

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. 40.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882.

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.

There are 102 clergy in the Diocese of Western New York, and 10,952 communicants.

Between two and three hundred Dissenting Ministers have entered the Church's ministry in the last three years.

The Lord Bishop of Niagara, recently administered Confirmation at Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y., by permission of Bishop Potter.

Trinity Church, Utica, New York, has a Guild with seven departments, a Women's Auxiliary, a society of men, and the Guild of the "Holy Child Jesus."

At Gnoso, in Crete, Prof. Stilman has excavated the remains of what he believes to be the historical labyrinth from the famous story of Theseus and the Minotaur.

Miss Sarah Smiley, at one time a Quakeress, is making herself very useful in holding Bible classes and other meetings in different Dioceses in the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Judge Peabody, a grand-daughter of Alexander Hamilton, was elected President of the United States Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions at the last meeting.

The new American hotel in London will be nine stories high, and will accommodate about thirteen hundred guests. The cost of the building will exceed \$1,000,000, and that of the furniture \$750,000.

The Bishop of Manchester wants no more ecclesiastical persecutions in his Diocese. He has peremptorily declined the request of the local branch of the Church Association to take proceedings against Canon Knox-Little.

A brass memorial pulpit has been erected in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, U. S. Mr. R. Graham is arousing the Church in behalf of the Church Temperance Society. He states that in England many Bishops and 4,500 clergy are abstainers.

The Church at Hugheaden, which Mr. Disraeli usually attended, has been magnificently decorated in his memory. Two beautifully stained windows have been erected, and the chancel wall has been covered with rich paintings of evangelists, prophets and angels.

Measures have been taken by Rustem Pasia, Governor-General of Mount Lebanon, for the preservation of the cedars. He has caused to be built round the trees a walled enclosure in charge of a custodian, and visitors will only be permitted to set up tents outside. Fires will not be allowed near the trees, and it is absolutely forbidden to cut a branch or bough.

A Church is being erected in a poor and populous district at Eastbourne to accommodate nearly 900 persons. The Church is built and endowed, and a parsonage house provided, by one individual, at the cost of £27,000. Great pains have been taken that whilst everything in and about the Church is solid and handsome, nothing should be unbefitting the pure worship of the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a letter to the clergymen of the Church of England on the subject of emigration. The clerical societies are arranging for a series of handbooks containing information with regard to the principal colonies. Those relating to Canada will be ready in a few days. If the Church in Canada co-operates with its brethren in England, much good must accrue to the Dominion.

President Arthur has taken possession of the pew in St. John's Church, Washington, which was occupied by President Madison and other Presidents who followed him. The pew was set apart sixty-five years ago for the President's use free of charge. The treasurer's books, however, show that its occupants, without exception, have insisted upon paying the annual rental. President Arthur's father was a Baptist clergyman.

The Protestants in English-speaking countries are steadily increasing their ratio. In 1801 the Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom and the United States were about 6,000,000 to 15,000,000 Protestants; that is, they were a little less than one in three of the population. In 1880 the Roman Catholic population of the two countries is 12,000,000 to 27,000,000 Protestants; that is, in the eighty years, from a third, it has come down to barely a seventh of the whole.

Mr. J. E. Hanauer writes from Jerusalem, under the date of December 17th, that the vestiges of an ancient church are being unearthed, on the left side of the road leading from the North to the Damascus Gate. These remains, close to, and in fact, partly excavated in the rock on the western side of the hill, where Jeremiah's Grotto is situated, may possibly prove, he thinks, to be those of

the handsome Church of St. Stephen, mentioned by Saewulf as having been destroyed by the pagans.

Bishop Talbot tells the story of one of his earlier experiences in Nebraska, wherein the dimly lighted school-house at night, to which each had brought his own candle, they were beginning the service from the Mission Service Books, after the prayer had been given out. One farmer who was not disposed to be cheated out of his part, called out from the congregation, "Hold on, parson, I have not found the place yet." The Bishop replied with his accustomed bonhomie, "All right, I will wait for you."

The great theatre meetings held last summer in Kyoto and Osaka, Japan, have roused not only the Shinto priests into holding great opposition meetings, but have compelled the newspapers to report as items of news the growing power of the "Jesus Religion," as Christianity is termed. "Christianity appears to be spreading over the country with the rapidity of a rising tide," observes one paper. Another says:—"The priests are desperately eager to stem the rapidly advancing flood of Christianity, which threatens to drown them out at no distant day." The *Osaka Nippo*, said to be the ablest paper in Southern Japan, is bold in its advocacy of the "Jesus Way," on the ground that no other religion has ever given freedom to any nation. The official organ of the Government, which stands at the head of the press of Japan, recently had a remarkable editorial on "the folly of fighting the foreign religion."

The Rev. J. F. Grandjean, who after renouncing Romanism and ministering in England and Jersey was appointed to the chaplaincy of Mahe, in the Seychelles, writes as follows:—"My time is fully employed here; I have three full services on Sunday in the church, one in English and two in French; also a service in the prison, and the entire care of the Sunday School. There are four schools under my management. The school buildings at Port Victoria are ruinous, and in quite a dangerous state. I have only 17/2 to meet the 60/2 which are required to restore them. Will any society or private individual in England help, for our people are very poor? I have to visit the men of war which call here. The Romanists, as you know, form the majority in the Island. The Pope has appointed a Bishop; there are thirteen Capuchin friars, and many sisters and good schools; they work liberally supported from France by the "Propagation de la Foi." I am almost alone here, but if one is on the side of truth there are more with us than they that be against us."

The Old Catholic *Deutscher Merkur* regards as chimerical the hope of Bishop Strossmayer, that the pilgrimage he lately made to Rome will induce the Pope to restore a Slavonic ritual to Slavonic Romanists. "What thinks the Bishop," it asks, "of the fact that, on the very day he and his pilgrims offered the Pope their homage and their money, a memorial service was held at St. Petersburg for the departed Slavonic champions of faith and freedom, it being the death-day of John Huss?" The late leader of the "Young Czech" party in Bohemia, it appears, went over to the Russian Church. 30,000 Bohemian immigrants into Russian Poland have declared themselves Old Catholics, and joined Bishop Reinkens. The *Merkur* affirms that in many villages in Bohemia, where the National Church has been enthralled by Rome for four centuries, the priests have now restored, at their people's wish, the vernacular in everything but the Mass, and that the Bishops are afraid to notice the innovation. Rome may ere long lose the Czechs altogether.

"The Church of England as a branch of the Church Catholic holds the perpetuation of the Apostolic succession of the three-fold ministry through Episcopal ordination as the primary law of her continual existence. When, as sometimes happens, the Church of England is branded as narrow and intolerant because she declines to associate with her clergy in their ministrations any who have not received Episcopal ordination, she is no more really intolerant than any sect or society for adhering to the fundamental principle on which it is based. For the principle of Episcopacy is not that it is one of many ways by which the ministerial commission is handed on—but that it is the only way which, coming down from us to the Apostolic age, has the seal of the first inspired followers of Jesus Christ. "It has been seen," writes the present Bishop of Durham, "that the institution of an Episcopate must be placed as far back as the closing years of the first century; and that it cannot without violence to historical testimony be discovered from the name of St. John. Without pretending that the Holy Ghost is not pleased to operate through other ministries, rebog-

nising thankfully the plain manifestation of His gifts to the members of other communities which have abandoned the Apostolic succession, our Church does but maintain what is a truism on her lips when accepting the language of Cyprian. "Episcopum in ecclesia esse et ecclesiam in Episcopo," she refuses to dispense with the necessity of Episcopal Ordination, even in the case of individuals worthy of all reverence for intellectual power and spiritual attainments."—*Charge of the Bishop of Ely, 1881.*

INTELLECTUAL PRIDE.

The pride of talent, of wisdom, of education, is one of the sins to which human nature and the temper of our times render us peculiarly liable. We live in days when intellectual ability is more prized than moral worth, and when knowledge of every description (excepting the knowledge of God's truth) is rated usually far above its real value. The consequence is, that men are readily puffed up with any real or imagined mental talent, or any acquirement they may have made: and thus intellectual pride has become one of the prevailing sins of society, from the ponderous knowledge of the deeply-learned, and the practised sagacity of the man of science, to him who, having just mastered the rudiments of elementary education, thinks himself entitled to look down with contempt on those less informed than himself. We need not depreciate the worth of sound and useful learning. We may admit to the full the importance of education. We may admire the talents which God bestows, as He wills, on those whom He is pleased to employ to work out His various purposes. We may, we ought to do this. But we must bear in mind, that we have nothing which we have not received; that God alone made us to differ from others; that in His sight mere human knowledge is of little worth; and that one Christian grace would sink the scale, weighed in the balance of the sanctuary, against the concentrated wisdom of collected ages. Knowledge is an evil when it begets pride, which is a sin; and there is a humiliating truth recorded for our instruction in the Word of God: "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him." (Prov. xxvi. 12.)

BISHOP JACKSON.

PRAYER AND NATURAL LAWS.

The Bible knows nothing of severing Nature from God, even in her minutest operations. He is everywhere or nowhere. The falling sparrow, the dying midge, the rounding dewdrop, the headlong tornado, share His superintendence. Atheistic scientists are right in their insistence that if impersonal law rules an atom, they have demonstrated the origin and permanence of the universe without a self-existent, eternal, all-directing Personal Intelligence. But the atom has always baffled them, and always will. They can never get done with it. Their deepest wisdom and most searching experiments have always left something unmastered, unreached, unapprehended, in every particle of matter to which they ever applied their tests. When they are able to get to the bottom of their bread and butter, it is time enough to proclaim the non-existence of Deity. Tyndall and his compeers can no more tell us what is the primary fact of the butter they eat, or the coffee they drink, than the baby in the cradle. There is no greater inconsistency in praying than in eating. Tyndall and Huxley, and even the wild, daring Haeckel, and the bold, blasphemous Ingersoll, pray, without knowing it, every time they eat. They deal with the same mystery in all they do and handle, as that which evokes the Christian's prayer. There is as much room for the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread," as for the scientist's confession of a something that transcends the highest stretch of human wisdom. That something stares the scientist in the face everywhere with all the attributes which the Bible ascribes to God. The fact of the Divine Omnipresence, and the compatibility of prayer with natural law, is nowhere more emphatically and comprehensively stated than in these words: "Give us this day our daily bread." Where does law reign more supremely than in the wide circle to which this petition refers? And yet prayer relates to every item in the vast category. Either Tyndall is a blockhead, or Christ is an impostor. The Author of Nature should know how prayer dovetails into laws of the universe. He should be as wise and competent to reason as Tyndall. When this great, reckless, learned, ignorant scientist, wishes to produce new results by the "voluntary" correlation of eternal laws, he is not hindered or troubled by the

consideration of the stability of Nature. But when the Christian prays a greater than Tyndall to do the very same thing, whether on a smaller or larger scale, he is pronounced a simpleton. There is not a sillier, more inconsistent, class of men on God's earth than the God-disowning scientists. In the same breath, and with the same penful of ink, they are constrained to tell the world that at every step in their investigations of matter, they find the justification of the Christian faith. The day is here in which the boasters and blasphemers are strengthening the testimony and enriching the literature of the Church of the living God.—*Dr. C. H. Balsbaugh.*

GOD AND NATURE.

The origin of nature is incomprehensible without God. Who is there that can form even a vague conception of how the universe came into being, or was fashioned in beauty and clothed with deepest symbolism, when the existence of an Infinite Intelligence is denied? Much is written about nebulae, about plastic matter, about atoms and molecules, about ages of measureless duration, when the molten mass, whence sprang all things, was gradually cooling and shaping itself into suns, moons, stars, and satellites; about the condensation of its particles, the radiation of its heat, and its rotary motion; about the formation of great rings, which continue to whirl and spin, like wheels, until each was broken into fragments and pursued its circumvolution around its appropriate centre. Much also has been written about the earth—how at the beginning it was a liquid, fiery ball, with zones of vapor belting it, which turned into water and filled the cracks and chasms of the cooling crust with broad, heaving seas and deep-flowing streams, and how, after the lapse of untold ages, infernal life appeared, and the struggle for existence commenced, which in the course of time, and after throes of agony, extermination, and transient conflict, culminated in the development of man from inferior species. All this is interesting enough, and it may be true, but I defy any one to understand it apart from the creative wisdom and almightiness of God. Spontaneous motion and spontaneous generation, and the fortuitous concurrence of atoms, which have been marshalled with great pomp and royalty of language to explain this complicated marvel, but darken what they undertake to illuminate; they are but myths of science—deep, involved, bewildering—or gorgeous speculations, dazzling with electric brilliancy, and, like the electric light, creating denser and more painful shadows than they disperse.—*Lorimer.*

UNBELIEF IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The "reflections" with which Dr. Cairns concludes his book on the above topic are especially worthy of the attention of the Christians of this generation. He mentioned that:

"However lamentable in their own case, and injurious to others, the reasonings of unbelievers have not hindered on a large scale the progress of Christianity. They have often been the means of arousing attention, and of arresting declension. They have shamed into repentance; by their exposures, corruptions that needed such rough surgery; and the wound which has cleared the system has been turned into a blessing. Always the Church has suffered more from inconsistencies of its friends than the menaces and violences of its adversaries; and the apologist has been less needed than the preacher of righteousness. Christianity has not been saved to us in Britain mainly by the arguments of Butler and Sherlock, but by the slow, yet sure revival that began to spread over the whole English-speaking world; nor was Germany rescued from rationalism, in so far as it has been, merely by professors and theologians meeting negative criticism, but by the return of visible Christianity, and by the calling forth of prayer which has power with God. Here as everywhere, faith has brought victory. Christianity is not promoted by changing either its type of doctrine, or its style of evidence. Wherever it has survived the flood of scepticism, and flourished anew, its progress has been in direct proportion to its clear recognition of its supernatural character. It was eminently in connection with the 18th century revival in England, which sooner or later stamped on Anglo-Saxon Christianity the doctrines, centered in the New Birth, faintly held before its advent, and added to the continent, wherever Christ with greatest power, it has not been as it has made a compromise of unbelief, but as it has

News from the Home Field.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, and DONATIONS, received at the DIOCESAN ROOM, for the week ending January 14th, 1882.

GENERAL PURPOSES.

Rawdon, per Rev. W. J. Ancient, \$36.70; Petite Riviere, per Rev. J. S. Smith, \$24.00; Sydney, per Rev. D. Smith, \$50.50; Annapolis, per Rev. J. J. Ritchie, \$3.00; Liverpool, per Rev. Dr. Nichols, \$1.20; Shelburne, per Rev. Dr. White, \$114.00; Digby, per Rev. J. Ambrose, \$76.38; Falkland, per Rev. G. F. Maynard, \$15.29; Malbone Bay, per Rev. D. Sutherland, \$13.89; Weymouth, per Rev. F. J. Pilleul, \$1.25; Dartmouth, per Rev. J. L. Bell, \$57.22; St. Luke's, Halifax, per Wm. Silver, Esq., \$643.08.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

St. George's, Halifax, \$2.50; Albion Mines, per Rev. D. C. Moore, \$5.00; Shelburne, per Rev. Dr. White, \$8.00; Dartmouth, per Rev. J. L. Bell, \$31.78.

CLERGY SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Rawdon, per Rev. W. J. Ancient, \$4.50.

S. P. G.

New Ross, per Rev. W. H. Grocer, \$1.85.

JOHN D. H. BROWNE, Clerical Secretary.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. A. Kaulbach, \$2; Rev. J. J. Ritchie, Annapolis, \$5.25; Rev. W. H. Grocer, \$1.05; Dartmouth, per Rev. J. L. Bell, \$1.91.

WM. GOSSETT, Treas. B. F. M., Dio. N. S.

COLE HARBOR AND EASTERN PASSAGE.—The pretty Gothic Church at Cole Harbor has been very tastefully decorated this season, and reflects credit on those who so heartily entered into the work. The walls are festooned with spruce, enclosing wreaths, &c. The prayer desk and pulpit are neatly trimmed. The effect in the chancel is very pretty. Round the window, in spruce letters on a red ground, is the text, "Glory to God; Peace on earth." On the Holy Table are wreaths and a vase of natural flowers and grasses. Among those who deserve praise for their help, may be mentioned Messrs. Wentzell, Justus Morash, and J. Giles, and Misses Susan and Anna Wentzell, Maria, Annie, and Amy Morash, Miss Keady and Miss McLoughlan. The Church at Eastern Passage is also decorated in keeping with the occasion, but not to such an extent as in former years.

PICTOU.—A musical and literary entertainment was given by the children of St. James' Sunday School assisted by some of the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, on Tuesday evening last in Prince St. Hall, which proved to be a great success, the audience being one of the largest ever seen in this Hall and the performance good. The chorus "Happy Greeting" was well sung and made the very rafters ring. The recitation by Master Robinson, was well given and drew great applause. Mr. Hockin's excellent reading was very amusing and greatly appreciated. On the whole the children did well and reflect great credit on Mr. Charles Tanner, who has spared neither expense nor time in training them. Miss Davies and Miss Dwyer (who is on her vacation from St. Margaret's Hall) presided at the organ with much taste and style. The proceeds which amounted to upwards of \$50, is to be devoted to the purchase of a new Sunday School library. We are glad to hear that Parish and Sunday School are in a highly prosperous condition; and it is particularly gratifying to know that Parish improvements have not shut out an interest in the general mission work of the Diocese, Pictou contributing this year to B. H. M.

RAWDON.—On Monday evening, Jan. 2nd, a number of friends assembled at the residence of Henry Canarvon, Esq., at Hillside, for the purpose of meeting the Rector and Mrs. Ancient, and presenting them with a tangible token of their goodwill. The early part of the day was very wet, and in the afternoon it was blowing a gale. This, with the bad state of the roads, prevented some being present. But notwithstanding these drawbacks quite a number gathered. Centre Rawdon, South Rawdon, Hillsdale, Mount Uniacke and the Gold Mines being represented. The early part of the evening was occupied in discussing the good things which the ladies had provided in abundance, singing, &c. Afterwards the meeting was called to order and W. H. Allison, Esq., M. P. for the County, who happened to be visiting that part of his constituency, appointed to the Chair. The Chairman opened the business of the evening with a nice speech and then called upon Mr. Akers to present the purse, which the latter gentleman informed the meeting contained the handsome sum of \$29.55. In Mr. Ancient's reply, he spoke in grateful terms of the hearty goodwill of his parishioners and the perfect harmony existing between pastor and people, and was thankful to say that such had ever been the case since he entered the Ministry. In concluding his remarks he asked that God would make him more and more useful. Short speeches were then made by Messrs. Canarvon, Reynolds, Blois and closing one by the Chairman; and concluded with the doxology shortly before 8 o'clock. We must not forget an amusing and interesting address by one of the young people, which was the high point of the evening.

Christmas services in Granville Ferry, bright and joyful, and were well attended. In the Parish Church a

careful service was held on Christmas Eve; and on Christmas Day Morning Prayer with celebration of Holy Communion, at 11 o'clock. The Church was beautifully decorated, a very handsome chancel screen being erected and the altar vested in white. The Church at Granville Ferry (thanks to the kindness of a most energetic layman, Dr. Bell, who superintended the decoration of the body of the Church, the Rector undertaking the chancel) is more beautifully decorated this year than ever before. The music at the Parish Church, always good, under the able management of Mr. LeBaron Mills, the organist, was this year remarkably so, a beautiful anthem being sung on Christmas Day. At Trinity Church, Granville Ferry, the organist is Miss Grace Bogart, who, although having but a very indifferent instrument to play upon, yet deserves great credit for the way in which the music is rendered. It is hoped that a new organ will soon be forthcoming, if our funds permit. On the Wednesday evening after Christmas, a social was held in the Parish Church district, at the residence of Mr. Edward Mills one of the churchwardens. Although the weather was very unfavourable about 150 persons were present, and after taking tea purchased various articles that were placed upon a Christmas tree. The total proceeds were over sixty dollars, which amount is to be devoted to the purchase of a carpet for the new Church.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ALBERTON.—The ladies belonging to the congregation of St. Peter's Church held a bazaar and Christmas tree, comprising a number of fancy and useful articles, principally made at their weekly sewing circle, on Thursday, the 28th ult. The proceeds amounted to \$103.25, which are to be devoted to various useful Church purposes. These ladies deserve great credit, not only for their labor and ingenuity in making up the various articles sold, but also for their care and attention in providing refreshments for their visitors. Although few in number, they have never been behind hand in their endeavours to obtain the requisite furniture for their neat little church.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

DORCHESTER.—The Fredericton *Capital* says: "One of the most pleasing farewell addresses we have seen for some time, was that presented to the Rev. J. Roy Campbell, who is about leaving St. Martin's to take charge of the Parish of Dorchester. While known as a man thoroughly and uncompromisingly devoted to the interests of his own Church, he seems to have won the good will of everybody. Joined to the name of his own churchwardens and vestry, on the address were the names of the resident Roman Catholic priest, the Baptist minister and deacons, and the Methodist preacher. Several of these were present when the address was presented, and added very warm expressions of personal esteem to what they had united in saying formally." Mr. Campbell was inducted into the Rectory of Dorchester on Sunday.

SHEDIAC.—A very successful Christmas sale was held at Shediac Cape on behalf of the building fund of the Rectory, realizing \$170.

BRIGHT, QUEENSBURY AND SOUTHAMPTON.—Christmas Tree.—The annual Christmas tree and treat for the Sunday-school children at Upper Keswick came off on Wednesday the 28th Dec. The treat was provided for the children who attend the Sunday-school at St. Paul's Church and at the School-house in Zealand. There were two trees reaching to the ceiling of the Hall, the branches of which were loaded with gifts and trinkets and small bags of tartan filled with nuts, candy, etc. There are 51 children attending the two schools, but many more received something from the tree this year, with the express understanding that next year Santa Claus will give nothing to any child over nine years who does not attend Sunday-school.

The various gifts for the children were given chiefly by friends of Mrs. McKiel in Fredericton, St. John, and Lunenburg, N. S. Among those in Fredericton to whom our thanks are due may be mentioned Mrs. Medley, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Whelpley, Mr. and Mrs. William Fenety and Mr. Weddall. In St. John Mrs. Mathers, Mrs. Beat, Mrs. Watkins and Mrs. Middleton. In Lunenburg Mr. William Zwicker and family. Mrs. McKiel, who drives nine miles on Sunday to teach one of the schools, has laboured hard to make the tree a success.

A tea was provided by the people in the parish for all the children, and afterward for all who desired it, upon the payment of 20 cents. The funds thus raised together with the admission fee were devoted to the organ fund. The organ was purchased for St. Paul's Church just before Christmas, and is now paid for. The tables having been cleared away and order restored, there followed music, sacred and secular—a dialogue and several recitations by some of the Sunday-school scholars. The opening piece was "Once in Royal David's City," Hymns A and M. Those who sang were the Rector and his three daughters, Miss McKiel, Miss Mary and Miss Dora and Miss Charlotte Spike of Lancaster, who was organist for the evening, and who, together with Miss Rudolf, took a prominent part in carrying out the literary part of

the programme. While waiting for the appearance of Santa Claus or his representative to distribute the gifts on the trees, the Rector gave a short address to the children and their parents suitable to the occasion. Then loud shouts and mirth greeted the entrance of Squire Noble, who had been deputed to represent the Patron Saint. Mr. Noble was dressed in character, and performed the part in a most genial and pleasing manner. Upon stripping the trees there were found many gifts for the Rector and his wife and family; placed there by willing hands and warm loving hearts. Among these gifts may be mentioned in a general way, numerous pairs of socks, stockings, mittens, a pair of blankets, a ticket for five gallons of kerosene, tea, a pair of kid mittens, yarn, etc., etc. Then Mr. Noble, turning to the Rector, the Rev. Wm. LeB. McKiel, said that his pleasant task was not yet ended—that he had been chosen by a committee of Churchmen representing the Parishes of Bright, Queensbury and Southampton (the committee were John McKeen, Jarvis Morehouse and himself) to present to him a handsome Buffalo robe, trimmed and lined with plush; also a Baltic seal skin cap and a purse of \$17.00. He spoke in glowing terms of the work of the Rector, and expressed the hope that he would find the comfort of the robe and cap in his many long cold drives. The Rector being taken altogether by surprise, found some difficulty in mastering his feelings of emotion. He returned thanks hearty and sincere, to his people for their great liberality and kindness to him and his family, and assured them that they would often be in his thoughts when shielded and protected from the cold by their valuable gifts. He thanked them all for the interest they took in his work, and alluded especially to the zeal of Mr. Noble, and the many times he had helped him on the road with a fresh horse. The meeting closed by singing God save the Queen. The value of the gifts to the Rector and his family including the purse, is \$58.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.—On New Year's Day, the parishioners of this ancient Parish—the oldest in the Diocese of Fredericton—were enabled to assemble for the worship of God for the first time, in their new church, and to greet each other with joy and gladness on this happy occasion, which marked for them the beginning of another year. This is the third church, in succession, which has been built on, or near the same spot in the midst of the old church-yard, since the country was taken and possessed by the English. The military fort known in Provincial history as Fort Cumberland, but while a French establishment, as *Beau Sejour*, is about a mile and a-half from the present church. At a short distance, in the rear of the fort, may still be traced the site of a large Romish Church, where the garrison and French population used to worship. Not far from the fort may be seen also the ruins of the brewery in which the celebrated Brook Watson, afterwards Lord Mayor of London, spent the first years of his eventful life. As one stands now on this spot and sees the great steam power rushing along with its fifty or sixty cars in its train, sweeping around the base of the old Fort Mill, it is not difficult to imagine the thoughts that engage the mind, of the vast change of times and the advancing steps of civilization. But the new church is not without its own little bit of romantic association, for in its belfry hangs the fine toned bell of its predecessors (an advantage, not often possessed by new churches in the colonies), and to this bell, the casting date on which shows that it is passing through the second century of its existence, there is attached a history of such interest. Originally, it is supposed to have been obtained from some ship-of-war, and having been used in Westmoreland for some years, it has secretly stolen away and conveyed up the St. John River to Fredericton, under the pretence of its rightfully belonging to that Parish. Subsequently, however, it was captured by some friends of Westmoreland, and carried back again down the river, causing great excitement among its late possessors. Finally, the old bell was restored to its rightful owners, and hangs in the new Church of Westmoreland, calling the people together, as it has done for many generations, to worship the God of their fathers. At the opening of the little church there were present only two clergymen, the Rev. Donald Bliss, Rector of the Parish, and the Rev. Canon Townshend, R. D., Rector of Amherst, Nova Scotia. Morning prayers were said by the Rector and the Communion Service by Canon Townshend, who delivered extemporaneously a most earnest and affectionate address to the descendants of those people among whom, as he told them, he had commenced to labour more than forty years ago, when he was the only priest to serve what are now five separate parishes, so laborious in those early days was the work of a "country Parson." He spoke in the warmest terms of the devoted churchmanship of the men of that day, and exhorted their successors to imitate and emulate their zeal and attachment to their church. He concluded by very heartily congratulating them upon the completion of their beautiful little church, especially commending them for having made the seats all free, as, indeed, should ever be the case, so that all alike may feel that they have an equal right to worship the God and Father of us all, in a building especially set apart for that purpose. The church is on the same model as that at Macan, built many years ago by Canon Townshend, which received at

the time, the warm approval of the Bishop of the Diocese. As yet, of course, little has been done in the way of the decoration of the interior. The altar is provided with a handsome cloth, the work as well as the gift of Mrs. Stewart, and we understand that a reredos and pulpit hangings to correspond, have been presented by the same lady. The singing at the opening services was good, and it was a pleasure to all those who loved and revered its author, to find that the hymn selected for the occasion was that most appropriate and beautiful one commencing "We love the place of God." The church at Westmoreland will of course be consecrated in due time, and formally set apart from all profane and common uses for the service of Almighty God.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Your agent is rejoiced to find signs of life and interest in the Church in this Diocese wherever he goes. Doubtless it exists, and is spreading; in these days one must move on. None of us can rest on our oars. However much inclined, the spirit of the times on all sides will not let one stand still. One clerical brother nearly invariably asks another, "What are you doing, brother? How is your work progressing?" Was anything like such questions asked one of another among the clergy, say of Wesley's younger days? Hardly. Questions concerning the pleasures of the table, or the field, or of the drawing room, were plentiful; but the work of the parish! Why, to ask of that would be to ask of what was not known, or would have been dubbed "shop," or reckoned as *infra dig.* Not so now, however, and consequently there is life and work seen everywhere. Perhaps it is not everywhere of the right kind; but in this matter there certainly can be expected the "survival of the fittest." God will winnow the chaff from the wheat, and this Church, even here, will reap the benefit, and the world acknowledge it.

The happy season of Christmas has seen an unusual amount of activity—so much so, that I am sure your agent would find few disengaged enough to furnish you with even the reports of their services and Sunday-school celebrations during this season. Were it not that your correspondent wields the pen of a ready writer, even if not always a judicious one, he too would not be able to send you any communications. Looking over the reports from various towns and country parishes, one noticeable feature is, that unusual care has been taken to bring the children of our Sunday-schools before the Church, and to make those children love Christmas. And the next feature is, that the people are beginning to follow more generally the recommendation of the Bishop that the offertories on Christmas Day should go to the clergyman. It was a recommendation originating with Bishop Oxenden, I believe, and while gladly received by some of the clergy, was as distasteful to others. Some would not hand the circular to their Wardens, as it would seem to indicate that they were seeking a present, and truly it would look so. Now, however, the circular is sent to the Church Wardens where they are known. It fails however in some places when addressed to them, in that they have no means of informing the congregation generally, or of urging them to this duty. They cannot stand (not easily at this season) at the church door and read out the circular. They can't go from house to house to give the notice. The result is, that on Christmas morning there are a number in every congregation who have no knowledge as to any thing special for the minister. Otherwise the offertory, I am sure, would be in many places much larger than it is.

The offerings at St. John, in the city, were large, the amount not yet reported to the public. The decorations of this church had some variations as to matters of detail, but the general features were much the same as in former years, a novelty indeed was a window having a picture of the Nativity erected as a transparency near the principal entrance. Over the rood screen and reredos of the Chancel, the decorative work took the form of Gothic arches and the Norman zig-zag ornament, and containing at measured interval tapers which were illuminated at the evening services. Rich flowers from the greenhouses of some friends of the Church were in their appropriate places in plenty, one might say nearly as abundant as at any time in summer. Congregations were large, communicants many, offerings liberal, service hearty and the music of a high order indeed. And this too was the case with St. James the Apostle's and St. Martin's. In these two churches there are choirs of superior excellence, and congregations that spare no expense of time and labor in making their Houses of Prayer sumptuous on such occasions. From each of these congregations your paper ought to have a special correspondent; and that a layman to do justice to their work.

From the country we read of detailed reports of Sunday School celebrations. The most notable, judging from such reports, were those in the historic Parish of St. Armands, in the Bishop Stewart Memorial Church, and in the Parishes of Bedford and Durham. The Old Year's exit and the New Year's entrance was in some Parishes observed by a special arrangement of services and sermons, and in others by the ringing or tolling of the church bell only. Epiphany received, as it is increasingly receiving, much more attention. Services were announced to

be held in all the churches of our communion in the city, without classification or distinction. Silently, yet surely, the scheme of the Church year is exercising its influence. There are some clergy who have not yet ever read a line of Rev. M. F. Suddler's Church Doctrine Bible Truth or Bishop Cleveland Coxe's, "Thoughts on the Services;" and I make bold to say to them, that however much they may know concerning the Church year as gathered from Text Books on the Common Prayer or "Stanhope's Meditations," they will see the whole subject thrown in a new and more *ad-populum* form, and better adapted for and more easily presentable in sermon form to their people. I feel strong on this matter. There are no books, that on the subject of what the Church teaches and how she worships, that will take more readily with those who are enquiring after the truth. Let these clergy obtain these books, and I am sure they will be thankful for having their attention called to them.

The clergy of the Diocese are pained to hear that the Rev. Chas. Bancroft has had, on account of his continued ill-health, to resign his parish, the important parish of Knowlton. The resignation is not however to take effect until Easter. In the meanwhile, the Rev. R. D. Irwin is acting as *locum tenens*.

DIocese OF QUEBEC.

(From our own Correspondents.)

QUEBEC—"The Jews."—Rev. G. V. Housman, Rector of Quebec, recently lectured before the Y. M. C. A. in their handsome new Hall, upon the Jews. The audience was a fairly large one. The lecture was very interesting and instructive, abounding in information relative to the past history of the Jewish people, their present position in the various countries of the world in which they are scattered, and the certainty of the Divine promises concerning them being realized.

IN MEMORIAM.—The Rev. A. J. Woolryche, Incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Bury, died not long since at Lennoxville, wither he had gone for medical treatment. He was a ripe scholar, a fine preacher, and his loss will be felt by all his brethren in the Diocese. His funeral was held at the University Chapel, Lennoxville, and was attended by the Professors and clergy of the district, and a sorrowing concourse of relatives and friends. His remains were interred in the new cemetery, near the Seat of Learning, which he loved.

THE first of the series of public lectures was delivered at Sherbrooke by R. W. Heneker, Esq., M. A., Chancellor of Bishop's College, on the "English Constitution." R. N. Hall, Esq., Q. C., Dean of the Faculty of Law, presided. A well merited vote of thanks was tendered at the close of the lecture. The second was delivered by Dr. Lobley, Principal of Bishop's College, and the next will be delivered, in French, by E. Pingault, Esq., editor of *Le Pionnier*.

STANSTED PLAIN.—The first of a series of social entertainments, to be given in aid of Christ Church, was held lately at the Village Hall. About 200 people attended. After listening to some fine music by the band, refreshments were served, and many enjoyable games occupied the attention of the company. Proceeds about \$30.

OUR missions in the district of Gaspé are in many respects similar to those of Labrador and the Magdalen Islands. The people of this district are to a large extent fishermen, though now in parts agriculture is beginning to prevail; some of the people are exclusively farmers, many of them farm more than they fish. This is a change very much for the better, for the fishing, as now managed, keeps the people of the district poor, in a manner enslaved to the great fishing houses, and tends to make them when not actually engaged in fishing, idle and lazy. Our missions in this district extend from the North Coast of Gaspé Bay to the Bonaventure River on the Bay Chaleurs, a distance of 150 miles. The Church of England has supplied the Protestants on this coast with her ministrations for now upwards of 60 years, the mission of Gaspé Basin, at the lower end of the district having been established in 1819, and that of New Carlisle, at the Upper, in 1821. The Church of England population, according to the census of 1870, was 4,254; there were also some 450 Presbyterians. Down to quite a late date the only Protestant ministrations in the district were those of the church, the other Protestants availing themselves gladly of the services of our clergy, which, until some 20 years ago were rendered without charge. When, however, a call began to be made upon the people to contribute towards the support of the church, the Presbyterians picked a quarrel with our clergymen at New Carlisle and brought in a minister of their own. Many, however, who originally were Presbyterians, refused to share in this movement and remained loyal to the church remembering how she had succoured them in their poverty and helplessness. The story of their secession was told the present writer most touchingly by a dear old lady still living, Mrs. Lander, of Port Daniel, who emigrated as a young wife from Scotland with her husband, as true-hearted as herself. When some of her Presbyterian

neighbours, who like himself had been for a generation the recipients of the free ministrations of the church, came to Mr. Landers, to enlist his aid in the enterprise of bringing in a Presbyterian minister, the noble-hearted man said "No, the Church of England sought us out when we were neglected by all others, and has cared for our souls when we were poor, asking nothing of us; and I for one will not forsake her now."

(To be Concluded).

DIocese OF RUPERT'S LAND.

We take the following items from the Winnipeg Daily Times:—

Holy Trinity new school room will be formally opened to-morrow evening with a concert, which promises to be a great treat. A few of our leading amateurs will take part; and, in addition, quite an array of new talent will make their debut before a Winnipeg audience—among them Miss Agnes Cowley, Miss Van Buskirk, the Misses Adams, Miss Georgie Fairfield, and Master Percy Sutherland. Herbert Jones, an elocutionist of considerable merit, will give a humorous reading from Dickens.

The inaugural social of the Guild of Christ Church took place last night in the school room of the church, and was largely attended and also quite a success. The chair was occupied by Mr. LeCappellain, master of the Guild, and Canon Grisdale delivered an address in the absence of His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land, who was expected to preside. The programme consisted of musical selections and readings, and an admirable tea was served by the ladies of the congregation, under the supervision of Mr. Mercer. The members of the Guild are to meet fortnightly for the promotion of the objects of the association.

Canon Grisdale, incumbent of Christ Church, was presented on Monday night by the members of his congregation with an address and a gold watch, and Mrs. Grisdale with a beautiful gold bracelet set with diamonds.

A few members of Holy Trinity Church, through Mrs. James H. Rowan, have presented a very handsome Persian lamb overcoat and cap to their rector as a Christmas gift also a purse of money to Mrs. Fortin. Mr. Fortin desires to acknowledge the gifts, and to express his very cordial thanks to the honours for their kindness.

BERMUDA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HAMILTON.—On New Year's Eve there was a midnight service in Holy Trinity Church, Hamilton. It was not the regular Evensong, but parts of the Communion Office. The Bishop preached. At St. James' Church, Somerset, there was also a midnight service, but there the office used was that appointed for Evensong, with this exception, the Psalms were the vi., xxxviii., xxxiv., instead of those appointed for the 31st day of the month. After the sermon, which was preached by the Rector (Rev. Bruce MacKay), the hymn 288 was sung. Then was intoned that part of the Burial Service, beginning "In the midst of life" to the end, and the 51st Psalm sung, kneeling, to Tonus Peregrinus. Then followed the blessing. The church was filled, many persons having to stay outside. January 1st being the regular morning for the 8 a. m. celebration of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rector, instead of waiting till that hour, vested the altar immediately after the above service, and commenced the Communion Service at 12.15 a. m. There were 68 communicants. The Bishop arrived in this part of his Diocese on the 22nd ult., and will administer the sacramental rite of Confirmation in March.

Family Department.

"I STAND AND KNOCK."

Standing knocking at the door
Of my sinful, darkened heart,
Oh! what bliss to think that He
Thus should take a suppliant's part!
Though I listen not to Him,
Though I turn my head away,
Still He stands, with patient face,
Knocking gently day by day.

Other scenes may fill my heart
Full of earthly joy and bliss,
Loudet knocks I often hear,
Drowning that still knock of His.
Oft I turn to earthly scenes,
Gladly turn to things below,
Turn from heavenly joy and love,
Fill my heart with sin and woe.

Will He always stand and knock?
Will He wait with patient face?
Will He let me choose my time,
Putting off the day of grace?
When He finds I will not heed,
Finds His face I will not see,
Finds I will not hear His knock—
Then He'll turn away from me.

Shall I let Him turn away?
What would then be friends of love,
What would be my joy below,
If I had not hope above?
When He's knocking at my heart,
Though I'm black and full of sin,
May I open wide, and say,
"Blessed Saviour, enter in."

Hallifax, M. T. C.

CHURCH SINGING.

A SERMON,

Preached at St. John's Church, Montreal, on the occasion of the Choir Festival, by the Rev. CANON NORMAN, D.C.I.

To be a member of a Church choir should make us utterly expel any self-consciousness, any idea of our voices, or of what people may think of our miserable selves. God forbid! I can imagine nothing more painful to witness, and certainly nothing more perilous to vital religion, than the misbehaviour which is sometimes seen on the part of members of a Church choir. I have seen such persons in a Church behave as they might do in their own houses at home—never kneel in prayer, and even converse at times. They seemed to think of nothing but personal display, and to have almost entirely forgotten the presence and the worship of God. Such is a terrible dishonour of God, inexpressibly offensive, and most deadening to faith and religion. If such were the necessary consequence of Church music, it would be far better that all the noble melodies which the Church of England possesses, should be swept away and sunk in the depths of the ocean. Those who are familiar with sacred words and sacred acts will be the worse for them if they are not careful. They will have learned that outside familiarity which produces contempt, and will find to their bitter, perhaps to their eternal cost, the truth that God's blessings are a savour of life unto life, to those who use them aright, but a savour of death unto death, to those who tamper with and misuse them. This is likely to lead to practical unbelief, as the sons of Eli, familiar with the externals of religion were unholy and immoral, so may it be with members of a choir. Their white robes may be the covering of unclean imaginings and undisciplined hearts. It has been supposed that in the depths of damnation, the profoundest abyss is reserved for wicked, ungodly priests. May we not think that choristers, who strive not to be worthy of their calling, may approach perilously near to this terrible prison-house. When we take part in God's services, we are doing what the pious Samuel did, viz., waiting on the Lord in His house. See how he profited by this great honour, and how he grew up to be one of the most perfect characters in Scripture? In connection with this, I cannot refrain from using the words of one of the most Apostolic of English Bishops, words spoken in England at a gathering of choirs. He said "Praise is the highest act of worship, higher even than prayer itself. Still praise in this present life must be fed by prayer; and it is a melancholy sight when choirs behave irreverently during prayer, as if their business was only to sing. How can they sing the Lord's song in a strange land? for to them the Church is a strange land, aye, the very house of bondage. How can they sing praises with understanding, unless they pray for the Holy Spirit to enlighten their hearts and teach them all things. What greater contradiction can there be to the whole principle of praise, than for adult members of choirs not to be communicants! How can such sing the Lord's song in the lower notes of earth without the harmony of the higher notes of Heaven? Praise is the foretaste of the eternal work of Angels and of Saints, and the Holy Communion is the ordinance in which the work of praise reaches its greatest height on earth."

We find from the text that David, on that great occasion, had instrumental music to accompany his mass of singers. This was always the case. There were great variety of these instruments, and the names of some of them at all events must be familiar to you. This was the custom in the East, and whatever was the exact music used by the Hebrews in their Temple services, a point on which we shall probably never be thoroughly informed, no doubt it was akin to the Assyrian and other oriental music. We also read in the Apocalypse, that sublime and glowing representation of the worship of the Church Triumphant that there were harps of gold which only the Saints and the redeemed could touch. I do not of course venture to say that, we are to understand this literally, any more than we are to imagine that the last trump of the Archangel will literally be a brazen instrument. But this much, we may most certainly affirm, that instrumental music in God's House cannot be displeasing to Him. Civilized mankind, by common consent, have chosen the organ as the most suitable instrument for Church purposes. Its grand peeling tones, its variety, its alternations from the softest diapasone to the most sonorous claxon, its power of sustaining voices, its very unfitness in itself quite apart from its sacred associations, for mere light and trashy melody, mark it out. It renders the Service more complete, and makes art the handmaid to man for sounding forth God's praises.

The praises of God sung by His true worshippers, have ever been dear to their hearts. Even in times of persecution, they would not be debarred from them. Heathens knew that Christians in the 1st and 2nd centuries sang hymns to, and in honour of, Jesus of Nazareth. But do not let anybody in this Church think that others are to do his or her part for them. All have a share! Ancient writers used to speak of the thundering sound of the voices of Christian worshippers. Heartly, devout, vigorous, joint congregational singing, is better far, as a rule, than an elaborate performance by a few select voices; and a mute and listless congregation,

That Poet of ours whose verses are in themselves music, says:—

Childlike though the voices be,
And untunable the parts,
God will own the melody
If it flow from childlike hearts.

For our singing of God's praises should be an offering of our very heart's devotion. It will prove a rehearsal and preparation for our employment beyond the grave. The Psalmist says, *let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord*. Let us pray that we may one day hear celestial strains drawn out by angel fingers from harps of gold. Let us pray that we may form part of the Heavenly Choir, who will have gained the victory, and who will be privileged to stand on the sea of crystal, and play on the harps of gold. Only those will sing that song, who have the Father's name written on their foreheads, and who are redeemed from evil. They shall sing a new song, even the song of Moses and the Lamb for ever and ever.

May I urge the members of this choir to value the high privileges which they enjoy, to make their singing a religious act, to prepare for it with all pains and care. And may I ask the members of this Church to intercede to the throne of grace for their clergy and their choir, that they may be aided by the Holy Spirit to keep themselves unspotted from evil. I cannot but call to mind one whom I knew as boy and man whom I helped to teach, and whose career I watched, who has, by an inscrutable Providence, been removed from earth—a life of promised usefulness cut short. He has been taken in the freshness of early manhood to be nearer His Master. Christ has something for him to do better than his work here below. May that thought help to comfort mourners. He used to sing here. I doubt not that he will sing in the Heavenly Temple.

BOOK NOTICES, &c.

Canadian Church Tracts.—No. 117. THE MARRIAGE LAW. Adapted from a Leaflet published by the Marriage Law Defence Association. Issued with the approval of the Metropolitan of Canada.

The Clergy may obtain copies for distribution, on payment of postage, from the Rev. Theodore E. Dowling, Carleton, St. John, N. B. Contributions will be thankfully received towards the free circulation of additional information concerning God's Law of Marriage. The Clergy should see that this important tract is very generally circulated among their people and other members of their several communities.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1882. Wm. Gossip, Halifax. Price, 30 cents.

This indispensable yearly English publication fills a place which no other can approach in general information of interest to everybody. Church and State occupy a large space, and British Trade and Commerce everywhere are reviewed.

MEEDITATIONS ON THE CREED. By Arthur C. Hall, M. A., (of the Society of St. John the Evangelist), Assistant Rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass. New York: James Pott, 12 Astor Place; London: J. T. Hayes, 17 Henrietta St., Covent Garden.

This little work is admirably adapted to strengthen the faith and animate the religious feeling of its readers. As the work of Father Hall, some might expect to find in it an extreme tendency, but it would be difficult for the most distrustful to discover anything beyond the plain teaching of our church, conveyed in a spirit of deep and pure devotion. The author says in his preface that the 'meditations' are intended "as a help to the prayerful study of the great truths of our faith, and as suggesting prayers and resolutions following on their consideration," and we feel sure that to the thoughtful reader they cannot fail of their object. They will, we repeat, be a help towards a distinct realization of the several articles of our most Holy Faith and towards that holiness of living which must be its outcome. Such works as this we must ever cordially welcome, pointing as they do to the right way, amidst the vague religiousism on the one hand and the embittered controversy on the other, of which we hear and see so much.

VENOR'S WEATHER ALMANAC, Canadian edition. Price, 25 cents. The Toronto News Co., Toronto, Ont.

This Almanac should be in every family. Its weather prognostications, if not proving always exact, furnish a very admirable approximation to the facts, and the book is simply invaluable.

THE BAPTIST YEAR BOOK of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, 1881: Messenger Printing Office, Halifax, N. S.

This is to the Baptist, what the B. H. M. and D. C. S. reports are to the Churchman, and furnishes a great amount of valuable information concerning the Baptist body.

COLLECTIONS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY for the years 1879-80. Vol. 2. Halifax, N. S. Printed at the Morning Herald Office, 1881.

We referred in terms of high praise to the volume of these collections, when it appeared. The present volume contains a variety of bearing upon the early days of the all of extreme interest. The objects are worthy of every assistance and Bulmer, the indefatigable secretary, and consequently has the lecting and making of perma which otherwise would have (Concluded on p.

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,
opposite the Church of England Institute.

DECLINE OF INFANT BAPTISM AMONG THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The following lamentable lack of bringing children to Baptism among the American Presbyterians, the record of which is taken from the *New York Sun*, does not surprise us. The Westminster Confession contains an admirable statement of doctrine on Baptism. Its language on regeneration, and the benefits of the Sacrament, is stronger, if possible, than our own. But as a general thing, Presbyterians have repudiated their own standards on this as on other points. You will scarcely meet one who will accept the language of the Westminster Confession. When the doctrine is not held, it is not surprising that the practice should fall with it. Baptists, of course, exult over this, but it is due not so much to disbelief in Infant Baptism as to a failure to understand its meaning and importance. To any one who loves to bring little children to Christ in the only way in which they can be brought, the following extract will be read with much pain:—

"It is evident from even a brief study of the statistics of the Presbyterian Church as officially given out by the General Assembly, that infant baptism is not practiced in that denomination to a sufficiently great extent to cause much discomfort, even to those who most earnestly disapprove of it. A glance at the record will astonish many even of the most pronounced Presbyterians. In the Rev. Dr. Hall's magnificent church, in Fifth Avenue, with its membership of 1,730, there were 21 babes baptized last year. In Dr. Crosby's, which numbers 1,351 members, there were only 17. Dr. Beven's brick church, has 1,200 members, but only 23 infants to dedicate in baptism. In Dr. Robinson's Memorial Church, 570 members would show only 8 baptized infants. Across the East River the showing is no better. Talmage has the largest membership in the denomination, numbering 2,471; yet among all this army there were only 49 infants baptized in the Tabernacle. Dr. Cuyler baptized 31 infants in a membership of 1,761. Dr. Ludlow, with 378 members, report 6 infant baptisms. Dr. VanDyke, with 571, and Brother Crosby, with 336, report no infants baptized. The church at Sag Harbor, which is one of the most prosperous on Long Island, outside of Brooklyn, and has 357 members, has had no infants to baptize. The First church at Buffalo, the Bound Brook (N. J.) church and the First at Princeton, N. J., are similarly lacking in infantile additions to the flock. So with the West Arch street, in Philadelphia, with a membership of 309, and a building which cost \$250,000. All this is a strange comment on the zeal of the people for one of their piously cherished ordinances. Whether it is that babes are not born to those good people, or that there is an habitual neglect to bring them to the baptismal font would be a most interesting subject for pulpit discussion. In the whole Presbyterian Church the infant baptisms for a year averages about three and a half infants to each minister. If the question be asked as to adult baptisms to account for this great shortcoming, the answer from the official record is that they foot up about half as many as those infants."

In marked and striking contrast to this sad disregard of our Blessed Lord's positive command among the Presbyterians, we rejoice to know that a very large and increasing number of Baptisms are performed in our Church, both in England, the United States, and Canada.

They have not the figures for the whole of England, but from what we have we can fairly estimate that a million of children and adults receive baptism at the hands of the English Clergy in the United States, with less than 50,000 Communicants, there were nearly 50,000 Baptisms, the five dioceses of the New York having 9810 Infant and 10,000 in 1881, while in Canada,

with about 100,000 Communicants, the Baptisms were over 15,000 last year.

To show the wide difference in this matter between the Church and the Presbyterians, according to the *Sun's* figures, it is as well to point out, that to equal the Church in the United States or Canada, the congregations named instead of having 155 Baptisms for the 10,967 members, should have had over 1300 for the year, or nine times more than they had.

"THE DIOCESE OF ALGOMA."

We clip the accompanying letter from our widely circulated contemporary the *Toronto Mail* of the 23rd ult:—

THE DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

(To the Editor of the Mail.)

SIR,—It is not without a feeling of the most profound respect for the memory of the late Bishop of Algoma that I venture upon calling the earnest attention of the members of our Church in this ecclesiastical province to certain aspects of matters connected with the Diocese of Algoma, which it will be advisable to consider before a successor is named to the office.

When it was proposed to create the missionary Diocese of Algoma, and thus relieve the wealthy Diocese of Toronto of its own legitimate work, wise men shook their heads at an experiment so doubtful, and the subsequent history of the Diocese proves that those who opposed the creation of the missionary Diocese were correct in their views. Churchmen, other than those belonging to the Diocese of Toronto, complain that they were taken in a trap by the Diocese of Toronto, and that the burden of maintaining Algoma was thrown upon them—they unfortunately not being near so wealthy as Toronto—nay more, that the very monies contributed by the other Dioceses for Algoma were used to the extent, at all events, of five per cent. by the Diocese of Toronto for its own purposes.

However, without dwelling upon this, it is manifest that the time has now arrived for "the other Dioceses" to withdraw from this mistaken missionary enterprise. There are two obvious courses which suggest themselves:—

1. Re-absorption into the Diocese of Toronto; or
2. The creation of an independent Diocese of Algoma.

Some considerable progress has been made in settlement, and the prospects for the future are not by any means bad, so that the difficulties in either case are not formidable. Should the second course be determined upon, it seems only reasonable that a section of productive territory should be added to Algoma from the existing Diocese of Toronto. There are so many strong believers in the benefits of episcopacy in the Diocese of Toronto that I am sure they will not hesitate to help forward the scheme. We have in the ecclesiastical province some clergy of large private means, and even larger zeal for the Church, who would not hesitate to accept the work for the work's sake. It is not needful that party theology should be imported into the selection, and in that case—subject to his willingness to accept—the Rev. Charles Hamilton, M. A., of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, would be an admirable appointment, combining as he does numerous qualities calculated to ensure success. Commending this subject to the consideration of the members of the Church,

Yours, &c.,

AMICUS.

Dec. 19, 1881.

In reference to the above letter, we may say that the matter is one which ought to be pressed on the attention of the Church. We have stated our views on this subject in a previous editorial. As to "re-absorption into the Diocese of Toronto," we hardly think that Churchmen will consent to see a Diocese once organized taken back again into Toronto. Such a course would indicate failure, and would throw discredit on the labours of the late Bishop of Algoma. The creation of an independent Diocese with part of Toronto attached would be a better plan. Some steps should be at once taken to provide for the endowment of the Episcopate. "Amicus" puts forward the name of the Rev. Charles Hamilton, of Quebec. No better man could be chosen. But it is a mistake to call for the clergy of private means to accept the work for the work's sake. It lowers the Church to allow individuals to do what is the duty of the whole Church. Let Algoma be placed on a proper financial basis; let the support of the Bishop be assured, and then let a suitable man be chosen. We should rejoice to see such a man as Mr. Hamilton appointed. His admirable qualifications are well known, and if he could be induced to accept the position, the widowed Diocese would be indeed fortunate. But first let the Church in Canada arouse to her duty in this matter and endow the Bishopric. Then the Synod will feel free to make a selection.

THE Bishop of Fredericton has addressed a letter to his clergy on the subject of petitioning Parliament against the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which will be introduced the coming Session. We direct attention to it, and also to the first of a series of letters on the same subject from the able pen of Prof. Roe, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

THE S. P. C. K. ALMANACK.

Surely the compilers of the S. P. C. K. Almanack might find some one to give them accurate information about the Colonial and American Bishops. Every year we note the same inaccuracies, with additions. It would be a very simple matter to obtain a correct list of the Bishops; and ignorance about the colonies on the part of a Society which has so much to do with them is almost unpardonable. We note, for instance, that in the list of American Bishops the name of Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, is again inserted, though he has been dead for some time, and Bishop Lyman is put in as his assistant. Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, is dead. The Missionary Bishops of Washington and Montana—Dr. Paddock and Dr. Dunlap—are omitted altogether. Bishop Scarborough is put down as the Assistant Bishop instead of the Bishop of New Jersey.

Under the heading of North America, there is no notice taken of the fact that there are two Ecclesiastical Provinces—one of Canada and one of Rupert's Land—one independent group of Dioceses in British Columbia, and one independent Diocese, Newfoundland. The name of Bishop Kingdon is not inserted, though he was consecrated months before the Almanack went to press.

Other inaccuracies might be noted. With these exceptions, the "Churchman's Almanack" is a valuable little publication; and as it circulates in every Anglican Diocese in the world, we are all the more anxious to have it correct.

HAS THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LOST ITS HOLD UPON THE AGE?

(Continued.)

CATHEDRALS.

From the Clergy to the Churches the transition is natural. The Cathedrals of these days are like the Bishops, centres of Church life and work. Time was and that within our own memories too, when they were not so; when a small part of their vast enclosure, just the choir, was used for worship; the rest, a waste of "long drawn aisles and fretted vaults," served as a promenade for non-worshippers and sight-seers. A great and good change those noble buildings have undergone. Screen and partition have disappeared; their entire floor being covered with seats and filled with worshippers. Noble soul-inspiring services those when the courts of the Lord's House are thronged, when the voice of praise is like the sound of many waters, when the pure Word of God is preached to listening thousands. Never does the vast Cathedral, named after the Apostle of the Gentiles, look so grand and glorious as when its mighty dome covers the heads of 5,000 worshippers, as when it echoes the very sounds of the Gospel that St. Paul preached.

"I have labored to make the Abbey a great centre of national religious life;" these were among the last words of Westminster's late lamented Dean. How far did he succeed? Consult for an answer that solemn and affecting scene in "the great temple of silence and reconciliation." Gathered about his bier are the representatives of all classes of society, and of all sections of the Christian Church; and every hand of every class and section, from the Sovereign to the son of toil, from the Episcopalian to the close Baptist, casts a flowery wreath upon his coffin, who in life had been a great apostle of universal love.

Without stopping to mention particular examples it may be said in a general way that the all-important subject of Cathedral reform, so long a subject of debate and discussion only, has now assumed a practical shape; and if those establishments, long looked upon as most faulty and lazy, have awakened to a sense of duty and responsibility, this is in itself a happy indication that a like advance in zeal marks the entire breadth of the Church.

This, indeed, will be apparent to every one who takes the trouble to examine the matter for himself under a few wider words such as these following:—

CHURCH BUILDING AND EXTENSION.

During the present century 9,000 churches have been built, rebuilt, or restored in England, costing eighteen millions of pounds sterling, or ninety millions of dollars, all of which, save one million pounds granted by Parliament, was contributed by Churchmen. During the last ten years one hundred and thirty churches have been erected in London alone, out of the Bishop of London's fund.

SUB-DIVISION OF PARISHES.

In 1831 the Parliamentary Enquiry Commission returned the number of benefices in England at 10,000; now they are 13,200—showing an increase of 3,200 within the last half century. Every one of these new parishes involved a large voluntary outlay for church, schools, parsonage, and every one had also to be endowed. It is computed that Churchmen have given for such endowment at the rate of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year for the last three years.

PARSONAGE HOUSES AND CLERGY.

Forty years ago parsonages in England numbered 5,900; now they are over 11,000 in number—showing a gain of over 5,000 resident clergy. In 1801 the number of clergy in England was 10,307; in 1871 it had risen to 20,694—more than double the number within three-quarters of a century.

EDUCATION.

The same wonderful increase in the Church's activity is observable in the important department of education. The following figures are taken from the Report of the Privy Council for 1873, covering a period of thirty years last past. Subscribed for building Church Schools in England and Wales, £3,585,000. Here we have three and a half millions—the money of Church people—sunk in buildings alone; while from the same Report we learn that the annual subscriptions of Churchmen amount to three hundred and eighty-nine thousand pounds, against eighty-four thousand subscribed by Nonconformists, to the cause of Christian education.

It ought to be evident to every fair-minded person that, not alone in these several departments of her work proper, is the Anglican Church most anxious to be faithful and zealous; but as well in all movements of a public and social character, she is ready to take the lead in shining for the people's good.

TEMPERANCE.

Thus we have "The Church of England Temperance Society," having its agents and branches on this continent, a most powerful and useful organization, because established upon a Scriptural and rational basis; eschewing fanaticism, and seeking to employ all Christian men in the great business of persuading their fellows to "live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world."

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

We have also "The Church of England Sunday School Institute" teaching us all how best to manage our Sunday Schools, how best to teach the children of the Church, to feed Christ's lambs with sound and wholesome food, brought down to the level of their capacities, and rendered interesting as well as instructive both to teachers and children.

S. P. C. K. AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

In close connexion with this sort of work, we have long enjoyed the labors of the Christian Knowledge Society, or combination of societies, as it might be truly called, for it includes the Church Bible and Prayer Book Society; the Church Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Church Education Society; a Home Mission Society; a Church School and Building Society; a Church Endowment Society, and a Society for training a native Ministry. I refer more particularly to the work accomplished in nourishing the young minds of the Church by wholesome literature, supplying all Sunday School requisites from the Catechism to the Library; and afterwards by seeking to uproot the seeds of scepticism, where unhappily at a later age they may have taken root, through the publication and cheap sale of the standard apologetic works of the Church, and as particularly adapted to this generation, the works of the Christian Evidence Society.

If evil men and seducers wax worse and worse, if they are diligent to unite and publish in cheap form, it is some comfort to know that the Church too is alive to the necessities of the hour, and is ever ready to counteract the evils caused by a free and licentious press. And what shall I more say of her societies and institutions for the public good? In the *Churchman's Almanack* you may read a list of some thirty-five of these; and this is a proof more positive, than many pages could supply that in these last days, the Anglican Church is freely spending her money, and the best learning and labor of her sons, that she may stand in the forefront, wherever and whenever it may be necessary to roll back the advancing flood of vice, or to promote the good, social, moral, and religious of the people of the earth.

(To be Concluded.)

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

SKETCHES OF THE FIRST BISHOPS.

No. I.

The Right Reverend Charles Inglis, D. D., first Bishop of Nova Scotia and first Colonial Bishop of the Church of England.

(Continued.)

Faithful in the discharge of his new duties he seldom left his Diocese, and when he did so, it was to visit Canada and New Brunswick in his Episcopal capacity. Bishop Inglis made his first visit to New Brunswick in 1788. On 7th August of that year he visited Fredericton and confirmed 55 persons; and on the 20th of that month held his visitation at St. John, where he confirmed 95 and laid the corner stone of "Old Trinity." In the summer of 1792 he made his second visit to New Brunswick and reported most favourably thereon to the Society at home, stating, among other things, that the diligent and exemplary conduct of their missionaries had made them much respected and esteemed by their people; that their congregations were flourishing, their communicants increasing, and that several churches were being raised, and applications made for new missions. Upon his arrival at Fredericton in July, 1792, the Bishop immediately set about the disposing and arranging of several matters, in which he was ably assisted by Governor Carleton, who did all in his power, both by precept and example, to advance the interests of religion.

Among other things, several mistakes in the laying out of glebe lands were rectified, and Mr. Price's mission of Nashwaak (opposite Fredericton) clearly settled and defined. Coming down the River St. John, Bishop Inglis consecrated four new churches and confirmed no less than 777 persons. At Kingston he received a petition for a minister from Captain Sprague, of Belleisle, signed by 142 inhabitants, a church having been built by them at their own expense. All, however, the Bishop could do was then to request Mr. Scovil to visit them occasionally. The Bishop visited Sussex Vale, where the people petitioned for Mr. Arnold as a missionary. Their request was complied with. The Indian schools at Woodstock and Sussex Vale were inspected by him and found in a satisfactory state. In 1798 the Bishop again held a visitation at Fredericton and examined a school established there for the black people under the direction of Mr. Pidgeon, the Rector, and obtained from the Association of Dr. Bray an allowance of ten shillings a year for the education of each black child.

Bishop Inglis died at Halifax, N.S., on Saturday, 24th February, 1816, in the 82nd year of his age, the 58th of his ministry, and the 29th of his consecration. He was buried under the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Thursday, 29th February. His son, John, afterwards became Bishop of Nova Scotia. His eldest daughter married the Hon. Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; his youngest, the Rev. George Pidgeon, who was for many years rector of Fredericton, and afterwards of St. John, N. B. Bishop Inglis had a fine personal appearance. His countenance was intelligent; his figure light and active; his manner dignified but not formal. In society he was cheerful and showed conversational powers of a high order. Although deeply read he was no pedant. A powerful preacher, he was particularly severe upon lukewarmness and indifference, and strongly rebuked the looseness of morals so prevalent in his day, especially among the young. As the first Bishop appointed to a British colony, he encountered many difficulties, which his prudence and energy enabled him to overcome.

He was always equal to any emergency, and left an enduring impression of his own character upon the Diocese over which he presided with such credit and vigor.

In St. Paul's Church, Halifax, may be seen a monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of
The Right Reverend and Honorable
CHARLES INGLIS, D. D.,
third son of the Rev. Archibald Inglis, of Glen and Kilcarr,
in Ireland,
Bishop of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies,
whose Sound Learning and fervent Piety,
directed by Zeal according to Knowledge, and supported
by Fortitude, unshaken amidst peculiar trials, eminently
qualified him for the arduous labors of the
First Bishop
appointed to a British Colony.

This stone is raised by filial Duty and Affection, in grateful remembrance of every
Private Virtue
That could endear a Father and a Friend. Of the Ability, Fidelity and Success with which he was enabled by the Divine Blessing, to discharge All his Public Duties,
The general Prosperity of the Church in his Diocese, the increase of his Clergy and the Provision for their Support,
The Establishment of a Chartered College, and the Erection of more than twenty new Churches, are the best monument.
Obit anno Salutis 1816, aetatis 82.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

To the Clergy of the Diocese of Fredericton:
My dear Brethren,—As I understand it is intended to bring in again a bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister into the Dominion Parliament during the ensuing session, I earnestly request that you will join the Bishops of Canada in presenting petitions against it. Should such a bill pass, the evil consequences may easily be foreseen. It will certainly tend to the lowering of the moral tone of our people, and will sacrifice the happiness and purity of the many to the unrestrained and unlawful inclinations of a few transgressors of the present wise and good law, founded on the principles laid down in Holy Scripture. Against such a violation of principle, it is the duty of every Churchman to protest. The same form which was sent last year will be sufficient, and a copy should be sent to some member of the Senate, and also of the House of Commons.

I remain, my dear Brethren,
Your faithful friend and Bishop,
JOHN FREDERICTON.

January 10th, 1882.

Correspondence.

MARRIAGE WITH A WIFE'S SISTER.

No. I.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—If you can find space for them, I shall be glad to submit to your readers, in several letters, some outline of the reasons which ought to prevail, I think, with all lovers of their country and all believers in the Word of God against tampering with the laws regulating marriage as they now stand:—

1. I propose to discuss the question, first, on social grounds. The proposed bill is the beginning of a social revolution of the gravest character. We all believe our English civilization—and let me say once for all that when I say "English" and "England" in these letters, I mean to include Ireland and Scotland, which in the matter of domestic purity and happiness are emphatically one with England—we all believe our British civilization to be the highest type of civilization which the world has seen; and I think we are all conscious that the true well-spring of that civilization is our sweet, pure, free, happy English homes. Destroy the English home, as it is now constituted, and what becomes of free and happy England, and of English civilization throughout the Empire? But English home life has been built up from its very beginning upon the marriage law as it exists. There has been absolutely no change in the laws of marriage, in respect of the degrees prohibited as being against the Divine law, since the introduction of Christianity into Britain; and no one will deny that British civilization has had no existence apart from Christianity. Who can tell how serious a thing a breach in the laws, planted for so many hundred years, as a fence around the English home, may prove? Must it not in any case be a serious matter?

For what has been the main safeguard of the purity of the Christian English home? Has it not been the conviction growing into an instinct from their infancy in all the members of that home, generation after generation, that God had by an irreversible law precluded all possibility of connexion by marriage between the members? The horror of the crime of incest, hitherto so much a part of our nature as to seem an instinct, so that a temptation toward it, except in very rare cases, never, I suppose, so much as enters the mind, is no doubt a growth from ages long anterior to Christianity. But, just at the point in human history when even this law, the most essential to human society of all laws, was beginning to crumble, Christianity stepped in and consecrated it anew, adding to it her own awful sanctions. It is owing to this instinctive horror that throughout our history as a people the two sexes, in all those degrees of relationship which have formed the circle of the English home, have been able to live together under the same roof, in all the freedom which has been the special characteristic of English family life, in a purity unspotted even in thought. This family life would have been impossible unless it had become a part of the very nature of its members that any connexion by marriage between them was impossible.

But what is it that is now proposed? Is it not, first, to break in upon this most sacred and venerable principle, which lies at the very foundation of human society? And must not a breach upon our

instinctive horror of incest be a most serious thing? It is wounding conscience, for this is now conscience with us; and the first wound of conscience in its testimony against an offence is like to prove, so far as that offence is concerned, its death.

And next, will not this breach upon the marriage laws, in its immediate effect, narrow English family life and materially alter its conditions? Have those who allow themselves, parrot-like, to repeat the poor, shallow arguments with which the law is assailed, thought of this?

As things are now, when a man marries, his wife's relations become his relations, and his relations become hers; her mother, aunt, niece, sisters, become his, and his father and brothers become her father and brothers. A new wide, family circle is formed. There is gain on both sides, a gain to both husband and wife of what has been beautifully called "unpassionate affection," and affection into which passion does not enter is the great civilizer of mankind. Husband and wife each carries into the circle of the new home the old family ties, now become the common property of both. The husband gains sisters—the wife gains brothers. The proposed bill will sweep all this away. Not only will not the husband gain sisters, but the wife will lose her sisters, practically and to all intents and purposes. They will be to her husband but as all other women; how, then, can they be sisters to her? They can, of course, no longer be received in her house as such. If received there, it must be with the cold courtesy of strangers. All that frank, cordial and fearless intercourse, all those endearing familiarities which hitherto have been not merely innocent but the wife's sister's due from her new brother, and always accorded her, will no longer be innocent or possible. She is no longer the husband's sister; on the contrary, she may not only be her sister's successor after death, but her rival in life. Add to this what is sure to follow upon the success of the present bill, the divorce court, and it is plain that of all women the wife's sister must become an object of suspicion and watchful jealousy in her sister's house. There can be no doubt that if we could get at full statistics there would be found, in those unhappy countries in which the law in question has been repealed, many instances in which the wife has been expelled and her place, in her own home, taken by her own sister.

It has been said to me that this narrowing result is not found always to follow; that, e. g., in the United States the wife's sister still finds a sister's place in her sister's house. To a certain extent this is true: but why? Partly because many there do not accept this change of the laws, but in their hearts cling to the old Christian tradition; but chiefly because the old instinctive feeling of so many hundred years standing is not to be rooted out all at once. Illogically the old relations outwardly continue, with miserably sad results, indeed, in many cases. But no one can for a moment deny that logically, in the case of all who accept the new law, the relation is entirely altered; and that to the extent to which the law shall prevail, an entire removal of the wife's sister from any place in her sister's house, other than that granted to any other possible rival of the wife, must in time inevitably follow. Can it be that the women of this country are aware that their position is to be so enormously altered by this bill?

But this is not all the wrong done; the cruellest wrong is done to another class, to those hundreds of widowed husbands who do not marry again, or only after a long interval. To them, we know, in numberless instances, it is, for their own sakes but more especially for their children's sakes, a blessing beyond words to express that they can have the society, help and comfort of their deceased wife's sister at a time when they so sorely need it. But this bill, if passed, will render such help impossible for the future, not simply because it leaves it open to them to marry, but more because it points out the wife's sister as the wife's natural successor; and what modest woman would put herself in a position in which she could be said to be seeking such a succession?

In short, sisters-in-law are by this bill abolished,—abolished during the lifetime of their married sister, practically banished from her home; and abolished after her death, put into an odious position by which they are made incapable of rendering to their sister's husband and her children those priceless services by which tens of thousands have hitherto been benefited.

What do the affectionate sisters of Canada think of all this? To my mind, the love of sisters for one another is one of the most beautiful, angelic things in this sad world. Does not this bill strike a blow at that affection? And does it not most injuriously narrow for us the circle of "unpassionate affection," of which assuredly we can afford to lose none; the circle of the sweet, free, innocent home life, which, as hitherto constituted, has been the pure well undefiled of all our country's greatness?

HENRY ROE.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, 5th Jan., 1882.

MR. GREEN'S IMPRISONMENT.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—As much has been and is being said about the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green, will you kindly insert in your paper the following reply of the Churchwardens of Binstead, Isle of

Wight, to an appeal to join in a protest against his imprisonment, as it expresses the feeling of a large number of Churchmen on that subject, and its insertion in your paper will oblige many, as well as

ONE SUBSCRIBER.

"We beg to observe that Mr. Green is not in prison for an ecclesiastical offence, but for shewing contempt for the law of our country. Mr. Green has been told by the Archbishop of York that he can obtain immediate release from prison by undertaking to obey his Bishop, but this he refuses to do.

We consider that of all people the clergy should take the lead in setting the example of obedience to the law of the country, instead of taking the lead, as they now do in many instances, of setting them at defiance. We, therefore, as members of the Church of England, as by law established, have no sympathy whatever with any clergyman who will neither obey his own Bishop nor the laws of the land, and we decline joining in any agitation about Mr. Green, whose immediate release is in his own hands."

THE SACRAMENTS.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—Your correspondent, "A pupil of the Church Guardian," seems disturbed at the application of the word "Sacrament" to the Holy Rites of Confirmation, Marriage, etc. If he will study the meaning and general use of the word, he will find that it is quite correct to so apply it. The application occurs in the book of Homilies.

The definition in the Catechism does not confine the number of Sacraments to two, but the number of those, "ordained by Christ Himself, and generally necessary to Salvation." The others were ordained—according to Christ's command we can not doubt—mystically by the Church. They are means of grace, to certain persons, or for certain states of life. Orders, is the "outward sign of an inward grace" to those who enter the ministry. Matrimony is a solemn blessing of Almighty God upon the persons married, with grace to enable each to perform faithfully his or her duties. Yet neither is generally necessary to salvation. And neither was specially instituted, after a set form, by our Lord Himself, as was the case with the two great Sacraments of Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

Will this brief explanation throw any light on your pupil's difficulty?

CATHOLICUS.

A RECANTATION.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—The following letter of the Abbo Paul Kieney, who was ordained to the Priesthood some years ago by Bishop Reinkens at Bonn, and labored for a time with Pere Hyacinthe Loyson in Paris, and afterwards returned to the Roman Church, will, I think, prove interesting to all of your readers. I copy it from the New York Churchman, to which paper, I presume, it was sent by Dr. Nevins.

Yours, etc.,

J. S.

"ROME, 26th November, 1881.

"To the Rev. Dr. Nevins, Rector of the American Catholic Church in Rome:

"Mr. Rector, God has permitted it that I should come to Rome to pass a month, and that I should lose there completely, especially within the last fifteen days, not assuredly like Lammernais, the Catholic faith, but . . . the Roman faith.

"I have seen Rome with my own eyes, and I have reached by my own experience the certitude that the Roman Church is really, as S. Bridget called it, 'the synagogue of Satan, the centre of fanaticism, of hypocrisy, of corruption, and of falsehood; that they condemn there every day the sacraments; that they would sell their Jesus Christ Himself, and put Him to death there, if He came again upon the earth.'

"Ah, if I had seen Rome before, how fully I should have joined in the necessary broad and truly Catholic reforms of the large-minded Pere Hyacinthe Loyson, when I had the honor and happiness to be his vicar! It is, then, a duty for me to say, in all conscience, that I did not know what I was doing when I quitted so abruptly, more than a year ago, the illustrious and courageous Pere Hyacinthe. May at least my letter, which I beg you to make public, console not only the heart of the calumniated and often-injured Pere, but also, and especially, that of his faithful, intelligent, and devoted wife. May also the bishops, priests, and faithful of all those Christian communions which, under one form or another, contend against the Papacy, 'the canker of Catholicism,' since, by its innovations of all kinds, it separates itself from the Catholic Church, rejoice in my free, sincere, enlightened, well-considered, and eternal return to the Church of Jesus Christ.

"In a moment of intellectual blindness, of weakness, and of too great a desire for conciliation and union, after having preached for four years the Gospel of the Lord Jesus in Switzerland, and in Paris, I had the misfortune, under the moral pressure of the Roman priests who surrounded me, to deny, as S. Peter did, the eternal truth, for the pretended infallible Pope, whom, already in the sixth century, S. Gregory the great called the 'pre-cursor of Antichrist.'

"I bitterly bewail my fault, and wish, as a true priest of Christ, to repair it nobly for the rest of my life, so that, when death shall come for me, I may be able to lay me down to sleep with confidence in His arms, like the tired child who falls asleep after a long and painful journey in the arms of his good and tender mother."

"(Signed) PAUL BICKERY, Catholic Priest."

The well-known and reliable firm of Morris, Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario, have an agent in Halifax, soliciting orders for NURSERY STOCK. Don't fail to secure their new GRAPE, "Pankington." Our people will do well to patronize them. Enquire or address 137 North Street.

The Week.

HOME NEWS.

Another new copper mine is said to have been lately discovered in Nova Scotia.

At the Church of England Institute, Halifax, a public debate will be given on Monday evening, 23rd. Subject—"Is there more to condemn than to admire in the character of Oliver Cromwell?"

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Schreiber returned to Ottawa to-day. It is said they have resolved upon having two powerful ferry-boats to connect the Q. O. and O. Railway and the Intercolonial Railway at Quebec, and that an advantageous offer has already been made for the construction of the same.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Mail, writes an exhaustive article on Canada's export cattle trade, based on information obtained from Prof. McEachren. The surplus stock of cattle in Ontario was shipped to the United States via Buffalo prior to the export from Montreal in 1874. The numbers were very small, however, and the quality of the cattle, unless in a few instances, very inferior. Since the direct shipments commenced from Canada, a most wonderful improvement has taken place in the breeding and quality of the cattle and sheep raised in Quebec and Ontario. The Governments and farmers in all the provinces have been importing the finest and most adaptable British breeds of cattle for the improvement of those at home. These great experiments have been crowned with complete success, and it only requires a very few years more to place Canada on a level with any other country in the breeding and quality of its herds.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

London, Jan. 15.—The Duchess of Connaught was delivered of a daughter this afternoon.

St Petersburg, Jan. 15.—The Czar has granted general pardon to Polish Roman Catholic bishops.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—Excitement is being caused in Parliament by the arrest of the Socialist Herr Dietz, in Stuttgart.

Madrid, Jan. 14.—The Censorship has removed the restriction upon transmission of secret cipher despatches by cable.

Calmar, Sweden, Jan. 13.—The Swedish mail steamer has sunk in Calmar Sound, while on a trial trip. Fifteen persons were drowned.

Geneva, Jan. 16.—Recent land slips in Switzerland are ascribed to frequent slight earthquakes. No less than twenty-one shocks since December.

Geneva, Jan. 14.—An enormous mass of rock, a thousand feet high, has fallen from the Rothrisa Mountain, near the town of Glarus, destroying orchards, roads and meadows. No lives lost.

London, Jan. 15.—The Post's Berlin despatch states that Emperor William has convened a committee of scientific experts to deliberate as to the best way in which Germany could participate in arctic exploration.

New York, Jan. 14.—The following are the names of the killed and injured at the railroad disaster last night: Dead—Webster, Wagner, Senator, aged 65 years, butted to death; D. L. Ransom, guest of Hoffman House, this city; Miss Maud Brownie, New York; Oliver B. Kelsey, Spring Valley, Pa.; Park Valentine and wife, Remington, Vt., married Thursday.

BOOK NOTICES, REVIEWS, &c.

THE REV. ROWLAND HILL, preacher and wit, by Edward W. Broome, with an introduction by the Rev. Jno. Stoughton, D. D. Cassell, Peter, Galpin & Co., New York. D. MacGregor, American Book Agency, 145 Hollis St., Halifax.

We have here the life of the well-known and eccentric minister of Surrey Chapel, London. So much has been said and written about this remarkable man, that any new attempt would seem to be superfluous, but it may safely be affirmed that the little work before us will be found to contain a great deal that is new and interesting.

THE NATIVITY (with recent additions and corrections) by A. H. Chandler, M. D., one of the authors of Lyrics, Songs and Sonnets. St. John, N. B., 1881.

This beautiful poem has given Dr. Chandler quite a high place among our Canadian poets, and it has also been much admired and approved by some of the leading poets of the United States. The poem is written in a becoming spirit, and with a very clear perception of the event and its surroundings which it so effectively portrays.

OUR LITTLE ONE! AND THE NURSERY. The Russell Publishing Co., Boston, U. S. A.

The January number of this delightful Child's Magazine, is not only much superior to its rivals, (if indeed it has any), but even surpasses itself each month. Its stories are well adapted to interest the young, and always contain a valuable moral which can be understood by children, while its illustrations are very charming and striking.

OUR thanks are due to Ira Cornwall, Jr., Esq., of Liverpool, England, for a copy of the Royal Insurance Company's handsome Almanac for 1882.

FEW houses, in any line of business, have extended their trade all over the entire country as have D. M. FERRY & Co., the celebrated Seedsmen, of Detroit, Mich. They furnish employment to about 1,000 persons, and keep 60 commercial travelers on the road, looking after their interests. They grow on their own Seed Farms a very large proportion of the seeds they sell, which is probably one of the principal reasons which their goods are held in such high esteem all over the land. We would advise all our readers seeking information regarding seeds to send and procure a copy of their new and beautiful Seed Annual for 1882.

HERE, IN OUR OWN TERRITORY.—It can almost be asserted that St. Jacobs Oil works wonders. Shortly before the New Year, when I visited my family in Mitchell I found my son Edward, a lad little more than ten years old, very sick. He suffered with rheumatism and so terribly, that he was perfectly stiff in his limbs, could not possibly walk and had to be carried from place to place. At once I sent for some St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and in a few days could see evidence of considerable improvement. On the tenth of this month I again visited my family and was astonished to find him well and hearty. He once more has fresh color in his face and can go to school again. Whenever the old trouble threatens to return relief is immediately secured by the use of the celebrated St. Jacobs Oil. From sheer joy over this result I cannot withhold recommending St. Jacobs Oil to suffering humanity as a true benefactor.

Whooping Cough

FROM P. GUYER, formerly Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe, Canada.

"Several months since my daughter, ten years of age, was taken with whooping cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her sufferings. We at length decided to try a bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In two hours after she commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the BALSAM to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it to fail of effecting a speedy cure." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable and we are so glad that he used your Bitters—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Ulrica Bernli.

THE HOLMAN PAD CO. have opened a new office in St. John, N. B., at 223 Union St., for the convenience of people requiring these wonderful remedies which are curing every one. It is the greatest revolution in medical science ever known. Halifax office, 119 Hollis Street.

Answer This.

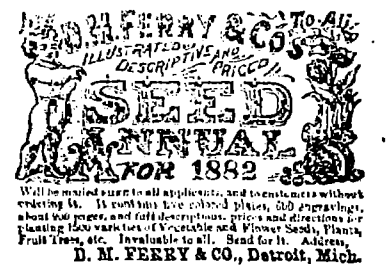
Did you ever know any person to be ill, without friction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.—Times.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Dactylo, Soronops of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Debility Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Preparation on earth equal to St. Jacobs Oil. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all the above mentioned ailments. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.



The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Marsh-mallows and Dandelion, with all the best and most valuable properties of all other bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ailment long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

TENDERS. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Bridge over the Fraser River, B. Columbia. TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1882, for furnishing and erecting a Bridge of Steel or Iron over the Fraser River on Contract No. C. H. K. Specifications and particulars, together with plan of site, may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, or after the 10th of January, inst. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms. An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$200.00 must accompany the tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, January 5, 1882.

We caution our readers to beware of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, coughs and colds at this season of the year. Get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and keep it ready for instant use. It may save your life. It has saved thousands. Sheridan's Cough Condition Powder will positively prevent all ordinary diseases common to horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowls, besides constantly improving them. Beware of the large packs; they are worthless.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEVER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renever has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

Testimonial from Capt. Joshua Harper. SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 13, 1877. Dear Sir—Early in October last I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. After having a bad cough for about six weeks, I had a very severe attack of bleeding from the lungs, while on a passage from Queenstown to Dover. I had daily spells of bleeding for some days, until I lost about two gallons of blood, and was so weak as to be scarcely able to stand. I put back to Queenstown, where I received such medical assistance as enabled me to get home.

I saw an advertisement of your Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil Emulsion in a paper. I immediately sent and got half a dozen bottles, after taking which I feel myself a well man again. My weight, which was reduced to 120 pounds, is now up to my usual standard of 150 pounds. Seeing what it has done for me, I can confidently recommend it to others afflicted with lung diseases. Yours very truly, (Signed) JOSHUA HARPER, Of the barque "Mary Lowerson."

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

- Rev. R. Lindsay, Montreal, Que.; W. F. Beardell, do. do.; Alex. Reel, do. do.; J. W. Maxwell, do. do.; Henry Dart, do. do.; Jas. Nelson, do. do.; Thos. Lamb, do. do.; Dr. Brewster, do. do.; Mrs. Jas. Bailey, do. do.; Rev. E. Hutton, do. do.; Mrs. Walter Drake, do. do.; Mr. F. W. Evans, do. do.; Mr. W. H. Marston, do. do.; Mrs. Archibald Inglis, do. do.; Mrs. Reuben Taylor, do. do.; Mrs. J. A. Paddon, do. do.; Mrs. Chas. Gibbs, do. do.; J. W. Jones, do. do.; T. S. Brown, do. do.; Mrs. Fredk. Clayton, do. do.; Mrs. S. K. Farrow, do. do.; Mrs. J. S. Marsler, do. do.; Mrs. G. D. Ansley, do. do.; Mrs. S. W. Beard, do. do.; Mrs. R. A. Lindsay, do. do.; Mrs. Chas. G. Geddes, do. do.; Mrs. Wm. Spragge, do. do.; C. E. Pullman, do. do.; Mrs. F. Miller, do. do.; Rev. C. Boyd, Lakefield, do.; Mrs. Jno. R. Belyea, The Narrows, Johnston, Q. C., N. B.; Wm. Blake, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S.; Jno. Davidson, do. do.; Jno. H. Lindon, Newcastle, N. B.; Dr. McCormick, Richmond, Que.; Mrs. Jas. Aylesford, N. S.; Robt. Stephens, Musquodoboit Harbor, Halifax Co., do.; Thos. H. Pope, Bileford, Lot 12, P. E. Island; Rev. J. P. Sargent, Rapid City, Manitoba; Miss McCulloch, St. Mary's Ferry, York Co., N. B.; Mrs. H. M. G. Garden, Woodstock, do.; Jas. Maxwell, Westville, Pictou Co., N. S.; Wm. Madden, do. do.; Mrs. J. C. Smith, St. Roch's, Que.; Chas. D. Mumford, Avondale, Hant's Co., N. S.; Robt. Howard, Margate, P. E. Island; Wm. P. Evans, Burlington, do.; Geo. Adams, Clifton, do.; Mrs. A. Swabey, Charlottetown, do.; Benjamin Haslam, Victoria, Crapaud, do.; Saml. A. Harris, Bear River, Digby Co., N. S.; Jas. E. Harris, do. do.; Hon. Judge Weldon, Fredericton, N. B.; Dr. Gilpin, Halifax, N. S.; Mrs. Lind, Nappan Station, Cumberland Co., do.; Hiram Brown, Lower Cove, do. do.; Jas. Brown, do. do.; Miss Maggie A. Lee, Carleton, St. John, N. B.; Geo. Maxwell, Riviere du Loup Station, en bas, Que.; Saml. Williams, do. do.; Rev. W. Jupp, Midland, Ontario, (4); Wm. C. Smith, Westfield, N. B.; Rev. A. Jordan, West Ferry, LaHave, Lunenburg Co., N. S.; Joseph Himmelman, Pentz's settlement, do. do.; Geo. Harman, Petite Riviere, do. do.; Wm. Smith, Hunt's Point, Liverpool, do.; Mrs. Jno. Hagan, do. do.; Fredk. Wolf, Fairville, St. John, N. B.

WANTED, A MAN to work as TEAMSTER and General Work, for a SMALL FACTORY a few miles from Halifax. Steady work, a dollar a day, and House Rent FREE. A married man with one or more boys would find employment for his family in the factory. Address this office.

Halifax China Tea Co.

Retail Store, No. 1 Bedford Row. We import only GOOD SOUND TEAS, and keep in stock every grade, from a strong well-flavored Green at 30c. per lb., to the Choicest Kaisows, Superior Oolong, and Superlative Hyson. We give the best value for the price in any grade required, except the common unsound Teas, which we decline to deal in. Orders for the Country shipped by rail or otherwise, as directed. Give our Teas a trial, and we shall feel confident of obtaining your future orders. We also sell by the packages at lowest possible cash rates. THE HALIFAX CHINA TEA CO., No. 1 Bedford Row, Halifax.



BRENNAN'S

FOR BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS They are selling the Best and Cheapest Goods in Halifax. 162 Granville Street. Baptisms.

Wilson—At St. John's Church, St. John, N. B., on Christmas Day, by the Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong, Rector, John Medley, infant son of John and H. Martineau Wilson.

Marriages.

JOLLYMORE—JOLLYMORE.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. the Rector of Hubbard's Cove, Elias Jollymore, to Esther Amelia Jollymore, both of Mill Cove, Co. Lunenburg. PEACH—TULLY.—At the Church of St. Jude, Big Lowaine, on the 10th Jan., 1882, by Clarence W. McCully, Priest, Incumbent of the Mission, William Jonathan Peach and Mary Evelyn Tully, both of Big Lowaine, C. B.

BURCHILL—WILKINSON.—At St. Paul's Church, Chatham, N. B., by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, assisted by Rev. Rural Dean Forsyth, Rector of Chatham, and the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, brother of the bride, Miss Eliza B. Wilkinson, eldest daughter of the Hon. Judge Wilkinson, to John P. Burchill, Esq., of Birch Hill, Nelson.

RINCKIE—BUTLER.—On Christmas Eve, at St. Thomas' Church, St. John's, N. B., by the Rev. Arthur Wood, M. A., Rector, Mr. Robert Rinckie, of St. John's, to Clarissa, youngest daughter of late Rev. John Butler, M. A., of Windsor, N. S.

WYNACHT—SHRAEDER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. E. B. Nichols, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Henry Wynacht and Miss Annie Shraeder, all of Liverpool.

Deaths.

ALLISON.—At Windsor, on the 8th inst., W. E. Allison, C. E., son of D. P. Allison, aged 26 years.

This obelisk in the Central Park, New York, weighs two hundred tons or is equivalent to the weight of about eight hundred and twenty millions of Esterbrook's Ladies' Pens.

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 Heal 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. For sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. When Bronchitis takes the chronic form the attending symptoms become greatly aggravated, and are associated with many of the very worst symptoms of Phthisis, viz., excessive cough, free expectoration, rapid pulse, night sweats, etc., and finally great debility and emaciation. In this stage the diagnosis between this and Tubercular Consumption is somewhat very difficult, and it is in this case that Cod Liver Oil, when the sufferer can retain it, is of special advantage; and PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL can always be easily retained. In such a case it is invaluable. Under its use we find the cough cease, expectoration diminish, the pulse regain its regularity and force, night sweats cease, physical strength return, and the emaciation give place to renewed flesh. As this state of things may be a sequence of a cold which has been neglected, it behoves everyone to be particularly careful of himself while laboring under a cold, no matter how slight it may apparently be. The main thing is to check the disease at its very inception, and the best means by which to attain this end is the early use of PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

BROWN & WEBB'S REAL FRUIT SYRUPS

Make Most Delicious

Winter or Summer Drinks.

PURE SUGAR and FRUIT JUICES being used in their Preparation, they are

PALATABLE AND HEALTHFUL

For the Well and the Invalid.

May be had in the following varieties:

LEMON, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, LIME FRUIT, LEMON GINGERETTE, AND LIMONIA CORDIAL.

RETAIL of all Respectable Grocers. WHOLESALE of

BROWN & WEBB, HALIFAX.

N.B.—OBSERVE the New white and gold Label, with fac-simile of our signature and seal.

BEWARE of so-called "FRUIT SYRUPS," with gaudy Labels and bright colours, prepared with chemicals, acids, and artificial flavours and colourings.

MALTOPEPSYN.

(REGISTERED AT OTTAWA)

AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE.

This is not a patent medicine (secret remedy), the formula is printed on the label attached to each bottle.

MALTOPEPSYN cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Intestinal and Wasting Diseases, Constipation, Nausea, Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, and most of infants' troubles, which generally arise from the stomach.

50 CENTS FOR 48 DOSES, OR ABOUT 1 CENT PER DOSE.

Regular sized bottles containing 1 1/2 ozs., with dose measure attached, 50 cents, for sale by all Chemists throughout the Dominion.

Avoid taking liquids of any sort, more than is absolutely necessary to quench thirst, as the excessive use of liquids is the cause of half the Dyspepsia in the world. Maltopepsyn is a powder, agreeable and easily taken, supplies to the stomach the actual Gastric Juice.

Prescribed by the leading Physicians throughout the Dominion, in their regular practice. Maltopepsyn is also used to a large extent in Hospitals, Dispensaries and Infirmarys.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED FROM PHYSICIANS.

WALLACE, N. S., Oct. 4, 1880.
"The Maltopepsyn was given in a marked and distressing case of Indigestion with the most rapid, pleasing and beneficial results."
Z. W. KEMPTON, M. D.

ATHLONE, ONT., Jan 20, 1880.
"The Maltopepsyn I obtained from you has far more than answered my anticipations. Having tried it in two old and very obstinate cases of indigestion, I found it to act like a charm."
C. McKENNA, M. D.

CAMBRAY, ONT., Jan. 1881.
"I have used your Maltopepsyn in severe cases of Indigestion and Malnutrition in adults, and Diarrhoea of children, and am so well pleased with the results that I have instructed my druggist to keep a supply on hand."
T. W. READE, M. D.

ATHLONE, ONT., Dec. 30, 1880.
"After giving your Maltopepsyn a trial in some of my worst cases, for which it was recommended, I am well pleased with the way in which it acts. Continue to make a good article like that now in use and it will be a universal favorite."
R. HAMILTON, M. D.

HAZEN MORSE, - TORONTO.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND

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.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the FERTILE BELT of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale on certain condition as to cultivation, at \$250 PER ACRE.

Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at Six per cent.

A REBATE OF \$1.25 PER ACRE

allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

of the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be

Received at Ten per cent Premium,

on their par value, with interest accrued on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Emigration and Land Companies.

For copies of the Land Regulations and other particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN McTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

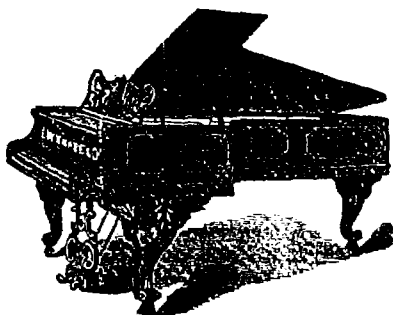
MONTREAL, December 1st, 1881.

GRAND SUCCESS!

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1881.

Special and only awards—Two Diplomas of Honor to W. H. JOHNSON,

FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS.



FULL GRAND "KNABE" PIANO, only Grand ever Imported to Halifax. Our Stock is such that it would take PRIZES against the World, both in PIANOS and ORGANS, embracing everything from medium to the highest price manufactured. Over 60 Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded to the "KNABE" Pianos all over the World. Now is the time to secure a superior Instrument.

W. H. JOHNSON,
128 Hollis Street.

PIANOS—Knabe, Weber, Wheelock, Dominion.
ORGANS—Bell and Dominion.

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.

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.

University of King's College,
WINDSOR, N. S.

This University was constituted by a Charter of King George III., granted in 1802, and is under the control of the BISHOP of the Diocese, as VISITOR and CHAIRMAN, and a BOARD OF GOVERNORS, members of the Church of England, elected by the Alumni.

PRESIDENT:

REV. CANON DART, D.C.L., M. A. OF OXFORD.

Religious instruction is given in conformity with the teaching of the Church of England, but no tests are imposed, and all its Privileges, Degrees, Scholarships, &c., except those specially restricted to Divinity Students, are conferred by the College, without any discrimination in favor of members of the Church.

There are numerous Scholarships and Prizes to be obtained by competition, and Students furnished with a nomination are exempt from all fees for Tuition, the necessary expenses in such cases being little more than \$150 per annum for Boarding and Lodging.

A copy of the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, and any further information required, may be obtained on application to the President, or to the Secretary, CHAS. H. CARMAN, Esq., Halifax.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

of which the REV. C. WILLETTS, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, is Head Master, supplies an excellent preparatory course of instruction, enabling Students to matriculate with credit at the College, and including all the usual branches of a liberal education.

The Head Master will be happy to furnish information in answer to applications addressed to him at Windsor.

Salesmen Wanted,

To begin work at once on sales for spring 1882, for the
FONTHILL NURSERIES,
(THE LARGEST IN CANADA),
MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,
PROPRIETORS,
TORONTO.

We pay good salaries and give steady employment to successful men. Do not apply unless you can give your whole time to the business. Name this paper. References required. Address,
STONE & WELLINGTON,
P. O. Box 1545, Montreal.

J. W. BEALS, Manager.

1881-82-
CHRISTMAS
New Year.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

EDWARD ALBRO.

SKATES, Acme Club and Wood Top,
SLEIGH BELLS, Body and Neck Straps,
CUTLERY.—Ivory Table, Spring Knives, etc. by Jos. Rogers & Sons, Cutlers to Her Majesty,

LUSTRAL WIRE GOODS, very handsome,
SLEDS, by the Paris Hill Mfg Co., Boston.
ICE CREEPERS, Heel and Toe, by Wynn N. V. Rubber Heel and Climax Creepers.

American Cottage Firesets,
ENGLISH STEEL FIRE-IRONS, highly polished, from \$1.60 to \$7 per set.

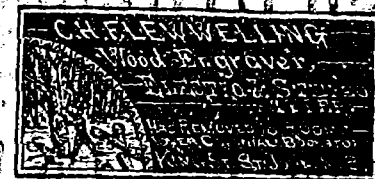
AMERICAN AXES AND HATCHETS.
MRS. POTTS' Celebrated Smoothing IRONS.
JAP'D. WARE, TIN WARE, BRASS WARE.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, in Spoons, Forks, etc.

TILE TEA-POT STANDS New Designs.
KITCHEN UTENSILS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

TEA

Superior quality 30 & 40c. per lb.

101 GRANVILLE ST. 101



Clinton H. Menbely 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.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

From the United Service Book and Stationery Warehouse, No. 103 Granville Street.

We are glad to inform our friends—Churchmen in particular—and the public in general, that we are amply provided for their gratification, with the most beautiful variety of

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, FRAMED WITH SILK AND OTHERWISSE, ever imported into this City, most appropriate SEASONABLE REMINDERS to friends at home and at a distance.

And we are glad to remind them, trusting to their paying us a visit, that we are well stocked with Games of all kinds, Picture Books and Books Elegantly Bound, Boxes Colors, Math Instruments, Inkstands, Translucent Slates, etc., etc.

Also, Just Received—A select stock of Photographs and Autograph Albums, Scrap Albums, and Gold Pencil Cases, and Gold Pens. LOOK FOR

WILLIAM GOSSIP,

103 GRANVILLE STREET,
Christmas-tide, 1881. Old Province Building Side

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

FOR CHRISTMAS SALE.

Editions at 30c., 60c., \$1.00 and \$1.80. Post paid to any address, on receipt of price.

D. MACGREGOR,
145 HOLLIS ST.

N.B.—Book waiting agency for any Church of England publications of United States or England.

XMAS. BOOKS.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN,
English & American Bookstore,
124 GRANVILLE ST.

beg to intimate that their Stock of Books for the season is now complete. It includes—

STANDARD WORKS, in every Department of Literature, the most complete stock in the Province. We do not attempt to dictate to the intelligent and educated people of this Province what they shall and what they shall not read; we keep in stock Books by Authors of all Nations and Treeds.

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, Little and Big. Our stock is unsurpassed.

POETICAL WORKS. All the known Authors in various styles.

BIBLES, PRAYERS AND CHURCH SERVICES. We carry a very large stock in all sizes and bindings.

PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND NEWS PICTURES. We claim to be unapproachable in these lines. Our prices are remarkably low this season.

Fairchild's GOLD PENS, Holders, and Penells,
CARD CASES, Purses, Pocket Books, Writing Desks and Cases.

Xmas & New Year's Cards

Frank's and Tuck's. Also, an immense stock by other makers.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN, 124 Granville St.

GATES'

LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

—CURES—

LIVER COMPLAINT

—AND—

GENERAL DEBILITY.

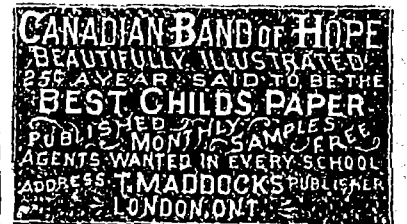
WESTFIELD, N. B., Aug. 30th, 1881.

DR. C. GATES,

DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have been ailing for some time with Liver Complaint and General Debility, I have used your Life of Man Bitters and have found it a cure so far. I was sick nearly all my time and last November I was very ill, about giving up work altogether, when a friend brought me a bottle of your Life of Man Bitters, I had not taken it a dozen times before I got relief, and I have only used four bottles and have never lost a day nor a meal's victuals since. I pronounce your medicine an excellent thing and can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such medicine.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE WATTERS.

Sold at wholesale by Brown & Webb, Forsyth, Satchell & Co., and John K. Bent, and by druggists and dealers throughout the Maritime Provinces.



St. Margaret's Hall, COLLEGE FOR LADIES.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

Full Collegiate Course of Study, with Academic or Preparatory Department. Superior facilities for Instrumental and Vocal Music, and for French and German. Situation unsurpassed for healthiness. Combines extended and thorough instruction with the essentials of a refined Christian home. Only a limited number of Pupils received. Reduction for Clergymen's daughters, or where two or three are sent from one family, and for children under 13.

REV. J. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal.

Mt. Allison Academy

For Young Ladies,

SACKVILLE, N. B.
Attends to Literary, Musical and Eloquent Art Studies choice advantages. The twenty-eight Academic Year begins AUGUST 27th, 1881. Catalogues on application.

D. KENNEDY, D.D., Principal
15
\$70 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly
\$70 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly

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 Alkalies, Lime and Soda Hypophosphite Salts. He considers the mixture of Hypophosphites objectionable, preferring in fact the Salts separate, giving them alternately according to the Physiological or Pathogenic symptoms produced by either. He also says that the Hypophosphite Salts as sold are generally impure.

EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE contains PURE HYPOPHOSPHITES 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, Ac., of equally rare value, proving conclusively that EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE or Cream is the greatest preparation now in use. Second Certificate from Dr. Slayter, DATED JANUARY 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 very 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., etc. M. F. EAGAR, Chemist, 157 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.

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.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. W. H. JOHNSON, Agent, Halifax.

WATERBURY Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility Cured at Home. Trial Consultation & Advice FREE. 16 p. Pamphlet FREE. Address Dr. W. W. CASE, 933 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. If you write, name this paper.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Emory's Bar to Port Moody.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Tender for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for a construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-end of Contract 6, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 5 1/2 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plan and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine season, and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in his power.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

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.

CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTHS.

Always on hand, a Stock second to none in the Maritime Provinces.

CLOTHING, Of our own Manufacture, sound and reliable. Materials direct from the first factories in the world. Prices LOWER than ever.

DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE. In variety, value, and extent, exceeding all we have heretofore shown.

DRY GOODS. RETAIL. Advantages detailed above enable us to offer exceptional value in this Department.

W. & C. SILVER, 11 to 17 George St., cor. of Hollis, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

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 & 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.

1881 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, Bennott, Carrington, and Luak. To Clergymen, on all purchases we allow 10 per cent. Please give us a call.

44 to 48 Barrington St. CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

New Rich Blood!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. formerly Hanger, Me.

DIPHTHERIA

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. formerly Hanger, Me.

Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in the country says that most of the Hens and Male Poultry sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Hanger, Me.

\$6 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address SIMON & CO., Portland, Maine.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Have in Stock and are constantly receiving **RUSSES,** Of all kinds,

Abdominal Supporters, In great variety.

SHOULDER BRACES, For Ladies and Gents.

Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, &c.

Rubber Sheeting, Bibs & Aprons.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial, Abbott's Family Aperient Pills, Simson's Concentrated Ext. of Coffee, Mayflower Cologne, Fiske's Lavodent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. FAMILY CHEMISTS, HALIFAX. Labor Omnia Vincit!

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has obtained the highest medical reputation of any other preparation known, and soon after taking it one is sensible that it is "not a bogus preparation" but performs all that it claims.

Read what the Rev. P. J. Fillet says: Weymouth, N. S., May 6, 1881.

C. E. PUTTNER, PH. M.: Dear Sir,—I have used your Emulsion myself, and so have members of my family, and must say with signal benefit. Soon after taking it one is sensible that the article is not a "bogus" preparation but all that it claims to be. I am 62 years of age, undertaking the performance of three full Services each Lord's day, besides week-day duties, and I am occasionally greatly indebted to your Emulsion for the tone and vigor in which I am able to go through the physically oppressive duty. I have recommended it to parties suffering from coughs, colds, debility, &c., and I am thankful to add that the results have in every instance been attended with most beneficial results. Wishing you all success, and with every good wish, I am, Dear Sir, very faithfully yours, P. J. FILLET, Episcopal Minister.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION. I ESTEEM IT A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 7, 1881. Mr. C. E. PUTTNER, PH. M.: My Dear Sir,—My physician having recommended me your Emulsion, and having used it for some time, I esteem it a sovereign remedy. It has cured me quicker than anything I ever used, and have no trouble making it, as it digests so easily. Yours truly, Mrs. A. GLASS, 97 Cornwallis St.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION. A GREAT DESIDERATUM. C. E. PUTTNER, PH. M.: Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that having had occasion to use the "Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Iron and Hypophosphites," prepared by Mr. C. E. Puttner, containing as it does Iron in combination, I find it everything that could be desired where such a compound is required. It is also quite palatable, which is a great desideratum in all preparations of Cod Liver Oil. ARCHIE. LAWSON, M. D., M. R. C. S., &c., Physician to P. & C. Hospital and Asylum of the Blind, Professor of Surgery to Hx. Med'l. Col.

Ask for **Puttner's Emulsion** OF **COD LIVER OIL** WITH **Hypophosphites, Etc.** PRICE 50 CENTS.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS

Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 181. For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., Works, Camden, N. J. 25 John St., New York.

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. B.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, Maine.

New Brunswick Advertisements

JOHN K. TAYLOR, Merchant Tailor, UNION STREET, CARLETON. ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Fall and Winter, 1881-82. Black and Blue Beavers. do. Pilots. Fancy Worsted Overcoatings. do. Elysian do. Tweed Overcoatings. Stockinettes. Diagonals, Meltons, West of England Broadcloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres. English and Scotch Suitings and Trouserings.

Samples and Rules for Self-Measurement Free by Mail. Goods expressed to all parts of Canada ALL GOODS WARRANTED. J. K. TAYLOR.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, ST. JOHN, N. B. CHOICE TEAS a specialty. FINEST GROCERIES, JAVA and MOCHA COFFEES, FRUITS PRESERVED JELLIES, Etc.

Retail Store—67 Prince William Street. Wholesale Warehouse—10 Water Street. GEO. ROBERTSON. N. B.—Orders from all parts executed promptly.

THOMAS R. JONES & CO. St John, N. B. Dry Goods, Small Wares, Staples and Ready Made Clothing.

For Country Store Keepers, Mill Men, Lumbermen, Fishermen and Miners. A Superior assortment on hand at all times. Price Low and Terms Liberal. Wholesale Only.

The Church of England Sunday School Institute Publications. Instruction for Confirmation for the Use of Senior Class Teachers. By the Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, 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."

Gladius Exclusion or Church Lessons for Young Churchmen. By the Right Rev. J. K. Titcomb, D. D.

The Reformers, their Homes, Haunts, and Works. By Dora M. P. nnefather. A Church Sunday School Hand-Book. A Manual of Practical Instructions for the Management of Church Sunday Schools. Compiled by the Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M. A.

Lessons on the Life of our Lord. By Emily E. D. Deeds. Bible History Lessons for Junior Classes. By J. Linau Treiter. Elementary Lessons on the Old Testament. By Emily E. Deeds.

Lessons on Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness. By Sarah Geraldine Stock. Lessons on the Gospels and the Ecclesiastical Year. By Laura Soames. Fifty-Four First Class Lessons with Introduction. By George Warrington. Bethlehem to Olivet. A Course of Lessons on the Life of Jesus Christ. By John Palmer.

Lessons for the Little Ones. Containing Fifty-Two Infant Class Lessons. By Caroline L. Cremon. Lessons on the Collects. 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. Samorez 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. Lesson on the Life of our Lord. By Eugene Stock. For sale by J. & A. McNILLAN, 68 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

I. & F. Burpee & Co. IRON, STEEL, TINPLATE AND General Metal MERCHANTS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

LONDON HOUSE.

WHOLESALE. November 1st, 1881.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK is now COMPLETE in every Department. NEW GOODS arriving weekly. Orders by letter or to our travelers will receive prompt attention.

DANIEL & BOYD, MARKET SQUARE & CHIPMAN'S HILL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ROCK CRUSHERS,

With reversible Jaws if required. **Lucops 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 Chilled Iron, large output, small wear and tear and power. **Engines, Boilers, Lathes, &c.,** OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

Mine Rails, Fish Plates, Mine Rail Spikes, Chunch Nails, Cut Nails, &c. **E. G. SCOVIL,** Cold Brook, New Brunswick.

DEPOSITORY S. P. C. K.

Some very nice editions of the Revised Translation of the New Testament, at 25 cents each, bound in cloth; and large print at 10 cents. \$1.10 and \$2.00; and in Morocco, gilt edges, at 60 and 90 cents,—have been received at the Depository, 103 Granville Street, and are open for inspection and sale.

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.

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, representing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. GRAGIN & CO. 116 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA PA.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the Advertising Bureau (40 Spruce St.), where advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$50 free. Address 17 HALLERS & Co., Portland, Me.