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The Church Guardian.

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

"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.

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ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THERE is great activity in the book publishing world of the United Kingdom. Although, according to many, England, with the rest of the world, has become, if not exactly irreligious, yet secularized, there were more works upon theology and religion published than upon any other subject, and this not counting the large numbers of children's religious books. There were about twice as many religious works published as novels, and, besides, the most successful novels are those which deal with religious subjects, such as the philosophical novel of Mr. Shorthouse's John Inglesant, and very many others treating of life seriously and religiously. Religion, in every department of life, is more active than it has ever been, and the powers of darkness, seeing this, marshal forth all their forces against it.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"The report of the mission meeting of the Edenton Convocation has the ring of pure metal. We have been too much in the habit of throwing away our opportunities by preaching *pious nothings*. The people want to know, at least they ought to know what the Church has to say about *herself*; what right she has to live and teach. They will not turn a deaf ear if we will only speak the truth in love." There is more back-bone required in our Church teaching. There are too many in our congregations who know next to nothing about the Church and are irritated when listening to her distinctive teaching. Consequently the truth is often pandered down to pious sentimentalities, and the mouth of the preacher is closed to the teaching of the beauty of the Church's system. The sooner a bold front is taken in the matter, and the history, antiquity, and distinctive principles of the Church placed before the people, the better it will be for the cause of Christ and the welfare of our branch of the Holy Catholic Church.

COPENHAGEN is one of the few European capitals which does not possess a fitting place of worship for British subjects; although in the summer the permanent colony of our fellow-countrymen is largely augmented by English and American visitors, and several thousands of British sailors pass in and out in the year. Many of these last might be brought to attend if a church were within their reach; and with this object a site will be chosen in the neighbourhood of the port. The liberal example of the Prince and Princess of Wales has resulted, so far, in securing nearly £3,000 (about one-third of the amount required) from the local residents. A committee has been formed, with the Prince of Wales as chairman, for at once raising the necessary funds.

DAILY services have been resumed in the Moray aisle in St. Giles's Cathedral, now in the hands of the Presbyterians at Edinburgh. Dr. Lees preached a short sermon, in the course of which he said that a daily service was not altogether a new thing in the Church of Scotland. Immediately after the Reformation there was daily service in that church, and in all the large churches throughout the country where there was a considerable population, and prayers were read from the Book of Common Order, and portions of the Scripture

were read and the Psalter sung. The daily service ceased in St. Giles's in July, 1650, amid the troubles of the Covenanting times, and, strangely enough, the Bishops got the credit of having put an end to it. An old chronicler said—"The Bishops inhibited the daily morning and evening prayers customable in Edinburgh since the Reformation, though the people of the town, with cries and tears, desired the keeping away of the Service-book and the restoring of their own." Thus gradually is the influence of the Church being exerted for good to those who have left her fold; and this new departure, on the part of Presbyterians, will be useful in bringing before our own clergy the force of our Prayer Book Rubric concerning the Daily Service in Churches.

In a recent sermon, Dean Farrar spoke of the increasing rarity of cheerfulness. "Whether it is due to the growth of competition, to the difficulties of living, or to the spread of skepticism, it cannot be denied that this age of ours is not only perplexed, but sad. I attribute this sadness chiefly to conscious or unconscious loss of faith, and am not astonished that those who are without God are also without hope, and therefore without cheerfulness. I do not wonder that those who see nothing before them but the intolerable indignity of "Dust to dust," should have lost the capacity for that careless, unrestrained mirthfulness which speaks a genial nature. Even in the Middle Ages, overpowered by ghastly fear in religion, even in these dark days, men had more cheerfulness, both in their outer and inner life.

LORD CAIRNS presiding at a meeting at Bournemouth in connexion with the Church Missionary Society said, he believed that no greater honour had ever fallen upon England than that they, above all the nations of the earth, had been the instrument and means of spreading the Gospel throughout the world. Referring to the amount of missionary work which had been done within the last fifty years, his lordship described the progress made as absolutely wonderful, and added that he believed nothing had occurred since the days of the Early Church which could in the least compare with it. He was amazed, however, sometimes to hear people speaking of there being no results, showing as it did their absolute ignorance on the subject. His lordship proceeded to trace some of the remarkable changes that had taken place in the Pacific Islands, in Madagascar, India, China, Japan, and the African continent, which he ascribed to missionary efforts; and pointed out that, notwithstanding all their successes, there were still hundreds of millions of their fellow-men who had never heard the sound of the Gospel. They ought, however, to thank God for the past, and take courage for the future.

In the annual address, the Bishop of Iowa last year used words that might well make the ears of his countrymen tingle. "We must arouse ourselves," he said, "to the hideous enormities of the Divorce legislation of the land, with its legalised adulteries, its panderings to the sins of concupiscence, and its consequent harvest of demoralization and spiritual death. We cannot consistently denounce the plague-spot of polygamy in a distant section of our national domain and unblushingly tolerate practical polygamy in another form and

with the sanction of so-called law, and unrebuked by a vitiated public sentiment at home. The statistics of divorce, at the East as well as at the West, are a national shame. Even the forms of religion are prostituted to give a seeming sanction to alliances which the Bible and the Church utterly and completely disallow. It is our glory that in our legislation, which is binding on clergy and laity alike, we have sought to prevent this evil so far as our authority or influence extends. Let this action of the Church of God be made widely known and invariably followed. Let no priest of the Most High God, from lack of moral courage, or from careless indifference, or for the wages of iniquity, prostitute his sacred calling by attempting to condone this sin as if the Church's word or the priestly benediction could avail to unite in holy wedlock any other than as God's Word allows."

Sensitiveness.

THAT a very large amount of unhappiness results from the possession of a thin skin is a matter of common experience. Very many persons are sufferers from this evil without knowing the cause, and again others are aware of their deficiency and yet do not know the remedy. Let us try to get at the symptoms of sensitiveness. If there is an over anxiety for praise and an over timidity in the face of blame, there is every reason for the suspicion of a thin skin. The sufferer is afflicted by an eager desire for society and afterwards by an immediate repulsion to society. Wounded sensibility, disappointed in its pursuits of praise and popularity, retreats from public view. If the person is reticent by nature the tendency runs to a morbid retirement, but if the person is naturally talkative the airing of grievances in the domestic circle becomes the safety-valve. In practical business and even in social life there comes a gradual hardening of the sensibilities. Sensitiveness settles down into sensibility and sensibility hardens into common sense, perhaps a little too hard for the best uses of religion and charity. One learns to be neither unduly elated nor depressed in the rubs and knocks which every day brings. The indispensable thing to know is whether one can attain firmness without hardness. There must be elasticity enough to cushion one's life against sharp corners and hard knocks, and there must also be a limit to this elasticity so that it may not give way into a softness which has no resisting power. Sensitiveness needs only one secret to become as intensely useful as it has been intensely miserable. The power to put one's self in the place of another and the habitual practice of this power in sympathy, converts sensibility from selfishness to usefulness. When we come to analyze sensitiveness it is nothing more than delicacy of nerve and fineness of organization allowed to run down into self-regarding and morbid exercises. This sensitiveness which is but an over delicacy of touch may be used as tact and sympathy to anticipate the wishes of those around us, to enable us to step softly on the sacred ground of friendly confidence and in the contact of domestic life. Sensitive temperaments looking away from self to others, become ministering spirits to the weary and heavy laden. Touched with a feeling of the infirmities of others, the over-sensitive person may share the very high priesthood of the ascended Lord.—*Episcopal Register.*

News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Rev. A. J. Townend may well be called a useful as well as a busy man. On Monday week he lectured at Truro on behalf of St. John's Church, and his brother-in-law, the Vicar, has a handsome sum for parochial purposes from the proceeds. On Thursday Mr. Townend charmed a very large audience in the Academy of Music, Halifax, when he delivered an entirely new lecture, and one of his very best efforts, on "What I know about the Dutch," and thereby added over one hundred dollars to Mr. Sampson's Trinity Church Fund. And the following Monday the lecturer is in Pictou, delighting a large audience on the subject of "American Humorists," and enabling St. James' Church to place to the credit of its funds the valuable proceeds. We cannot bear to think of losing so willing a worker and so able a man as Mr. Townend from our midst, and we sincerely hope that in some way he may be induced to remain with us.

St. Luke's.—The Rev. F. R. Murray being obliged, by reason of a serious lung trouble, to take a trip to a warmer climate, has not only been granted permission by his parishioners and his salary continued, but has also been the recipient of a handsome gift of money from the Vestry, and a still larger purse from his people, to whom he has greatly endeared himself. Mr. Murray left in the Bermuda steamer on Monday for Jamaica, and will be away until June.

The Bishop of Newfoundland preached in the Bishop's Chapel on Sunday morning, and at St. Luke's Cathedral in the evening. His Lordship is on his way to Bermuda.

St. George's.—We regret to learn of the indisposition of the hard-working Rector of this Parish, and hope he will soon be able to take his duties again.

RAWDON.—The Church in this Parish was beautifully decorated for the Christmas festival. The nave was neatly festooned with evergreen. Between the windows hung white banners bearing designs and texts in blue and gold. The holy table and re-table were draped in white, relieved by crimson and gold, cross, etc. The Service was hearty and well rendered. The Rector desires to acknowledge, with thanks, a Christmas gift of \$10 for his children, from Mr. Jas. Casey, and a valuable comfortable for Mrs. Ancient, from Mrs. Casey.

SEAFORTH.—Rev. James A. Richey, Rector of Seaforth, took his appointments last Sunday, under exceptional circumstances, viz., walked two miles and skated five to reach Christ Church, East Chezzetcook, for Morning Service, which was then duly performed. Refreshments here, by kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Conrod, who always most hospitably entertain the clergy; then a mile's skating and 3 miles walk to appointment at unfinished Church at Head Chezzetcook, reached a little late, owing to an unavoidable detention on the road to baptize a sick child; a moment's refreshment here, generously offered by Mr. and Mrs. Braden, staunch Presbyterians; then rapidly conveyed six miles down the Bay by special kindness of Donald MacLarren, Esq., a devout Roman Catholic; short walk home to the Rectory; Evening Service and preaching at Parish Church; Church so full, some said that there could not have been more in it at the time of his Lordship the Bishop's visit, the real difference being, that at that time doors were all open, porch and steps packed, and what might be called a second congregation altogether outside. Mr. Jacob Nieforth, a splendid fellow, indeed, accompanied the Rector

all day, and some youths of the Seaforth congregation went as far as to the Morning Service at East Chezzetcook. Mr. Richey says that he could not, with comfort or safety, have continuously used for the duty of the day either waggon, sleigh, or saddle. Such, then, is a sample of the trials and encouragements of the work.

GRANVILLE.—The Rector of this Parish received a visit from his friends at Granville Ferry, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 30th, who presented him with the sum of \$41 as a donation. The stipend is always paid regularly and promptly every quarter at the Ferry, so that this gift is especially gratifying, being a proof of kindly feeling and good will on the part of those to whom he is called to minister.

PEGGY'S COVE.—The Rector of St. Margaret's Bay begs to acknowledge, with thanks, from Mr. Edward Owen, of Lunenburg, \$1; from Mr. James Whitford, Chester, 50 cents; and from Mr. David Whitford, 50 cents.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CRAPAUD.—Christmas-tide and the New Year were duly observed in this Parish. Good congregations, bright, hearty Services, kindly feelings, and substantial tokens of good-will from the parishioners to their clergyman, give evidence of hearty sympathy and co-operation in the parish work. During Xmas week, an entertainment was given to the Victoria Sunday School, and all the children, about 70, of all classes residing in that place, were invited. After a hearty tea, children's games were indulged in, after which the Rector addressed the scholars and their parents and friends who were present, and presented the rewards that were earned by attendance and behaviour.

A few evenings after, a number of ladies and gentlemen gave a musical and literary entertainment, the proceeds to go towards the Mission Chapel at Victoria.

On the 23rd ult., Mr. Percy Palmer, accompanied by a number of Mr. Johnston's friends, waited on him, and presented him, on behalf of his parishioners, with a handsome black fur coat and valuable Persian lamb cap.

The winter Bible classes in the different sections of the Mission are particularly well attended.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

ST. JOHN.—In St. John the Baptist Mission Chapel, on Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Davenport delivered a very timely and powerful discourse, on Divorce. Your correspondent says "timely," because, while but few divorces have yet been allowed, there is a growing laxity on the question of marriage, and the recent law permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, is looked upon by many as the beginning of troubles of the kind. Certain it is, that in the United States it has been thought so by many.

This is one of the few places where the Church Missionary Society is fully organized and where regular meetings in its behalf take place. This is due to the very warm interest the Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong takes in the Society, and the great influence which he personally exercises in St. John. The annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Sunday School Room of St. John's Church, and although the audience was not large much interest was evinced and the proceedings were of a very interesting kind.

FREDERICTON.—The Bishop-Coadjutor is expected home in the "Sarnia" which is due in Portland about Wednesday next. We hope to have his Lordship with us on Sunday week. The pleasant news comes to us that Bishop Kingdon brings with him several clerical workers to fill up the ranks of the clergy. The Coadjutor Bishop has made full use of his time while away and the

Province as well as the Diocese will reap much benefit from his trip.

DALHOUSIE.—I have for a long time intended to write you of a circumstance that probably has but few parallels in the history of our Church in New Brunswick. On the 15th Sunday after Trinity in the past year, there was present at the service in St. Mary's Church, Dalhousie, "an old disciple" indeed. Mr. Francis Roberts than in his 104th year, drove eight miles to town. Leaving his horse at a stable a goodly distance away, he walked to the Church for Morning Prayer. At the time of the celebration of Holy Communion, this aged disciple walked to the sanctuary rail *without assistance and without his staff*, and kneeling, received the "Holy Mysteries." After the service, he walked a long distance before taking his waggon for his homeward journey. The winter thus far has been unusually cold. Much of the time the thermometer has noted from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. But fortunately with this severe weather we have not had so many violent winds, and drifting storms as is usual here. The winter, however, has not yet past. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, and the long distance between the two towns, the journey is 16 miles, the services have been held each Sunday both at Dalhousie and Campbell town. Human nature, however, oftentimes rebels against the exposure that is unavoidable in carrying on the work of a *Mission such as this*. The special services of the Advent season at both Churches were well attended; as were also the services on Christmas Day. Throughout the winter thus far, the congregations have not been much below the average. The cold weather has not "sifted" out very many. We suffer much because we have not yet a bell for our little church in Campbellton. We cannot provide ourselves with this much needed piece of Church furniture because of financial burdens already upon us. Will not some of our large hearted and more wealthy fellow Churchmen in other parishes kindly supply this pressing need? By doing so, they would confer a lasting benefit upon the Mission, and would receive our most sincere thanks. We think our work throughout the Mission progressive. Amid much that is discouraging, there are many hopeful signs of greater spiritual life. Many times throughout the past year, I have had cause for much thankfulness, because of special kindnesses by my people, to me and my family. At Christmastide there were added to the already long list of valuable presents, many articles most useful and profitable in the household. And these have been sent us from all parts of the mission, from Jacquet River to Metapedia. And *still they come*; for on Monday last I received a *valuable and most comfortable fur coat*, the gift of friends in Campbellton and Dalhousie. And one especially pleasing feature in connection with the gift is this:—On the list of contributors to the purchase fund I find the names of several who are not my parishioners. Most thankfully I acknowledge these many acts of kindness. God grant that I may be as zealous in providing for them spiritual comfort, as my people and my other friends have shown themselves in administering to my comfort in things temporal.

ST. STEPHEN.—The new Rector, the Rev. T. E. Dowling, was inducted into the rectorate of Christ Church, St. Stephen, on Sunday last. On Friday, the 8th, he was tendered a reception in the school room of the Church, and not only his own parishioners, but a large number of others gathered to welcome him to St. Stephen. Rev. Mr. Mathers is to fill the pulpit in St. George's Church, Carleton, until the appointment is made of a Rector.

St. Paul's.—The ladies of St. Paul's (Valley) Church have presented Rev. Canon DeVeber with a very handsome overcoat with fur collar; also fur gloves and fur cap. Rev. Mr. Sill, who has been Canon DeVeber's curate for several years past, and who has accepted the Rectorship of St. John's Church, Cohoes, New York, deliver-

ed his farewell address to the children at the choral service in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday afternoon. We understand the vacant curacy has been offered to the Rev. H. J. Winterbourne, of Halifax.

ST. GEORGE—The first of a series of parlor entertainments was held at the Rectory, on Thursday evening, 31st ult. It was attended by a goodly number of people, notwithstanding the walking being rather uncomfortable. It consisted of music, readings and recitations, and the interest in each of these was well sustained throughout the entire evening. After the first part of the entertainment was completed, an intermission of five minutes or more was given for conversation, which was evidently taken advantage of by those present, and altogether, we think we may pronounce the evening a success, financially and socially. The prime object of these entertainments is in aid of blinds for the newly-repaired Church in this place, which now in its modernised condition, with its good chancel and handsome reredos, appropriate furniture, etc., compares favourably with most Churches, at all events in the country parishes in the diocese. We would recommend these entertainments as a good mode of bringing the different members of congregations together, and thus producing more social feeling than is generally considered to exist amongst members of the Anglo-Catholic Church, and for which accusation your writer fears there are some just grounds.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

ORMSTOWN—A very attractive concert in connection with St. James' Church came off last week. The weather was unfavorable, but notwithstanding the hall was crowded. A long and admirable programme was successfully carried out. The Rector may well be congratulated on the performance of his daughters' and other members of his congregation, although when all did so well it would be an unfair distinction to particularize; but we cannot forbear speaking in the highest terms of the violin solos by Miss Kaatz, of the Ladies' College, Dunham, a guest at the Rectory. The concert was divided into two parts, and during the intermission an oyster supper, prepared by the ladies, was well patronized.

MONTREAL—Bishop Sullivan having been delegated to procure in England a clergyman to succeed Dean Baldwin as Rector of Christ's Church Cathedral, has recommended the Rev. J. L. Norton, of St. Giles', Durham. At a meeting of the parishioners, on Friday, Mr. Norton was duly elected to the vacant position, subject to the Bishop's consent, (which was subsequently given), and the new Rector, it is to be hoped, will, before long, be in residence, and engaged in the active, arduous, and responsible duties of his important position. Mr. Norton will come most warmly and highly recommended, and of his popularity and success there can be no doubt. Besides Mr. Norton's name, the parishioners had before them the name of the Rev. H. A. Venables, of St. Mary's Abbots, Kensington, but Mr. Norton received a large majority of the votes cast. The newly elected has been Vicar of St. Giles, Durham, for eleven years, and is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and has the reputation of being a good extempore preacher and speaker, and an energetic parish worker. Mr. Norton is a married man and in the prime of life.

ST. JOHN'S—The parishioners have acted wisely in prohibiting any further burials in the Church ground, and have ordered that hereafter all interments are to be made in the new cemetery in the western limits of the town. This decision has been arrived at none too soon, for had burials been allowed another summer in the old ground, it would have been at the risk of the lives of the inhabitants. As far as possible our graveyards should be without the precincts of our towns. The Church is thriving here under its earnest Rector who seems thoroughly devoted to his work.

FRELIGHSBURG—Tuesday the 29th January was the 75th Anniversary of the first Church in the Eastern townships. The Founder's Festival on that day in the Bishop Stewart Memorial Hall was an occasion of very great interest. Canon Carmichael of St. George's Montreal, was good enough to be present to deliver what proved to be a very eloquent lecture, which was highly appreciated by the intelligent audience present. The ladies of the congregation added to the attraction and helped to swell the receipts by providing a 5 o'clock tea, and refreshments during the evening. The occasion was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who enjoyed it, and the warmest thanks of the congregation are due the able and eloquent Canon for his kind assistance.

WINDSOR MILLS—It is a pleasure to know that the Church in this place is gaining ground under the zealous care of the Rev. H. P. Mansbridge, who is doing everything in his power to strengthen the parish, with the happiest results. Hard work and earnest words must prove effective in building up a congregation.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

MISSIONARY Sermons were preached in the Churches at Brooke, Napier and Kerwood, on Sunday, Jan. 27th, by the Rev. W. J. Taylor. The offertories were good, much interest being manifested in this work. Under the Rev. J. M. Gunne this parish is prospering.

WARDSVILLE—In response to the special appeal of the Board of \$50,000 for this year's work, the Churches at Glencoe, Newbury, and Wardsville, answered nobly by contributing over \$40 at the Epiphany offertory. We venture to say, that if all the congregations throughout this and other Dioceses meet the obligations resting upon them, according to their ability, in the same liberal spirit the amount needed will be easily raised. Surely it will be a lasting disgrace to the Church if she does not contribute the sum so powerfully and pleadingly solicited.

APPOINTMENT—The Right Reverend Bishop of Huron has appointed Rev. J. B. Richardson, M. A., as Rector of the Memorial Church, and Rev. Canon Hill, M. A., of Strathroy, as examining chaplains for the diocese. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of the University of King's College, Windsor, N. S., and was ordained by the Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1866, and Canon Hill, a graduate of Toronto University and gold medalist in classics, was ordained in 1867 by the Bishop of Huron. The appointments are highly approved of.

LONDON—The annual Missionary meetings in this city have been held, the first in Christ Church on the 29th ult., the speakers being the Right Rev. the Bishop, Revs. A. Brown, of St. Paul's Church, and W. Hinde, of Petrolia. The second in St. Paul's Church, the speakers being the Bishop, Rev. J. B. Richardson, and Mr. E. Hutchinson, lay reader, of Lion's Head. The third meeting was held in the Memorial Church. Speakers—the Bishop, Rev. Canon Hill, of Strathroy, and Mr. E. Hutchinson. The fourth meeting took place in St. James' Church, London South, where the Bishop, Rev. T. O'Connell, and His Honor Judge Davis, addressed the audience. Excellent addresses were given on each occasion, and the collections were liberal. The presence and addresses of the Bishop added much to the interest.

SIMCOE—The anniversary of Trinity Church was observed on Jan. 26th. The services were in all respects successful. The Rev. E. S. Jones, Rector of Port Rowan, and the Rev. Mr. Gemley, conducted the morning service. Mr. Jones preached to a large and deeply attentive congregation from John v. 17. In the evening the Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin was the preacher. Trinity Church was filled to overflowing. The Rector of the Church was assisted by the Revs.

E. S. Jones and W. B. Evans in the services, after which the sermon was delivered. The Bishop selected as his text the words, "The Son of Man"—Matt. viii. 20, which he said presented Christ as the ideal and perfect man. He dwelt upon His sympathy to man, His suffering for him, and His constant readiness to bless him. A stirring personal appeal closed this very beautiful and able discourse. The closing entreaty to be prepared to meet the Son of Man in the day of His coming, will not soon be forgotten. The offertory at both services was exceedingly good. The public reception took place in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., and was very largely attended, not simply by Church people but by ministers and members of the other Christian bodies. The following address was presented to his Lordship:—

To the Right Reverend Maurice S. Baldwin, D. D., Lord Bishop of Huron:—

YOUR LORDSHIP—We the Rector and Church-Wardens of Trinity Church, Simcoe, request the privilege, on the part of the congregation and parish, which we represent, of tendering to you on this occasion of your first official visit since your consecration to the holy and important duty and "work of a Bishop in the Church of God," our sincere and cordial welcome to you as the chief pastor of this extensive diocese. We are not unmindful of the time when a portion of your earlier years in the work of the Christian Ministry was spent in a neighbouring parish, when we were occasionally favored in listening to your advocacy in forcible and eloquent words, of "the Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God." We have not been indifferent to your subsequent advancement, and to the eminence to which you attained. We regard in your Lordship, a worthy and able successor to our last Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth. Believing, as we do, in the efficacy of prayer, and in the absolute Sovereignty of God, and the Headship of Christ over his Church—that he alone had the right to appoint his apostles, and that He continues that right and authority in the selection of their successors, we feel a confidence and satisfaction, which we desire at this opportunity fully and heartily to express, viz., our assurance that prayer has been heard and answered in your election and consecration to the great trust which has been committed to you. On the Sunday prior to the day on which took place the solemn act of your consecration to the office you now hold, prayer was made to God in your behalf in Trinity Church in this town, followed by petitions at the family altars, and in the secret closets from many anxious Christian hearts. We are thoroughly convinced that the distinguished ability, extensive learning, and the devotion which have marked your noted career heretofore, will be with (if possible) deeper anxiety and more intense ardor consecrated to the service of the Master, who in His own good time has said to you, "Friend, come up higher." We again tender to you our heartiest welcome; and we pray that your labours and example may prove—as we believe they will—a great blessing to clergy and laity throughout the diocese. May God, who alone hath the power to keep and to uphold, vouchsafe to you and Mrs. Baldwin very many years of continued health and happiness, and of great usefulness in His Church. We are, your Lordship, with due respect, your faithful servants in the Church of Christ. John Gemley, Rector; James F. Wilson, Warden; H. H. Groff, Warden. Simcoe, Ont., Jan. 22nd, 1884.

His Lordship responded in an earnest and very hearty manner.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PERSONAL—The Rev. W. S. Rainsford is expected to pay a visit to Toronto very shortly. He will be heartily welcomed by hosts of friends, but one is rather curious to know how the man who has introduced surpliced choirs and choral services will be received by the Cathedral people. The Rev. J. W. McCleary has been visiting his numerous friends in the Mission of Norwood, where he was formerly stationed.

NEW CHURCHES—Your correspondent knows of at least three Churches which will be erected in the coming spring. One is to be built at Lindsay, as already stated, another at Millbrook, and a third on the Island opposite Toronto.

THE ISLAND CHURCH—The name of this structure is to be St. Andrew's Church. It is expected to be built in time for occupation during the summer. The estimated cost is \$1,400. The building committee, who have also in charge the question of ways and means, consists of Messrs. J. S. McMurray, G. M. Chadwick, A. Thorne, and R. Cowan. About \$800 is now in hand towards the erection of the building. Part of this was collected last summer, the remainder was raised by subscription last week. The Bishop contributed one hundred dollars to the fund. It is thought that his Lordship will build a summer residence near the Church, as his family generally spend several months on the Island every year.

TORONTO—All Saints'—The school room of this Church was well filled at the fifth social entertainment held recently. Mr. Baldwin presided. Songs were given by Miss Lay and Mr. Parker, which were well received. The entertainment closed with a comedietta, entitled "Dearest Mamma," which was heartily enjoyed. A large sum of money has been raised by these gatherings towards the Building Fund.

NORWOOD—The Rev. John Gibson, Missionary in charge of this Parish, is making strenuous efforts to erect a Parsonage in Norwood. The committee has secured a good lot near the Church, and a very fair subscription list has already been obtained, Mr. Gibson heading it with the handsome offering of \$100. A parsonage will be a great boon to the underpaid Missionary in this district.

S. S. ASSOCIATION—The last meeting of the Toronto S. S. Association was held in St. Stephen's Church, and was well attended. The Bishop read an interesting paper on S. S. rewards, prizes and treats. He strongly advocated the giving of rewards, not by the teachers, but by the authorities of the school, and these, he said, should be distributed, not at an entertainment, but at a children's service held for the purpose. Rewards should be given, not for lessons recited, but for regularity, attention and good conduct. An interesting discussion took place after the Paper was read, and then the meeting was dismissed.

CRUCIPHOBIA has not quite died out among us. A Protestant crank has written lately to a Toronto paper, stating his strong objections to the badge of the C. E. T. S., because on it appears a very modest Maltese cross! It is a matter of rejoicing that this disease is in its last stages, and it is to be hoped that the present generation will be the last to know anything about it. It seems unaccountable that reasonable men should detest the symbol of our common Christianity, and the mark which is at once Christ's glory and His shame.

TORONTO—Christ Church—A very successful concert took place in the school house on the 24th ult.; Dr. L. Smith occupied the chair. Among the performers were Misses Hague, Hillary, Myers, Ince, St. Croix, Doane, Baldwin and Nightingale, and Messrs. Willis, Dr. Ince, Sims, Dr. Smith, T. H. Monk, and A. & H. Simmers. A series of such entertainments are to take place during the winter in aid of the Church funds.

LANGTRY v. DUMOULIN.—Another adjournment of this noted case has taken place. It is most likely to be another instance of Tennyson's brook, as the interests involved are so important and the lawyers are greatly interested, for are not their fees large and quite safe? It is feared by many that the plaintiffs have no *locus standi*.

ASHBURNHAM—St. Luke's.—The Temperance Society in connection with this church has had a

very successful series of entertainments. At the last concert the School House was well filled and an excellent programme of trios, solos, readings, &c., was carried out. Among the performers were Mrs. Bowman, Misses Minore, Dunn, Butcher, Miller, Scott and McGarrity, and Messrs. Gardner, Sanderson, Best, Lech, Sherwood and F. Miller. The Society receives fresh accessions of members every month.

TORONTO—St. John's Church.—The Guild in connection with this church had their annual meeting recently, when the following members were elected:—W. A. Shutt, Warden; J. H. Mumford, Assistant Warden; F. B. Edmunds, Assistant Secretary; W. Mumford, Treasurer; Edwin Colwell, Librarian; B. Postell, Assistant Librarian; F. T. Shutt, Organist; H. G. Langley, C. Harding, and H. W. Ellison, members of the Court of Enquiry.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

THE MISSION OF MERICKVILLE.—This Mission has lately set a noble example to other Missions in the Diocese of Ontario by the liberal manner in which it has responded to the appeal made by the Rural Dean sent in by the Bishop to increase the clergyman's stipend. Some few years ago the Rev. R. Houston, one of the most successful of our missionaries, was appointed to Merickville. On his appointment the Mission Board made him a grant of two hundred dollars, but some members of the Board had long felt that the older Missions should be gradually thrown on the voluntary principle, and the money thus saved expended in opening new missions. Consequently at the end of the first year \$100 was withdrawn, and notice given that the tenure of the remainder was very uncertain. The worthy missionary suffered for a time in silence, but at length determined to see if there was any virtue in Rural Deans. Here I may mention that our far-seeing Bishop some few years ago divided his Diocese into districts, and appointed a Rural Dean for each. Some doubted the wisdom of this act, and the services of the R. D.'s were not at first in great demand, but now all is changed and the clergy are beginning to realize their value. But to return to our subject, the Rural Dean of the district visited Merickville, and explained in a few plain words the state of the case, and the congregation rose as one man determined to make the parish self-supporting. The Rural Dean remained in the parish five days, visiting from house to house. The farmers were visited, the foundries were explored, and the workers in iron dedicated their silver and gold to the good cause; the sewing girls were not overlooked, and the result was \$950 subscribed, being \$620 from Merickville and \$330 from Burrit's Rapids, an out-station, showing an increase of \$350 over the old subscription list. The Incumbent was benefitted, the Mission Fund was saved \$100, not only for a year, but forever. Some think that the solution of the problem "how shall the Mission Fund be best increased?" has been solved by the Churchmen of Merickville. Could any deputation, could any eloquent preacher have induced this mission to contribute a like amount to Diocesan Domestic or Foreign Missions? Certainly not, the people gave to the faithful minister who went in and out amongst them and his popularity freed the mission Board from a grant of \$100 for ever. Given a certain number of Church families in a mission with a certain amount of wealth what is to hinder an active Rural Dean from achieving like results? And if our deputations after speaking would go round through the Church members assembled and take up subscriptions for three years and spend the next day in visiting from house to house with the same object in view, two or three clergymen taking different routes, would I believe, complete the work; this would only need to be done every third year, and the mission fund would be doubled. It is sad to think how many of our poor clergy are suffering, while in most cases there is plenty of money in the parish to be had for the asking. In

some Dioceses the fault lies with the Bishops who have not appointed Rural Deans or other officers to do the work, these officers might be appointed for a year and if found active continued in office.

OTTAWA.—Refinement spreads very slowly at the Capital. There are still some dreadfully vulgar people to be found here, persons whose minds are not cultivated, and who have no idea of real good breeding. An indignant correspondent of the *Ottawa Free Press*, "Scrutator," has been giving vent to his outraged feelings in a silly letter published in a late number of that paper, in which he complains that at the state dinner given by His Excellency the Governor General, at Government House, on the night of the opening of Parliament, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, Dr. Duhamel, was called upon to say grace, and after dinner to return thanks, instead of his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, or Dr. Lauder, Archdeacon of Ottawa, who were both present. The correspondent writes of this event as a "slight and an indignity offered to a large class of Her Majesty's subjects." Following the publication of this nonsense, the generally reliable *Ottawa Citizen*, explained that when two Bishops are present on such occasions, the junior Bishop performs the duty, and as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, by date of his consecration, is the junior of the Bishop of Ontario, there could have been no indignity offered to the latter. All this is of course highly important and very interesting to the uninformed, but the notable feature of the case is that grace was really said by our Bishop and not by the Roman Catholic Bishop, and that after dinner he also returned thanks. It was, however, fully understood that the latter office was only undertaken by the Bishop of Ontario at the particular request of Dr. Duhamel, who considered he did not speak English well enough. The correspondent of the *Free Press* is unfortunate in his choice of a *non de plume*. "Scrutator," translated literally, signifies "a diligent speaker, particular of such as come before Princes." Had he taken the trouble to ascertain the real facts of the case before making his entirely erroneous statement, he would have found no basis whatever for the fancied "slight and indignity." The Protestant indignation is amusing.

KINGSTON.—The proposed See House at Kingston, will, it is estimated, cost \$11,000, of which amount the Church people of that city are expected to subscribe \$3,000.

The Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D., late curate at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, has addressed a letter, dated from St. George's Rectory, New York, to the congregations of the Cathedral, and Christ Church, Cataragui, in which he informs them that all efforts to reinstate him as Assistant Minister having failed, there seems no other course open to him, but to seek work in some other part of God's field. He intends to return to Kingston about the 10th of February to settle up his affairs there, and then bid the members of both congregations a loving farewell, and go whither God may lead him.

St. Paul's Church.—The anniversary services commemorative of the restoration and removal of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, some years ago, were held on Sunday the 20th January. There was a fair congregation in the morning, but many seats were empty, consequent upon the coldness of the weather. There was, however, a much better attendance in the evening. The Rev. A. Spencer officiated in the absence of the Rector, the Rev. W. B. Carey, M. A., who has been confined to his bed for several weeks past. The Ven. Lewis Evans, M. A., Archdeacon, Diocese of Montreal, and Rector of St. Stephen's Church in that city, delivered the sermon on both occasions. His discourse in the morning was based on the words "What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ," Matthew xxvii. 22. The Archdeacon is a fluent and graceful preacher and enlisted the

fullest attention of the congregation as he spoke of the anniversary, of its remembrance, of the Church's progress, of the power of idolatry, and the ineffectual attempts of infidelity to injure the Christian Church. The Archdeacon extended his sympathy to the Rector in his illness, and fervently prayed for his speedy recovery. The restoration of St. Paul's is an event worthy of being remembered, because among other things it marked a progressive step in the history of the congregation. I am glad to learn that Mr. Carey is now improving, and that he will soon be able to be out again as usual.

All Saints' Church.—The choir of All Saints' Church, Kingston, was entertained by the Rector, the Rev. T. Bousfield, and Mrs. Bousfield at their residence recently, when a very pleasant time was spent. Mrs. Bousfield has also been giving an entertainment to the children of the Sunday school and they thoroughly enjoyed the good things, which were plentifully provided for them.

MISSION OF GLOUCESTER.—The annual meeting on behalf of the diocesan mission, was held at Trinity Church, Billings Bridge, on Thursday evening the 24th January. The weather was unfortunately unfavourable and the attendance was not nearly so large as expected, only thirteen persons being present. The Rev. L. C. Lee officiated, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Herbert B. Patton, B. A., Incumbent of Bell's Corners, and the Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, M. A., Rural Dean of Frontenac, convener. The offertory amounted to only \$3.60.

The annual diocesan missionary meeting was held at Saint James Church, Cowan's Settlement, on Friday evening the 25th January. The congregation there was also very small on account of the weather, only twenty persons being present. The Rev. L. C. Lee, and the Rev. Rural Dean Kirkpatrick, convener, delivered appropriate addresses. Offertory eighty eight cents. Neither of these meetings was successful on account of the stormy weather, and the almost impassable condition of the roads from snowdrifts and *cahots*, or pitch-holes. Those however, who braved these disagreeables to attend the meetings, were amply repaid by the excellent addresses delivered.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—The church people of Gloucester have shown their appreciation of the services of their Missionary, the Rev. Lawrence C. Lee, by presenting him with a nice fur coat and mitts, which are greatly appreciated by the reverend gentleman.

YARKER.—Trinity Church, Yarker, which has been closed for repairs for several weeks, has been re-opened. The old plastering has been removed from the ceiling and walls, which have been finished off with Norway pine, oiled and varnished. The Rev. Archibald Elliott, B. A., Incumbent, was presented with a magnificent Persian lamb overcoat recently.

Province of Rupert's Land.

DIocese OF RUPERT'S LAND.

WINNIPEG.—In a recent issue we referred to the new St. John's College building. Below we give some particulars, for which we are indebted to a local paper:—

The new building is a commodious structure, 102 x 51 feet in size, or, including the attached residence of the Deputy Warden, Rev. Canon O'Meara, the dimensions of which are 48 x 32 feet, of an entire length of 150 feet, and four stories in height, besides the basement story. Nevertheless it constitutes but one wing of the College, as it will be, when the plans are fully carried out, the main portion of the edifice, and another wing similar to the present one, being left

to be added when the increase of the number of students shall in the future demand such greatly increased accommodation. The cost of the enterprise thus far is about \$50,000. The appearance of the front of the College as it is approached from the south is very fine. The foundation and basement story are of native stone, and the superstructure is of white brick. The windows are well proportioned in number and size to the magnitude of the building, and the facing of artificial stone adds materially to the handsome appearance. There are two towers, one at the south-eastern and the other at the southwestern corner. The main entrance to the college is at the south-east corner. It is approached by steps of oak. The doors are very tastefully paneled and grained. On entering and passing along the corridor one finds the offices of the Warden or Deputy Warden immediately opposite the entrance. The flat is that known as the ground floor. From this end of the building there extends a passage through to the west end. On the north side of the same there are three admirable class-rooms, divided by sliding paneled doors, which are raised up into the partitions and lowered by means of two 140 pound weights working with pulleys. When these three rooms are thrown into one they constitute a large hall of 62x32 feet. At the west end of this hall is situated a room which will be occupied as the office of the secretary of the Synod, Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham, in connection with his general church business. Besides another class-room on the same floor, there is on the north side of the corridor, the library reading room which is also used for the St. John's College Institute. Its dimensions are 29x16 feet. The wood work is white pine finished in oil and varnish. It will be conveniently fitted up with reading desks and other suitable furniture. Adjoining this room, and communicating with it on the west side is the library, which is one of the most noticeable and pleasing features in the edifice. Being but 25x26 feet in size and two stories in height, it is not large in comparison with many libraries in the older Provinces; but there are few in which the workmanship is more elaborate and beautiful. The wood work is very fine, and will bear favorable comparison with any other to be found in the Northwest. In fact it is affirmed by competent judges that the equal of this library is not to be found anywhere this side of Chicago. The paneled wood work is very elaborately wrought and very pretty. The library has its own separate roof, which is paneled and furnished with sky-lights, giving it a very cheerful appearance. The wood work is of highly ornamental workmanship, of white pine, oiled and varnished. There are movable shelves adjustable to the size of any book, extending all around both stories of the room, with lockers underneath them. The books have not yet been placed in position, but are to be brought over in a day or two from the old college. On the first floor, or second story exclusive of the basement, are situated a number of students' rooms, together with a Fellow's suite, consisting of three apartments communicating with one another. The latter are occupied by Rev. Canon Coombes, Dean of the College. All of these are very comfortable and cheerful. The windows lead out upon a balcony, which must prove a very pleasant place of resort in summer. In addition to these rooms, there are seven students' in the same story. In passing from one story to another, one cannot fail of being struck with the superior quality and appearance of the massive oak stair-case, which extends all the way from the lowest flat to the highest. It is not saying too much to say that there is not a handsomer stair-case in the city. The railway, the posts, and the landings are all admirable; and a handsome arch extends over the entrance to each ascent. On the second floor, or third story, exclusive of the basement, there are fourteen rooms, all of good size, light, airy and comfortable. Over each door is a fan light, and at the bottom a ventilator. As in the flat described, three of the rooms in this are for the use of a Fellow of the College.

(To be continued.)

OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increase of communicants by 30,000 to 40,000 in the American Church, there are fewer candidates for the ministry, than were reported three years ago.

MR. G. METCALF, of Colorado Springs, has deeded to the Bishop and Chapter a house and lot. It is to be used by the parish for a public reading room, free library, meetings of the ladies' societies, social gatherings, etc.

NEARLY 800 Churches have been burned in the United States, in the last nine years; one-fifth of the fires were incendiary.

THE diocese of Mississippi is certainly in sore straits. Its funds are gone in the failure of a trusted bank, and its aged and saintly Bishop and his vigorous assistant, with many of their clergy and of their most generous laymen have lost large amounts.

\$160,529.20 were raised, during the last three years, for the Aged and Infirm Clergy of the Church.

THE Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews has a Sunday School of twenty scholars among the Jews of St. Louis.

MRS. CAROLINE C. MOORE gave ten thousand dollars to the poor of Buffalo on Christmas Day.

MRS. DORCAS CHAPIN, the widow of Chester W. Chapin, desires to endow a hospital with twenty-five thousand dollars in Springfield, Massachusetts.

MISS CATHERINE L. WOLFE, W. H. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, John Jacob Astor and William Astor, millionaires, have subscribed \$10,000 to the Bishop Potter fund.

BISHOP STEVENS is deeply pained to learn from the Treasurer of "The Commission on Church Work among the Deaf Mutes," in his Diocese that he has not money enough in hand to pay the salary of the Rev. Mr. Syle, the missionary, due this month.

THERE are now five important parishes, besides an unusual number of small ones, in Massachusetts, without Rectors—St. Anne's, Lowell; All Saints', Worcester; St. Paul's Newburyport; St. John's, Charlestown, and Trinity, Haverhill.

BISHOP HORATIO POTTER, in a letter to the clergy of New York, says, that owing to the infirmities of age, he assigns the administration of the Diocese, without reserve, to the Assistant Bishop, Dr. Henry C. Potter.

THE *Church Guardian*, of Nebraska, welcomes Mr. Charles E. Barnes, a recent leader among the Adventists, to the Church, and publishes Mr. Barnes's "parting words" to his late associates. The new-comer is said to be a very reliable man, and intends to seek admission to the ministry.

TWENTY-SEVEN women graduated from the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, in New York, last week, making 222 skilled nurses who have received diplomas since 1873.

ALMOST simultaneously Assistant Bishop Potter, of New York, and Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, issue circulars, announcing their intention to meet Churchwomen who are interested in Church work, at least once a month, "for a celebration of the Holy Communion, and for counsel and instruction in regard to the work in which they are engaged."

ASSISTANT Bishop Potter recently confirmed a class of sixty Italians in Grace Church Chapel, New York. The Italian Mission under the Rev. Constantine Stauder numbers 760 members, with a Sunday school of 300. It is a remarkable growth for ten years.

THE following statistics of clergymen and communicants of the American Church are interesting:—

	CLERGY.		COMMUNICANTS.	
	1861.	1883.	1861.	1883.
New York.....	450	700	41,000	87,000
Connecticut.....	130	180	12,000	21,000
Maryland.....	160	200	11,000	25,000
Rhode Island.....	34	48	3,200	6,800
United States.....	2,000	3,500	146,000	350,000

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"SOMEONE has blundered," but the cry has become so common in Egypt that it fails to arouse the slightest interest. Blundering is the natural state of affairs there. The whole political complexion of the country needs re-organizing, for at present Egypt tries to govern (or rather mis-govern) a vast country with the exhausted resources of a single province. The Soudan is in open rebellion; loyal troops and helpless people are placed in danger in the Soudan towns; vacillation reigns at headquarters, and at last the Government decide to evacuate the Soudan. But alas! the decision was made too late, and evacuation meant annihilation in the attempt. The day of grace had gone; the soldiers of Pasha Baker were worse than nothing, and were cut down like slaves, Pasha Baker and suite just escaped with their lives, El Mahdi remained conqueror in the field.

GENERAL GORDON is pushing forward with all rapidity and his remark concerning the difficulty of Baker's attempt was only too true. "It is doomed to certain and disastrous failure" said he; and General Gordon thinks that his own attempt almost as desperate. The General has great faith in his influence over the different tribes in the Soudan and believes that he can wean them away from their tardy allegiance to El Madhi, and then form them into another "ever-victorious army" for the good of Egypt.

AMMONIAPHONE is the name of a remarkable invention of Dr. Carter Moffat. The instrument contains an absorbent material saturated with peroxide of hydrogen combined with condensed ammonia, through which a current of air is drawn into the lungs. It is said to be a condensed Italianized air, which is wonderfully useful in expanding the chest, and giving almost abnormal power to the voice. Experiments have been made upon choirs in Scotland with very favourable results. Ammoniaphone, if really successful, ought to be obtained as quickly as possible, on this side of the Atlantic, for the use of choirs and public speakers.

The congregation of Trinity Church, Bermuda, has sustained a great loss in the destruction by fire of their magnificent edifice. The church was consecrated by the late Bishop Feild, and cost £22,000 stg. There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The government offer a reward of \$2,500 for the conviction of the incendiary and the wardens also offer a large reward. We hope that the rascal will soon be brought to justice.

FACTION begets division and disunion just as surely in the State as in the Church. Measures are now being taken to organize an Orange vote in England to oppose Home Rule vote, and for the next year or two we shall probably hear of valuable parliamentary time wasted in useless factional squabbings, and of a revival of the bitter Orange and Irish Catholic feeling.

CHICAGO wheat gamblers have been prettily trapped this year. They gave out that the American crop for 1883 would be below 400,000 bushels, and that a deficit in the world's supply of not less than 80,000 bushels was certain. So farmers held on to their products expecting better prices. But English dealers, alarmed by these reports, brought up all they could from India and

the Black Sea Region, and the English market was well supplied. Then the gamblers brought up the wheat of the terrified farmers on this side of the Atlantic at a great discount. But the enormous quantities imported by England from the other countries completely checked the flow from the States, and both farmer and gambler are paying dearly for their risk of waiting for a higher price. Farmers are safe in calculating that in the long run it pays best to sell at once for a moderate price, and thus avoid the risk and rascalities of market jobbers.

THE Government of Canada are not likely to sing rapturously of the "beautiful snow." On the track of the Intercolonial Railway in 1883, this "beautiful" subject cost the government as follows:

Clearing track.....	\$33,974.20
Repairs to ploughs and flangers.....	12,588.69
Building and repairing snow sheds.....	11,413.59
" " snow fences.....	7,309.16

Total cost of fighting snow..... \$65,292.04
Quite a small fortune for keeping one line clear of snowflakes.

THE Imperial Parliament opened last week. The subject of most interest to Canadians, announced in the Queen's Speech, is the one that the Government in conjunction with the President of the United States had appointed a commission to discuss the regulations of the Newfoundland Fisheries. The commission is now sitting in Paris. A remarkable incident took place at the very beginning of the session. The parliamentary whips had failed to bring their orators up in time to continue the debate on the amendment to the address, and all at once there was a sudden collapse of the debate, the Speaker putting the question and the amendment being rejected by a vote of 77 to 20. The opposition was caught napping, and the debate was summarily closed. Mr. Gladstone stated that the whole affair was a mistake and promised to afford ample opportunity for debate on the subjects noted in the Queen's speech.

ONCE more Canada is deeply indebted to Lord Lorne for his advocacy of her interests. At the meeting of the Society of Arts, in London, last week, he stated that Englishmen should not allow their love for their American kinsmen to make them forget that their own flock in Canada had the first claim. More than 200,000,000 acres of land in the North West had been given away on the simple condition that the farmers should have the right of ownership, and that Canada was the best and fairest field in the world for emigrants of good character.

A DECIDED movement has been started by the Dominion Alliance for the purpose of arousing a stirring temperance campaign to reach every town in Canada. The proposed campaign will do all that is possible for the due carrying out of the present temperance laws and will try so to educate public opinion as to make prohibition a necessity of the near future.

THE total cash subsidy earned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to date is \$9,719,982 on the central and western divisions, and \$2,569,220, on the eastern division of which there has been paid by the Government \$9,384,993 and \$2,150,888 respectively. In addition the Company has earned of the land subsidy 13,303,842 acres, less than one-fifth retained by the Government as security for the completion of the contract. The proposed increased subsidy has been

quietly and on the whole favorably received by Canadians.

MONTREAL has been jubilant over its ice-palace festivities and has succeeded in making this peculiar winter festival a brilliant affair. The palace of ice consisted of 10,000 ice blocks, each about 40 inches long and 20 inches wide, varying from one foot and upwards in thickness, and its total cost was \$3,200. The electric light was freely used. An unusual round of balls, and an immense crowd of excursionists must have gladdened the hearts and filled the purses of the Montreal tradesmen.

THE "cry of the outcast poor" is likely soon to be followed by the European "cry of the unemployed." From all countries come the cries of eager labourers unable to get work. Two thousand of the unemployed of Rotterdam have just issued a protest against the Government subsidies to opera houses and other national affairs while the poor and unemployed are begging their bread.

A LEADING English journal has just compiled from the speeches of a Canadian Minister, a list of choice epithets, applied to political opponents. Some of the adjectives and substantives are:—Villain; Robber of Canada; Public Criminal; Diabolical; Fraudulent; Putrid; and Abandoned Man. A very long list is given, and the moral drawn from it by the journal in question, is, that English Statesmen should pause before they complain of the violence of the abuse to which they are subjected by the Irish members. We assure our English contemporary that as a rule we are very respectable in our political language out here. The journal in question has fallen upon an unusual bonanza.

DURING the past three years the progress in the North West has been unparalleled. The amount taken there by settlers has reached at least \$15,000,000; and the commercial value of the progress may be tested from the following figures of the duties collected there:—

	Manitoba.	Northwest.	Total.
1880.....	\$297,766	\$21,856	\$319,622
1881.....	437,578	34,248	471,826
1882.....	1,054,601	51,755	1,106,356
1883.....	1,764,805	68,137	1,832,942

Almost every department of the public service shows a corresponding increase, and betokens a future of exceptional brilliancy for the North West.

THE latest government report of the fisheries of the Dominion shew that the fishery products of the Dominion for the year 1882 were valued at \$16,824,092, of which there were exported to the value of \$7,697,608, leaving a balance for home consumption to the value of \$9,126,484. The total number of vessels employed was 1,140, representing a registered tonnage of 42,215 tons and a cash value of \$1,749,717, manned by 11,250 men. The number of boats employed was 26,430, aggregating a cash value of \$833,136, manned by 47,011 fishermen. The cash value of nets, seines and weirs employed was \$1,716,662. These show a total value of floating apparatus used on the waters in prosecuting the fisheries of Canada, equal to \$4,299,515, and the total number of fishermen employed 58,261, to which must be added about 6,000 shoremen or curers of fish, or a total of 64,261 men. It will be seen from these statistics that the fisheries of our country are among the most valuable of our natural inheritances.

CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

THE Assistant Bishop of New York in an address to Divinity Students says:—"My dear young brothers, let us never forget the necessity of the unity of men of thought and men of action in the Church. The men whom you see working through the week are watching to see how you keep your trust in preparing for your ministry. Go back in spirit to the great St. Paul, and while you gain a broad and deep scholarship, be reverend of the past, hopeful for the future, and most of all, loyal to the person of your Divine Master."

THE *Episcopal Register* says:—"Where we find a layman who is at his post in Church on Sunday and week day as if it was his business to be there, we know at once that his personal influence is valuable in that Church. A very few such men make a live church, for there is nothing that draws more than the fact that this or that Church is known as frequented by such men. The value of a layman's example in a business-like punctuality at every religious service is the greatest prize that God can grant to any Church next to a faithful pastor."

THE *Iowa Churchman* presses a very plain duty in this way:—"Have you made your will? Remember the Church of God in your last testament. Give, that, being dead, you may yet speak to all men of your faith and zeal in the good works carried on through your testamentary bequests for all time to come. It is a godless will that has in it no recognition of God in bequests to His cause."

PROFESSOR HOPPIN, in his "Homiletics," says, "The moment a preacher ceases declaiming, and begins talking, every one wakes up."

A contemporary says:—"You can do more for your Church by feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and visiting the distressed, than you can by noisy discussions of your peculiar tenets."

BISHOP STEVENS says that wretched pauperism is due mostly to intemperance, to the saloons of which our cities are full. The lack of employment, the idleness and vice that greet the eye, are simply the fruits of intemperance. Banish that and soon all other evils would disappear. The ultimate remedy lies in the dissemination of the Word of God, the educating of the public conscience, and by these means of effecting a radical cure, uplifting the whole community to a higher plane of life.

A Rector in his parochial report says:—"We have been asked why we do not rent our pews or sittings, and thus secure a definite income. We do not do so for two reasons: First, because we do not believe in assigning and reserving portions of God's house for a money equivalent. For after all is said, the fact remains, that the poor people, and those unable to pledge a definite amount as rent for space occupied, do not come to church, for they are either assigned to pews which cannot be, or have not been, rented, or they are received on sufferance by those who have a legal claim on space only shared with them by courtesy; second because we are convinced that our income is larger by depending upon the Offertory alone than it would be were the sittings rented. The principle of the Free Church system is—that every one has an equal right to an unoccupied seat."

THE *Living Church* has the following:—"What rascal next will be written up as a saint? Roman papers and preachers are now engaged in portraying the virtues of the Indulgence pedler, John Tetzel. One writer says he was a learned and pious monk, 'full of the spirit of a high and noble asceticism.' How many men, after four hundred years, would know themselves if they could 'revisit the glimpses of the moon' and read their biographies."

THE *Guardian*, commenting on the Salvation Army troubles in one of our Canadian Churches, hopes that the Church may learn from this, as well as other cases, to pursue with no less enthusiasm the "more excellent way" of our Church's system than the way of fanaticism and perverted earnestness.

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

THE Bishop of Cashel has just received \$50,000 for the cause of education in his diocese.

THE Bishop of Durham has started a scheme for building about twenty-five churches at a cost of \$375,000. The Bishop himself contributes \$15,000; the Dean and Chapter \$5,000; and, altogether, \$100,000 have so far been promised.

ACCORDING to the provisions of the "Bishop's Resignation Act," The Bishop of Chester will be entitled for the remainder of his life to a pension of one-third the episcopal income, which in his case will amount to \$7,300 a year.

A MEETING was held in Bristol last week to consider the question of restoring the see of Bristol, the Mayor presiding. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol said that a great wrong had been done to Bristol, when the independence of the see was removed by a very hasty and arbitrary act of the Legislature. The meeting pledged itself to raise the necessary amount, £70,000 and a committee was appointed. The Bishop has promised to give up £500 a year of his income, and £12,000 was promised in the room.

THE Rev. Lewis Paige, rector of Whitfield, has communicated to the *Northampton Herald* a refutation of an absurd statement made by Lord Acton in the *Times*, on the authority of a letter which he had seen in the library of St. Mark's, at Rome, or at Venice, and in which it was alleged that Archbishop Usher had applied to be received into the Roman Catholic Church, and to be allowed to end his days in Rome, with a pension from the bounty of the Pope.

THE oldest Prelate of the Church of England is Bishop Durnford, of Chichester, aged 81; the youngest, Ernest Wilberforce, of Newcastle, aged 44. The oldest Prelate of the Irish Church is Bishop Darley, of Kilmore, aged 83; the youngest Bishop Gregg, of Cork, aged 49. The oldest Prelate of the Scotch Church is Bishop Eden of Moray and Ross (Primus), aged 79; the youngest Binnery-Haldane, of Argyll, and the Isles, aged 43 years.

It is a custom at Great Yarmouth Church, in the afternoon catechetical service, generally to use the same hymn and tune for a whole month. The result is, that some (though by no means all) of the scholars and of the congregation get to know both hymn and tune, and to associate the two ideas together.

THE amount received by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland during the year 1883, exceeds the sum received the former year by about £20,000. This is the largest amount received in any year since 1877.

ONE of the consequences of the Bishop of Chester's resignation will be the entry of the Bishop of Lichfield upon the office of 'A Peer of Parliament,' and the duties of 'Junior Bishop' in the House of Lords now devolving upon the Bishop of Rochester will fall to his share.

THE Rev. J. M. Fuller, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been elected Professor of Divinity at King's College, London.

MISS Barlow, of Leicester, has just given the sum of £8000 for the erection of an additional church in the parish of Knighton, a Leicester suburb.

THE Bishop of London has issued a circular to the incumbents of his diocese calling their attention to the fact that there has been a falling off in the income of his fund, and impressing on them the necessity of supporting it. On the other hand the Bishop of Bedford's fund is prospering.

MRS. TEMPLE, the wife of the Bishop of Exeter, distributed the prizes at the Exeter High School for Girls, and took the opportunity of defending the education of girls in the higher branches of study. What they wanted in the present day was not a lot of girls with shallow minds and little purpose in life, but cultivated women capable of appreciating all that was beautiful in literature and art and noble in history—women qualified to take their part in the society of thoughtful people.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Lord" Bishop.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31st, 1884.

To the Editor of the *Church Guardian*.

SIR,—Could you kindly inform me if the title "Lord" Bishop is, strictly speaking, correct, when applied to a Bishop who is not a member of the House of Lords.

I am, yours truly,

CHURCHMAN.

[High authority has declared that the title is only one of courtesy, and, therefore, strictly speaking, not correct. It is well to bear in mind, however, that in the cases of some of our Canadian Bishops, the Queen's Letters Patent have conferred both the dignity and title upon them.—Ed. C. G.]

Book Notices, Reviews, &c.

"The Pulpit Treasury" for this month is a rich number. The foremost men in all denominations are represented by sermons or articles, and both foreign and domestic fields receive due attention. Dr. MacArthur, of the Baptist Church, furnishes the first sermon. Other sermons are by Dr. Day of the Methodist Church, Drs. Hitchens and Scudder of the Congregational Church, Drs. Landels and Henson of the Baptist Church, and Phillips Brooks of the Episcopal Church. Clergymen, \$2.00; single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, publisher, New York.

"The Homiletic Monthly" for February contains a rich selection of sermonic material, and a series of well chosen articles of practical import to clergymen and divinity students. Perhaps the two best contributions are Canon Duckworth's sermon on the miraculous draught of fishes; and the paper by Dr. Chambers on misquoted texts of Scripture. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Price \$2.50 per year.

The "Sidereal Messenger" for February is of especial attractive interest to the student of Astronomy.

Littell's Living Age. The numbers of *The Living Age* for February 2nd and 9th, among other good things, contain, Lord Melbourne, a Sketch, and Statues and Monuments of London, *Nineteenth Century*; The Soudan and its Future, by Sir Samuel Baker, and The Outdoor Poetry of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, *Contemporary*; The Eton Days of Sir Stafford Northcote, *Temple Bar*; British Guiana, *Month*; Traditional History of Hagar's Well at Mecca, *Lancet*; Old Writers and Modern Readers, *Saturday Review*; The Secrecy of Modern Despotism, *Economist*; and the usual amount of poetry.

"The Witness of the Passion of our Most Holy Redeemer," by the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, M. A., Canon Residentiary of Worcester, and Rector of St. Alban's, Manchester. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. \$1.00.

This is a volume of Lenten Sermons from the pen, or rather from the lips, for they were preached extempore, of this gifted English preacher, and well-known missionary. They consist of six discourses, the first three having been delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral in Lent, 1882, and the remaining three in the same place in Lent, 1883. Full of power, full of deep earnestness, and preached with the fire which characterizes his delivery, these sermons of Canon Knox-Little's must have produced a deep impression upon his hearers; and are calculated to awaken noble desires and greater longings in the breasts of those who read them. They are thoroughly Evangelical, and are most searching and stirring. We wish the volume a wide circulation.

The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Published in the interests of the Church of England.

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THE CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE LAW DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

We hope the clergy have not lost sight of this organization. We fear very many of them, while opposed to the recent legislation making legal the marriage of a man to the sister of his deceased wife, and anxious to see the law repealed, have so far taken little or no interest in this Association. We know they, with many of the laity, have been solicited to become members; but we believe but few of the clergy have, up to the present time, taken sufficient interest in the work as to forward to the Honorary Secretary in Montreal, Leo H. Davidson, Esq., D. C. L., the small yearly fee of twenty-five cents, which constitutes membership in it. Nothing can be done until funds are in the treasury; and we urge our brethren to take an active interest in its welfare at once, by soliciting their laity to become members, and remitting their own and other subscriptions to the address already mentioned. This will be the only effective way at present to testify their sympathy with the movement, and will enable the Association to issue the needful literature, and employ other means to promote the success of the undertaking.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A PAPER recently read before a large and influential meeting of Sunday School workers in England, deals at length with the whole subject of Sunday Schools and Sunday School instruction. We submit the following extracts, as being worthy of careful consideration. The suggestions they contain are practical, and might well be adopted in our Canadian Dioceses. "There is no disrespect in saying, what our Sunday School teachers are themselves the first to admit, that very many of them have not had the educational advantages necessary to fit them for their important work, and that they stand in need of counsel and instruction. Add to this that these teachers have had no special training whatever for their office; and further, that they have usually to struggle on in their work under little or no supervision; and I think it must be conceded that the improvement and systematizing of our Sunday School lessons are a matter urgently demanding consideration.

"In connection with the diocesan syllabus of a uniform course of teaching, some simple manuals of lesson notes, such as those published by the Church of England Sunday School Institute, might be recommended for the use of teachers.

"The adoption of uniform courses of lessons would render possible a further step in diocesan organization—the establishment, namely, of an annual voluntary examination of Sunday scholars. Such examinations are now held in connection with three at least of our local associations in the diocese, and are found to be of value as a test of work done and a stimulus both to teachers and scholars.

"The inspection of Sunday Schools is another important matter which could be dealt with by such a diocesan organization as has been suggested. This is a matter, no doubt, of great delicacy, and surrounded with difficulties; but yet it is, I venture to think, by no means impracticable. As a partial solution of one of the difficulties involved, I would suggest that laymen of experience in Sunday School work, as well as clergymen, should be invited to assist as inspectors.

"I now come to what I regard as by far the most important object to be attained by a diocesan organization of Sunday School work—the adoption of some scheme for the better instruction of teachers not only in the art of teaching, but also in the doctrines of the Christian faith. So many plans for the establishment of teachers' instruction classes might be suggested that I refrain from alluding particularly to any. One suggestion only I would make—that the annual examination of Sunday School teachers, held under the auspices of the Church of England Sunday School Institute, might well be utilized in any such schemes set on foot.

"In conclusion, allow me briefly to recapitulate the chief points of this paper:—

"1. Sunday School work has a legitimate status, and an important function in our Church of today.

"2. There is, however, urgent need of various improvements and reforms in our ordinary methods of carrying on this branch of Church work.

"3. These necessary reforms demand some more distinctively diocesan recognition and organization than we have at present.

"4. The objects to be attained ultimately, though not necessarily at once, by a diocesan reorganization of Sunday School work are—The establishment of rural-decanal associations of teachers; the adoption of a uniform system of instruction, and the recommendation of suitable manuals of lesson-notes for the use of teachers; examinations of Sunday scholars and inspection of schools, teachers' instruction classes and examinations.

"All this would entail, it must be freely allowed, a large expenditure of thought and labor; but I am quite convinced that any effort made in the direction of Sunday School organization would be abundantly repaid in the beneficial effect of such organization upon the Church of the diocese; and I am assured, too, from personal observation, that clergymen and laymen could be found in every rural deanery of the diocese able and willing to take their part in this work."

FREE AND OPEN CHURCHES.

BELOW we give some extracts from the report of the Open Church Association of the Dioceses of Chester and Liverpool for the year 1883, read at the annual meeting of the members held in the Common Hall, Hackins Hey, Liverpool, on the 21st January, 1883.

"When the ecclesiastical history of the latter half of the nineteenth century comes to be written, there will be a recognition of the revival during that period of the great truth that one essential feature of the Church's work is that she is missionary, and that as her members have been blessed with the knowledge of the means of salvation, so it is their bounden duty to convey and hand on that knowledge to those who have it not. The place in which this knowledge is to be taught is obviously the Church, a building which, if missionary work is to go on in it, must not be the monopoly of a chosen few, but one to which all, high and low, rich and poor, must be made equally welcome.

"Another lesson which the present generation has intelligently to learn and loyally to practice is the duty, imposed upon every member of the human family without exception, of appearing before God in public worship on the Lord's Day. This act of public recognition of a God in solemn assembly by the whole people is one that has been too much forgotten, though the obligation to render it is the same on the part of the poorest as of the richest in the land. Hence for one branch of the great Church Catholic to permit any barrier, whether moral or physical, to interpose between man and his Creator in the performance of this sacred duty become a mistake which is unpardonable, and for the commission of which punishment some day will surely follow.

"The public cannot be too frequently reminded that the pew system is a phase of that "selfish individualism which has been so disastrous in the religious world," and as such is the exact opposite of that meekness and humility which ever marks the Christian life and its actions. Personal comfort and convenience, it must be admitted, are associated with the privilege of a pew of one's own. Such considerations obviously tend to displace thoughts of the honour of God and the well-being of our neighbour. The Bishop of Liverpool has said: "Let us beware of selfishness in our Religion. A man's Religion may be well suspected when he is content to go to heaven alone."

"As each year rolls by, a record is presented of the number of churches in the two dioceses which have been made free and open during the preceding 12 months. The churches thus converted from pewed into open churches are the parish Church of Macclesfield, Holy Trinity, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and St. George's, Hyde. As an evidence of the remarkable change taking place in public opinion it may be stated that the freedom of the last named church was accomplished by means of a poll of the parishioners, which resulted in a majority of seven to one in favor of a free church.

"The progress of the Open Church movement in London and its suburbs, as exhibited in Mackeson's Guide, is remarkable. From this authority we learn that whilst in 1869, 17 out of every 100 churches had the weekly offertory, the present proportion is 58 in every 100 churches.

"That whilst in 1869, 7 out of every 100 churches were free and unappropriated, the present proportion is 36 out of every 100 churches.

"And that whilst in 1869, 3 3/8 out of every 100 churches were open for private prayer, the present proportion is nearly 14 out of every 100 churches.

"One most important branch of the Association's work is the opening of churches for private

prayer, throughout not only Sunday but also during the weekday—a movement which happily is extending far more widely than the public are aware of. A great gain was established by the subject being brought before the Liverpool Diocesan Conference in November last, when the following resolution was passed with only two dissentients:—

“That in the opinion of this Conference, Churches, where practicable, should be kept open throughout the whole of the Sunday and also on the week days.”

“This is the first time, it is believed, that the subject has been discussed in any English Diocesan Conference, and it is significant that the Resolution then passed has been warmly approved of by almost every Bishop of the two provinces. These opinion appear in a tract printed by the Association, and furnish a powerful testimony to the duty and advantage of keeping all Churches open at all times.

“No error can ever be committed without harm ensuing not only to those who are injured, but also to those who have been its cause. The error is made, it is admitted unconsciously in many instances, of accepting a stipend raised by the farming out of God’s House to those who have money and to the prejudices of those who have it not. Looking back to the early history of the Church this mode of remunerating a clergyman is without precedent, and the question has been put whether this method of raising money may not injuriously affect the spiritual life both of pastor and flock. The lack of faith in the Church’s own appointed means of finance which is that of free-will offerings, and even in the Divine Providence which ever cares for and supplies all the wants of its ministers, must, it is feared, exercise a distinctly deteriorating influence over all concerned.

“The assertion is often repeated that “the offertory in a free and open church is insufficient for its maintainance, and that the clergyman, if left to the voluntary gifts of the congregation, must starve!” It is submitted in reply to such a charge that if a thing is right in principle, it can never be wrong to practise it, that all experience proves the very opposite, and that out of the hundreds of rented or appropriated churches now converted into offertory and supported ones, in almost every case the income of the Church has largely augmented. The starvation theory is too imaginative to be seriously met. If ordinary human gratitude is felt for devoted personal services, or if even the smallest Christian love is entertained towards a clergyman who spends his life in his Master’s work, it surely would be the recipient of these services who would starve long before the clergyman would know what it was.

WHY AND WHEREFORE?

THE REV. R. S. BARRETT answers the following questions in the plain and concise answers here noted:—

When was your church founded?

The Church of England was probably founded in the Apostolic age. In the second century it was fully organized. When Augustine, the first emissary of the Romish Church, came to England in A. D. 596, he found the British Church fully established, with one archbishop and seven bishops. Thus it is evident that the source of our church is independent of Rome.

What are your present statistics?

In the English-speaking world the Episcopal

Church is greatly in the ascendancy. We have now more than 207 bishops, 31,000 clergy, and 21,000,000 adherents.

Is your church a missionary church?

Essentially so. There are now seventy-one missionary bishops and 3,050 other Episcopal missionaries in the field. They are in every part of Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the Isles of the Sea.—Many of these bishops have now established strong and independent churches and are themselves sending out missionaries. For instance, the Bishop of Sierra Leone has an entire corps of black clergy, and they are not only self-supporting, but have sent twenty-eight black missionaries into the interior of Africa.

What do you mean by Episcopal?

An Episcopal church is one governed by bishops. We have three orders in our ministry, bishops, presbyters and deacons. In the Bible we read of apostles, presbyters and deacons. We call our apostles bishops, or overseers. That there were other apostles besides the twelve is clear from the fact that Paul was an apostle; so was Barnabas (Acts xiv. 14); so was Timothy and others. It is easy to say the apostolic office was peculiar to those times. That is an easy way to get rid of anything in the Bible.—But we prefer to have our ministry moulded after the apostolic fashion; so we have our apostles, whom we designate bishops, our presbyters and our deacons. It is gratifying to us also to know that our bishops are consecrated by an unbroken succession of apostolic bishops back to St. Paul, St. Barnabas and St. Peter.

What is your Prayer-book?

Our Prayer-book is a growth, not a creation. It is made up of the choicest devotions of all ages. It not only contains our morning and evening services; but it is a *drill-book* for the whole year and every possible occasion. Each Sunday of the year is appointed to teach some special truth about the blessed Saviour. Thus, whatever the minister may fail to do, the services of the church do not shun to declare unto us the whole counsel of God.—Each of the fifty-two Sundays and many week days are *individualized*. Christmas tells of Christ’s birth, Good Friday of his death, Easter of his resurrection, and so on. The Prayer-book is full of systematic instruction about the Bible and the life of Jesus.

What is confirmation?

The laying of hands upon those who are baptized. Among the Reformers outside our church, Beza and Calvin approved of it. It was described by Cyprian, Jerome, Ambrose and Augustine among the early fathers, and still earlier by Tertullian. In Hebrews vi. 2 it is classed with the “foundations” or “principles of the doctrine of Christ.” In Acts viii. 17 and Acts xix. 16, the apostles practice it. It is easy to say that it belonged peculiarly to those times. But we, claiming to be an Apostolic Church, prefer to do what the apostles did.

Are you an Evangelical body?

None more so. Let me give you the proof. The word “Gospel” is in the Greek “Evangel.” Hence, Evangelical, of course, means a “Gospel Church.” All our doctrines are those of the *Gospel*. Our mode of the church government is that of the *Gospel*. Our sacraments are those of the *Gospel*. And we use more *Gospel* in one service than most churches do in several.—Hence, we are emphatically a *Gospel* Church.

Why do your ministers wear robes?

For about the same reason that soldiers wear uniforms and Masons wear white aprons. It is a badge. The white surplice is neat, simple and uniform. We like them, and surely the Almighty can have no objection to them, as upon the only occasion where it pleased him to regulate the details of earthly worship, he gave express directions about the ministerial garments.

Are not forms of prayer liable to formality?

All prayers are. Both modes have their dangers; but, having used both constantly for years, I believe forms of prayer are better for public worship, and less liable to abuse. No arguments can be used against forms of prayer which do not have equal force against hymns, which are forms of prayer, after all. For example, “Jesus, Lover of My Soul,” and “Rock of Ages.”

What influence has your church in the Christian world?

The works of Farrar, Geikie, Howson, Westcott, Alford, Ellicott, Stanley, Trench and other Episcopalians are educating the world in the study of the Scriptures.—Episcopal hymns are tuning the tongues of the Christian men. At least nine-tenths of the great classic hymns were written by Episcopalians. Many of our customs, once bitterly assailed, are now quietly appropriated.

The ministers of other religious bodies are beginning to wear robes, pray out of books and sing the Te Deums and Glorias of our Church. Organs, once denounced, are everywhere common. Churches everywhere appear with crosses on their spires, Frequent communions are being celebrated. Easter, Christmas and Good Friday are being observed. Prayer-books are being published. The advisability of bishops is being discussed—and so they go—or rather, so they come.

Prejudices against us are dying out, and many broad-minded men have kind things to say about us, for which we feel profoundly grateful. Upon the unhappy, sour souls who see only our faults, we can therefore afford to smile.

SEPTUAGESIMA—SEXAGESIMA—QUINGAGESIMA.

These three Sundays immediately following the Season of Epiphany are reckoned with reference to the coming Easter. The first Sunday in the *Quadragesimal*, or forty days fast of Lent, was designated *Quadragesima*. The Sunday before Ash Wednesday being exactly fifty days before Easter, was called *Quingagesima*. *Septuagesima* and *Sexagesima* Sundays, which are respectively fifty-seven and sixty-four days before Easter, are supposed to have been called by analogy, from the next decades. According to Duranders, monastics were wont to begin the observance of the Lenten Fast at *Septuagesima*, the Greeks at *Sexagesima*, and the secular clergy at *Quingagesima*. The time of observing Lent varied very considerably in the early Church, according to the rule laid down for fast days. In some parts fasting was not allowed on Sundays, Thursdays, or Saturdays, and in order to make the Lent include forty fast-days, it would be necessary to commence it at *Septuagesima* Sunday. Possibly *Sexagesima* and *Quingagesima* marked the beginning of Lent when different rules obtained. The intention of the services for the three Sundays before Lent is to prepare us for the observance of Lent, and to supply a connecting link between Lent and Christmas. They direct our minds to the original cause of our Lord’s coming into the world, and to the necessity imposed upon Christians of emancipating themselves through His power, from the sins on account of which He died. The first lessons set forth the fall and

rapid degeneracy of man; the Epistles and Gospels inculcate self-discipline and the cultivation of charity, as the necessary complement of all other virtues.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

The Uncertain Future.

As when skies are fairest,
Storm-clouds oft appear;
So when joys are rarest,
Sorrow may be near.
And while deeply joyous,
Could we look before;
One glance might appal us,
Near the breakers roar!

So when deep in trouble,
Comfort oft is near;
When our days are darkest,
Dawn may soon appear.
Yet so dim the future,
We can never know,
What the next awaits us,
Whether weal or woe.

Thus our Heavenly Father
Hides from our weak view,
What is still before us,
As He leads us through.
He would keep us ever
Looking unto Him;
Faith more brightly shining
When the sight is dim.

L. K. W.

DOROTHY.

(Written for the Church Guardian.)

BY T. M. B.

CHAPTER XXI.

(Concluded.)

A few worshippers were scattered throughout the building, and Dorothy took one of the seats nearest the entrance. It was still day outside, but here through the narrow slits of stained windows only a faint twilight penetrated. In the chancel a couple of candles shone like dim stars. Dorothy wished her father had come with her, it was so peaceful here; she felt her cares drop from her as she knelt and listened to the words so familiar, yet ever coming as a new message to the weary heart. The service was nearly over when a warm gust of wind, sweeping through the open door and fluttering her mantle as it passed, slightly startled her and made her think that a storm was near at hand. A moment after a livid flash of lightning leapt through the windows, and a deafening crash of thunder made the solid little building tremble. Then, with a sound like the tramp of a great army, down came the rain upon the roof, then flash upon flash, roar upon roar, and the storm reigned supreme over the city.

The service was over, the young clergyman had retired to the vestry, and the few worshippers were gathered in the porch looking out at the deluge of rain which had converted the narrow street for the nonce into a river and streamed in miniature Niagaras from every spout and ledge of the building. They were women living in the immediately neighbourhood, and one by one, remembering home duties or frightened little ones looking for their return, they put their shawls over their heads and ran the few steps through the down-pour.

But Dorothy, anxious though she was to relieve her father's mind as to her safety, hesitated. She had two streets to traverse; and so lightly clad would be wet through before she had accomplished a third of the distance. It was rapidly growing

dark, however; the gas lamps, blurred by the rain, were brightening along the street, though every now and again paled by the stronger glare of the lightning. She had never been out alone in London after night-fall. She was standing within the shelter of the porch, but leaning forward a little, undecided whether to brave the storm or to wait till it had abated, when she heard a rapid footstep approaching. It stopped suddenly, and Dorothy shrank back into the porch as she perceived the figure of a man coming directly towards her. But the next instant, with a feeling of relief so intense that words failed her, she realized that it was Rupert Vaughan who stood at her side.

"I have just come from your father," he said, clasping the little cold hand she held out to him, "he thought you would be here, and I am supplied with cloak and umbrella to convey you home."

"How long you have been away!" she said, reproachfully. "Papa has been feeling wretched, and I have been so unhappy about him; but now you have come back it will be all right,—don't think me the most selfish creature in the world," she added.

He was wrapping her cloak about her while she spoke.

"Then you are glad that I have come back?" he said; "you really missed me a little?"

"It is your own fault," she answered; "you have made us feel that we cannot do without you."

They had traversed half the distance to Bell Street before Rupert spoke; then his words came to her distinctly amidst the rush and patter of the rain.

"And do you think it is an easy thing for me to do without you?"

It was the only time that he had ever by a word betrayed his real feeling for her, but it would have been impossible not to have understood the passionate tenderness, the reproachful sadness in his voice. It came to Dorothy with a strange shock which, for a moment, made her feel as if she had lost her hold on everything. She made no answer, but he felt her hand tremble for a moment on his arm.

"Your father wants country air," he said, presently; "we must move him out of here as soon as possible."

"We cannot afford it," she said; "I have not been able even to take him into the country for a day."

"Have you finished your copying?"

"Yes."

"And you have wanted the money?"

"We had to pay for our lodgings last week."

"Well, you need not trouble about money matters any longer."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that it was business connected with you which took me away. Your grand-uncle is dead, Dorothy, and has left a great deal of money behind him."

"Dead!"

There is a solemnity in the thought of death which always strikes home to the young, unworldly heart, and puts, for a while, all else in the back ground.

"Yes, he was a very old man—many years older than your father."

They had reached the door of the lodging house, and Rupert held out his hand.

"No, I am not coming in to-night, as I have greeted your father. Tell him that I am coming to-morrow to talk business with you both. Good-night, Dorothy."

It was not only the storm, which after a little lull recommenced with redoubled fury and continued till the small hours, which kept Dorothy awake that night.

"And do you think it is an easy matter for me to do without you?"

Rupert's voice, laden with passionate tenderness and reproach, came to her again and again, and with it the memory of all his goodness, his devotion to her father, of the great debt she owed him. She looked back through her gushy years

to the time when she had first known him. How patient, how tender, how constant in his goodness to the wayward, imperious girl he had ever been. Then, like a sudden revelation, came the memory of his changed manner, of his infrequent visits, of his sudden departure, of his farewell that summer evening by the gate, and in the darkness of the night Dorothy's cheeks were covered with a burning flush. She had been blind to it all, and she had made him suffer. Yet how had he repaid her? The news he had told her that night, the thought of a change in their fortune, sank into insignificance beside that one thought that she had made him suffer.

And on the morrow Rupert came and told them, disguising as best he could the fact of his being himself sole heir to Sir Anthony Clyffe, that for the future they would, as he had said to Dorothy, not have to "trouble themselves about money matters," that, in fact, an ample fortune had come to them; but here Mr. Rivers, displaying greater knowledge of the world than Rupert had given him credit for, asserted his conviction that Rupert was practicing a pious fraud upon them. Had it been otherwise, he said, the late Sir Anthony's lawyer would have communicated directly with themselves, and besides from his experience of Sir Anthony's character, he was convinced, absolutely convinced, that he had not relented in the resolution which he had expressed concerning Dorothy.

"Were it otherwise," said Mr. Rivers, "she would have been the heiress of Clyffe itself. No, my dear fellow, the debt we already owe you we can never repay, and are content to bear, but we are not going to despoil you of your inheritance."

And now Rupert, for the first time with his old friends, displayed an amount of indignation which was almost anger.

"You are treating me unfairly," he said, "and, if indeed you owe me anything, are making me a poor return. Dorothy, I appeal to you; do I deserve this? do I deserve that you should refuse what I would give you, not as a sacrifice on my part, but as the one way in which, with an easy conscience, I can appropriate what is still a fortune too ample for my needs."

"Papa," said Dorothy, and her voice was broken with a sob, "we must not refuse Mr. Vaughan's offer; he has been so good to us, and, as he says, it would be making him a poor return to refuse what would add to his happiness."

Rupert looked at her as she spoke; her sweet, pale face bore the traces of tears, and had never seemed to him so lovely. He went and stood beside her.

"Dorothy," he said, "there is one other way out of this difficulty—one way which, while it would not offend your father's sense of justice, would add so much more to my happiness. Does not your heart tell you what it is? Dorothy, I have loved you from the day that your father met me, a solitary man, on the fair way to be a misanthrope, and took me to your home. You were standing among your flowers—a sweet flower yourself—and from that hour to this I have loved you. Will you try to give me something in return for that?"

Dorothy looked up at last and he saw the answer in her eyes. He stooped and kissed her.

"Mr. Rivers," he said, taking her by the hand and leading her to her father, "we have circumvented poor old Sir Anthony after all."

And Dorothy, between laughing and crying, clasped her arms about her father's neck.

One word about the Boldens, father and son, and our tale is ended.

Retribution, as the world understands it, is not always meted out in this life. Yet there are a thousand ways in which men pay their penalties for the past which are unseen and unknown save to themselves. Benjamin Bolden remained, to the eyes of the world, the man he had been, but the experiences of that one night, when the death blow had been dealt to his pride in his son, had left a wound which, though scarred over, would ache while life lasted. As for Vere, he remained abroad until summoned home by his father, who,

feeling that he was growing old, desired, on all accounts, to make peace with his only son. The young man inherited the wealth which his father had accumulated, but his life had adapted him for the absolute command of great riches—an idle man, without aims in life, and haunted by regrets. Yet there was one pure and happy heart which daily remembered him in her prayers with gentle pity; and we know that such prayers are not in vain.

THE END.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY.

THE question will be raised as to the place of woman in the organization of society. What shall be said on that point? Is her position that of inferiority? Not at all. Some ill-mannered and bearish philosophers, indeed, instigated and encouraged by the dreadful mistakes made by women, have reviled and taunted them, as being, at best, only imperfect and miserable shadows of men. It is the fault of women, if man dare use such language. Had they maintained their dignity and self-respect, had they stood where God had put them, and not forced themselves into a ludicrous and unsuccessful rivalry with men, they might have been spared those taunts. Woman is not the inferior of man. There is no fair question of superiority; it is unphilosophical to raise it. In their own way, each is both inferior and superior; the inferiority is no cause of shame, the superiority no ground of glorying. If man takes precedence in order, there are other respects in which woman is the superior of man. Broadly it stands thus: man's is the outer life, woman's the inner. No art or skill can change that relation to the world in which they live. To quote again: "The man's power is active, progressive, defensive. He is eminently the doer, the creator, the discoverer, the defender. His intellect is for speculation and intention. The man's work for his home is, to secure its maintenance, progress, and defence." The place and work of woman in this world are a place and work in social life. And her place and work are not those of the man. His work lies outside, her's within. Something there is which man only can do; something which only woman can do. If she leaves her own work and try to take up his, her work will remain undone, for man is not fool enough to try to do hers: Her work is inner rather than outer; it runs in the line of ordering, comforting and beautifying. Her place is in the home first, and then in general society, and these depend on her for a grace, a help, a harmony, a good ordering which no one else can give.

WHAT IS A HOME.

A home is a place where character is formed, where education goes on, and where people are impressed for time and eternity. It is a place to be happy in and to start out for all good honest and earnest living. Very great is her responsibility who is queen of this kingdom. To a very important extent she makes it or

mar's completeness. A fretful, fault finding, narrow, incapable woman, in the position of a wife or a mother, can clog a home with misery while she keeps a house well, and scrubs floors until they are as white as snow. But the recording angel, surveying her performance, will surely say, "This ought you to have done, and should not have left the other undone." There should be liberty in a home without license, time for family intercourse, and space for personal solicitude, room for the entertainment of guests, and the maintenance of life, and ever a tender, trustful, daily atmosphere, of true devotion and communion with God. All this is not wholly, but largely, in the hands of her who is the central thought and the well spring of pleasure in every Christian home, the dear, honored and gracious mother. Let no one who is a keeper fear to manage her office. She holds a very sacred one, and if she performs its duties faithfully, she is worthy of great praise.

"THAT'S HOW."

AFTER a great snowstorm a little boy began to shovel a path through a large snow-bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift asked a man passing along.

"By keeping at it, sir," said the boy, cheerfully; "that's how!"

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or how hard it is, but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller and smaller until it is done.

BIRTHS.

RICHEY.—On the 4th inst., wife of Rev. James A. Richey, Rector of Seaforth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARSH—ROBINSON.—At Christ Church, Fredericton, 6th inst., by his Lordship the Metropolitan, assisted by the Rev. G. G. Roberts, Rector, George William, youngest son of the late Francis Marsh, Esq., of Springmount, Mountrath, Queen's Co., Ireland, to Anna Beverley, eldest daughter of Col. Beverley A. Robinson, of the Nashwaaksis, York Co., New Brunswick, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. F. P. Robinson.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG.—At Shediac, on Sunday, 3rd inst., of diphtheritic croup, Florence Matilda, youngest daughter of the Rev. William B. and Stukely G. Armstrong, aged 2 years and 6 months.

CARMAN.—At Halifax, of scarlet fever, on 21st Jan., Florence Gracia (Grattia) Williamina, youngest daughter of Charles Henry and Susan Williamina Carman, aged 2 years and 3 months.

RAY.—At Weymouth, January 29th, Mrs. Rachel Ray, aged 77 years.

Rector Wanted.

THE Rectorship of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Moody, applications for said vacancy will be received, accompanied by testimonials and recommendations, by

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The LUNG HEALER affords the most effectual relief for Consumption, in its advanced stages.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received, we publish two of them and think they speak plainly of the efficacy of the LUNG HEALER:—

MR. HAVILL,
DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, in favor of your Lung Healer. I had a very bad cough and pain in my lungs, I procured a bottle of your Lung Healer and it gave me immediate relief, and in a few days the cough was completely gone. I feel I cannot say too much in favor of your valuable medicine, and accordingly I advocate its use on all suitable occasions. There are several persons taking it through my recommendation, and in every instance with a favorable result. Yours most respectfully,
JOHN W. BLACKLEY,
Cornwallis St. Halifax N. S.

Halifax, N. S. March 26th, 1880.

MR. HAVILL,
DEAR SIR,—For the last 10 or 12 years I have suffered greatly from Asthma, having an attack every few weeks, but last November I was induced to give Havill's Lung Healer a trial, and I did so with very good results. It gave me immediate relief and I am happy to state that I have not felt it since. I can therefore well recommend it as a cure for Asthma, and also for cold and all diseases of the lungs, as I have seen its cure in our own family. Yours respectfully,
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The Mission Field. THE HEATHEN.

REV. H. M. SCUDDER, D. D., of Chicago, writes in The Advanced as follows in regard to the heathen:—

1. The heathen are conscious of sin. Their religious works contain affecting confessions of sin and yearning for deliverance.

2. The heathen feel the need of some satisfaction to be made for their sins. They devised many penances, asceticisms, and self-tortures. These fail to break the bondage. They do not give the conscience peace.

3. The heathen need a divine Deliverer, one who can make the satisfaction and inspire the peace.

4. There is a command in the New Testament to go and disciple all the heathen nations in the name of this Deliverer.

5. This command emanates from the supreme authority. It is from the lips of Christ himself.

6. This command is addressed to all Christians, in every age, until every human being is converted. He who said 'Go preach to every creature,' added 'Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of world.' The command and the promise reach unto the end.

7. The missionary spirit is the spirit of Christ. The soul or the church that does not possess it is dead.

8. If we love the person of Christ we shall desire that his glory shall fill all lands.

9. If we love the truth of Christ we shall be intent upon its proclamation till every false religion is vanquished by it.

10. We are not Jews, but Gentiles. Our lineage is heathen. The missionary enterprise rescued us from paganism. Gratitude for our own emancipation and love for our brethren, the heathen of all countries, should move us with a mighty impulse to engage in missionary work.

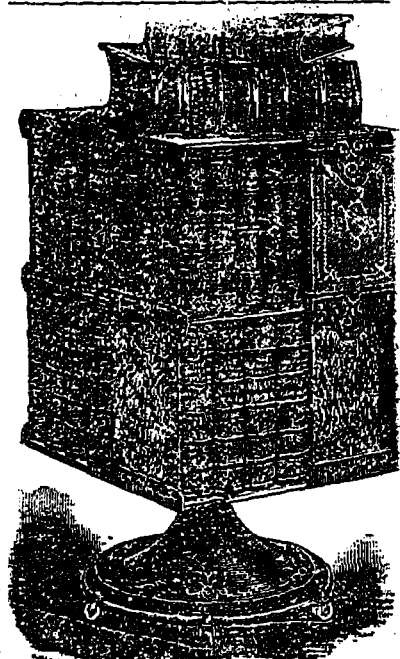
11. Success is certain. The Lord has promised it. The apostles illustrated it. Those twelve men were missionaries. In their time, Rome, with her military force, ruled the bodies of men; and Greece with her philosophy, ruled their spirits. Both arose in enmity to the Cross. The little band of apostles did not fear nor falter. They conquered both.

12. We ourselves are the offspring of the missionary enterprise. To turn against it is like man's turning against his own mother.

13. Duty, Love, Success—these are three magic words. Let us grasp the ideas they suggest, and pray and work for all men, at home and abroad until the Church absorbs the whole world, and rise up into the millennial glory.

About ten years ago the Christian population of the provinces of India under British administration was only 897,216. According to the last census the number of Christians of all sorts in India, is now upwards of a million and three-quarters, the exact figures being 1,862,525, of whom 142,000 are Europeans, 62,000 Eurasians, 890,000 natives, and 760,000 others and unspecified.

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Through the liberality of GEORGE MUNRO, Esq., of New York, the following Exhibitions and Bursaries will be offered for competition at the beginning of the Session in each of the years 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, viz.:

- (1) Five Junior Exhibitions,
(2) Ten Junior Bursaries,
(3) Five Senior Exhibitions,
(4) Ten Senior Bursaries.

The Exhibitions are each of the value of \$200 per annum; the Bursaries are each of the value of \$150 per annum. Both Exhibitions and Bursaries are tenable for two years.

The Exhibitions are open to all candidates; the Bursaries are open to candidates from the Maritime Provinces. The Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries are open to candidates for Matriculation in Arts; the Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries to undergraduates of any University who have completed two, and only two, years of their Arts course, and who intend to enter the third year of the Arts course in this University.

Any further information required may be obtained on application to the Principal, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.

The subjects of examination for the JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS and BURSARIES in 1884 will be as follows:

- 1. LATIN, Caesar, Gallic War, Book V.; Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book II., Fab. 1, 2, 3; Book III., Fab. 1, 4, 5, 6. Grammar: Accidence, Syntax, Prosody, Scansion of Hexameter Verse, Composition: Easy sentences to be translated into Latin prose. Text Books: Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, or Bryce's Latin Grammar; Smith's Principia Latin, Part IV., Exa. 1-35; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exa. 1-3, 21-39. 2. GREEK.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Books V. and VI. Grammar: Accidence (omitting Accentuation), chief rules of Syntax. Text Book: Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar.

- 3. MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic: the ordinary rules of arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion and Interest. Algebra: as far as Simple Equations and Surds, with Theory of Indies. Geometry: First, Second and Third Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

- 4. ENGLISH.—Language: Grammar, Analysis, Writing from Dictation, Composition. History and Geography: Outlines of English and Canadian History and General Geography.

The relative values of these subjects shall be as follows: Classics, 250; Mathematics, 200; English, 150.

*These Text Books are mentioned to indicate in a general way the extent of knowledge required. Jan 30 41

MISSIONS. THE Nova Scotia Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions asks for contributions towards the work in Algoma and the North-West, and the Foreign Field. Funds are urgently needed. From returns presented to the Provincial Synod, Nova Scotia is far behind the other Dioceses in the amount of its contributions to these objects. Address the Secretary. REV. JNO. D. H. BROWN, Halifax.



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A FEW YOUNG LADIES can get a Finishing Term in Literature, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French (conversation) Painting in Water Colours and Oil, with Board, under a well qualified lady of experience in teaching, in the country. To commence on Jan. 15th, 1884. For particulars enquire or address at the CHURCH GUARDIAN Office. Dec 26

Diocesan Church Temperance Society

THE Society is now in possession of a new stock of MEDALS and RIBBONS, for Adult and Juvenile Branches. Also, Membership Cards, &c. Price List supplied and orders filled upon application to JOHN H. BALCOM, Dominion Savings Bank, Or SELWYN H. SHREVE, Power's Wharf.



St. Lawrence Canals. Notice To Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galopn Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the Resident Engineers office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galopn Canal, at the Lock Keeper's House near the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of January inst., where printed Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL and RAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, &c.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures, the name of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$1,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat Works must be accompanied by a bank deposit for the sum of \$3,000. The tenders for the deepening, &c. at the head of the Galopn Canal must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,000. The respective deposit receipts (cheques will not be accepted) must be endorsed over to the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 21st January, 1884.

PARAGRAPHIC.

An iron box containing 240,000fl. has been stolen from the post office at Pesth.

Timely Aid.

A little daughter of the Captain of the Steamer "Empress of India" was suddenly attacked with Croup while at a friend's house in Toronto. No medical aid being handy, recourse was had to Hagyard's Yellow Oil; this popular household remedy afforded prompt relief and the little girl was as lively as ever in a few hours.

War has given to the United States 496,731 pensioners and applicants for pension, while there are twice that number yet to find from.

Which the Figures Reveal.

G. M. Everest, of Forest, says that in one year one family purchased over fifty bottles of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their own use and that of various friends. He has sold this invaluable throat and lung remedy over sixteen years, and its sales are steadily increasing.

A wonderful tea set, cut from blocks of amber, and worth its weight in gold is owned by the Czar of Russia.

An Important Enquiry.

Are you threatened with Consumption? If so, the cause may be in the blood. Impure blood and Scrofula are close companions, and Scrofula and Consumption are still closer related. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all forms of Scrofula by cleansing the blood and regulating the secretions.

Russia has demanded from Turkey the immediate payment of £250,000 the balance of the Turco-Russian war indemnity

Help Required.

Dyspepsia does not get well without assistance. It requires careful diet and thorough treatment. Burdock Blood Bitters have effected the most remarkable cures on record of chronic Dyspepsia.

The United States Senate declines to prohibit employes of the Government accepting thanks or decorations from foreign Powers.

Narrow Chance of Escape.

A person exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate has little chance of escaping from colds, sore throat, rheumatism, frost bites, and other troubles incident to change of temperature, to say nothing of accidents and emergencies. The best external ready remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

The Crown Prince of Portugal is able to converse in fourteen languages and already has a private library of 40,000 volumes. He is a youth of twenty years.

Sure Signs.

Distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, belching of wind, heartburn, irregular action of the bowels, and nervous irritability are sure signs of Dyspepsia. The sure cure is Burdock Blood Bitters. Procure and read the testimonials.

The fleets and armies of France cost the citizens of that great republic about \$900,000,000 per annum. There are 4,200,000 men under arms, and 1,800 war-vessels.

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Aromatic



A Winter

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Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

These are elegant Cordials prepared with MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE, and flavored as indicated with aromatics and pure FRUIT JUICE. They form most agreeable beverages, either diluted with water or alone, and especially with aerated waters, and are *guaranteed free from Alcohol.*

N. B.—The GOLD MEDAL of the ADELAIDE EXHIBITION has just been awarded to the MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE AND CORDIALS; in regard to which, the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* September 26, says:—"The Sole Consignees, Messrs. Evans & Co., are to be congratulated upon this result, whose enterprise in placing this before the public has met with such success, as witnessed by the fact that in the course of a few days 60,000 gallons of Lime Fruit Juice were imported by them into Liverpool alone.

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

This Preparation has all the properties of a cooling and purifying Saline. It is an elegant Pharmaceutical preparation, and at the same time a pure mixture of Acids and Salts, whilst, from its effervescence, it will be found to produce a certain and beneficial result.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—A teaspoonful, in a tumbler of water, forms a mild aperient, and an anti-fever draught. A small teaspoonful in a wine glass of water is a palatable cooling, and purifying draught. This latter dose taken before dinner is often likely to give an invigorating tone to the system.

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTSERRAT

LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE.

For Cutlets, Chops, Curries, Steaks, Fish, Game, Soups, Gravies, &c., adds an Appe-tizing Charm to the plainest and daintiest of dishes.

"The Climax of Perfection."

Unrivalled for Pungency, Fine Flavor, Strength and Cheapness. The usual 2s. size bot-tle for 1s. Retail of GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, &c., everywhere.

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited).

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO., Montreal,

Toronto Agency—23 Front Street West.

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 Eng-land, viz., Christy, Woodrow, Bennett, Car-lington, and Luck.

* To Clergymen, on all purchases, we allow 10 PER CENT. Please give us a call.

44 to 48 Barrington Street,

CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Geo. Robertson,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHOICE TEAS
A SPECIALTY.

Finest Groceries,
Java and Mocha Coffees.
Fruits, Preserved Jellies, etc.

Retail Store—67 Prince Street,
Wholesale Warehouse—10 Water St.

GEO. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Or ers from all parts executed promptly

The Temperance Cause. OUR PROGRESS.

THE National Temperance League's Annual for the new year states:—"The Church of England Temperance Society, and the numerous diocesan branches affiliated with it, continue their operations with undiminished zeal. Its membership include all the Bishops, several thousands of the clergy, and 432,672 personal members. Amongst Non-conformist churches the cause is making clear headway, especially in the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The Connexional Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference reports an unprecedented growth. In 35 districts of Great Britain 2,648 Bands of Hope, with 271,700 enrolled members, are reported, being an increase during the year of 299 Bands of Hope, and 46,550 members. The Temperance Societies numbers 321, with 28,414 enrolled members, or an increase of 144 societies and 17,552 members over the previous year. The Baptist Total Abstinence Association has now two travelling secretaries engaged promoting the movement. There are at the present time 1,045 abstaining members, against 714 last reported, and the membership also includes 1,914 church officers, &c. The Congregational Total Abstinence Association has made considerable advance. For the first time the Council reported a majority of abstaining ministers, viz., 1,317, out of a total of 2,605. Other denominations show a proportionate advance. The Free Methodist Temperance League report that out of 340 ministers on the home circuits, about 300 are abstainers. Temperance activity is also well maintained in the Methodist New Connexion, 73 per cent. of the ministers being total abstainers. The societies existing in connection with the Bible Christians and the Society of Friends have maintained satisfactory progress, and so also has the Catholic League of the Cross, whose branches have been largely multiplied.

THE number of failures among dealers in wines, spirits, and beer throughout the United Kingdom during the past year, according to statistics given in *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, amounted to 1,193, being an increase of 44 as compared with the year 1882.

MORE than thirty of the mining companies of Colorado make total abstinence a condition of employment.

THE annual amount spent in drink on an average for ten years is £136,000,000, while the amount raised in connection with all the churches and chapels of the kingdom does not exceed £20,000,000 a year. The £136,000,000 spent in drink would pay, not only the rent of all the houses in the United Kingdom, from the Queen's Castle to the poor cabin of the Irish peasant, but also the rent of every farm, and would still leave £1,000,000 for other purposes.

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. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere; or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders 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, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

City of London Fire Insurance Company of London, England, Capital \$10,000,000. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, Capital \$10,000,000. Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Established 1825. Invested Funds.....\$30,000,000. Investments in Canada over..... 1,600,000. Claims paid in Canada over..... 1,500,000. Total amount paid in Claims during last 8 years over..... 15,000,000. ALFRED SHORTT, Agent. Office, corner of Hollis and Sackville Sts., Halifax, N. S.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

L. & F. Burpee & Co.

IRON, STEEL, TINPLATE

AND GENERAL Metal Merchants ST. JOHN, N. B.

Confession and Absolution.

OBSERVATIONS upon the late Mission Just Published by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by WM. GOSSIP, Granville St. Price 5 Cents.

GATES' Acadian Liniment

Is a well known vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of soothing and healing virtues, and has been extensively used throughout Nova Scotia for a number of years, and has proved itself to be one of the best internal and external remedies;

Inflammations or Pains seated in any part of the body; Diarrhoea; Bites and Stings of Insects; Dysentery; Colds and Coughs; Chilblains; Toothache, For Diphtheria and Sore Throat it has particularly proved itself to be the best article in use, having saved the lives of numbers of children and adults, especially during the past two years, when it has been so prevalent. It is equally effectual for Quinsy, and for Sick Headache, Sprains, Rheumatism, Felons, Pleurisy, Etc. Spinal disease or Affection of the Spine it should be used in connection with the Nerve Ointment.

It will cure a Horse's Cough; Cuts and Wounds of every description, on man or beast, like magic; as well as all ailments for which Liniments are used. This preparation is recommended as a perfectly safe remedy, being entirely free from the opening ingredients so commonly found in popular Liniments which render the patient so liable to take cold, which they invariably do. For internal use as a gargle it should be diluted with water.

Sold everywhere at 25c. per bottle. Manufactured only by C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.



What is Catarrh?

(From the Mail, Can., Dec. 14th). CATARRH is a mucro-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxemia; from the retention of the effused matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration; badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat, up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous-tissue. Some time since a well-known physician of 40 years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

Books for Churchmen

S. P. C. K. Depository, WM. COSSIP'S, No. 103 Granville Street, Halifax. Commentary on Old and New Testament, Bookform, and in serial parts, at 15c. a number. In Volumes, \$1 each. The Narrow Way, 17c. Communicants Manual, by Bishop How, Bishop Oxenden, Sadler, Burbidge, Wilson, from 16c. 25c. Blomfield's Family Prayers, 23c. Commentary on Book of Common Prayer, 63c. Dr. Barry's Commentary on Prayer Book, 75c. Large supply of Church Tracts, Confirmation Cards, Baptism Cards, Cards for first Communion, Lectures on Confirmation, (Morse) 30c. Official Year Book for 1884, 75c. Book of Offices, \$2.50 and \$1.50.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE BUDD'S Cream Emulsion

As the most reliable and trustworthy Compound now known, and its results has been most marvellous in Curing all Pulmonary Affections, as BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CHRONIC COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA, DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, CONSUMPTION &c., &c., &c.

Budd's Cream Emulsion has no taste or smell of oil; does not produce nausea; is used in Hospitals; is endorsed by the Profession. Don't fail to try it, and ask for BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION. PRICE 50 CENTS

NEWS AND NOTES.

For Coughs and Colds, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv. in another column.

The consumption of tea in Great Britain is about six pounds to one pound of coffee.

Coyonousness in Disguise. The wonderful success of James Pyle's Pearlina has given rise to a flood of imitations with an "ine" to their names, evidently to have them sound like Pearlina.

Lord Houghton has returned to his tenantry in North Lincolnshire the whole of their last half-year's rents.

We will wager a year's subscription that a 25 cent package of Sheridan's Condition Powders contains more pure ingredients and cost more money than a bushel of any kind put up in large packs.

Five comets are visible in Buenos Ayres. We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood.

A little over 20 1/2 miles an hour is the fastest recorded bicycle time. This was once accounted good railroad time.

DIPHTHERIA.—In that state of the system which precedes Diphtheria, Low Fevers, &c., Eagar's Phospholeine will prove to be a valuable Tonic, bracing the system and often averting what would have been Diphtheria.

The past was accustomed to burn men for opinion's sake, but we are all of kinder heart, and will now spare the man and burn the opinions.

For Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and deep Lung troubles, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv. in another column.

A marriage has been arranged between Howard Russell, the well known war correspondent, and the Countess Malvezza, of Ferrara.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results.

France has 1,971,365 bee hives, which produced this year 19,897,284 lbs. of honey and 5,691,598 pounds of wax, worth \$4,690,250.

It is claimed that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is almost infallible in the cure of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and hard dry coughs.

Mr. H. O. Forbes, an English anthropologist, who has travelled in the East Indies, reports the existence of a race of red-haired people with blue eyes in the interior of the Island of Timor.

I HAVE MADE A SERIOUS MISTAKE, and did not discover it until I had taken the first bottle of BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION, when I found that all other preparations that I have taken were not to be compared with Budd's, both in their appearance and their effects.

Every family and house should not be without a bottle of Budd's Cream Emulsion. It will save you a long doctor's bill.

At the Crystal Palace a microscope, which is lighted by electricity and which magnifies 4,000,000 times, is exhibited. It is placed at the bottom of the court, and the magnified views are thrown upon a large screen, the width of the stage.

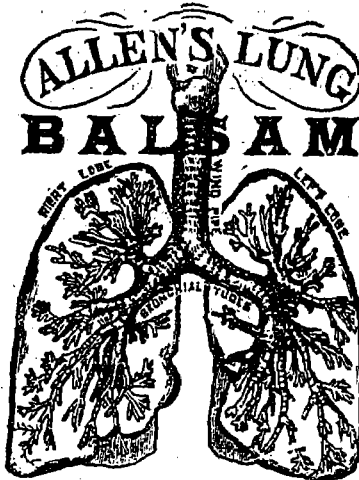
ITCHING PILES—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected.

A Prize.

Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50.



THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption Coughs

COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, —ALL— Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, And PULMONARY ORGANS.

By its faithful use Consumption has been Cured

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring RELIEF.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no equal. It is harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.



M. S. BROWN & CO. Jewellers & Silversmiths, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

Artistic Jewellery and Silver Ware. WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., 128 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.,

CALL attention to their SPECIAL COMMUNION SERVICE, as per cut, as very desirable where appropriate vessels of Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 6 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruet, 4 pint or pint size, as preferred. Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$3.00 each.

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BUCKLEY & ALLEN, 124 GRANVILLE STREET,

CHRISTMAS GOODS, is now complete. An early inspection is solicited.

BOOKS in every department of Literature, Books in sets, elegantly bound Books, Poetical Works Children's Books in great variety.

PRAYERS—Church Services & Bibles in Ivory, Russia Leather, Calf, Morocco, &c.

ALBUMS for Photographs and Autographs and Scrap, all sizes, styles and Prices.

PURSES and Pocket Books, a very large stock direct from one of the largest Manufacturers, offered at Lowest Prices.

Ladies' Hand Bags in Seal Skin, Calf Skin, Crocodile, Morocco, &c., newest styles.

Gold Pencils and Pens, Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Watch Charms & Tooth Picks.

Christmas Cards—Prang's Artistic Xmas Souvenirs on Stationery, Novelties in Plain, Canadian Scenery Cards, Ivory and Ivoire Cards, great variety English, French and German Cards.

ANNUALS—Office and Pocket Diaries, Almanacks, Bound Magazines, &c.

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Send for our Christmas Book List sent post free to any part of the Province.

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PHOSPHOLEINE

All who have used it join in praise of it, and herald the facts of their cures.

The Train Despatcher at Vanceboro, writes: M. R. Eagar, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—My wife, Laura A. Finson, was taken sick early this year and suffered severely with a bad cough, accompanied by expectoration of mucus containing blood, and great weakness of the chest, general prostration and clammy night sweats, and continued to grow worse until I was recommended to procure for her some bottles of

Eagar's Phospholeine

and WINE OF RENNET. This I did, and after using about five bottles of the PHOSPHOLEINE, taking a teaspoonful at a time in a wineglass of milk, increased afterwards to a tablespoonful, and shortly after each dose a teaspoonful of your WINE OF RENNET, she became thoroughly well, her improvement commencing after the first half bottle had been taken.

She can now superintend her household duties without inconvenience, eats and sleeps well, and every symptom of consumption has vanished. I have to thank your medicine for her restoration to health.

WALTER R. FINSON, Vanceboro, Maine, U. S.

The statement of facts contained in the above certificate is in all respects accurate. I feel assured that I owe my cure to your medicines.

LAURA A. FINSON. For sale by all Druggists.

In two sizes—25 and 75c. per bottle.

EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET FOR MAKING JUNKET, SWEET CURD &c.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS ON EASY TERMS.—We control exclusively the great Agencies of Steinway & Sons, Chickering Sons, Albert Weber, J. & O. Fischer, Hallett & Davis Co., R. S. Williams, and Mason & Esch, comprising instruments of a high class, not elsewhere to be obtained in this province. Those who desire a really recognized first-class instrument should write or call and obtain our prices. Our easy payment system, or INSTALLMENT PLAN, offers great advantages. S. SICHEL & CO. may 9 1 Yr

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, T. RITCHIE, 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.

Church Music!

I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Clergy, Organists, and Choirmasters, to my splendid Stock of

CHURCH MUSIC.

I keep always on hand all Novello's Musical Times, Octavo Anthems, Parish Choirs (Te Deums), Voluntaries, &c., in fact all the Music used in the Services of the Church.

ANTHEMS For all Seasons

Davies' Church Chant Book, 25c.

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J. L. LAMPLOUGH, Successor to DE ZOUVERE & Co's Sheet Music Business,

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Offer the largest and most varied Stock in the Maritime Provinces, in the following lines :

- DRUGS**—of the finest qualities, and pure Powders.
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- DYE STUFFS** And Drysalteries of every description.
- PATENT MEDICINES**—All the popular Proprietary Remedies.
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 Brushes, Sponges, Combs, Bottles, Corks, Boxwork, Utensils, Apparatus, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

Seeds, Grocers' Drugs, Fine Teas.

THE
HANCOCK INSPIRATOR,
 The most effective and reliable feeder for
Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.
 Over 40,000 in use in U. S. A. and Canada. Will lift water 24 feet, and requires no adjustment for varying steam purposes. Price List and Descriptive Catalogue on application for

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Merchant Tailors
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 WHOLESALE.
 APRIL 2ND, 1888.

Our SPRING & SUMMER STOCK
 is now COMPLETE in every Department.
NEW GOODS
 Arriving weekly.
 Orders by letter or to our travellers will receive prompt attention.

DANIEL & BOYD,
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KNABE
PIANOFORTES.
 UNEQUALLED IN
 Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
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 WHOLESALE & RETAIL
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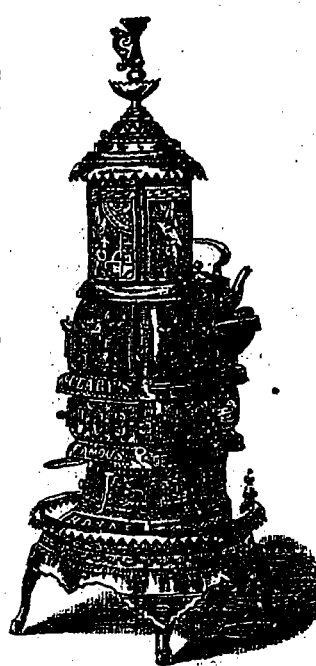
PARRISH'S
Chemical Food.

IN calling the attention of the public to the use of this preparation, as recommended for Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Weakness, Ricketta, Consumption, Cough, &c. We would say that

Parrish's Chemical Food
 As made by our W. H. SIMSON is NOT A PATENT or SECRET Medicine, the formula being well known. It contains PHOSPHORUS, LIME, IRON, POTASH and SODA made into a palatable Syrup, and easily assimilated by the digestive organs. Much of the so-called Parrish's Food being made by unskilled persons is PERFECTLY WORTHLESS. W. H. Simson, who was a pupil of the late Prof. Parrish, has made a specialty of its manufacture, and guarantees all of his make to be equal to the original. Please see that the signature "W. H. SIMSON" is on the label, without which none is genuine. This Food is specially adapted for

Weak Children and Females
 and all persons suffering from Weakness, Nervousness, &c., caused by Overwork Nursing or Sickness.

Brown, Brothers & Co
 FAMILY CHEMISTS.



Are showing a full line of Heating and Cooking STOVES, among which are the Prize winning Base Burner ROYAL and the well known Cooking Range ACORN. Also their usual Fall Stock of Coal Vases, Ash sifters, Fire Irons, Spark Guards, Hearth Brushes, Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Stoves fitted up by experienced workmen. Plumbing promptly attended to.
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FURNITURE
 101 & 103
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 Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarms and other bells. Also Chimney and Pipe.
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 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.

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In variety, value, and extent, exceeding any we have heretofore shown.

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Advantages detailed above enable us to offer exceptional value in this department.

W. & C. SILVER,
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 Opposite Post Office, Halifax, N. S.

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MAHON BROS.

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NO RESERVE—3 per cent. Discount for Cash on sums over \$2.00.

The Largest Retail House in the City.

Clinton H. Meneely Bell Co.
 SUCCESSORS TO

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BELL FOUNDERS,
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Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS. Special attention given to Church Bells. Catalogues sent free to parties needing Bells.

30 YEARS.

Important trial of THIRTY YEARS decided, and a jury of half-a-million people have given their verdict that

Minard's Liniment
 is the best Inflammation allayer and Pain destroyer in the world. 500 Medical men endorse and use it in their practice, and believe it is well worthy the name,

KING OF PAIN!

\$100 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help of the following diseases: Diphtheria and Rheumatism, Scalds, Chilblains, Galls, Boils, Sprains, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Burns, Toothache Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Bruises, Frost Bites, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pain in the Side or Back, Contraction of the Muscles. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts
 And will produce a fine growth of Hair on bald heads in cases where the Hair has fallen from disease, as thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send to us for testimonials of distinguished men who have used

MINARD'S LINIMENT,
 And now have a beautiful crop of Hair; and hundreds who have used it are willing to swear that by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT they have obtained a new growth of Hair.

W. J. NELSON & CO.
 Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. B.
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