from their beginning hitherto; a nation meted out and trodden down, whose land the rivers have spoiled.
The following sensible remarks are by the Rev. T. Venables :-"They who carefully examine a congregation in which the services are pronounced hearty and congregational, will be astonished to find how small is the proportion of those who take an active part in them. I have been myself often saddened to discover how small is the proportion of those who join lustily in a service. One reason consists in the difficulty which exists of finding the places. Great was the help afforded, some years ago, when the S.P.C.K., at my persuasion, printed the number of each page with their admirable edition of the Prayer-book at $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. But the utility of this was destroyed by their not confining this to one sized book, and by not keeping every page the same. Another method of universal application, which would be of perpetual utility, and can be used with any and every edition of the prayer book, large or small, has long ago been proved by me as of simple, practical usefulness. The method is as follows:-Print clear, legible figures ( $1,2,3$, and so on), in succession before sundry (this alone needs universal arrangement) parts of the Prayer-book, thus:-At the beginning. of Morning Prayer put the figure 1 ; the Te Deum put figure 2; Benedicite, 8; the Litany, 19 (I copy from my prepared specimen) Collect for Innocents' Day, 34 ; Order of Confirma tion, 145 ; Psalms-Morning Prayer, day 13, 182; Ordinal, 232; Articles, 238. Where necessary and it is very necessary in a large number of shurches), it would only require the minister to name now and then the number attached to the place or part required, pause until it is found by the people, and then proceed.
The result is very satisfactory, for people will join when they see and feel that it is really desired. Almost all missionaries assert that the responding broad, amongst the converts, is infinitely superior o what it is in England. But then the missionaries take great pains to secure this, not hesitating to panse and see that the right place is found, and that all say aloud what ought to be said aloud. Now all that is wanted is that one and the same arangement of numbering should be forever adopted. Perhaps in some remote day the Ohurch powers here will address themselves to such practical questions. A Prayer Book for the young, and for rese who are not well instrueted in the ase or We should like to see a Canadian edition of the Prayer Book, with the Psalms headed by plain figures, to., etc.

## Lompon, Deo. 3rd.

The Arohbishop of Oanterbury passed away quietly, and apparently without suffering, in the presence of the members of his family, on the 2nd inst. He remained in a semi-unconscious state until-11 p.m., when he spoke his last words, "It is oming, it is coming." He was then seized with a is believed he was partly conscious. The Dean of Westminster, on behalf of the Queen, has offered burial
The Advent of the Saviour was to him, indeed, oming very quickly; "He giveth His beloved coming
sleep."
". Let un apeaki not in a apirit of deflance, but in a apirit of love, let ub eschew nll needless exprrastions, which miyy give offence; above nill let ue remember that the grnnd obiect which we have in riew to the dl-covery of the firmer coliestion of the members of the Body. By thin course our very differences will serve to bring out more clearily the mnity of our faith, and our dive raitics of thought will be nt once a safeguard and protemt agninst any narrowing of the Hmity which define the membership of our branch of the Cathotic Church. BIERIT MACLAGAN.

## trintty college and p. e. d. s.

THE Mail of the 25 th ult. contains a copy of a long correspondence between the Hon. G. W. Aluas, Chancellor of Trinity College, and Mrr. W. Horiss, Seo of the P.E. D. S. now Wyelife College), relating to certain negotiations for union. The letters leave a painful impression on the mind. There seems on one side to have been a frank, even generons, movement to secure union, and on the other, a determination to frustrate negotiations leading to it , and at the same time, a desire to avoid this being known to the publie. The Bishop of Tonoxro was formally authorized by a resolation of the Council of Trinity College, on the 14th May, 1879, to open negotiations for union with the new. Divinity Sohool. A discession took place as to the terms the Bishop should offer, but it was decided not to trammel the Bishop with conditions. That is especially to be noted. At the same meeting an arrangement was made for altering the Statutes of Trinity in order to provide for a representation from among the supporters of the P. E.'D. S., in case the Bishop's ef. forts succeeded in lringing about the desired union. On the 29th June the Bishop reported that he had great regret in announoing that affer a if ormal interriew with the board of the P. E. D. S., he saw no ground for hoping for any present response farourable to such amalgamation, and his lord ship conoluded his report in iheseserds :-" The determination of the school board in the meantime to maintain their institution in its independence appears to me, in view of the cordial willingness shown by our corporation to grant all fair and reasonable conceessions, to throw apon the managers of the Divinity Sehool the onus that attaches to the failure of these negotiations." Some time after this, certain proposals were sent to the Bursar of Trinity College from the P. E. D. S., to be liad before the Council. It appears that after these proposale were delivered, a special meeting of the Council was held, but as it was called exclusively for special business, and the P. E. D. S. proposals did not fall within the soope of that business, the proposals did not come under discossion, they, in frect, were not even put before the meeting. Every person of experience knows that at a Special meet. ing of any committee, it is not in order to take up other business. But the board of the P. E. D. S. suddenly withdrew these proposals before another meeting of the Council of Trinity; thas they never were formally presented to the Council of Trinity, indeed, the fant of such proposals being in exist ence when withdrawn. was anknown to the mem. bers of the Trinity College Council. These are the ohief facts of this unfortunate controversy : -1 st , A formal authorization of the Bishop on behalf of Trinity Colloge to treat for union with the P. E. D. S. 2nd, A resolution not to bind him down to any terms and conditions. Brd, The Bishop's formal interview with the P.E. D. S. to carry out his mission.. tth, The atter failure of the Bishop to obtain from the Board of the P.E. D. S. even grounds for hoping for sacoess.
formal report to The Bishop's formal report to Trinity College Council of such
eutire failure
6th, The sending of certain 1 College. 7th, The sudden and unexplained with drawal of the P.E. D. S. proposalls before they could be laid before the Councill of Trinity, and be fore their purport was oficially known. Now it can hardy bo believed, but it is none the less true that the Divinity School Board, by their secretary. has publicly deried that any such negoiaitions were opened by Trinity College, and further, that the only proposals tor union onanated from them selves. The way this matter is stated by the seo retary of the P. E. D. S. is the painful part of itit is so disingenuous. The teader will specially have noted that a point was made by Trinity College in not defining terms and conditions, in order to avoid trammelling the Bishop in his ne gotiations with the P. E. D. S. Now the denial o the sceretary of the P. E. D. S. takes this quibbling form : " they cannot find that any resolution wa terer passed by Trinity College defining terms o In a sharply contested law suit such plea might be urged by a not over scrupulous coun sel, but the Bench would certainly expose the equivocation. $8^{\text {The }}$ 郎ecretary of the P. E. D. S ven goes further, after the Board had had a long interview, a formal interview, a special interview vith the Bishop to hear him as the accredited and specially commissioned ambassador from Trinit College Council, after his business had been dis ensed at length, the bnsiness of negotiating for anion of the two colleges, the secretary of the Board of the P.E.D.S. has actually stated that "they are unable to find that the Bishop of Tonorto wae formally authorized to open negotiations with the Divinity School." This, too, after not only this special interview had been formally held, but after Chancellor Alux had officially informed the P. E D. S. "that the Bishop had been formally antho rized to open negotiations." One thing we will sfirm, the Churchmen of Canada, fair minded men of all parties, are not prepared to believe that the Hon. G. W. Alunv, Chancellor of Trinity College and his Lordslip the Bishop of Tonoxro, are capa ble of making statements which are untrue. Mr Hoxiss, Secretary of the Board of the P. E. D. S. has not done that institution any service by reflect ing upon the honour, the truthfulness, and the good faith of the Bishop of Tonoxro, Chancellor Aluns and the Council of Trinity Colloge. And further we would say that any institution is propped up with very rotten timber which is sapported by in sinuations against the integrity of men like Chan ellor Aluas, apon whose honour hitherto no oven slander has dared to breathe. But, as Pope says, "all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye." When the Bishop of Torowro states that Trinity College was cordially willing to grant to the P. E. D. S. "all fair and reasonable concessions," and that "the onus that attaches to the failure of his negotiations" for union is thrown by him " apon the managers of the Divinity School"" that formal tatement and that reproach remain fixed and ac. cepted facts in the judgment and in the history of of the Church in Canada. We are fully assured that there are honourable, Christian-minded men on the Board of Wyeliffe College who do not approve of the style of correspondence adoptod in their name ; they are not willing to be thought capable of such discourtesy. We, therefore, expeet to see such explanations given, and such withdrawals as will efface this stain from the annals of the Churoh.
Ask ally your friends to subseribe for the Donryin

AHIGHLY prominent, and since the death Canon Mulu,k, the most influential nember of the Evangelical party in the Engliah Church, has boen removed by the trausalation of Archdeacon Pusst, of Jurhan, from the militiant the triumphant Church.
Differiug in some points widely from the late Archideacon, we have all the moro pleasure, mel. ncholy though it be, in bearing our most earnoest, most grateful testimonys to the valuo of suclra lifo as his to the Church he loved so well, served so faith. fully, and defended sogullantly ngaiust those foes who here in Canada are even courted by a small ection of that party to which he was atteched. A life like Lis serves well to illastrate, the utter lack of definite, didactic meaning in a party name, how ndoed men may be grouped under a party flag, whose differences are wider in scope, more diverse n tendency, more irreconcileable in motive, than those which exist between them and others who rally round another and apparently an unfriendly tandard. The Evangelical banner was hold aloft by the late Archdeacon, but not as is done here by a swall section of those who bear this name as a symbol of division, of strife based upon suspicion, of party cavillung or party mancouvring, but as a lag for grouping together in Church work, all who were logal to the Charch of Fagland and deter. mined to fight manfully her battles aggainst those eetarian and latitudinarian enemies who, under the cloak of spirital affivity, creep into the camp of the Church to breed disorder.
An English Church paper says: "The Charch If England has lost, in the removal of Archdeacon Pksst, of Durham, one who has been for years loremost in every good work in his own diocese. Quiet, gentle, and unassaming in manner ; patient, calm, and unruffled in discussion ; clear and temperate in judgment ; firm and definite in his convictions ; unflinching in his decisions, never hastily formed ; with a legal and methodical mind, which led him eattionsly to weigh every argament on either side ; thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Protestant Reformation ; with his nnet life continually fed by elose communiofrand intercourse with his SAvioon-for he was markedly a man of prayer-no wondex that he exercised an influence second to none over the whole of the Evanglical portion of our Chureh in the north of England. It is not too much to asy that he, more thay any other man; was the means of saving nearly every school in the dioceses for the Chareh of England and religions education. Ho was chairman of the Gateshead School Board from the passing of the last Education Act. Even in that most radical of boroughs his position was never once disputed, and he secured both what re. ligious teaching is possible in board schools and fair play for all the Church schools of the town. Seeing the danger of many struggling sehools in he diocese suceumbing to board schools, he set on foot by his own efforts the "Poor School Fand:" His appeals on its behalf were so nobly responded to that it saved every poor school in the diocese Which had not at first sucoumbed, from falling out of the hands of the Chureh."
He saw, and determined to make England reoog. nize, that the Church of England, as another dis. tinguished Evangelical, Dean Baldwwis, put it, has an indefeasible claim to be the educator of the na: tion which brought it from the darkness of barbarism into the light of the Gospel. He determined to make England eee that to wrest the work of
education out of the hands of the Church strikes a and that such an attempt could not succeed wher the Church did her duty by defending her right and the rights of the people
The position of those in Canada who take alarm for the safety of our school system when they hear the voice Christ's Church ringing out His claims to be owned as the Truth and the Life of educa tional work, as of all other work, would to the late evangelical leader have been as incomprehensible as it is to us who know that our school sys tem needs only to be made Christian to be as perfect as is possible for any human organization What a noble work lies before the Evangelicals o Canada! What work is more worthy their zeal than an effort to bring Christ into our schools, by basing the education of the young upon the doctrine of the Cross? That work would redound to the honor and glory of this Dominion, would kni us all together in the fellowship of a lofty cause would save the land from the danger with which it is threatened, and do more than ought else to promote unity, peace and concord in the Church and righteousness in the nation.
Who is on the Lord's side, and who will come to the help of the Lord against the forces of indif ferentism?
the ohUROH in the north. West.

## by r. F. Jones, ARNPRIOR.

I was disappointed, with the shortness of the herbage, as the traditional idea of a prairie is a vast stretch of long grass, broken with billows by the maddened horses fleeing before the flames, and strain ing every nerve for life. There are snch prairies in the grass grows luxariantly, but dry prairie is know by short herbage, and though the autumn fires are dangerous, a fire fence is a simple thing. A couple of furrows plowed round a house or a hay stack, with an inner circle a few feet distant from the other, is all that isnecessary. Wild flowers grew a bundantiy, and the air was scented with wild wilow, a smail sire the silken poplar. It bears a small, yellow bloom of the sweetest fragrance, and would be most valuable for oroamental hedges, if it would thrive in Ontario.
The Church I found well represented here by an ac tive and zealous priest, the Rev.J. Boydell, and by earn est laymen, among them Mr. L. M. Fortin, late of the Dominion Civil Service, by whom as lay reader church services were first established in Brandon before any clergyman had cbeen appointed. He still has charge of the Sunday-school, and conducts service every alternate Sunday in the absence of Mr. Boy dell, who visits Rownwaithe and Miford,
some miles distant, the latter on the Souris, where for some miles distant, the latter on the Souris, wher
the present is the registry office for the district.
Sunday happened to be Mr. Boydell's Sunday away and at his request I took duty at Brandon. The ser vices, Matins, Litany (at 3.30, atter Sunday-school), and Evensong, were heire well attended, the males, as frame building, and were well attended, the males, as
is always the case in any gathering in the Northis always the case in any
West, largely predominating.

The singing was sustained by a sweet toned reed organ, and canticles and hymns were beeatifully rendered. Daring the day I was taken to see the foundaon of the church, whit is well selected, being elose gravelly soil. The sile is won of the toing ciose the Wian for for a handsome anc Winnipeg, furnishing the far the it is to be costly structure. Howev hlosing will rest numble prinning the Chureh's work in this impor mont bing the ming in the new frame church and bring to many souls, and treme church may ncident to life in a new country. There were a good many Fnalismen in congregation, and I was told many wind English gentlemen young men and unmarried and some alith theires are founding new homes on the fertile prairie. The pre vailing tone overywhere has one of contentment and hope, and it could not well be otherwise when tortune is so bounteous with her gifts. People who eighteen
nonthr or a year ago took up land near Brandon, fin Their lauds have increased in value with marvelion Mapidty.
Mlanday I went with Mr. Fortin fifteen miles to Slexandria, a station on the C. P. R. west, which, to
be humorous, we might call a suburb. Think of city eighteen months old having a suburb, one of its
merchants spending the summer months there, running in by a suburban tran every morning at 8 to his basiness, and returning by an evening train to his
Lares aud Penates! Well, Alexandria is not a very large suburb, consisting of the station, one residence noving on a mile or more further west, on the com mand of General Van Horne, so that even its loca habitation was donbtful, and I believe there was also some uncertainty about the name; but if it remain where it is, it may become a fine little town yet, with ing there was an English clergyman a mile off an expressing a desire to make him a visit, Mr. Fortin ver.
The land was rich enough, but was cut up by smal ound ponds, where numerons wild fowl were disport ing themselves, and where with a good shot gun, one might have stocked the larder with very little trouble. The ducks looked fat, and the misquietoes, which hovered round about us in clouds, were in equally
good condition, fortunately for us, for if they had been as hungry the lean species of Ontario, th buck board might have escaped, but the rest of a would undoubtedly have succumbed to their voracious
appetites and overwhelming numbers. As it was, appetites and overwhelming numbers. As
I found the parson rather an elderly gentleman, from Dorsetshire, with his family of one daughter, and there is four sons camped on land he had taken up. They were breaking with a yoke of oxen, and pre paring for the night by somudging the msquitoes out of their tent. What a change for a man used to the quiet rural beanty and cultivation of England, secre tary of a society of Anciquitaries, and fond of letters However, he seemed quite contented, and his boys were evidently enjoying the novelty of camp life. I lound we had mutual acquaintances in Witshire. He expecting its arrival by train every day.
oxpecting its arrival by train every day.
on , ocon Monday night 1 enjoyed face eastward

##  <br> From our own Correspondents.

## DOMINION.

## ONTARIO.

Maberix.-No clergyman has yet baen appointed to this mission. This is to be regretted, as now is he golden oppartunity for a good start. The Rev. aive a weekly Wednesday evening service during Advent, at S. Stephen's Church, Bathurst. It is desira ble that the Bishop will see his way clear to send a missionary immediately.

Bellis Corners.-This mission which is in charge of the Rev. S. Macmorine, M.A., was lately visited ty the bishop, and confirmation held in two of the four churches which constitute the mission, viz., in S Paul's, Hazledean, and S. Thomas', Goulbourn. A hundred and twenty-seven persons received the rite The Bishop's addresses, as usual, were most telling and effective, and listened to by young and old with marked attention. The communicants roll has been Paul's, Hazledean, the number of communicants a each celebration is about fifty-five. The congregation worshipping there received a happy surprise a few weeks ago, by hearing the melodious tones of a fine bell from the belfrey. The bell is the gift of Mrs.J. Hodgins, Sr. , and comes from the foundry of Men eely and Co. Only two years ago the same estimable lady made the offering of a handsome granite font. Her good example is surely w
Lyndiunst,-In our account of the opening of thi hurch, the name of the Rev, A. H. Che Ist lesson at matins. In our attempt to do justice to the former missionary of Leeds and Landsoown, we seem, very innocently, to hare done injnstice to the present missionary, by 1 left in Aprí, 1878, when a frame building was con-
emplated. But a new subscription was got up in ane, 1881, as the church started in his time had de time. The site was procared and the charch built brick and stone during the past summer, at least
our years after Mr. Coleman went away
Ottawa-Welding Bells.-On Tuesday, the 21st ov., at Christ Church, Ottawa, the Rev. W. A. Read of Oxford Mills, was married to Miss Catharine Lou.
isa Wright, eldest daughter of W. R. Wright, Esq., of the Civil Service of Canada. Upon the bridal party ntering the church, the choir sang the hymn " H . velcome was the call." Their sagg the hymn "How was said at the chancel entrance ; the clergy ard the said at the chancel entrance; the clergy ard the choir charting the Psalm. Wroceeded to the altar
When the service was concluded, before the address, one of Bishop How' Hymns, No. 339, was sung, and the "Wéding March" closed the ceremony. Mrs. Read will be reatly missed in every department of charch work connected with Christ Church parish. For some years she has beeri a most active Sunday-school teacher, district visitor, and member of the choir se wardens, on behalf of the congregation, pre vice the bride with a very handsome church se the choir she most kind and appreciative au, and a hand some piece of silver, and from her fellow teachers in the Sunday-school, a beautiful silver plated fruit dish and vase. Mrs. Read carries to her new home the kindest wishes and the substantial tokens of
affectionate regard from hosts of friends, in which affectionate regard from hosts of friends, in which the Ed. of the D. C. very cordially joins.
Arnprior.-The Lord Bishop administered confirmation in Emmanuel Church, on Friday, 24th inst. Two adults were baptized, and twenty-one confirmed. There was a large number of commanicants. The Bishop's address was very impressive, riveting the attention of everyone by the clearness of its argu
ment, and the simplicity of its language. It was a ment, and the simplicity of its language. It was a bright, happy day for the parish. The clergy present C. Nesbitt, R. D. A. Cooke, and F. Z. Stephenson

## TORONTO.

Synod Collbctions.-Colfections, etc., received aring the week ending November 30th, 1882.
Mission Fund-Thanksgiving Collection.-Etobicoke St. George's, $\$ 6.13$; Christ Cuarch, $\$ 9.53$; All Saints Chronto, $\$ 91.12$; 8 . Thomas, $\$ 17$ anty Bay, (arist 11 , Holl An, Wes Meno 82 (Galway), \$1.48; Herald Angel, West Miono,
Church of the Ascension, Toronto, \$54.37; S. Mark's Parkdale, $\$ 8.58$; S. Philip's, Toronto, \$11.54. special Weekday Collections.-St. Philip's, Toronto, \$41.15; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, for 1881, additional $\$ 20$.
Algoma Fund.-Thanksgiving Collection-Church of the Ascension, Toronto, \$3.75.
Parochil Missionary Assocutution.-Mission Fund. Cavan, $\$ 8.70: \mathrm{S}$. George's, Etobicoke, $\$ 12.40 ; \mathrm{S}$. John's, Peterborongh, \$23.72; Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, $\$ 13.07 ; \mathrm{S}$. Thomas', Shanty Bay, $\$ 3.95 . \quad$ Algoma (Domestic. Missions).-Charch of the
Redeemer, Toronto, $\$ 2.50$ : S. Thomas', Sbanty Bay, $\$$ Redeemer, Toronto, $\$ 2.05$. For the Sabrevois Mission-S. Paul's, Lind $\$ 1.05$.
say, $\$ 78$.
Widows and Orphans' Fund - Oatober Oollection.Holland Landing, $\$ 8 ; S$. James' Cathedral, Toronto, for 1881-82, additional, \$10.
Charch of the Ascension.- On Snnday last the anniversary services of this church were held, the sermon in the morning being by the Rev. Canon Dumoulin, who preached a powerfol discourse on the means of preparation for the last judgment.
Bishop of Algoma preached in the evening to mense congregation, ana took occasion to urge with great force the urgency and duty of paying ouke in debt on the builaing.
which and which one momber of the congregation has had, and
singular bad feeling to institute, will be stopped, and singular bad feeling to institute,
St. Luke s.-We are glad to find our counsel so quickly followed by the Rev, W. S. Rainsford being
invited to preach at St. Luke's. Mr. Rainsford had a invited to preach at St. Luke's. Mr. Rainstord
large audience for his discourse on Temperance.
large audience for his discourse on Temperance.
Ohurch of the Redeemer.-Mr. Graham, agent Uhurch Temperance Society, Eng., addressed the evening congregation of this ohur Graham's work need
tially a Church work.

NIAGARA.
Orangevilus-Tiutnksgiving Services.-On Wednes-
day and Thursday last the church people in this par-
ish had the pleasure of a visit from the choir of S Matthias', Toronto, who sang at the Wednesday song, and Thursday matins. The church at services was densely crowded. The congregaton wer much pleased with the appearance of the surpliced choir, as well as with their excellent singing. visits must create a desire for emulation on the par of other choirs conducive to the best results in ren dering the musical part of our Church services. Muc credit is due to Mr. Plummer, or zanist, for their pro ficiency, as well as for the exemplary conduct the boys.
Luthrr.-On the 28rd Oct. the Bishop of Niagare visited this parish, and preceded by clergy from the
Diocese of Niagara, Huron and Toronto, went to the Diocese of Niagara, Huron and Toronto, went to the
graveyard, followed by the congregation of the church in procession. At the gate a petition was read praying him to consecrate and set apart the groun orever for the decent interment of the dead. The act of consecration was then proceeded with, and the hynin "The saints on earth "having been sung, the procession returned to the church. A petition was Lhen presented, praying the Bishop to dedicate th church forever God, and to the memory of St. Alban. The church was then consecrated in due form. After evensong, ten oandates were conirmed, and a har est festiva held, the sermon being by the Rev. R. G. Sutherland Hamilton aarly, with an address. The church was richl adorned with flowers, fruit, anJ banners. The Pas toral staff of the Bishop was carried at each service
by his chaplains. The collections amounted to $\$ 46$, for the organ fund.

Hammon.-Receipts at Synod Office to 31st Oct .
Mrssion Fund.-Offertory Collections.-Thorold, \$11 Port Robinson, $\$ 4.25$; Niagara Falls, $\$ 8$; Queenstown $\$ 2.85$; Fort Erie, $\$ 5.24$; Rothsay, $\$ 5$; Drayton, $\$ 1.20$ Stoney Creel Parochial Collections-Cayuga, $\$ 6.54$ Payments-Colbecks, $\$ 12.50$; Rothsay, $\$ 50$; Wes Flamboro', $\$ 100$; Port Colborne, $\$ 100$; Stoney Creek, $\$ 25$; Drayton, \$15; Bartonville, \$25; Nanticoke, $\$ 57.50$; Barton East, $\$ 50$; Marshville, $\$ 50$; York $\$ 108.34$; Cheapside, $\$ 32$; Reeding, $\$ 39$
Algoma and North.West Fund-Offertory Colec (10vs.-Ancaster, $\$ 10.75$; Capetown, $\$ 1.76$; Burling ton, $\$ 6$; St. Uatharines, S. Barnabas, $\$ 17$; Inter oessory Collection-Niagara Falls, $\$ 3$. For Shine
Homes, Hamiltop-Ascencion Sunday-school, $\$ 50$.
Widows and Orphans' Fund,-Offertory Collection Caledonia, $\$ 8.10$; York, $\$ 14.30$; Barton, $\$ 5$; Glan ord, $\$ 5.50$; Niagara Falls, $\$ 8.50$; Queenstown, $\$ 2.8$ Grimsby, $\$ 10$; Drummondville, $\$ 7.69$; Stamford
 Divinity Students' Fund - Offertory Collections Thorold, $\$ 8.50$; Port Robinson, $\$ 4.75$.

## HURON.

Lompon.-St. Paul's Church.-Not a few of the wor shippers of "our old S. Paul's" heard with grea pleasure the announcement on the Sunday preceding church on every day, for which there is in the Book Andrew's day. The collect, commencing with S the festival days of the Church has largely inprs on within a few years, and we hope the observance of these additional services will be another proof that the laity love the Church and highly appreciate he services. The Rector of S. Panl's and the assist ant minister are truly instant in labour.

Wrinssor,-Extensive alterations are being made in the interior of All Saints'. The organ is to b removed from the left of the rear of the Church to a position on the left of the chancel, and gas is be ing introduced for which chandeliers expressly de signed for Church purposes will be ordered from will be s. A new feature in the church of All Saint will be a ohoir of young boys in surplices. A choir they are being trained by ex-Mayor Horne. Our dio cese gives fair promise of bearing no longer the stig will, we trust, be "s sacred things. Her watchwor will, we trust, be, "Seek ye the old path and walk
therein. The Rector of All Saints", the Rev. W. H. gation, are happy in the unanimity in Church doctrine and fellowship.

Norfork Co.-Inereased Offertories.-That the
Church in the Huron diocese has become more slive Church in the Huron diocese has become more alive by the increased subscriptions of her members for missionary work. Wherever her services can be
fully carried out, the munificence of her people is
made manifest, and hence the increase of missionary contributions. Here, as in other parts of her herit age, mission offertories have largely increased local expenditure in Church work. In the county of No olk a diminution of the subscriptions might haved been expected, two of the parishes having expended arge sums on building and repairing their churches. ories for missions have increased-in Simcoe the contribution of that of last year; and in Waterford, treble vance of that of last y
that of former years.
While on this topic.
let as refer to the contribn tions in the American Church as compared with hat of the leading denominations apairt from her An American writer, comparing the membership an保 oopal Church gives a per capira contribution of
twenty-one dollars; Presbyterian, four dollars; Mehodist, one and a half; Baptist, two ; Dutch Re ormed, two; Congregational, three ; and Lutheran two. "By their fruits ye shall know them.

## LGOMA.

The Bishop of Algoma acknowledges with many hanks, the receipt of $\$ 10$ for the Mission Fund from A member of St. Stephen's Church, Vaughan ; aiso Fund, from " Mariner," Invermay.

## BRITISH.

Mr. Charles Groves, of Liverpool, has offered the Bishop of the diocese, under certain conditions, $£ 10,000$ or the building of new churches.
The Bisbop of Belford has been appointed, under he new statutes of the University of Cambridge, to deliver a course of lectures on Pastoral Theology in the Easter term of next year.
Steps are being taken to secure the sanction of the Senate of the Cambridge University to the recognition of Selwyn Colledge as a public hostel. under the pro
rision of the new regulations.
An address has been issued by the Council of the Prayer book Revision Society, urgently inviting the hearty co-operation of all in bringing about that revis1661.62 in the Preface to the Book by the revisers of $1661-62$ in the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, out which has nevertheless not yet been carried out. Revision, they add, in the direction of God's Holy Word, of those passages laid hold of by sacerdotalists $s$ favouring their peculiar doctrines and ceremonies s the true remedy for the present troubles in the Charch, and they feel that existing dissentions, if not ing abont and promptly too, will be the means of bring ing about the downfall of the Church of England.
Mr. Arthur Sketchley and Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, whose names appear in the obituary of the
last week, deserve the tribute of a respectful notice last week, deserve the tribute of a respectful notice. The first was formerly a clergyman of the English Ohurch, and the Curate of St. Geerge's Camberwell He had, however, for many years seceded to the Church of Rome, and on his secession assumed the Moore's Christy Minstrels in St. James Hall, and at he Strand Theatre, and wrote several farces. The econd was also a clergyman, and on his unexpected ac ession as the second son to the title and estates of his amily, ever scrupulously retainod his clerical title ir Edward Jodrell on one occasion gave a benefac ion of a thousand pounds to the Christian Evidence Society.
A Scottish Churchman thus writes to Church Bells "It was most gratifying to see in Church Bells of Oct. 7, the good Bishop of St. Andrew's recent charg on Reunion commented on. Although all Church. men on both sides of the border will agree with ' $G$. .' that the Bishop's brief is good, and that he has he predicted andide, we cannot be very sanguine o many barriers as yet intercept the fulfilment of our Lord's prayer, 'that they all may be one' in Presby erian Scotland. To mention ore or two facts the militate againgst this glorious consummation let me ust say-(1) We are badly misrepresented by the ecular papers (that is, when not snuffed ont alto ether), and very inadequtely supplied with a loca Church paper. (2), We have a dominant and mnch avided Presbyterianism, which is blindly prejudiced against our claims ; and (3), to confirm all; we have an occasional visit from an Anglican bishop or other Church dignitary, who may be preaching in a Pres yterian church not far off. I have only to instance he Bishop of Liverpool, who preached in a Presby terian meeting-house here a few weeks ago not far Il our he Church of his orders. This is what ruin Scotch Church troubles are much akin to Can

The Primitive Methodist chapel at Tewkesbury has been purchased by two gentlemen of the town, and
placed at the disposal of the Rev. E. H. F , Cond vicar of Holy Trinity in that town, for use as a par, ochial mission-room.
The Pope is about to "oanonize " Bishop Fisher, Rochester, and Sir Thomas Moore, who Fisher, headed by Henry VIII. for refusing to renounce the Papal supremacy. More's I/topia, however, contain. tious in tendency. tious in tendency
At Munich the Old Catholies were some time ago ousted out of the little corporation chapel on the Gas leig, through the malevolence of a Romish majority tion of a new church for the Old Catholios, the aree. which money is being raised by themt hroughout the Empire.
The annuse summary of British contributions to eventy-seven societies for foreign mission work during the financial year 1881 has just been completed Canon Scott Robinson, of Sittingbourne. The to the is 215,881 less than that of the previous year is chiel t 400895 ; joint societies of Churohmen an Nonconformists, $\dot{1} 58,820$; English Nonconformi societies, $£ 818,177$; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, $£ 155,767$; Roman Catholic societies, 10 910. Tolal British contributions in 1881, £1,093,569.

The accompanying extract is from a speech by Canon Basil Wilberforce, at a meeting at Andover, on Tueeday, Oct. 24th, in connection with S. Mary' Temperance Guild ;-"At Sheffield, 15,000 had pui n the blue ribbon, and when he left Nottinghamlate $y$, after a very short stay with Mr. Booth, 18,200 new pledges had been taken, whilst at Swansea 82,000 had adopted the blue. The power of this ribbon wa silencing the demon Sectarianism and drawing all men into sweet unity. There was nothing hindering reli tion like sectarianism, and the devil was always sel ting Christian people to pick motes out of each other' yes instead of picking public houses out of the treets. This grand movement, however, was break ing down that fallacy; and if it wonld bring about such an entire unity, was this not a good reason for wearing the blue ribbon? He, for his part, had not, like a friend in the north, got the blue ribbon on hi night-shirt, but had it burnt in his heart. The se with that of success at the present time, as compared with that of former days, was that they now had Chris where to cast their nets and his ancient in mearip the blue ribbon was because the Lord Jesus had tol him to do so, and to show that his Master, Clrist was on board with him."
Facts are stubborn things. There were 1,351 candidates for admission into the Chureh Training Colleges for Schoolmasters at the examination in July Sast. Of these canditates 842 came up from the candidetes from, of whom 145 failed, while of the 1017 the examination Church schools only 197 failed. Fore 1962 candidates. Of these the Board sohools provided 368 candidates, of whom 58 friled, while only 108 failed ont of the remaining 1594 candidates from Church schools. The Rev G, P, Ottey Iondon DiChurch schools. The Rev. G. P. Ottey, Loncion Di.
ocessan Inspector of Schools, supplies the following
interesting comparsion of the resultes of the religions examinations of the Church and Board schools for the county of Midallesex. The Board sohools submitted 68 scholars for examination of whom 6 wereplaced in the first, 29 in the second, and 88 in the third-class, making a total of 68 : of whom not quite 9 per cent. are in the first class. Of the scholars from the Church schools, 119 obtained a position in the first, 106 in the second, and 86 in the third class, making a total of 191 , of whom over $95 \%$ are in the first class. The average for all the rest of England of the percentage in the first class is 11 . These facts and igures show a vast superiority on jhe parb of ,he Chrnols to he Church not to be superior in this matter ; bui in great inferiority of the School Board oanciaates is the Board sool managers are not mportance to religion as an indiapensible part of education; whereas in the ' Church sohools it is looked apon as the one thing needfinl that the child should not ponly recive rons ing nly receive religious instruction, but be trained in eligions habits of thought and action. Irained deal more than reading the Bible in class.

Diamonds should only le purchased from the most reliable houses, as the slightest imperfection lower their value very nuch. Many dealers try to pass off third or fourth clas stones for the best quality. Fine blue white gems are rare and command a high price, and are seldom sold below their maret value. The finest stock of mounted diamonds, comprising earrings, braclets, lace pins, hair ornaments, and pendants for
neck-chains in the latest styles are to be seen at Woltz Bros. \& Co., 29 King.street East.

## \%. \%. Tearher's Assistant <br> to the institute leaflets.

The Catechism.
Q. What types of this death were there in the Ol Testament?
A. Isaac carrying the wood on which he was to be
(Gen. xxii. $6,7,9$.) The brazen serpent lifted up on a pole (Numb. xxi. 8; John iii. 14). Q. Had our Lord Himself said that He must be rucifed

Yes; He said, "They shall coudemn hum to death, and shall deliver him to the Gentiles, to mock and to scourge and to crucify him" (Matt. xx. 18, 19).
And He said, "I, if I be lifted up will draw all men anto me" (John xii. 82; slso viii. 28
. How came it to pass that He suffered a Gentile form of death

Because the sceptre had departed from Judah and a Roman governor had the sole power of life and
death. "It is not lawful for us (the Jews) to put any death. "It is not lawful for us
man to death" (John xviii. 31).
Q. Who was Pontius Pilate?

The Roman governor, who, though convinced of our Lord's innocence (John xix. 6, 12), yet was by threats constrained to give sentence against him John xix. 12).

Welf was then Pilate's sin
Selfish cowardice and godless fear of men
Q. For what reason is His name mentioned in the Oreed.
A. To mark the particular time in which Christ re deemed us, for Pilate is a name nentioned in profan "As the Son of God by His determingte consel was sent into the world to die in the fullness of time 30 it concerns the Church to be assured of the time in which be died."-Bishop Pearson.

Christ, the founder of that name (of Christians) was put to death, as a criminal, by Pontius Pilate Procurator of Judee, in the reige of Tiberias."-Taci 'us' Annals, xv. 44.

## Correspandente.

aluLetters will appear with the names of the writers in full pinions.

## ALGOMA MISSION WORK

Thr Rev. W. Cromptom, writes:-"On my return ate last night (23rd Nov.) from a six day's tour o about 117 miles, I saw a letter in your issue of Nov 15th. from our respected Bisbop, in which he appeals most feelingly for more men. Will you allow me to supplement that letter by stating a few facts which occurred during my tour? Having been able to pur chase a valuable site for a cemetry at Emsdale, we purpose of raising and transferring the dead to it dfter that solemn duty had been performed, a congre gation of over thirty assembled in S. Mark's Church where we had a shortened evensoleg and an address suitable for the occasion. Of course it was known I was to be present, and a man met me with the re uest that I would go to the farthest ownship of Armour, he offering to pilot he bush. To keep my promise 1 had to sleep a atrine. I had scarce he hed heen rear man came to me and said he had been requested give them a service there. Well, I hesitated, for give them a service there. Well, I hesitated, for I this. He pressed more and more earnestly, and at this. He pressed more and more earnesty, "Mo and
last, I said I would try. Mr. B. then said, "Do sir or God's sake, or I do not know what will become o us here, I believe we are completely forsaken." Dur ing the evening I had a long intervisw with the land lord and landlady of the hotel where I was stopping during which I asked if they were members of the
Church. The wife said, "I always attended the Church of England, sir, my people are Church, my sister was confirmed not long since." She went on with her sewing for some time in silence, and then with a sigh said, "But if I am here much longer I religion in the world, for we have nothing here and no one to remind us." "God help us." They had two children whom they were most anxions to have baptized; and when I said I would do this on my way back, their delight and gratitude were beyon bounds
Very early next morning I started for my promised
visit-I was going to marry s couple. The intended bridegroom mot me marry a caupl. five miles on the road north of Katrine. We then struck into the bush, having only a sleigh-track upo Which to travel. We plodded along now down this
hill, now up that (I am not ashamed to oonfess that

I was fain to bold on by the pommel of my saddle
many a time)-now it is a beaver-meadow to cross many a time-now it is a beaver-meadow to cross in
which my horse sank up to her belly; then I had a creek to pull through. At last we finished our seven
miles of thas, and Idid the duty I had gone to do,
which was not an agreeable one to me. The bride's
futher und futher undertook to see me safe across th. " mea
dow," for which I was grateful, and then left me t gan to fall. However, I came to a settler's shanty lly is my wont, I got into conversation with th told him, he said, "Ah, sir, I wish from my sou you could come somewhere near to this." I foun hitched up the horse, went into the shanty, and to
the parent's unbounded delight, brought the babe within the fold of Christ. Again I started, and after two or three mishaps, usual in bush travelling, I on
more gained what is here styled the main road. passed a man in a waggon, he tonched his cap.
are English, I said to myself. The man called "Good day, Mr. Crompton." I simply sat and stare the man, for his calling me by my name was a rea
surprise, but I answered Good day, you seem t know m
nough, and wish we conld replied, "I know you well with leaned over the side of the waggon, and said with an earnestness it is impossible to put into writ
ing, "Oh, Mr. Crompton, are you coming into thi part?" I said, " not at present, I think; but wh my friend?" He answered, "Sir, I hare four littl
ones not baptized; sir, I am miserable about them, ones not baptized; sir, I am miserable about them and wish they were done; do, sir, come som me; I did not think so once, sir, but "-here he be me; I did not think so once, sir, but "-here he be came very energetic-" say you will come." wher woul arsinge for meeting at Katrine or some could near, as soon as possible, in the meantime could be mill I left him with his earnest thanks ringing in my ears Some two miles further a man met me. Goo evening, Mr. Crompton," he said. Another surprise This man was on foot, and so could grasp me by the hand, whilst he pressed me with his petition that would come and baptize his two children. I told Mr F. what I had promised Mr. H., and he left me rejoicing whilst I went plodding on my weary way downcas and downhearted at the thought that there should be this awful and exeeding bitter cry for the means of grace. and that apparently there are not any to be found willing to answer it. I called and baptized the two children of Mr. B. according to promise, and the set off to complete my further ten miles. At 7 p.m. ny body was on the tremble; I could neither sit, tand nor walk, nor could I eat. My kind entertain ors pitied me and showed their sympathy by all the means in their power. My heart was depressed, and lay the God of heaven send labourers into thi eld so white to the harvest.
I thought this simple statement might tell upon han any more elaborate argument, and therefor end it to you.

## THE HURON W. AND O. FUND.

Sir, - Since my letter in the Dominion Churchma of the 9th Nov., much interest has been shown con erning the Widows' and Orphans' fund, to which Questions having been asked thlly deserved any attention which is legitimately in oked through the medium of the acknowledge hurch press. Moreover, it will save ariting for in ormation, and give the advocates and supporters of he measure, which at present alienates abou $1,300.00$ per annum from the W. \& 0 . fund, an op prtunity of showing the wisdom of their proceeding, nd how the Church is thereby benefitted. I am sur he Dominion Churchman will do them justice in the aaintenance of a fnll and honourable discussion of so reighty a matter, A weighty matter ideed, if th mall annuity of the widow and orphan is placed in eopardy by legislative action. It will be conceded hat the widow's annuity of $\$ 200$ should not be re nced, unless absolutely required, and after all legit mate means for sustaining the fund had been ex hausted.
Official statements, from the Huron Synod jour aals, show the widow's prospect gloomy as respect. her annuity. I will take 1875 , being the flrst year under the Incorporating Act of 1874, which merge the Church Society into the Synod; and when actio was first taken to deprive the W, \& O. fund of the an aual appropriation under the 2nd clanse, for the pur pose of paying off the mission fund debt, which has been discharged.
mounted to $\$ 2,010.00$ with 110 clergy on the roll. In
882 the pensions paid the same, amonnted to 180
$4,115.00$. with 134 clergy on the roll. In seven cars the claims upon the fund have more than ent,. so that the futare is like to add to the burden in larger proportion, for 1 it is a very different thing to
double two thousand dollars with carefully husbanded esource to fall back opon, and to double twice that mount when the resources of the fund are sufficient pears that the sum of $\$ 640.00$, which includes en rance fees amounting to $\$ 175.00$, stands to the ere it of the fund in 1882, and has been transferred to cluding only $\$ 20.00$ of entrance fees, was capital zed. (See S. J. 1875, page 57, and 1882 , page 65.)
u fact, the husbandry of the past so nurtured this mportant fund, as to provided seven years of com parative famine, produced by alienating the annua ppropriation which had done much to make the nd. But, I ask, what return can be expected from mpoverished soil, to meet the increasing wants of duture, but a weird fufilment of the provisos con "Such an annuity not exceeding two handred dond Such an annuity not exceeding two hundred dol nnuities under this fund shall, in case the income of he fund prove insufficient to meet them in full, b paid in such equal proportions as the income will a laims of the fund to the sympathy of the laity, when Synod legislation has declared since 1875 laity, whe und did not need the appropriation, nuder nainge which the clergy are complled to pay one half to make eligible their widows as beneficiaries: gain in 1882 to declare to the Church that for five ears more the said appropriation will not be needed f the needs of the mission fund are so urgent as to merit a prior claim to the W . \& O . fund in this matte f appropriation under clanse 2, upon what mronna an the laity be asked to contribute to the W. \& and? Upon what plea of justice can struggling mis ionaries be compelled to contribute five dollars pe nnum out of inadequate incomes, to render thei widows eligible to receive from the fund, when Syno egislation declares the fund does not need it? But why should not that fund, the prosperity of whic no man will object to, be nurtured, as in the past or the future, so that the widow and orphan may a east have the prospect of a slight increase, which annot be much, instead of a ghoul occasionally pas ing before their eyes of a probable decrease. This is ot imaginary or sentimental, as, I believe, the ex erience of Toronto diocese can testify
But is there no other way of assisting the mission and to a larger extent, and in a more legitimate way han by interfering with the W. \& O, fund? The nission fund doubtless deserves sympathy, for whils the prosperity of the diocese is heralded aloud, and he joyful tidings announced thot the mission fand ebt of 1875 is no more, and for which gratitude de mands us to honour the W. o O. lund, yet the awkward in oin and is again in dobe to , year, aluhough at the commencement of the yoar $\$ 2,459,00$ over the years income. If the missionaries , 1 arger grants and hetter stipends, something of at off might Bell they? In reality id uot the moy in increased expenses? Ca mey not and onght they not to be reduced? In 187 he expenses amounted to $\$ 3.466 .36$. (See S. J. 1875, page 56.) In 1882 the expenses amounted to $\$ 5,852.61$ n increase of $\$ 2,386: 25$, or abiout 75 per cent. They re made np as follows :- Expenses, as per Synod ac penses, \&c., (page 62), $\$ 90.78$; Deputation agent, 442.78 ; total, $\$ 5,852.61$. There is an item of $\$ 240.4$ in the chapter-house joint expense account for wood, ras, \&c., and one of $\$ 16.80$ in the depository account, out as I do not understand them, I leave them out. I respectilily suggest to the considertion of the velfare of the Church to reduce the expenses, instead continuing to interfere with the W. \& O. fund ? I trust the importance of the matier qealt with will so recommend itself as to obtain a liberal use of a Ohurch paper which is doing real good work.
The Parsonage,
St. Marys, 27 th Nov., 1882.

## OHUROH MANNERS.

The Rev. J. May, Ottawa, sends us thirty quesions touching Church manners, doctrines, ritual, dec., through the Dominion Crurchman,". It would take he whole of several numbers to fully answer these uestions, although many of them are of such a nafreverence and good breeding to walk up the chureh aisle during service chatting and talking ?

DOMINION OHUROHMAN.

Our correspondent wishes, no doubt, to rebake such acts by putting the offenders on their defence.
Other signs of rrreverence Other signs of irreverence he objects to are, choir men reading during the sermon, consulting a watch as a hint to the preacher, sitting while announce. ments are made, "covetonsly snatching the last mo-
ment of Protestant repose by not rising until the ment of Protestant repose by not rising until the choir have begun," the clergy rushing from desk to pulpit during singing, and the people rushing out of church in hot haste for dinner. To these the general answer is obvions, that signs of impatience, inatten-
tion, weariness or haste, are not becoming in God's house in either clergy or people.
Another class of Mr. May's questions are such as the following: "Shoald the people sit or stand during the prosentation of alms? 2. Is not the Low Church habit of using a collect before the sermon a good one? 8. Is the surplice really the correct pul. sor veement, not the academic? 4. "Is it wel
fors to rail at science, even when false would it not be better to sift the chaff from the whenat, and thus show the sift the chaff from the Divine $?^{\prime \prime}$ We answer briefly. The people should by rising show that they participate in tiep presentaby rising show that they - participate in tifie presentais not Low Church, we have heard a Rofere the sermon one before his discourse. The surplice is not a pal pit vestment, but it is a Church one, whereas the academic gown is secular. To rail at science is such a folly as now well read man ever commits ; if science is science it is trath, if it is false it is not science at all. We will insert Mr. May's other queries (D. V) next week.
We may remark that there must te a sad lack of reverence in many churches, such as Mr. May condemns, as another correspondent sharply criticizes similar faults as seen in Toronto.

## 民family そeading.

HOW ? WHEN ? WHEKE? WHY?
"You ask me how I gave my heart to Christ ? There came a yearning for Him in my soul, I found earth's fong ago
I wept for sons fowrets would fade and die And then-and then-somehour, I seeme To lift my bra then-somehow, 1 seemed to dare my broken heart to Him in prayer.
I do not know-
cannot tell you-how:
I cannot tell you-how;
He is my Saviour now!
"You ask me when I gave my heart to Christ ? The dqy, or just the tell.
It must havemember well.
It must have been when I
The must have been when I was all alone,
Thigh of His forgiving Spirit shone
Into my heart, so clouded o'er with sin
I think-I think 'twas then I let him in.
I do not know-
I cannot tell you-when,
I only know
He is so dear since then
"You ask me where I gave my heart to Christ ? That sacred place has fade
As yesterday.
Perhaps he thought it better I should not
Rembember where. How I should love that spot I think I conld not tear myself away,
For I should want, for ever, there to stay.

> I do not knowI onot tell you-where.

He came and blessed me there !
"You ask me why I gave my heart to Christ? It is a wonderons story; listen, while
My heart was drawn why
My heart was drawn, at length, to seek His face. I was alone, I had no resting place,
I heard of how He loved me, with a love,
Of depth so great-of height so far above
All human ken.
I longed such love to share,
And sought it then
Upon my knees in pray
"You ask me why I thought this loving Christ
Would heed my prayer ?
I knew He died upon the cross for me,
I nailed Him there !
I heard His dying cry, 'Father, forgive !
I saw Him drink death's cap that I might live,

My head was bowed upon my brast in
He called me -and in penitenco I came.
He heard my prayer
cannot tell you how
Nor when, Eor wher
"hy. I have told you now."

## MODERN EPHESUS.

A traveller just returned from the East, gives th following description of this celebrated city. How strange it reads to have Ephesus named as a railway station !
Emerging from the station, we saw immediately on the left hand the standing ruined columns that city with water. Unlike the oolumns in Rome which may still be seen in many places bearing the aoqueduct, these columns have nothing but broken ragments of arches still attached to them. Hence we proceeded over very dusty roads and through route many excavated and ruined tombs, bro on the cophagi, do., with a vist amount of debris every where, covering Mount Prion on our right, the Tory of Androcles, icc. In the Gymnssium some ruined columns and arches still testify to their former gran deur. Before reaching the Odeum Theatre we saw the tomb reported to be S. Lukj's. This is in a greatly more ruinous condition than when last photo. raphed, and, unless quickly protected, the remain disappear. The to prove its identity will rapidly perfect is lying half prostrate on the rubbish bence it, and an unlucky fall of a stone upon it wonld most probably break this beautiful slab to pieces.
The site of the Odenm is covered with debris, with large blocks of white marble, beautifully sculptured, lying scattered over its surface. The theatre is in a similar state. On the way to the Stadıum wo pas.
sed over the site of the Gymnasinm, way said to have been formerly the covered way the market-place, fragments of the mosaic pavements lying beneath our feet. The Stadium is an extensive ruin, with parts of broken columns after the style of the Roman Forum still standing.
Now leaving Mount Prion on the right, we proceeded through fields of standing maize to the Tem-
ple of Diana, that "ple of Diana, that temple described by Murray as "the most magnificent in the world." Here we had
anticipated seeing some noble evidences still standing of its former grandear, but we found nothing but the most absolute and complete ruin; the whole site was most a asole
covered with nothing bit rubbish and small, broken fragmeuts of marble, many pieces being proofs of the exquisite workmanship expended upon the temple ; exquisite workmanship expended upon the temple;
but of the original structure it may truly be said there is not left one stone standing upon another.
The Chureh of S. John, the Castle on the Hill, and the ruined mosques are gradually falling more and more into decay, and if they are to be preserved, the effort to preserve them cannot too soon be made.
Taking the site and surronndings of the city, for situation nothing can be conceived more beautiful but now the eye must rest upon the scene he order to realize how utter and absolute the ruin is of this once great centre of dsiatic splendour and magnificence. seats in the frain, and reached Smyrna in the our ing, having had a most delightful excursion, with no signs of brigands, but hearing on our return that only a few weeks before a gentleman was carried off in the suburbs of Smyrna out of his own garden, and only
returned on the returned on the payment of $£ 400$.

THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE
CHURCH.

## by rev j. wainkight ray.

In whatever particular faith of the Denominations any Christian may have been brought up, the Church has a home for them all, and a true doctrine-they Are they "Christians ?"
Are they "Christians ?" So are we, in faith and pactice, and the Cross is onr glory.
Communion of Saints," in one Creed, and we-" the never divided,
Are they Presbyterians?
Presbytery, and the laying so are we, having a required in every ordination.
Are they Congregationalists? So are we, giring the largest liberty, under law, and having many a prayer for the "Congregation," and giving to each congregation the management of its local affairs.
Are they Unitarians? So are we, in believing in but one God. The Nieene Creed begins with this statement.
Are they Baptists? We more, insisting on the
baptism ot ajults $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { baptism ot adults, not only, but of infants as well, } \\ & \text { and performing it by immersion, if it be so desired. }\end{aligned}\right.$

Are they Mothodists? So aro we, having given
the Wesleys (John and Charles) the Wesleys (John and Cbarles), Coke and Asbary a method in our ways and sorvices, so having had many have not been able to bear them. From that the Methodists derived their doctrine aud liturgy, bat, Are they Universalists? We, too, say that Christ
died for all, and that He made sufficient sacrifice, oblation and "a full, perfect and sins of the whole world." salislaction, for the Are they Spiritualists ?
he existence of the soul after death, and theng in one should be as spiritually minded as possible. We also think the dead are somewhore this side of heaven or hell in the intermediato state.
Are they Quakers? We too believe in a religion of of silent prayer, in a meek and quiet spirit, the charity, we favour plain dress, and plain speeech in the place of worship. With the Quakers too in have bave no "Sabbath" superstition, but call it " the Lord's Day.
Do they believe in Temperance? So do we, and
illustrate it by being temperate in drinking illustrate it by being temperate in drinking, eating and in speech. We also have a Church Temperance Society here and in England.
Hove they Bing
Hove they Bishops and a Liturgy? So have wean unbroken line from the Apostles, which has never been overtopped by a Pope, nor travestied into mere Superintendents. As for our Liturgy, all the dengminations are copying it-one of them proposing to take nearly our whole Liturgy.
Have they much to say of the Bible? We read it ten times in our two Sunday services, we translated witnesed have furnished almost every martyr who has witnessed to its truth in English speech. The man who said, "The Bible and the Bible alone, the ReHave they now, Gothic Churchman.
Have they now, Gothic Churches ? We had them with the cross from, chapels, and cathedrals, crowned man runneth not the days when the memory of sleeping in glory, have drawn thousands to stndy them in wonder, and to say " there must have giants them in wond
in those days.
Have they organs? We have had them back to the days when "Merrie England " caught the strains that echoed from the organs of David. In this counry, we fought the battle for them, against the holy nasal-twang, and the puritanical pitch-pipe.
Have they Sunday-schools? So have we-one of and calling in Robert Raikes, a Churchman 1780 , assistant.
In a word, the Anglican Church, like the Common Law, the basis of all good statutes, has all and every greatly good thing of Christendom. From her has sprang all there is of valued and enduring among all the denominations of Christians.
The difference is, we hold them by a prescriptive right, withont taxing others as a " Royalty." We hold in its true place, as each and entirity, with each point pass, guiding the ship into the haven where it would

No
No one religious Body has, like ours, had the full circle of Christian doctrines, to fill and round, to incite and lift up the hearts and minds of their members, and to hold them to the faith and practice. Our "Old Ship Zion" sails around the world, with a chart made by the Apostles. Every traveller records it gratefully, that whether in Europe, Asia, Africa or the Isles of the Sea, if he finds one of our Churches he finds there "the faith once delivered to the saints," This faith we hold in its true place and importance, without letting any one doctrine crowd out some relative one of equal significance. We hold every great truth in its healthful roundness, not pressing it to swell out into a tumor that needs the theologioa knife, nor is there one truth left to shrivel up, and die out of onr creed and practice.
This proves it to be a Church Universal "the whole bodyy fitly joined together." Into this "Holy Catholic Church " everyone should come.

The giving of Christmas presenta has come to be of late years an established custom, and one which causes no little trouble for the givers, for it is no easy matter to discover just what to give as being most acceptable. If those interested, would drop into the store of Ryrie the Jeweler, 118 Yonge St., whose advertisement appears in another column, all this difficulty will banish, for there are to be found presents of all kinds, useful and ornamental, from the most expensive to the very lowest. We have been personally acquainted with this house for several years, and know it to be thoroughly reliable in all its dealings, and at all times carries one of the most elegant stocks of watches, jewelry and silverware.

## FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE

Gold Watches,
Gold Chains,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Neck-chains, Gold Bracelets,
Gold Bangles,
Diamond Rings,
Gem Rings, Signet Rings,

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Wedding Rings.


Castors,
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Card Receivers,

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Napkin Rings.

The above Cut, taken from a Photograph, shows the place for YOU to gell the BEST value in any of the above Goods.

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The Holiday Season
IS CLOSE UPON US AND

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is Appreciated by Everyone.
R. WALKER \& SONS -SUGGEST-
A Dressing Gown, a Fur Cap, or an Overcoat. One of our Elegant Mantles, in Cloth or Fur.
A Fur Set, or one of our Extra Value Black Silks.
A Shawl, a Dress, Silk Handkerchief, Lace Collars, \&c.
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For further particulars apply to
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 For Agents, Capitalists, Builders, Carpenters and Trading Men.

## NEW INVENTION.

 GARRISON'S
## ARTISTIC BAY WIDDOW

Or Common Windows Changed to Bay Windows. New in Theory, New in Principle, New in Application. The Latest Architectural Idea. Universally Endorsed. Exceedingly Popular, and Selling Rapidly.
 ver oramental Makes roms cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Creates a circultaion of the in
 made in the glass or sash, Carpenters and Bullders that want to make from $\$$ ro to $\$ 20$ per day instend
of the regular wages, will find it just the thing. of the regular wages, will find it just the thing. Pariness that pays largely can purchase 10 to 20 counties and sell out by counties to carpenters and builders or realize a steady income from royalty.
I employ no Agents but sell territory in quantities at low prices, so that the profits are very large, in some I employ no Agents but sell territory in quantities at ow prices, so that the profits are very large, in some
cases exceeding $\$ 500$ per month $\quad$ Ifrannh models and drawings porchasers and give full instructions. It
 easy terms with carpenters on first county to introduce it.
No postals answered. Canada for sale (patented March 6,1882 ). I refer to the proprietor of this paper ani No postals answered. Canada for sale (patented March 6, 1882). I
to the leading merchants of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Address with stamp. W. S. GARIRISON, Patentee, Cedar Falls, Jowa.
 the same to Builders, Carpenters, or parties with moderate capital, who will find large returns by the purchase of the rights for one or more counties, enved envelope for reply, addressed to FRA NNK Weorrisk, P.O. BoZ

## Chilluren's Appartment

THE BIRD WITH A BROKEN WING.
I walked in the woodland meadows Where sweet the thrushes sing And I found on a bed of mosse A bird with a broken wing,
healed the wound, and each morning It sang its sweet old strain
But the bird with the broken pinion

I found a youth, life broken
By sin's seductive art,
and tonched with Christ-like pity I took him to my heart.
He lived with a noble purpose
And struggled not in vain,
ut the soul with a broken pinion
Never soars so high again.

But the bird with a broken pinio Kept another from the snare, And the life that sin had stricken Raised another from despair. There were healings for each pain But the bird with a broken pinion Never soars so high again.

THE MISSIONARY POTATO
IT wasn't a very large church, and it wasn't nicely furnished. No carpe on the floor, no frescoing on the walls; just a plain, syuare, bare, frame build ing away outin lhaois. Sunday of their lives.
On this particular Sunday they stood On this particular Sunday they stood togeting for Snndey-sohool to boxmence and talking about the missionary collection that was to be taken up. It was something new for the poor chturch they were used to having collections taken up for them. However, they were coming up in the world, and wanted to begin to give. Not a cent had the Holt boys to give that day.

Trennies are as scarce at our house as hen's teeth, said Stephen, showing a row of white, even teeth as he spoke. James looked doleful. It was hard on them, he thought, to be the only ones in the class who had nothing to give. He looked grimly around the old church. What should he spy lying
"How in the world did that potato get to church?" he said, nodding his head towards it. "Somebody must have dropped it that day we brought the things here for the poor folks. Issay Stennie, we might give that potato.
suppose it belongs as much to us as suppose it
anybody."
Stephen turned and gave a long thoughtful look at the potato.
"Let's do it!" idea! "he said eagerly
Let's do it!
James expected to see a rougish look on his face, but his eyes and mouth said "Honor bright ?" asked James.
"Yes, honour bright."
"Yes, honour bright."
"How ? Split it in two, and each put a half on the plate?
"No." zaid Stephen laughing: "we can't get it ready to give to-day, I guess; but suppose we carry it home and plant take extra care of it, and give ever potato it raises to the missionary cause ? There'll be another chance: this isn' the only collection the chureh will eve take up, and we can sell the potatoes to
Full of this new plan they went into the class looking less sober than before and though their faces were rather red when the box was passed to -them an they had to shake their heads, the thought of the potato, and looked a each other and laughed.
Somebody must have whispered to the earth and the dew and the sunshin about that potato. You never saw any thing like it ! "Beats all "said farme
Holt, who was let into the secret. "I

I had a twenty acre tot that would grow
potatoes in that fashion, I should make fortune
When harvesting came, would you believe that there were forty one good sound, splend potatoes in that hill picking them up, they talked over the was to be meetd ing for missions tha Tharsday-an all day meeting. The little church had had a taste of of giving, and was prospering as she had not before. Now for a big meeting, to which speakers from Chicago were com ing. James and Stephen had their plans made. The washed the forty-one pota toes carefully, then wrote out in thei very best hand this sentence forty-one
-This
This
price is ten cents; it is from the best stock known. It will be sold only to one who is willing to take a pledge that he will plant it in the spring, and give every one of its children to missions.
Signed by James Holt and Stephen Holt.'
Each shining potato had one of these slips smoothly pasted to its plump side. Didn't those potatoes go off, though By three o'clock on Thursday afternoon not one was left, though a gentleman from Chicago offered to give a gold dol lar for one of them. Just imagine, if you can, the pleasare with which James and Stephen Holt put each two dollar and five cents into the collection tha afternoon. I'm sure I can't describe it thing. But 1 can assure you of on garden, and it thrives.

## SURE SIGNS

Solomon said, many centuries ago Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure and whether it be right."
When I see a boy slow to go to school, and glad of every execuse to neglect his books, I think it a sign hat he will be a dunce.
When I see a boy in haste to spend is every penny as soon as he gets it think it is a sign that he will be pendthrift.
When I see boys and girls often quarrelling, I think it a sign that they will be violent and hateful men and vomen.
When I see a child obedient to his parents, I think it is a sign of great future blessings from Almighty God.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands byan EastIndiana Missionary the formula a simple vegetable remedy for the peedy and permanent cure of connd 11 , Bronchitis, Catarrb, Asthma. lso all Throat and Lung affections, General Debility, and all.nervous for plaints ; after having thoroughly tested ts wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The re cipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary dvice and instructions for successful reatment at your home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp DR , self-adaressed envelope to

DR. J. RAYMOND
Mrs. Wm, Allan of Acton, has never been without a bottle of Hag yard's Yellow Oil in the bouse for the ast twenty years, and would not be for ten times the cost; adding that she has never known it to fail for Colds and Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Burns, If any one doubts its efficacy, refer them to me.'

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## TRUST IN A PROMISE

A little girl whose mother had always told her the truth, and taught her to trust in her promises, went with her one day to a large town. The child had been used to living in the quiet country, and the noise and bustle of the city were not pleasant to her. A great crowd was gathered to see some show in the hand, for she felt afraid.
"Don't be afraid, my child," said her 1 mother. "I won't take you into any danger. Keep hold of my hand, and nothing shall hurt you.
Lucy believed her mother, and was happy.
r awhile it began to rain. The mother looked at her delicate little girl, and said :

Lacy, dear, I am afraid to take you any furthor on account of the rain. I have some business in another part of the town. I must leave you in this store. Don't go away from it, and will come for you as soon as I ge through my errands.'
The child looked into her motner' face, and said

You won't forget me, I know."
Then her mother kissed her, and lef her in the care of the storekeeper.
ribbome was amased at seeing the the ladies coming in to do their shop ping; but after awhile she grew tired and wished for her mother to come Then a little girl, older than she, came in, and they began to talk together Lacy told her she was waiting for he mother, who had promised to come for her when she got through hér errands. Aren't you afraid your mother may forget you ?" asked the little girl.

## GOD EVERYWHERF <br> God-that great God who made ne And ker ps us by fis power, And guard us every hour; <br> Who formed each sea and river, The kind and gracious Giver of every good we see <br> That God is near to guide u By day or darksome nigh From His all-piercing sight.

## Whatever may be near us,

and this one thought may cheer
My God, my guard, is here !

## A SERPENT AMONG THE BOOKS

One day a gentlemen in India wen into his library and took down a book from the shelves As he did so he fel slight pain in his finger, like the prick of a pain. He thought that a nad been stuck by some careles oon his finger began to swell, then his arm, then bis whole body, and in few days he died. It was not a pin among the books, but a small and deadly serpent.
There are many serpents among th books now-a-days. They nestle in the foliage of some of our most fascinating literature; they coil around the flower whose perfume intoxicates the senses Poople read and are charmed by the plot of the story, by the skill with hich the characters are sculpture or grouped, by the gorgeousness of the word painting, and hardly feel the pin prick of the evil that is insinuated. But it stings and poisons. When the record of ruined souls is made up on what multitudes will be inscribed "Poisoned by serpents among the books.'
hol you. If you get a firm grasp and difficulty."
"Never fear," replied the wolf, "I am a match for a pig any day; and, besides, I am ravenous with hanger, and shall make an extra exertion to et such a delicious meal
"Well, good fortune to you," repli. od the fox, "and I hope you will rid the world of the creature, for he is uite a nuisance.
Away went the wolf, and did exactas the fox had directed, but, instead f the fine fat pig, out rushed a fierce wild boar.
The wolf was so astonished that he fell back as if shot, and then recover ing himself made the best use possible f his legs, and by good furtune arrivhome in safety
When he told his mother, a wise old olf, what had happened, she said:-
My son, when a stranger tells yo f something that is to be greatly to our advantage, always inform yourself that all he tells you is true. If the boar had been only a fine, fat pig, you may be sure that the fox would have told you nothing whatever about him.'

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St acreasing sale for Burdock Blood Bit ers, and adds that he can, without hesi. snoy, recommend it. Burdock Blood Bitters is the great specific for all disases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

## $\$ 5$ to 20 per tay at hame. Samplea yorth

AGENTS Wanted for hamomolliwtrtaibles


Sleep, my baby, sweetly sleep God the Father thee will Quickly now thy eyelids close, All without, in winds of night, Far above thee, to and fro,<br>Move the angels white as snow.

## Come, ye angels, bright and blest,

## way his heart and move his mind,

 As the
## Sleep, my baby, sweetly sleep God the Father thee will

## or his angel guards shall spread

 Shelt'ring wings above thy spedKing James I. was given to swea and using improper language, for hich he had been seriously reprove by the pious and fearless John Welsh a Scotch minister. The king could not but esteem him, and feared him not a little, although be disliked him When Welsh was present he tried to govern his tongue in some degree and if an oath escaped him when he thought Welsh might be within hear ing, he would say to his attendants 'Is Welsh there? Do you think he heard me?" Do we remember tha there is One who always hears ove word we say?-Ezek. xxxp. 12, 13.
Asthma, Broncitis, Catarrh, and Con sUMPTION in its first stages, are treated Institate, 173 Church Street, Toronto where the Spirometer is used, an instru ment invented by Dr. M. Souvielle Paris, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conreys the medicines in the form of cold inhalations to the part diseased. Suitable constitutional trea ment is used when required. Consulta Pions and a trial of the Spirometer free poor people bearing corticates furnish od with the instrument free. When no closing stamp, for pamphlet giving ful particulars to International Throat an ronto, or 13 Philips square, Montreal
Dr. Scott's Christmas Gift-Headache is almost an universal complain people permit their snffering to con inue day after day is past reasonabl comprehension, while Dr. Scott's Elec tric Hair Brush can be purchased from almost any druggist. The Doctor has Hair Brush," and also his far fame Electric Flesh Brush," and there is no oxcuse why every person shouid no have both of them at home. The ar ticles are as valuable and as necessary in every dwelling as a medicine chest

AN ONLY DAUGHTE
CURED OF CONSUMPTION
When death was hourly expected, al remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JaMgs was experimenting with the many erbs of Calcutta, he accidentiy made f Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health Consumproved to the worid tha permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two This herb also eures night-sweats, nause t the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Addres ORADDOOK \& CO., 1032 Race Street Philadelphia, naming this paper.

## ALPHONSE FRIEDRIOK

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March last I obtained a patent in Can-
ada, for changing common windows to ada, for changing common windows to
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ire Window Guards for Churches or Public Buildings, with arch, gothic or square top.

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