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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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HALIFAX. WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1883. WINNIPEG.

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## THE TENDENCY OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

SIR HENRY BARKLY, G. C. M. G., F. R. S., took the chair at the annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, at 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, in the last week in June. The Honorary Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, F. R. S. L., read the report, by which it appeared that the Institute,—founded to investigate all questions of Philosophy and Science, and more especially any alleged to militate against the truth of Revelation,—had now risen to 1,020 members, of whom about one-third were foreign, Colonial, and American, and new applications to join were constantly coming in. An increasing number of leading men of Science had joined its ranks, and men of Science, whether in its ranks or not, co-operated in its work. During the session a careful analysis had been undertaken by Professor Stokes, F. R. S., Sir J. R. Bennett, Vice-Pres. R. S., Professor Beale, F. R. S., and others, of the various theories of Evolution, and it was reported that, as yet, no scientific evidence had been met with giving countenance to the theory that man had been evolved from a lower order in animals; and Professor Virchow had declared that there was a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man; and that any positive advance in the province of prehistoric anthropology has actually removed us further from proofs of such connection—namely, with the rest of the Animal kingdom. In this, Professor Barrande, the great palæontologist, had concurred, declaring that in none of his investigations had he found any one fossil species develop into another. In fact, it would seem that no scientific man had yet discovered a link between man and the ape, between fish and frog, or between the vertebrate and the invertebrate animals; further, there was no evidence of any one species, fossil or other, losing its peculiar characteristics to acquire new ones belonging to other species; for instance, however similar the dog to wolf, there was no connecting link, and among extinct species the same was the case; there was no gradual passage from one to another. Moreover, the first animals that existed on the earth were by no means to be considered as inferior or degraded. Among other investigations, one into the truth of the argument from Design in Nature had been carried on, and had hitherto tended to fully confirm that doctrine. The question of the Assyrian inscriptions and the recent Babylonian researches had been under the leadership of Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who, on his arrival from Nineveh, had given a full report of the extent of his new excavations, which were of the highest interest. His discovery of Sepharvaim, one of the first cities mentioned in Holy Writ, was most important. Professor Delitsch and others aided in the consideration of the discoveries and the inscriptions found. Two meetings had been held to consider the questions raised in Mr. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy, and Lord O'Neill and others had shown, by a careful analysis of his arguments, that a greater attention to accuracy in statement would have kept Mr. Spencer from arriving at those hasty conclusions which had made his philosophy remarkable. It was announced that the results of explorations now being carried on in Egypt would be laid before the Institute early in the winter. The discoveries were very important, especially

that of the site of Succoth, which, like the results of the survey of Palestine, was confirmatory of the Sacred Record.

## GROWTH.

THREE years ago, at the annual Conference of the Wesleyans in England, Dr. Rigg, one of its leaders, testified that while some of their chapels were being deserted, some of the English Churches were crowded; that as a general rule their chapels were as scantily attended now as the Church of England Churches were three generations ago. Rev. Dr. Osborn, who went on to speak in the same way, "had no hesitation in saying that he did not believe there ever was such a revival of religion as that of which the Established Church has been the subject during the last half century." Testimony from such a source is entitled to great respect. As an evidence of this revival, we give these statistics;—"In England, within the last thirty years, over 2,000 new parishes have been created. The bishops and clergy have increased from less than 15,000 to nearly 24,000. Over \$250,000,000 have been expended in Church buildings. About \$500,000,000 have been contributed for Church endowments. In the last twelve years more than \$30,000,000 have been subscribed voluntarily for the day schools under Church control, and the net increase of accommodation in these schools during the same period has exceeded one million and a half."

One cause as well as one evidence of this great progress is seen in the speech of the Archbishop of York which he delivered to the workingmen of Sheffield. That he could get into union with these men, and that they should so appreciate him and his work, shows what a change has taken place. Not many years ago an Archbishop of Canterbury on his enthronement was hissed by the mob of Canterbury; but when Archbishop Benson was enthroned a few months ago, all Canterbury turned out to welcome his coming! It shows a great change for the better, that the working people of England are claiming their inheritance in the Church of their fathers.

We called attention some weeks ago to the progress made by our Church in Virginia. Since the close of the war, in 1865, the communicants in the two dioceses of Virginia and West Virginia have increased threefold, and in this space of time about one hundred new churches have been built. And in the present diocese of Virginia, from 1865 to 1881, there have been 136 persons ordained deacons, 119 deacons ordained priests and over 16,000 confirmed.—*Southern Churchman.*

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It is frequently asserted that the Church of England is dead, or at least in a moribund state. Probably they who make the assertion wish it were so, but whatever foundation their statements may have, they do not seem to be built upon fact.

For instance, in 1869 there were in London 620 churches, while in 1883 the number is 928. That is, in fourteen years the number has increased fifty per cent. In other words this dying (?) Church builds twenty-two new churches every year in one city. In 525 of these churches there is a celebration of the Holy Communion every Sunday, in 482 of them there are services every holy day throughout the year, and in 286, or nearly one

third of them, the offering of prayer and thanksgiving is made every day. In 336 of these churches all the seats are free, and that the people appreciate the privileges offered by this dying Church, is shown by the congregations throughout the city. Old churches which twenty-five years ago could count their worshippers by the score are now thronged, and in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a generation ago there were literally only two or three gathered together for the Daily Prayers, can now be seen on week-days as many hundreds; and on *Saturday* afternoons the usual number is from 800 to 1,000 mostly of the working class.

The same activity marks the Church, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but throughout the world. In fact, instead of dying, there never was a time when the whole Anglican Communion was so full of love and activity, and when the Church of England was more truly the Church of the English race.—*Kentucky Chronicle.*

## DISESTABLISHMENT.

SPEAKING at the Rochester Diocesan Conference, the other day, the Bishop reverted to the question of disestablishment in the following words:

"For many reasons, I should deprecate and resist the denationalizing of the English Church. But should it come in our time, need we hurl ourselves into the pit of a base despair? I say, no. The poor would suffer; the village would suffer; every household would have its bitter intestine struggles; for some years Parliament would be absorbed in the strife; and for perhaps an entire generation the Church would reel from the blow. Then a wider and ampler fabric would succeed, just as the perpendicular nave of the Church of York rose gradually around the Norman shrine within it. Then stronger, purer, holier, freer—yea, and more formidable than ever, both to insolent unbelief, and selfish statecraft, the Church might come up out of the wilderness, leaning on her beloved, and glorious as an army with banners." The Bishop concluded a most eloquent and exhaustive address by a passionate appeal to his brethren standing on the edge of the two abysses of immorality and skepticism, which insolent and licentious, is spreading its hideous spawn over town and suburb, hamlet and cottage, which is enlisting boys to go forth and preach "the wickedness of God" and "the gospel of atheism," and besought them to rise without delay from the torpor of abject helplessness and despair.

## TEMPERANCE.

RECENTLY a sermon on "Temperance" was preached in the nave of Lincoln Cathedral, by the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, to an enormous congregation, filling the transepts and a large portion of the nave. This sermon was preached in connection with "The Gospel Temperance Blue Ribbon Mission," which had been carried on in Lincoln during the ten days previously, with very cheering results, between 2000 and 3000 having taken the Temperance pledge. Lord Mulgrave's sermon was both earnest, and calm and well reasoned. His lordship dealt with the government of the body as a whole, speaking very strongly, and with admirable tact and good taste, on the kindred sins of impurity and licentiousness. Hymns were effectively sung by the "Blue Ribbon Choir,"

## News from the Home Field.

### DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS BY THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.—July 27th, Manchester; 29th, a. m., Guysboro; p. m., Half-way Cove; 30th, Cole Harbor; 31st, Port Mulgrave; August 2nd, Sydney; 3rd, N. W. Arm; 5th and 6th, Cow Bay; 8th, Louisburg; 9th, Mainadieu; 12th, Sydney Mines and N. Sydney; 14th, Baddeck.

THE Secretary B. H. M. announces that the Report for 1882-3 is now ready for delivery, and requests the clergy kindly to advise him as to the number of copies required, and how they can be forwarded so as to avoid charges.

HALIFAX.—Recently two very successful entertainments have been given by the Guilds of St. Mark's and St. John's Parish. St. Luke's Junior Guild held its annual picnic on Tuesday, which passed off most pleasantly. On Thursday Trinity held a fancy sale, which, owing to the disagreeable weather, was not as successful as it otherwise would have been. The receipts at the strawberry festival, Christ Church, Dartmouth, on Thursday last were \$150. Proceeds Garden Party, N. W. Arm, Saturday, July 14th, in aid of "Tower Fund," N. W. A. Mission. Receipts—Sale of Tickets, \$100.27; Refreshment Tables—Miss Draper and the Misses Piers, \$40.00; Mrs. F. C. Stevens and Mrs. T. Goudge, \$37.67; Mrs. C. Potts and Mrs. J. G. Bennett, \$34.00—\$111.67; Donations, \$3.00; Total, \$214.94; Expenses, \$94.90; Nett Proceeds, \$120.04.

St. Paul's.—This church is undergoing quite extensive repairs both inside and out, and is also being painted. It will consequently be closed for two or three weeks, and in the meantime services will be held in Argyle Hall.

St. George's.—The 82nd anniversary of the opening of this church was celebrated on Thursday evening in a highly becoming and interesting manner. The church was charmingly decorated with flowers. The service began shortly after eight o'clock with the singing of the 100th Psalm, which was rendered in a grand and impressive manner by a large choir, with instrumental accompaniment by the Hayden Quintette Club. Prayers were said by the Rev. John Padfield, of Bishop's Chapel. The 1st Lesson, from Haggai ii., was read by Mr. Partridge. The choir chanted the Magnificat admirably. The 2nd Lesson, from Romans xii., by Mr. Winterbourne, Rector of St. Mark's and St. John's. The anthem from Handel's Messiah, "Hallelujah for the Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth," was then rendered very finely, the voices blending in perfect harmony, and the accompaniment by the Quintette Club being excellent. After the concluding prayers, the choir sang hymn 266, beginning "O God, our help in ages past." The Rev. F. R. Murray, Rector of St. Luke's, preached from St. John x. 22 a particularly able and eloquent discourse, in the course of which he referred in complimentary terms to the improved condition of the work in the Parish, and to the earnest labours of the Rector, and the warm and hearty support extended to him by his laity. At the conclusion of the sermon, while the collection was being made, the 147th hymn was sung, beginning "Lord of the world above," which was rendered in a very pleasing manner, as was also the 438th hymn, "The Church's one foundation." After the benediction had been pronounced by the Rector, hymn 418, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung as a recessional. The congregation was very large, and the service was highly appreciated.

RAWDON.—The Church people of Lakelands held a strawberry festival and fancy sale at the Hillsdale School House on the 12th inst., for the purpose of procuring the means of purchasing an organ. The day was all that could be desired and the attendance good. The ladies had been

working hard, and considering the few Church people in the district and the short time at their disposal they did wonderfully well. The tea-table was laden with every conceivable variety and of the very best quality. In fact it was supplied in true Hants County style, and it is unnecessary to say that full justice was done by those who sat around it. At the close of the day it was found that the net proceeds amounted to \$76.62. This was handed to Rev. W. J. Ancient with instructions to procure an organ not to exceed \$100 in price. Late in the evening several of the people assembled in the School House to hear short addresses from Rev. Mr. Ancient, and others, all of whom eulogized the ladies for the way in which they had thrown themselves into the work and the successful issue to which they had brought it.

SACKVILLE.—The following Address, accompanied with a purse of money, was recently presented to Mr. Jno. Harrison, our faithful Lay Reader:

Mr. John Harrison,—

DEAR SIR,—A little over a year ago you came among us a stranger, and since your sojourn with us you have earnestly endeavoured to build up the Church, and minister to our spiritual needs. Your labours have been attended with no small degree of success, and as a token of our esteem and regard, we offer you this small donation, and beg of you to accept it, not for its intrinsic value, but as an earnest of our appreciation of your services.

With kind regards to you and Mrs. Harrison, and earnest prayers that the blessing of heaven may rest upon and follow you and yours, and that success may attend all your efforts, we remain yours sincerely, William A. Schmidt, Henry A. Schmidt, Fred W. Schmidt, Samuel Eisenhour, and 28 others.

NEW GLASGOW.—The S. P. C. K. have promised to pay the last \$250 of the Building Fund of St. George's. They also presented service books for the church—value at least \$15—and half the price of 70 volumes of library books for the Sunday Schools at Albion Mines and New Glasgow, and 2 dozen Bibles free, on the application of the Rector. While in the employ of the S. P. C., all offertories and subscriptions were handed by Mr. Moore to that Society; but from Scotland, through his old friend, Canon Bell, of Cumbrae, he has received the following for New Glasgow Chapel:—Rev. Canon Walter Bell, £1.0.0; Rev. B. J. Mapleton, £1.1.0; Rt. Hon. Earl of Mar and Kellie, £2.0.0; Rev. I. Leyland, £1.1.0; Rev. C. Smith, £1.0.0; Dean of St. Andrews, £1.1.0. Total, £7.3.0. The Rector expects to receive other sums for the same purpose.

Our proof-reader begs to apologize to all concerned for having overlooked a ridiculous misprint which read memento twice for memento, in the address and reply to and from Mr. Smith, in last week's GUARDIAN.

PORT HILL.—The Rev. Mr. Reagh leaves here at once for New London his former Parish, to which he has been urgently requested to return. Mr. Reagh has in the few months he has been here done a good work. Our communicants have doubled, the new Church is up, spire completed outside, roof shingled, painting done, etc. He leaves us amid the regret of all. The Rev. Henry Hooper will succeed Mr. Reagh. He is highly spoken of and we hope for much progress in the future.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Andrew Gray, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Mass., sailed for Europe, on the 5th inst., from New York, on the "State of Florida." His Address, till Sept. 1st, will be—"Care Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, London, E. C."

### DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

PETERSVILLE.—The Right Reverend the Co-adjutor visited this Parish on the 27th and 28th of

June. A service was held in St. Luke's Church, Weldsford, on the evening of the 27th, when the Bishop addressed the people on behalf of the D. C. S. On the following day a Confirmation was held at the Parish Church, and a class of 12 was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. F. Towers, to receive the grace conferred, and the Ancient Apostolic Rite of Laying on of Hands. In the evening service was again held in the Parish Church, at which the Bishop delivered another address, on the needs and requirements of the Diocese, laying before the people their duty, not only of bearing their own burdens, but also of helping others to bear theirs. This is the second visit His Lordship has made to this Parish within a year, a Confirmation being held by him in August last. The hands of the Missionary are strengthened and the spiritual life of the Parish deepened by the frequent visits of the Bishop. In this Parish the Church seems to be awakening into new life. There are signs of improvement and steady growth on all sides. The communicants list is three times as large as it was a year ago, and although much remains yet to be done, there is reason for thankfulness to God, for past help and blessing, and encouragement for renewed and more earnest efforts for the future.

ST. MARTINS.—Statement and Appeal.—On the afternoon of the twenty-third of June, one of the severest storms of lightning and thunder ever experienced here visited the Parish of Saint Martins, and was particularly severe in one section of the Village. In the storm, the Parish Church was so severely injured by the lightning striking the spire, destroying it, and injuring the tower, roof, and otherwise destroying the building both outside and inside, so as to necessitate the taking down of the entire tower in order to enable us to continue our regular services there. To re-build the tower would be quite an expense, and, added to that, the whole building is so seriously weak and shattered from age that it would not seem to justify any large expense in rebuilding the tower and spire. Under these circumstances, the members of the Church of England had a general public meeting at the Temperance Hall, on the evening of the twenty-ninth, and it was unanimously resolved to build a New Parish Church. For this purpose they will subscribe as largely as they can, but, considering the sad depression of business here just now, they feel obliged to solicit help from their fellow-Churchmen and friends in other places in order to ensure their having a House of God better suited to His worship and service. St. Martins, N. B., June 30th, 1883. Jno. Lockward, Rector; W. H. Rourke, J. B. Hodsmyth, Wardens.

BURTON.—A most successful strawberry festival and sale of needle-work was held on the delightful grounds of Gerhardus Clowes, Esq., Oromocto, on July 11th., by the ladies of the sewing society. The Messrs. Hughes, with their usual kindness, furnished very good music, which was enjoyed by many. The Rector wishes to express his thanks for this and similar kindnesses received from this family, in aid of Church work in this Parish.

### DIOCESE OF HURON.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE RIVER THAMES, which flows past the City of London, has again been the scene of a sad disaster. For the past six weeks an unusual quantity of rain has fallen, and the River has been unusually high for the season of the year. On the night of Tuesday, the 10th of July, there was a heavy storm, and a rain fall of extraordinary violence and quantity. The ground was so saturated by previous rains that it could hold no more, and the rain rose to an extraordinary height, and at about three o'clock on Wednesday morning the inhabitants of London West were startled by the water rushing into their houses through the doors and windows. The city, which stands on high ground, escaped with but slight damage, but London West, which is occupied chiefly by people in humble circumstances, presents a scene of utter desolation, which must be seen to be realized. In many

cases houses were lifted from their foundations and carried down the stream, or were carried some distance from their original site. Houses, fences, trees, side-walks and debris are, in some cases, thrown together in inextricable confusion. Many have lost the savings of years, and few escaped without loss of household effects and clothing. The loss of life has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is estimated at about fifteen souls. Immediate steps were taken in the city to afford relief, and the whole community combined to relieve the distress. Large contributions of clothing were made and distributed, food was supplied, and the relief fund now amounts to about \$6,000.

The ladies of the city have labored most unselfishly in making clothing and distributing it, and others have undertaken a soup kitchen to furnish meals to poor people suddenly turned out of their homes, and who are provided with shelter by their friends, or are lodged at the several hotels. St. George's Church was not reached by the flood, but many of its congregation were among the sufferers, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have done much towards relieving them, as well as others who were losers by the flood.

A Service of Farewell was held in St. Paul's Church, London, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 12.30 o'clock, to commend the Bishop and Mrs. Hellmuth who left for England on that day to the care of our Heavenly Father. The congregation was a large one and was made up of the city clergy, and of many of the leading members of the Church in the city. The service consisted of suitable hymns, the reading of Psalms xci. and cxxi., and the offering up of prayers for their safe passage across the Atlantic and for God's blessing on them to keep and guide them in all their ways. Brief addresses were made by Dean Boomer, and Canon Innes to which the Bishop applied, and then pronounced the benediction. At the close of the service those present took leave of the Bishop and Mrs. Hellmuth, who were visibly affected at this parting from friends and from the scene of their labors for many years in the Lord's vineyard.

#### DIocese OF ALGOMA.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contributions:—

*General Diocesan Fund*—Diocese of Montreal, per Rev. S. Belcher, \$299.35; Diocese of Quebec, per R. Campbell, Esq., \$708.18.

*Indian Schools*—Per Rev. S. Belcher, \$14.36.

*Steam Yacht*—Diocese of Quebec, per R. Campbell, Esq., \$53.18.

*Garden River Church*—Diocese of Quebec, per R. Campbell, Esq., \$53.40.

*Widows' & Orphans' Fund*—Diocese of Quebec, per R. Campbell, Esq., \$115.78; "C. D.," Nova Scotia, \$30.

Diocese Nova Scotia, per Rev. Jno. D. H. Browne:—

*Episcopal Income*—\$75.

*Shingwauk Home*—52.35.

*Sault Ste. Marie Mission*—\$49.24.

*General Diocesan Fund*—\$38.69.

*Wawanosh Home*—\$6.38.

*Memorial Chapel*—\$2.00.

#### DIocese OF QUEBEC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHERBROOKE.—On Tuesday-week a large company gathered in the Church Hall to present an address and testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Reid, who for many years had occupied the position of Rector of the Parish, during the whole of which his unselfish and warm-hearted ministrations gained him not only the good will but the love of his people. The sorrow that the growing infirmities of age compelled their Rector to resign his charge, was assuaged in a measure by the knowledge that he was to remain a resident of the Parish. The address was presented by High Sheriff Bowen, and was as follows:—

To the Rev. C. P. Reid, D. C. L.

REV. AND MOST DEAR SIR:—When a year ago you placed your resignation of your office as Rector of this Parish in the hands of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, your friends,

comprising not only the whole congregation of St. Peter's Church, but the entire body of the citizens of Sherbrooke, without distinction of religious creed, mourned over the fact that advancing age and physical debility had induced you to seek a relaxation of duty, which for so many years had been productive in this community of that spirit of earnest good will which is the main characteristic of gospel teaching and example.

You continued to act until your successor was appointed, earning for yourself, if possible, a greater amount of love and regard than you had previously enjoyed.

The final separation has now come, and the congregation feel that they would not be fulfilling their duty if they did not mark the event by some special act, which they hope will be pleasing to yourself as a small proof of their affection and esteem for you, and be handed down as a memento of their appreciation of your character as a high-toned Christian minister.

The gift is but small in intrinsic value, but coming from every class of the congregation, it may have a value in your eyes beyond its material worth.

Permit me to express my great gratification that it has fallen to my lot, as one of the oldest, if not the oldest member of the congregation, to be the medium of the presentation of this testimonial.

On behalf of the congregation.

G. E. BOWEN.

To which Dr. Reid made a lengthy and a feeling reply. Col. Bowen then presented the testimonial, which consisted of an elegant and costly solid silver inkstand, manufactured by Hendry of Montreal, after a special design which had been previously approved of by the committee. It consisted of two ink receivers having in the centre a receptacle for holding stamps, &c., the three resting on a base having the tray in front in which to deposit the penholders. The cover of the centre receptacle was surmounted with the figure of a beaver bearing in its mouth a maple branch, the latter in solid gold. At the base of the tray was a tablet with the following inscription:

To the

Rev. Charles Peter Reid, D. C. L.,

for 30 years,

Rector of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke,

on his resignation,

By his grateful parishioners

The sum of \$650 in gold also formed a part of the testimonial.

The Rev. B. B. Smith, the successor of Dr. Reid, then in feeling and felicitous terms congratulated the recipient and the donors on the gratifying nature of the proceedings. After much pleasant conversation, the benediction was given, and those present returned to their respective homes.

#### DIocese OF TORONTO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PERSONAL.—Canon Dumoulin is at present absent on his summer vacation. Meantime the Cathedral is under the charge of the Rev. H. H. Waters, of New Orleans, a former Curate and a great favourite.

HONOURS.—The Rev. J. Carry, B. D., of Port Perry, was advanced to the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the late Convocation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The sermon he preached before the University was on "Faith," and is spoken of as both learned and eloquent. Mr. Carry, by his writings, which are numerous, is well known as one of the ablest theologians in Canada, and his many friends will rejoice at his well-won honours. He graduated at Lennoxville early in the history of the College there, and is still actively engaged in parochial work.

TORONTO.—St. Stephen's.—On Sunday, July the 15th, the Rector of this church was assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hicks, M. D., Fellow, Tutor and Dean of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. In the Diocese of Ely Mr. Hicks is well known, and his labours as a Mission preacher are highly appreciated. He was recently offered the Bishopric of Zanzibar but declined. Mr. Hicks, we understand, was invited to Canada by Bishop Kingdon, but we are glad to have his valued help here for a little while before he returns to England. At St. Stephen's services were conducted by him on the Sunday mentioned at 8, 11 and 7 o'clock.

NORWOOD AND WESTWOOD.—It is currently reported that the present popular Incumbent, Rev. J. W. McCleary, has resigned, and is about to proceed westward. No reason has as yet been assigned, but it is understood Mr. McCleary has been released owing to his own special desire. We hope to hear of his success in another field of labour in this Diocese.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The following students of this College have passed the final examination for the degree of M. A.:—Miles, Broughall, Oliver, Moore, Farncomb, Van Carson, Fidler. Passed the previous examination—Bent, Davidson, Dumble, Hanning, Jones, and Ritchie, conditioned in classics. Passed the Primary—Symonds, Beck, Rogers, Cayley, McInnes, Macdonald, and a number of others conditioned in classics or mathematics. Matriculants—Wright, Beaumont, Lewin, Merritt, Cooper, Tremayne, Ellis, Anderson, Allan, Sheett, Lewis. The Honour Examination will take place in October next.

ASHBURNHAM.—St. Luke's.—From a local paper we clip the following account of the Seventh Anniversary of this prosperous congregation. The 8th and 9th of July were observed in the usual way by Special Services on Sunday, and by a gathering of members in the school room the following day. At the close of the proceedings on Monday evening, those present were invited to the Parsonage by Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, and there hospitably entertained. The paper referred to says:—"On Sunday, Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, the popular and successful Incumbent, preached excellent sermons, as is his wont. On Monday evening, the Church officials and congregation assembled in the school room. After Service, Dr. Burritt took the chair, and read a congratulatory Address to Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, accompanied by a handsome and useful present, consisting of ten volumes of the "Speaker's Commentary." Mrs. Bradshaw was also presented with an elegant cake basket. Mr. Bradshaw gave a feeling reply to the address, the text of which we are very sorry we have not space for this issue. The Anniversary Services were eminently successful, and were a gratifying reflection of the progressive prosperity of parish."

YORK MILLS.—St. John's Church.—On Saturday the 23rd., the congregation of this Church held their annual festival. Service was held early in the afternoon, when the children were addressed by Rev. W. W. Bates. Afterwards, preceded by an excellent brass band, they marched to the grounds where there was a large company assembled. After justice had been done to the good things provided, various games were participated in till nightfall. The occasion was thoroughly enjoyable, and the financial result considerably more than one hundred dollars.

AURORA.—On St. John's Day, Rev. E. H. Mussen, Incumbent, preached a sermon to the Masonic Fraternity. So highly was it appreciated that the Brotherhood have resolved to have it published.

OTONABEE.—The Rev. E. L. Carus-Wilson, lately of the Diocese of Wellington, New Zealand, has entered upon his duties in this mission field as successor to Rev. C. H. Marsh. The district is under the charge of the Incumbent of Ashburnham, to which it is attached. Mr. Wilson is an under-graduate of Merton College, Oxford, and has been for some years engaged in scholastic work in England and Australia. He received Deacon's Orders about a year ago from Bishop Hadfield. We hope his work will prove successful and be richly blessed of God. There are numerous openings in the townships for services, and wherever the missionary has gone hitherto his visits have been duly appreciated.

RICHMOND HILL.—The ladies of St. Mary's Church gave their usual garden party recently. The proceeds are to be devoted towards paying a debt incurred by the erection of the Church spire.

The CHURCH GUARDIAN will be glad to learn that at the late Diocesan Synod the subject of Temperance received a much more favourable consideration than ever before. Several members spoke most earnestly in favour of it, and many of



the clergy determined to organize branches of the Church of England Temperance Association in their parishes.

### DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

(From our own correspondent.)

OTTAWA.—As far as Church news at Ottawa is concerned, the present week is exceptionally dull. The new mail arrangements on some of the railways enable the subscribers to the CHURCH GUARDIAN, residing at the Capital, to receive their papers twenty-four hours earlier. I note with pleasure a kindly act on the part of the men of the Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery, on the occasion of their leaving the brigade camp at Brockville, when they sent a large consignment of fresh bread, etc., to the Rev. E. P. Crawford, Incumbent of Trinity Church, whom they asked to distribute it among the deserving poor of Brockville. The donation was placed in good hands, and was carefully distributed. The idea was an excellent one, and I merely mention it to suggest its imitation by other volunteer corps. The men of the battery received a hearty welcome on their return on the 6th July to Ottawa, and were, with the other regiments from Brockville, entertained with a cold collation immediately after their arrival at the Drill Hall.

The congregation of Saint Peter's Church Brockville, has chartered the steamer *Armstrong* for a grand excursion to Alexandria Bay, and the Thousand Islands, on the 1st of August.

Thursday, the 5th day of July was a kind of gala day at the pleasant little village of Frankville, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new parsonage. After a short dedication service, a strawberry festival was announced. The Incumbent, the Rev. S. T. Leathley, presided, and was ably assisted by Mr. James Reynolds, of Brockville, who has always proved himself a good friend to the Mission, and has more recently been so useful in arranging the legal matters in connection with the transfer of the house. Mr. McCrea, Reeve of the Township, also favoured the opening with his presence. Some very interesting speeches were made by Mr. Everts, of Easton's Corners, Mr. Robert Barlow, and Mr. Robert Jelly, Warden of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The berries were all that could be desired, and the musical treat by the Frankville and Toledo brass band was even more than anticipated. At the close of the proceedings, the ladies and the band received the hearty and unanimous thanks of the assembly.

On Sunday the 8th July, the Orange True Blues Lodge, No. 16, to the number of about forty, attended Saint George's Cathedral, Kingston, where they were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson Assistant Minister. There was a large congregation. Dr. Wilson took his text from Psalm cxix, 9, "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word." He began by saying that the day was the Seventeenth Anniversary of his entering upon his duties at the Cathedral, and of his filling its pulpit for the first time. He thanked God for the blessing of those seventeen years, and did not think he could begin the eighteenth year better than by delivering a sermon to young men who he said were very dear to him, and whom he always liked to address. He thought it was well in these times of sedition and rebellion to have societies whose watchword was, "loyally to God and the throne," and exhorted the young men to be true to their principles. They were dear to the world, and to the Church, which could not do without them, and should make the motto "Jesus, and Jesus only."

On the evening of Friday the 6th July, a number of members of the congregation of St. John's Church, waited on the Rev. C. E. Cartwright, at his residence, Kingston, and through Mr. J. W. Henstridge, who had been appointed Secretary, presented him with an address and eight pieces of plate consisting of a Water Pitcher on a stand, with gilt lined Goblet, and Ice Bowl, and Salver attached; a Hot Water Urn, a Cake Basket, and Fruit Dish. As Mr. Cartwright's immediate con-

nection with St. John's Church is about coming to a close, the congregation felt that they could not part from him without marking the value of his labours amongst them and giving a token of the affection and esteem they bear towards him. It was a pleasant surprise to Mr. Cartwright who thanked them warmly for these tokens of their esteem.

On Sunday the 15th July, it is intended (D. V.) to hold a Floral Mission Service at St. Paul's Church, Kingston. The decorations and flowers used on the occasion will be presented to the General Hospital on the following Monday to cheer the inmates. It is said that the congregation netted about \$100 from its bazaar and strawberry festival held recently at the City Hall.

If reports be true, a clergyman will shortly be sent to Wellington to take charge of that Mission, which will, it is said, include Hillier.

A parsonage is in course of erection at Ompah. The Church Wardens and congregation of Maberly have decided to build a new Church and Parsonage for that Mission.

### DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contributions:—

*General Diocesan Fund.*—Synod of Huron, per E. B. Reed, Esq., \$284.96; W. Weld, Esq., London, \$5; Mrs. Weld, \$5. Collections in Diocese of Fredericton, per W. M. Jarvis, Esq., \$146.78; Miss Morley, Oxfordshire, £1 10s. sterling; S. M. T., £2 10s. sterling.

*Widows' and Orphans' Fund.*—Collections in Diocese of Fredericton, per W. M. Jarvis, Esq., \$59.13; Miss Grace N. Horne, £5 sterling; Miss Sedgwick, 10s. 9d. sterling; Mrs. Pott, £2 sterling; Miss Grace N. Horne, £1 10s. sterling.

### Province of Rupert's Land.

INCLUDING THE DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND, SASKATCHEWAN, MOOSONEE & ATHABASCA.

#### DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

If anything were wanting to show the anxiety of the settlers in various districts to have Clergy and Services, it is the fact that in several places where no clergyman has ever been stationed, the people have voluntarily gone to work and built Churches, and in one case a parsonage. They have done this of their own accord, and without any pressure from the authorities of the Diocese. The Rev. Howard Wright, of Cambridge, England, who took duty in a district where there was no clergyman, on a recent Sunday, brought back a long list of names of Church people who were most anxious for Services. They were an excellent class of people, nearly all English. It is this which makes the work different from the Eastern Provinces. The number of English settlers is increasing every week. The proportion of Church people is very large. The work, therefore is largely among a good class of English Churchmen who love their Church, and are most anxious to build churches and support clergymen. The whole Diocese is largely settled by persons belonging to the Church. If this opportunity be lost, many will drift away to other bodies. Few energetic men can receive employment at once. Within five years there will be a network of railways all over this Diocese. And the hardships of Missionaries here are not much greater than in Eastern Dioceses, while every year will see these diminish.

*Visitation of the Bishop.*—His Lordship the Bishop has returned from his visit to the Missions along the Line of Railway West of Brandon. He held Services at Moose Jaw, which now claims a population of 1,000. The Church people there have built a small Church, and have Services by lay readers. At Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station there were large numbers. The Church is strong there, and the offertory at both places amounted to nearly \$20.00. The Bishop also

visited Broadview—all these places are anxiously expecting resident clergy. At Touchwood Hill, an Indian Mission, served by Rev. G. Cook, the Bishop Confirmed fifteen natives. Three Services were held in Regina. A full account of the position of this Parish has recently been given in our columns.

The wing of the new St. John's College is now up to the third story. It will be a very handsome structure. The residence of the Warden of the College, Rev. Canon O'Meara is attached to the end of the wing facing on the Main Street.

A meeting of the Mission Board of the Diocese was held in the education office on Wednesday, July 4, at 3.30 p. m.

The members present were, His Lordship, the Metropolitan (in the chair), the Dean of Rupert's Land, the Archdeacon of Manitoba, Canons O'Meara, and Matheson, Revs. O. Fortin, Young, Wilson, Cowley and Pentreath, and Messrs. C. J. Brydges, Wm. Leggo and J. H. Rowan.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

His Lordship gave an interesting report of his recent visit to Birtle, Touchwood Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle Station, Broadview, and Moose Jaw.

Letters were read from Revs. T. C. Weatherly, F. Jephcott, Mr. F. Simpson and others.

His Lordship read a letter from the Rev. E. P. Sketchley, assistant secretary S. P. G. stating that Manitoba had been mentioned by the Society among the places wanting clergy and this had led to several applications from men likely to be useful and that he desired to have fuller information.

Moved by Mr. Brydges, seconded by the Rev. T. N. Wilson and resolved.

That the Rev. F. Jephcott be recommended to the Bishop for appointment to one of the vacant missions, if his testimonials and references are found satisfactory.

The Bishop gave some accounts of the mission and the Rev. W. H. Cooper from S. P. G. to the Northwest, and what he had been doing in this diocese, and stated that Mr. Cooper was willing to give another month to the diocese on his return from the diocese of Saskatchewan on certain terms, and it was resolved on motion of Archdeacon Pinkham, seconded by the Rev. O. Fortin, gladly to accept his offer.

Reports were read from W. M. Ross Russel, A. L. Parker Carberry, Rev. J. P. Sargent and Rev. R. Tuson, Sr.

An application for an increase of salary from Mr. Tuson was then considered, and on motion of Mr. Brydges, seconded by Mr. Leggo, it was resolved to ask the Archdeacon and the Rural Dean to enquire and report.

The resolution of the executive committee relating to the salary of the financial secretary was communicated by the Bishop to the meeting.

His Lordship then closed the meeting with the benediction.

### DIOCESE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

From the report of the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan we learn that there are sixteen clergy on the list in the Diocese, besides the Bishop. There are also ten catechists and schoolmasters employed, the total number of mission stations being twenty-nine. Of the clergy, six are maintained by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, eight by the Church Missionary Society, and two by private contributions. The investment for the Bishopric fund is \$50,000. For Emmanuel College there has been raised \$20,000, of which \$12,500 was spent on the College buildings, \$2,500 invested for the endowment of a Professorship of Divinity, leaving the balance to be applied to carrying on the College work. The amount raised outside of the diocese since its organization, for general purposes within its limits, was \$3,525. This, of course, does not include the large amount raised by the Bishop during his recent visit to England.

**Jottings from Algoma.**

BY THE LORD BISHOP.

(Continued).

During the week following the Confirmation and Ordination in St. Luke's, Sault Ste. Marie, a visit was paid, on Wednesday, June 7th, to our old friends, the Indians, at Garden River, who had been anxiously enquiring when "Jebahgega" was coming to see them, their anxiety to renew their acquaintance with the "Keche-Makuhdawe-koonuhga" being doubtless whetted by their knowledge of the fact that he had already secured a thousand dollars to assist in the erection of their church, and had also brought the plans for its construction. In order, however, to give all possible eclat to the event, advantage was taken of the occurrence of the fifteenth anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the worthy Superintendent of our Indian mission work, to make the occasion one of the widest possible interest, and so the Bishop and his family, accompanied by the Rev. G. B. Cooke, Mr. Wilson and his household, and all the resident population of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, numbering in all, adults and children, nearly 50 persons, started down the river, half the party on board the little steam ferry boat, the "Antelope," while John Esquimaux's capacious boat followed 'in tow' with the other half, comprising not 'one' or 'two,' but a great many little Indian boys and girls, as happy a gathering of children as one could see anywhere out for a holiday. A very pleasant trip of about an hour and a half brought the party to their destination. Then the Bishop's tent was pitched, the flag hoisted, and preparations made for the mid-day meal, which was discussed with avidity on all hands. After this all adjourned to the school-house, about half a mile distant, where the Indians were assembling for the inevitable pow-wow. Prayer having been offered, in the Ojibway tongue, of course, addresses were given by the Bishop, Revds. E. F. Wilson and G. B. Cooke, bearing on the subject of the new church, and specially giving them to understand, very clearly, that though much money had been given to the Bishop for them, they must, every one, do their part in helping—the men by hauling and hewing the logs for sills, &c., the women by making matting for the flooring and curtains for the windows, and anything else they could provide. Then the two chiefs rose and expressed their gratitude, saying that their hearts were very glad, so were the women and children. The chief interest, however, centred in the plans, which were then shown to them, and handed from one to another for closer inspection, the general sentiment expressing itself in exclamations of "kagate, kagate," i. e., "good, good." Shortly after this the pow-wow was brought to a close by the pronouncing of the Benediction. Before leaving this subject for the present, we must ask those friends of the Garden River Indians who have furnished the Bishop so promptly with the \$1000 he asked for not to be disappointed if some little delay attends in the accomplishment of our work there. In the first place, carpenters are few and far between—indeed workmen of any kind are scarcely to be had even at very high wages, and have to be imported, at great expense, all the way from Collingwood. Next, the Indians themselves are not always easily manageable where work is to be done. We could, of course, build the church without their aid, allowing them to look on admiringly, but here, as in every other direction, we desire, as far as possible, to develop their labor of "self-help," and, therefore, insist on their co-operation; and, in the end, it is given, though the dilatoriness and indecision that always characterises their movements, tempts one sometimes to feel as if nothing would be lost by dispensing with it.

At 7 o'clock the church bell tinkled out its invitation, and before long the little building, so soon to be superseded, was filled with a devout and reverent congregation of about eighty, whose

hearty responses and singing would have put to the blush the mild and scarcely audible murmur to be heard in some more pretentious assemblies that might be mentioned. Mr. Wilson read the service, after which the Bishop spoke (Mr. W. being interpreter) on the parable of the Vine and the Branches, showing first how the soul, the undying thing in each of us, derives its spiritual life from Christ, "the way, the life, and the truth," and then, how this life, if in us, will bring forth fruit, such as love for prayer, for the Bible, for God's House, &c., and hatred of all evil, such as idleness, lying, drunkenness, &c. By this time the evening was drawing on apace, so the "Antelope" sounded her shrill summons, the tent was struck, baggage hurried on board, passengers collected, (increased in number by an Indian boy who had left the Shingwauk rather unceremoniously a short time before, and now, being penitent, desired to return), and the homeward trip accomplished in good time, the Shingwauk contingent landing at the new dock, constructed for the Bishop's steam yacht (when he gets it) and the new "Missionary," now being built for Mr. Wilson at Shiginaudah as a gift to the Diocese from the Sunday School of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

The friends of the two Indian "Homes" will be glad to learn that the prospects of both are rapidly brightening. During the past year, as is now well known, there was a serious diminution in the number of pupils in residence, owing partly to the panic created among the Indians by the death of two or three of their children while at the Shing Wauk, and partly to their unwillingness to brush them to the "fireships," ever since the loss of the ill fated "Asia," but the effects of both these alarms are rapidly passing away, and now scarcely a mail comes in without bringing enquiries as to the chances of old pupils being taken back, and new ones being admitted—one of the very latest, indeed the last arrival is the Indian Shoemaker, who is now busily at work, in his leather apron, ready to receive all comers, and vindicate the wisdom of our National Policy to all customers who will encourage "Home" industries by giving him their patronage. The Indian tailor is also expected daily.

Meanwhile sundry improvements, that were sorely needed are being made in the interior of the Shing Wauk—floors are newly laid—walls coloured—ceilings of old plaster, falling piecemeal replaced by pannelled timbers, and other changes in the direction of greater durability, combined with increased attractiveness of appearance. The Memorial Chapel is also rapidly approaching completion. The plasterers are busily at work, side by side with the carpenters and we are looking forward in the hope of seeing everything in readiness for the opening, if not the consecration of the building on St. Bartholomew's day, than which none could be found more appropriate for such a service in all our sacred year, commemorating as it does the name and work of an apostle whose distinguishing characteristics of unaffected simplicity, and transparent guilelessness were so strikingly reproduced in the life and disposition of the first Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of Algoma.

(To be continued.)

**Letter from the Bishop of Moosonee.**

(CONCLUDED.)

All is activity; everyone is at work; all feel how necessary it is to work while it is called "to-day," and so I hope it will ever be. In the immediate future we are to make great exertions, and during the present year there is scarcely a single tribe in the whole of Moosonee who will not come into immediate contact with either myself or one of my clergy. For myself I have marked out a most extensive journey, which will occupy me some months, through the South Eastern portion of the Diocese; it will be a very arduous journey, but God's help will enable me to accomplish it. For this S. E. portion I need a very good man, who would have his head quarters at Rupert's House, in the S. E. corner of Hudson Bay, I greatly need the means for building a good permanent Church there, as well as a clergy-

man's residence. A portion of the clergyman's salary I already possess through your and other friends kindness, still much is needed to make up such an income, where wants, through the severity of the climate, are many, and when one is subjected to many heavy changes.

I must likewise at once see about the erection of a suitable college for my native students; of this I have the nucleus in the house now occupied by the Rev. J. Landers, but it will require to be enlarged to more than double its present size, and then I need the means of supporting the students whom I intend to bring to Moose next Summer; for these I confidently ask your assistance.

Our Church at Moose too must be at once enlarged, this is not to give it a more imposing appearance, but simply because the congregation has grown to that extent that, as the Indians say, "Ashi numawela tapuskansas," "It will no longer contain us." After my arrival last summer, I found it impossible to pack into it all who were anxious to be present at our services; this, I am sure, you will heartily rejoice with me.

And now, farewell, I commend the work of God in this land to your prayers and to your liberality; I am your servant and substitute for His sake, and I am certain my hands will be strengthened, and my heart comforted, as they have been already by your warm and loving sympathy.

Believe me, yours in sincerity,

JNO. MOOSONEE.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by either of my two Commissaries,—The Rev. Canon Robertson, Whitehall, Settingbourne, or the Rev. J. Burnside, the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, Herts; by the Rev. Alured Clarke, The Grange, Elvington, York; or by H. G. Malaher, Esq., 5 Lyndal Place, Islington, London, N., and in Canada by the Rev. H. Pollard, Ottawa; or they may be paid into the account of the Moosonee Church Extension Fund at Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares & Co., 60 & 62 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

**BOOK NOTICES, REVIEWS, &c.**

"The Missionary Problem," containing a history of Protestant Missions in some of the principal fields of Missionary enterprise, by Jas. Croft, Montreal. Price \$3.00.

Messrs. McGregor & Knight have kindly sent us the above work which contains, in a condensed form, particulars that may be useful in refreshing the memory upon the deeply interesting and important subject on which it treats.

"Harper's Magazine" for August is a brilliant number, beautifully illustrated.

The frontispiece, "A Town Garden," is from a drawing by E. A. Abbey, illustrating a poem by Margaret Veley. There are some remarkably fine portraits of famous American horses engraved for Mr. Hugh Craig's interesting article on that subject. George von Bunsen's article on the German Crown Prince will command general attention. The portraits of the Crown Prince, of Princess Victoria, and of their eldest sons—William and Henry—are excellent engravings. Mr. C. H. Farnham's article, "The Canadian Habitant," is the result of much and patient observation of French Canadian life. It is an exceedingly interesting article, and well illustrated. R. F. Zogbaum describes the military manoeuvres of the French army, and his pictures illustrating the subject are brilliant and spirited. Colonel Higginson, in his eighth American History paper, entitled "The British Yoke," gives a concise and comprehensive review of the events which led on to the Revolution; but the most interesting feature of his paper is his description of the stately manner of life in the Northern as well as in the Southern Colonies before the separation from the mother-country. The Editor's *Easy Chair* discusses the Brooklyn Bridge, the Occupation and Education of Women, the Philosophy of Jenkins, etc. The Editor's *Literary Record* covers the most important recent works in the fields of History, Biography, Poetry, Medicine, Natural Philosophy, and Fiction. The *Drawer* is especially good. Buckley & Allan, Halifax.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE strike among the telegraph operators is the event of the week on this Continent. Fifteen thousand persons, male and female, have withdrawn from their posts, and have declared their intention to refuse duty until certain demands for higher pay and less work which they have made are acceded to. How long this state of things will continue it is not yet possible to conjecture, but the loss to the business men of the country by the strike must hasten some arrangement between the parties. Whether the company or the operators are in the wrong we are scarcely able to decide. We believe, however, that an agreement can only be reached by concessions on both sides.

OUR Canadian riflemen at Wimbledon this year, although winning a number of prizes, have lost the Kolipore Cup by 19 points. Four teams competed, and our men came second, the English team carrying off the prize. It is greatly to the credit of our volunteer and militia soldiery that they have done so well, although, of course, it would have been extremely gratifying to their fellow-countrymen to have had the cup once more brought over to Canada. However, better luck next time.

WITH commendable patriotism and pluck the American riflemen have again this year sent over to England a team to compete with a picked English team for the International trophy and the championship of the world. The match has just been concluded, and victory has once more remained with the Englishmen, although the shooting was very close to the finish, at times the Americans being ahead.

THREE disturbing elements in the British Parliament seem likely to hasten the overthrow of the Gladstone Government. First; there is the growing Parnellite party. Second; the rapid rise of Radicalism under the young leader Mr. Chamberlain. Third; the strong feeling aroused in the House concerning the construction of the Second Suez Canal.

CAUTIOUS politicians are slow to predict, but it would be safe to say that the Parnellite following will soon muster seventy or eighty members. In 1868, the Irish constituents returned ten Home Rulers. In 1874, the number increased to sixty Home Rulers, and late elections show that the sacred confines of Ulster have at last opened their borders to the Parnellite faction. The numbers go on steadily increasing and the solid vote of the Home Rulers is likely to embarrass the government and dictate its own terms.

FORCE is certainly no remedy when grievous social agitation is troublesome. Government candidates are placed in the field, but thousands of electors show their disapprobation by electing the very men imprisoned by the Government. Three such elections have taken place during the present year. Mr. Healy, just returned from prison, is returned for Monaghan. Mr. Harrington intimidated farmers, was sent to prison, and was immediately sent to Parliament. Mr. O'Brien was subjected to persecution and forthwith conquers the Solicitor-General in an electoral battle. It seems that the shortest and safest road to a seat in Parliament is to be successful in incurring the displeasure of "the powers that be" in Ireland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is a member of the Government, and certainly the foremost man in the rising

Radical Section. He has broken through the cautious reserve which has hitherto been the characteristic virtue of government members, and is consequently being over-much lectured on the incompatibility of office with the free expression of individual opinions. But Mr. Chamberlain is firm and says, "If there be any persons so unreasonable, as to suppose that Radicals will be bribed by office, to be unfaithful to their principles, and that they will purchase place at the price of all that should lead honest men to covet it, let that delusion be dispelled." This means that Radicalism is to be a thorn in the side of the Whig and of the steady Liberals, and is soon likely to prove as irritating as the insatiable Parnellite faction.

ENGLAND demands increased facilities of transit through Egypt. The present Canal is utterly inadequate for present needs and monopoly has failed to keep pace with the demands of trade. The question is, who shall build and control the new canal? Eight ships in every ten that pass through the canal are owned in England, and consequently there is a strong determination in England to put the new Canal under an administration in which the British Shipowners would be the controlling power.

THE chief obstacle in the way is found in the opposition of France to such a scheme. The French Government maintain that the present proposal conflicts with the concession granted by Egypt to M. de Lesseps, in 1854, which gave him exclusive power to cut a canal between the two seas. The English view of the matter is that no concession must make any Frenchman feel that he has a right to the Isthmus; that a profitable monopoly has already recouped France for the outlay; that the canal has failed to keep pace with the requirements of the trade, and that the particular concession of 1854, has not been expressly confirmed by the Sultan.

LATEST reports show that the British Government has come to some amicable arrangement with M. De Lesseps, and has offered capital to further the scheme of cutting a second Canal. But the new Canal will be retained under the old management. Such an arrangement is causing much dissatisfaction in England, and a lively parliamentary fight may be expected when the complete papers on the subject are laid on the table of the House. The Leader of the opposition will oppose the scheme, and move a vote of want of confidence on the ground that nothing can satisfy the claims of England but the creation of a new Canal in the administration of which the British Shipowners shall have that preponderating influence which they can legitimately claim.

THE Transvaal gold fields seem to bloom with the rosiest of golden reports. Four ounces to the ton, and nuggets containing twenty and thirty ounces are said to have been picked up. Old Portuguese workings, forgotten for centuries, have been discovered, and are said to be very rich. Deposits of alluvial soil have been proved to consist of half pure gold. The Boers, stolid old fellows, detest anything like a rush on their farms. But if the reports are true, the Boer will be carried away with the stream of gold seekers. There is nothing like a gold excitement for populating a barren country!

THERE are societies now-a-days for everything. A society has just been formed in Paris, and already \$150,000 have been subscribed for the purpose of dredging the Red Sea and Bilita

Lakes in search of the treasures Pharaoh's host left behind them. The quest seems rather an absurd one, but men have found kingdoms when looking for asses, and doubtless some important archæological discoveries may result from this extravagant folly.

ANOTHER instance of religious eccentricity comes across the border. It is said that the Adventists, in the States, contemplate an universal deluge at the end of the present year. The chief of the sect starts a joint stock company for the purpose of making a mammoth ark. Twenty-dollar bonds (the mighty dollar,) entitle the holders to secure seats under cover. A fifty-dollar bond gives right to select state-rooms. Animals must be paid for extra. Foolish speculation and dishonest stock-jobbing seem to demand strong legislative checks, but perhaps, after all, it would be best to leave people to make fools of themselves.

THE painful accounts of the Cholera outbreak in Egypt are sufficiently alarming at this season of the year. The question is a grave one but panic is itself almost as deadly an element as actual contagion. There is no doubt that the disease is spread, if not engendered, by dirt and poverty; remembering this, there is much common sense in Lord Palmerston's famous rebuke in 1853 to the Presbytery of Edinburgh which had suggested a national fast, "when a man has done his utmost for his own safety then is the time to invoke the blessing of heaven to give effect to his exertions."

EXTRA precautions have been taken by the proper authorities to check the spread of the dread disease. All vessels from Egypt and the Red Sea will be detained in quarantine at Malta for twenty-one days. Indian troop ships will not be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal this season, but will go round the Cape. Sir William Gull, the eminent Physician, thinks that there is not much ground for alarm, and his opinion is based on the sudden and local appearance of the outbreak without premonitory symptoms.

ELSEWHERE we refer to the proposed British school of Archæological and Classical studies at Athens. The object of the school is to advance the knowledge of Hellenic history, literature and art from the earliest age to the present day. The fact that such illustrious names as H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Earl Granville, and others are its promoters will suffice to secure for the movement the success which it deserves.

THE subject of Imperial Federation is every little while cropping up. At one time we hear it advocated by Colonists residing in England, at others in the columns of a colonial paper, and again being discussed at some public meeting in Canada or elsewhere. Recently the *Australian* had the following to say on this question:—"The day is not very far distant when the population of the self-governing colonies will exceed that of the mother country, and when a federate empire would wield such vast resources, and would have such a reserve of men and money to draw upon, that no power in Europe, and no combination of European powers, would dare to embark in hostilities against it; whilst, by allying itself with its kindred in the United States, it could impose peace upon the whole world." If the Colonies are to remain a part of the Empire we are convinced that ultimately such a Federation must become an accomplished fact.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## The Permanent Diaconate.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—As you, in your editorial upon my letter of June 30th, say "our correspondent has thrust upon our attention a state of things which, if true, is a terrible indictment not only against the laity, but against their teachers, the clergy," and as you call upon me for some explanation, I must crave your further indulgence.

After enumerating the five points in my "attempted" explanation—and in the second and third of which you make me say what I did not say nor even think of saying—you add, "these may be truths, but some of them are indeed very serious and painful ones." And then, after a glowing allusion to the various dissenting bodies, you again endeavour to throw the blame upon the clergy. It is true you charitably choose to believe that I do not know what I am talking about, and therefore things are not as I represent them.

Let us first turn to the dissenting bodies around us. You, sir, can scarcely fail to be aware of the fact that the Presbyterian Elder and Baptist Deacon hold positions in their respective denominations totally different to that of Deacon with us. In fact their office is, in many particulars, more nearly akin to that of Church Warden than Deacon. It is not part of their duty to preach, or indeed to exercise any function which belongs to the office of an ordained man. The only duty which they, under ordinary circumstances, are called upon to perform which bears any analogy to that performed by our Deacons is carrying around the tray containing the elements when administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and when called upon, as they sometimes are, in the absence of the minister from his charge, to conduct a "conference" or other meeting, the attendance is, as a rule, very small—nothing like equal to what it is when the regular minister is present.

As to the Methodists, anyone at all acquainted with that body knows that they cannot utilize the laity in this country to one-fiftieth part of what they do in England. They have few "locals" here, and these are only occasionally called upon to preach; and if you want to know how they are appreciated by that body just attend service when it is known before-hand that one is to hold forth, and then again when one of the regular preachers occupies the pulpit, and you will no longer be very sanguine about lay workers in Nova Scotia.

Let us now turn to this "terrible indictment."

Whether the clergy are favourable or otherwise to the Permanent Diaconate, I am not in a position to say, and did not attempt to say. I presume there is room for difference of opinion, and I can see nothing very saddening in a man acting according to his honest convictions. I did not say that seven out of every ten of the public school teachers are dissenters; but even if such be the case, I fail to see how we are to be held responsible for it, particularly when, under present circumstances, their services cannot be utilized as deacons. It may be a very sad state of things that more Churchmen do not become doctors, or that their time, when they do become such, should not be at their own disposal, but surely this is not to be laid to our charge. I readily admit that it is saddening to think how small a proportion of those who belong to the Church are communicants, but how is this to be remedied?

Then with regard to the "intelligent and pious farmer." I did not say he would not have the respect of his companions in the desk and pulpit. He would doubtless have the respect due to his intelligence and piety, just as he would have it anywhere else. I said they would not attend his services to any extent. This may be sad; but it is a state of things which exists largely in the other religious bodies, and if peculiar, is peculiar to this country or province, and not to the Church.

In conclusion, allow me to say that while I am personally in favor of the measure, and would gladly avail myself of such help if it could be had,

I think unnecessary importance is attached to it. After seventeen years experience in this diocese, in which, with my present parish I have held three different cures embracing three distinct classes of people, shore, city and country, I am fully convinced that where the Incumbent is physically, intellectually and morally qualified for his office, we have nothing to fear from the denominations.

Yours truly,

W. J. ANCIENT.

Rawdon, July 13th.

## Irregular Work.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian.

SIR,—In view of the various extraordinary means that are being used outside the Church it is no small matter, in your correspondent's opinion, what are the actions or otherwise of those in authority in the Church of England. Whether the leaders in these movements should receive support from our clergy, or whether, as is the opinion of many, no notice further than "wishing them God speed," should be taken of these peculiar movements.

To a certain class of good meaning Church people, the assertion that "we ought to give every encouragement to all who are trying to win souls; that we ought to love all who love the Saviour," etc., etc., gives us the name of being *liberal*, and elects him or her to a first place in the estimation of such good meaning people. Now, without doubting that a great deal of truth, if rightly construed, lies in all such godly sentiments, yet there may be in religion, as in politics, various kinds of *liberalities*.

The square question for us as Churchmen to ask ourselves is whether the means employed by the Church are adequate to the growing needs of the people? If not, then what? Let the Church adopt *within herself* some extraordinary means to this end. Or, better still, revive the *true* order of Deacon, else utilize any means however fantastic; yet organize it within, by and of the sons and daughters of the Catholic Church. Such sentiments will doubtless lay your correspondent open to the charge of want of liberality; yet do we, ought we to, want to be thought *liberal* by acting illiberally to our Mother Church?

That such extraordinary movements *may* or *may not* be of God is not the purpose of this communication; only in so far as the movements may effect the Church is the present consideration; and, to gauge its likely effects we have only to consider past history. Take as a sample the movement of the late Rev. J. Wesley. A good man. A man doubtless truly having the salvation of souls of the careless at heart. He commenced a movement actually within, as far as himself was concerned, the Church. The result: A loss to our Church of thousands upon thousands of good earnest *workers*, who ought to be within the Church's pale, instead of standing in the position of separatists as they now do, to the great scandal of so-called Protestantism. Here was a movement distinctly avowed by its founder as an accessory not as an opposing force, and, through its not taking its—or not being properly "handled" by those duly authorized, it is to day working for *union* not to get once more within the Church's fold but for combined strength to do battle against the Church Catholic. It is idle to talk of the "what might have beens." What if the Church had not shut its eyes to the abuses that had crept into the Church of those days, or, perhaps, the abuses that had not been properly expunged at the reformation; these are foreign to the main question. What ought to be the Church's action in reference to the new movements in general and the "Salvation Army" in particular? I am inclined to think that no uncommon notice ought to be taken by the Fathers of the Church, only in so far as the lessons that can be drawn therefrom. More prayerful diligence in Church work and the utilizing of all the ample means within the Church's authority. For, if the spasmodic outbursts be of God they must succeed, and if of the evil one, it requires no prophet to foretell what will be the end of such organizations of mushroom growth. For our beloved Church

we need fear no danger while we have the blessed assurance that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

J. W. POTTER.

## The "Salvation"? Army.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—Your correspondent of July 4th, does not give a very lucid explanation of how ears that are keenly alive to the sin of blasphemy can be content to listen to the words and phrases of Mr. Booth's new sect, or how "*contempt of God's Holy Word and Commandment*" is going to bring about more blessed results than plain *obedience* in using the ways and means ordained and commanded by Christ Himself.

It was news indeed to the dwellers in Kingston that two hundred members had been added to the Church, and a large proportion of them due to the present excitement. At the time of the last Confirmation here, the daily papers, in giving an account of it, gave *twelve* from Kingston and *two* from Portsmouth, as a result of the new movement; but as no mention was made of their *baptism* at the time, it is to be presumed that they *had been* baptized, and thus *already* "belonged" to the Church. When week-day and even Sunday Services are not half attended, and young people are encouraged both by precept and example to run after something which in its modes, structure and language, is contrary to all former Church teaching and customs, how *can* much growth be expected in Church principles?

On the contrary there has been a terrible unsettling of minds, many, in the confusion, being bewildered between what they had supposed to be Church teaching and present manifestations, having the *reasons* almost obliterated from their minds "*why* they are Churchmen" and *why* they cannot safely follow after *novelty in religion*, forgetting what the Bishop so pointedly showed in his lecture on Agnosticism, that "*irreverence* is ever the hot-bed of *unbelief*."

Female preachers had visited the city before, and religious excitements were not unknown; but it is doubtful if Church of England parents had ever had *any business* with them. The banns have frequently been published between the Church and dissent; but the fatal knot will never be tied if the consent of the *chief parishioners* and the *majority of the clergy* is at all necessary.

Do we not yield much in the name "the Salvation Army?" just as the name Catholic has been too largely conceded to Romanism until our creed almost needs a glossary to be understood by those who habitually speak of the Romanists as the Catholics. Surely the Holy Catholic Church in which we profess belief every time our service is said is the Salvation Army in the world!

A little extra flavor is just now being added to matters by the fact of three heroes having been "persecuted" by the London police. This is just what was needed to make the *menu* complete. They already have a parody on nearly everything else in religion, and this gives a touch of pantomimic martyrdom. No, they must undoubtedly be allowed to drum themselves tired and shout themselves hoarse and we must bear it; but surely loyal Churchmen will bestir themselves in promoting Catholic doctrine and Apostolic customs, and when all this hubbub is over tired souls may be glad to betake themselves to Christ's own appointed ways.

If Churchmen would regularly attend service and *cause their families* to be present whenever the Church is open, and to respond so that the service can be heard; if they would give back to Him *a tenth* of what he gives them, and frame their business and conversation according to the ten commandments; and most of all if parents and their confirmed children would *never* turn their backs upon the Holy Communion; the Church would be a power that would be felt. There would be no need of spasms and excitements, and deadness and coldness would no longer chill those who know little of her history and care less for her authority.

FILIA ECCLESIAE.



# The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Published in the interests of the Church of England.

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## THE THREEFOLD MINISTRY.

THE *Guardian*, of New York, and the *Southern Churchman*, of Richmond, Va., are two of the most ably conducted Church papers on this Continent, and both represent what is called the "Evangelical" party in the Church. Recently, the former has been handling rather severely our Toronto contemporary, the *Evangelical Churchman*, for some articles in which it took the Presbyterian view of Church government. Returning to the attack in its issue of last week, the *Guardian* says:—

"In the *Guardian* of June 30th we quoted from the *Evangelical Churchman*, of Toronto, its statement that the doctrine of a Divine Institution of the Threefold Ministry, was first openly proclaimed in the Church of England by Bancroft and Laud, and revived in the present century by the Tractarians.

"We also said, that such an assertion would not bear a reference to authentic testimony. This position we proceed to justify.

"I. Our appeal is to the Ordinal itself, first published in 1550. In the Preface to that Formulary, it is distinctly stated, "that from the Apostles' times there hath been these *Orders* of Ministers in *Christ's Church*, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." Thus the fact of the existence of a Threefold Ministry in the Church from the Apostles' days is set forth.

"II. The Preface does not state how these *Orders* came to be in the Church; whether by Divine appointment, or human arrangement. But if we turn to the Ordinal itself we find these words following:

"(1.) In the Ordinal for Deacons; "Almighty God who by Thy divine Providence hast appointed *divers Orders* of Ministers in Thy Church."

"(2.) In the Ordinal for Priests; "Almighty God, giver of all good things, Who by Thy Holy Spirit hast appointed *divers Orders* of Ministers in Thy Church."

"(3.) In the Ordinal for Bishops, the same words are used as in that for Priests.

"In these words, is set forth, in the most solemn way possible, *i. e.*, in prayer to God, the origin of the "divers *Orders* of Ministers" in the Church. They are these, by the ordering of "Divine Providence," by the action of "the Holy Ghost," that is to say, they are a "Divine Institution."

"III. When we ask, what these "divers *Orders*" were held to be, there is, surely, only one answer to be made; They are, and they must be, the "Bishops, Priests and Deacons" of the Preface. So in 1549, the Ordinal asserted the Divine Institution of the Threefold Ministry.

"IV. Whatever other changes may have been made in the Ordinal, none have been made in the statements above cited. They stand now, and have stood always, just as they were made in 1550; and they form the Synodical Declaration of the Church of England touching the Threefold Ministry; asserting, in the most distinct manner, its Divine Institution.

"To say, therefore, that Bancroft, or Laud, or any individual divine, was the first to assert it, is to take issue with historic facts.

And the *Southern Churchman* has this to say upon the same subject in response to some remarks of the *Central Presbyterian*:—"He (the editor of the *C. P.*) is aware that at his *Union Theological Seminary* the students are taught the *jus divinum* of Presbyterianism; Presbyterianism is what it is *jure divino*. And this has puzzled us; for Rome is what it is, *jure divino*; Orthodox Eastern *jure divino*; Coptic Christianity *jure divino*; Congregationalism *jure divino*; Baptists *jure divino*; and by the same divine ordering, Presbyterianism is what it is. Now all cannot be ordered by this divine law, for they differ. *Jus divinum* says have pope; *jus divinum* says have no pope; *jus divinum* says have parity; *jus divinum* says have imparity; *jus divinum* says be immersed or no baptism; *jus divinum* says be poured upon and that is baptism. What strange play we make with divine ordering. One makes it for this and another for that; but it cannot be. If there be a *jus divinum* of ecclesiastical polity, it cannot be all these, and it may be none of them. But this claiming divine authority by all these various and contradictory politics is a contradiction and a sham.

"But as our neighbor, through his ecclesiastical Seminary, claims *jus divinum* for Presbyterianism, we want to show it has not; cannot have it by any argument that is worth the paper it prints its claim upon. We have shown again and again in these columns, according to the testimony of secular and Church history, that after the first century diocesan episcopacy was everywhere. In Britain, or Gaul, or Italy, or Africa, or Asia, no matter where, the Church is ordered by diocesan bishops. And our argument is plain; that from the death of most of the Apostles, A. D. 65, to the end of the century there was no time in which this prodigious change could have taken place, on the supposition that the Apostles left the church presbyterian. This would seem as plain a matter as anything in the world. But our neighbor points us to some very rapid changes in the history of the world; the fall of man in Eden, and the defection of some of the seven churches in Asia. We grant the rapidity; but then these were noted, were plain, the time in which they took place put down, so that everybody can see the prodigious and rapid change. Now if in forty or fifty years this *universal* change of the entire Church from presbyterian government to episcopal had taken place we should have had some notice made of it. But it is not noticed; neither profane nor ecclesiastical history gives so much as a hint of it; hence we infer it never took place, and that when we see

the Church after the first century universally episcopal, the only reason for it is, the Apostles left it so. Hence it is demonstrated that the Apostles did not leave the Church presbyterian, but episcopal; and therefore Presbyterianism cannot claim the *jus divinum*.

"We asked, where in the family or in the State, in heaven or on earth, is there such a thing as *parity*? Our neighbor replies, but so as to give it up. He says there was parity among the Apostles; parity among the Episcopal bishops of the United States, parity among the one thousand bishops of Africa and so parity among the two hundred Presbyterian bishops in Virginia. But the point we made was, not whether there was parity among the children of a family, but parity in the family; not whether there was parity among the citizens, but in the State. The bishops are on equality, and presbyters are on equality; but there is no parity in the Church, some officers being higher than others. And this is true in heaven, where there be thrones and dominions and powers; it is true on earth and in families, there be governors and governed; it is true in the State, in the army, in the navy; no matter where we turn we find no parity, but imparity everywhere. Now does any one suppose that the only place where this *universal* law is not applicable is the Presbyterian church?

No, neighbor, we agree with you in much, but your Presbyterian parity is a fault; it is not in accord with Scripture. The *jus divinum* of ecclesiastical polity is having diocesan bishops, who are superior to presbyters and deacons. This is the law which the apostles of Christ left for us to follow.

## AN INTERESTING 'VERT.

UNDER the above caption the *Presbyterian Witness* says:—

We have received the *Demerara Chronicle* of 12th of June containing an account of the ordination of Mr. John Greathead, who had been for many years General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in Demerara and who had seen the error of his way and sought admission into the ministry of the Church of England; but of this we have no particulars. At his ordination a local Canon Farrar preached a sermon in which he at once claimed the divine authority for the "Three Orders." He tells that Mr. Greathead was a faithful preacher in the "Wesleyan Body" for over thirty years. John Wesley is eulogized as a "saint of no mean rank and degree." He wants to sit at his feet and learn of him, and he wants all Wesleyans to do likewise. Wesley's feet are metaphorically the "Large Minutes of Conference," where one finds this declaration signed by all genuine Wesleyans: "We engage to follow strictly the plan which Mr. Wesley left us at his death." The "Large Minutes" are delightful to Mr. Farrar's soul, and no wonder; he finds in them such gems as follows:

"An *Assistant*" (or as he is now called "a Superintendent") "is called for his charge by loving the Church, and resolving not to separate from it. Let this be well observed. I fear when the Methodists leave the Church, God will leave them. ("Large Minutes," 319.)

The wonder is that Mr. Greathead remained in the Methodist "body" so long with these "Large Minutes" presumably in his carpet bag. Mr. Farrar makes the following quotation from Wesley

to prove that by the Church he meant the Church of England:

"To say 'you will not leave the Church,' *meaning thereby all true believers in England*, is trifling—I do not mean so when 'I say, I will not leave the Church.' I mean, unless I see more reason than I ever saw, I will not leave the Church of England as by law established, while the breath of God is in my nostrils."—*Works*, XVI p 357.)

We feel very thankful to find our neighbour circulating such distinct and pointed proofs of John Wesley's loyalty to the Church of England. Whether the Methodists, as a body, will ever re-enter the Church, is a question hard to answer, but, as in the case referred to by the *Presbyterian Witness*, the conversion of Methodist ministers to the Church is of frequent occurrence; and with such language as the local Canon Farrar quotes, which he might have multiplied a hundred times and more, it may well appear surprising that any who claim to follow Wesley should remain from choice in opposition to their Master's strongly expressed instructions.

But we fear the editor of the *Witness* means what he has said to be understood as a sneer. God forgive him if he has nothing better to do than to encourage controversy. With a world lying in sin all around us, surely Christians can ill afford to be calling each other names, or in any way assisting to widen the breaches which are even now doing more to destroy souls than all the work of the Christian bodies effects in awakening sinners. Not sneers but prayers should emanate from Christians of all names that God would hasten the time when we shall see eye to eye, and, free from internecine strife, which is of the earth earthy, may stand together, and as a united host fight the powers of sin and darkness.

### A NOBLE RESOLVE.

WE referred a couple of weeks ago to the gratifying fact that Canon Anson, Rector of Woolwich, England, had resigned, to take duty in our Canadian North West. Speaking of this, *Mission Field* says:—"The Hon. and Rev. Canon Anson has announced his intention of resigning the important Rectory of Woolwich, in order to throw himself into the enormous work before the Church in the rapidly developing districts of Manitoba and the North West. Such an act, we need hardly say, implies no small self-denial, and shows a readiness to listen to a call felt to be from God. In the sermon on June 3rd, in which he announced his intention, Canon Anson said:—

"A few weeks ago it was my duty to urge upon you the duty of our Church with respect to other parts of the world. In preparing to do so, I was very deeply struck with what I read concerning the truly terrible state of things that exists in North-west Canada, where 'emigrants, attracted by a belt of virgin soil extending for a thousand miles from east to west, are pouring in in numbers without parallel in the history of the world.' The increase of population seems almost fabulous.

"I have felt that the call of which I have spoken was one that I at least could not resist. It seemed to me to be an emergency of the Church which those clergy, who like myself had no special home ties such as is implied in wife and children, and who might be able to support themselves by their private means, might do something to help to alleviate by volunteering for the work."

Canon Anson is a brother of the Earl of Lichfield, unmarried, and a man of great energy, and

his presence and help in the North West in the present emergency will be of the utmost value; while his unselfish devotion to duty, as shown in his resignation of so valuable and important a Rectory, and the giving up of the many comforts with which he has been surrounded, will prove to the world that Christianity is not a name only but a very real thing. We may well repeat the words of *Mission Field*—"There is good hope for the Church at home and abroad when the Church's emergencies and necessities are thus regarded (as indeed they should be) as her attractions."

### IS UNBELIEF INCREASING?

#### III.

HAVING in previous numbers given prominence to the present aspect of scepticism, we come now to contrast it with the growth of Christianity, and to look into some of its visible results. To do this satisfactorily will at least require two additional articles. Many make themselves unhappy over the alleged exceptional prevalence and power of infidelity. We have tried to expose its worst features ourselves, and we do not find them so very alarming. The power of scepticism is wonderfully exaggerated. For ten articles on this subject in the secular press there is not one respecting the advances truth is making. Atheism and materialism struggle hard and assume much, but they are by no means as formidable as they appear.

But we have no desire that our readers should accept our unsupported statements in such deep matters. We shall therefore strengthen our assertions by some quotations from the writings of a few master minds—men well qualified to judge as regards the present condition of the religious world and the growth of unbelief.

John Fiske says, "In my estimation it is a very serious mistake, though a very common one, to suppose the tendency of modern philosophic thought is towards materialism. It seems to me that the course of modern philosophy is distinctly in the opposite direction. The latest and ripest philosophic speculation leaves the gulf between mind and matter quite as impassible as it appeared in the time of Descartes."

Joseph Cook, perhaps more than almost any other man living, can speak authoritatively of the condition of the religion of Jesus Christ. He has just recently completed his tour around the world, has lectured almost everywhere, and came in contact with all classes of people. The testimony he gives is that "infidelity and materialism are actually decreasing, and Christianity is spreading, not only in America, but all over the world." In an article in the "Bibliotheca Sacra" on the religious condition of Germany, he has made similar statements, and his views are endorsed by such eminent men as Professors Tholuck, Christlieb, and Kahnis, and also by Dr. Swartz, court teacher at Gotha.

The greatness of the change in one country in Europe is shown by the following fact, the truth of which is vouched for. In 1826, at Halle, all the students except five, who were the only ones that believed in the Deity of one Lord, and all the professors united in a petition against Tholuck's appointment, solely on the ground of his Evangelical belief. Less than twelve years ago a vast number of Germany's able and influential thinkers assen-

bled to do honor to this same noble Christian professor and expounder of the faith!

George Ripley, an accomplished literary critic and philosophic observer, said not long before his death that "materialism and unbelief had during the last few decades been steadily and surely declining, and that science was becoming ever more ready to confess the spiritual and immortal nature of the soul, and showing more humility and reverence in their attitude toward God." Mr. Frothingham, himself at one time an avowed atheist, now asserts that the orthodox churches have grown stronger rather than weaker during the last twenty years.

Those who underrate the present time, and who imagine Christianity is becoming effete, would do well to refresh their memories by a peep into the history of the past.

Take, for example, the question of *morals*. We unhesitatingly affirm that the absence of faith means the presence of immorality. We know sceptics assert otherwise, but they cannot produce a tittle of evidence in their favor. With them the eclipse of faith does not necessarily involve the eclipse of morality also. But history and experience are all against them. Atheism and infidelity have ever opened the flood gates of immorality. Scepticism means not only the complete overthrow of all the hallowed relationships of human kith and kin, but the uprooting and destruction of all civil governments. Voltaire himself confessed that if there were no God, it would be necessary to invent one in order to bind society together. Renan acknowledges that though he kept his purity, he felt himself under no obligation to be moral, when he laid aside his faith. It is clear, therefore, that religion and morality go hand in hand. Dynamite plotters and midnight assassins of the present day are either invariably agnostics, or they only make a show of possessing religion. It is undoubtedly true that if we throw overboard the Christianity of the day, most certainly morality will go along with it.

But to take a leaf from the past, no one who has the faintest idea of the condition of affairs, say in the time of Charles the Second, would want to go back to it. The state of morals in that day was simply shocking; the history of the period reveals a picture so revolting, that every decent person must turn away from it in utter loathing. Taine, in his "English Literature," gives us a glimpse of the licentiousness and cruelty of that age, and of the base conduct of those who are by courtesy called "nobles." We do not wish to sully our pages by giving an outline of its black villainy and horrible sins, but let those who imagine Christianity has accomplished nothing, think of the foul description he gives us of the Dukes of York and Buckingham, and of scores of others in that day. Bad as our times are, we have nothing, thank God, like that. No doubt there is much sin—secret and open—among us now; but how little in comparison with the past! As some writer has said: "If one of the old martyrs, who had seen the corruptness of the Roman Empire and the little effect of Christianity, could see the Church as it is now, with all its faults, he would say, 'the millenium had begun.'"

So, while there is much to keep us humble and repress self-satisfaction, there is much also in the present outlook which is cheering and hopeful, and which bids us thank God and take courage.—*Communicated.*

## FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

## THE MODERN VICAR OF BRAY.

(Written for the Church Guardian.)

If souls e'er revisit our clay,  
Who once have from earth pass'd away,  
It seems very clear  
That we have, down here,  
Him who once was the Vicar of Bray.

If he visits a parish call'd High  
His pitch is tun'd up to the sky,  
Choral service he'll lead,  
Or intone, if there's need,  
In a way to cause envy to sigh.

Or if with the Broad he is found,  
He the 'difficult' texts goes around,  
And the sinner he cheers,  
Whilst hell disappears,  
And dogma falls flat to the ground.

Or if he should happen to go,  
As of late, to a parish call'd Low,  
His hearers will find  
That 'advance' is consign'd  
To shame, lamentation and woe.

We, of late, learn'd from him that the three  
Orders found in an Anglican See,  
Namely, bishop, priest, deacon,  
To one order weaken,  
Before with the Truth they agree.

And that bishops were presbyters first,  
Till, with an ambition accurs'd,  
When the rest were asleep,  
They took a high leap,  
And the form of Church government burst.

The Eucharist, too, he proclaim'd,  
In the Bible is so seldom nam'd,  
That its prominence now,  
As all must allow,  
Is a novelty much to be blam'd.

The lay-pope, Privy Council Decrees,  
He quotes as the whim may him please.  
He tells simple souls  
They condemn colour'd stoles (!)  
Where he thinks to find hatred of these.

By him we are taught to besmirch,  
All who use the phrase 'our Mother Church,'  
As Rome-ward inclin'd,  
Using this as a blind,  
When in Mariolatry's search!

But let this good Vicar of Bray,  
Pursue his ambiguous way,  
We shall "keep the old path,"  
Nor heed the world's wrath,  
Nor its praise, in this dangerous day.

## PERSONAL MINISTRY FOR CHRIST.

The stones of a Cathedral differ in size, in shape, in beauty, in position. Some are set in places of honor, where they are seen of all men; others in less conspicuous places, where they may not attract attention, or in fact be seen at all. But each has its right place, and each has its appointed part in realizing the ideal of the master-builder; and the roughest block in the foundation of the massive pile, or the smallest stone in the interior of the wall, where it is not and cannot be seen, or the lowliest tile, in the tessellated pavement of the vestibule, helps to make the Cathedral—contributes its share to the fulfillment of the idea of the Cathedral.

So in that grandest cathedral of the ages, the Church of the living God, each stone, however lowly its place, helps to make up the glorious whole, contributes to the realization of the ideal of the Divine Architect; and the smallest and the

most obscure in all the vast building shares with the most conspicuous and the greatest the one exalted privilege of showing forth the glory of God. The poor widow whose dwelling is in some almost inaccessible garret, the lowly artisan whose sphere of life and labor lies in some obscure back street, the little child whose life of prayer and faith and self-sacrifice is unnoticed among men—these are builded together into the one great temple of Jehovah, with kings and heroes and martyrs of the faith who have stood, as "polished corners of the temple," or as lofty pinnacles, conspicuous before the whole world. All are integral parts of the one temple, and upon each is laid a *portion* of the same duty, the same responsibility.

It is of the laity we would speak, And we desire to express the conviction that the great and high and holy work of ministering the saving grace of God to sinful men belongs to them as to the clergy. The responsibility for representing Christ and His Gospel to the world, and of leavening and sanctifying humanity by its influence, rests upon the shoulders of the rank and file of the Christian host, and not upon its officers alone. The clergy have no monopoly of the work and privilege of saving souls. God help the world indeed if none but the clergy are to labor for the salvation of men.

To us it appears that a realization of the duty of *personal ministry for Christ* is the greatest need of the Church in our day.—And this personal ministry must fulfill the idea of the "royal priesthood," not only by offering fervent prayer for men and by bearing zealous witness to the truth of the gospel, but by deeds of love and pity done for Christ's sake to the poor and the needy and the afflicted in this sorrowful world. The incense of prayer must be followed by the incense of work. "Prayer requires work," says one; and "work requires prayer. Work must be the outward and visible form of prayer; prayer must be the soul of work." "*Ora et labora*" is the motto which befits the Christian life.—What says St. James on this subject? Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.' What says St. Paul? "To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." What says St. John? "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"—Nay, what says our Lord from the throne of His judgment? To whom does He address the gracious welcome in His Father's kingdom? To those who in His name and for His sake have fed the hungry, and given drink to the thirsty, and lodged the stranger, and clothed the naked, and visited the sick and the prisoner. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Mark it. It is not the mere giving of money that the Lord commends. No, it is *personal ministrations*. "I was sick and ye visited Me. I was in prison and ye came unto Me." Nothing can take the place of this personal ministry. The hand, the eye, the voice, "constrained by the love of Christ" and carrying to the suffering, the sick, the sorrowful, something of the very spirit and presence of Christ Himself—this is the ministry that a sick and sinful world is wearily waiting for. We give them instead the cold charity of hired almoners and great soulless "*institutions*" which we call "homes," and "asylums," and "refuges," and what not, and we go our way thinking we have done our duty to Christ and our brother man because we have *subscribed* to the charitable enterprises of our great metropolis.—Ah, methinks the Master would say, "Ye have omitted the *weightier* matters.—These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone."—*Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D.*

## THE CHRISTIAN'S HOME.

THERE is a wide, wide Channel. It divides two lands. On one side lies Beulah, the Land of Beauty; over it the many mansions of the King of kings are spread, each one more glorious than

the other. Their battlemented towers rise higher and higher, and the loveliest of all is yet more beautiful than the richest palaces of the wealthiest emperors and kings who reign upon the other side of the Great Channel. The conqueror who rides forth with the armies of the skies is yet mighty to save. His standards bear the motto, "Come unto Me," and over the whole realm, upon either side of the rolling waters, he holds sway. Around Him are the swift winged angel messengers, clothed in light, but his subjects are on the other side. Over His kingdoms there are placed the monarchs of the earth, but before Him they are only dust and ashes; and if they obey not His will, they are struck away from the roll of His children, with a mighty sweep, a sweep that carries all who love Him not, down, down, to an unfathomable abyss. But potentates and commoners, yea, and little children, who walk by the rule of His word are the objects of His tender care. Over them he spreads the banners of an everlasting protection. To each, he gives a mission. Some are to govern, others to submit. Some are to do His work in the great places of the earth, others to serve Him in quiet resting spots and in daily tasks. Some are to bear His colors far and wide, some are to suffer for Him, that they may receive a crown. Others are to mourn that He may teach them to rejoice. All must wear a token of their allegiance to Him, and that token is, *a cross*. But he does not leave them without help. In their midst He places His Bride, the Church. As babes, she marks them with His sign. She cleanses them in crystal waters, she guards them by her tender fostering; she lays hands upon them, and blesses them; she feeds them with the Bread of Life, and then puts them gently down upon the grassy banks, opposite the Beulah Land. She takes them there, *one by one*. Each, as his feet touch the icy waves, starts back in dread, but he looks *over the Channel*. There are the fair white cliffs of His mother country, and from the highest point a Hand holds out the Beacon Light of Love, and he knows that he is safe.

"Oh! sweet and blessed country,  
The home of God's elect;  
Oh! sweet and blessed country,  
That eager hearts expect!  
Jesus, in mercy bring us  
To that dear land of rest,  
Who art with God the Father  
And Spirit, ever blest."

## HOW TO LOOK AT THINGS.

I WENT to see a lady once who was in deep trouble and in much darkness on account of the great afflictions which had come to her from the Lord. She had fallen into deep melancholy. When I went in she was working a bit of embroidery, and as I talked with her she dropped the wrong side of it, and there it lay in a mass of crude work, tangled; everything seemed to be out of order.

"Well, said I, "what is this you are engaged at?"  
"Oh," she replied, "it's a pillow for a lounge. I'm making it for a Christmas gift."

I said, "I should not think you would waste your time on that. It looks tangled, without design and meaning," and I went on abusing the whole bit of hand-work, and belittling the combination of colors, and so on.

"Why, Mr. P.," she said, surprised at the sudden and abrupt change of the subject on which we had before been talking, and the persistency with which I had opposed her work—"why, Mr. P., you are looking at the wrong side. Turn it over."

Then I said, "That's just your case; you are looking at the wrong side of God's working with you. Down here we are looking at the tangled side of God's providence; but He has a plan—here a stitch, there a movement of the shuttle, and in the end a beautiful work. Be not afraid; but be believing. Believe Him in the darkness; believe Him in the mysteries.—Let him that walketh in the darkness, and seeth not the light, yet trust in the Lord."—*Christian Observer*.

**A POOR LITTLE THIEF.**

SHE doesn't look like one, does she? What do you think she has stolen? O, worse than that: from whom do you think she has stolen? I'll tell you all about it.

At Susie's father's house they have days with twenty-four hours, all divided off, each with its duties. About eight hours they have for sleeping; in fact Susie has nearly eleven for that work. Then two for study, and three for dressing and eating; that leaves her eight hours for play! Only out of that time father has planned that every morning she shall give about fifteen minutes to God

Only fifteen minutes! Shouldn't you think she might spare them? Well, this morning, during that fifteen minutes, what do you think she did? In the first place she found in her pocket a nice long string, and while her father was reading these words, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy mind," Susie was wondering if she had a shuttle whether she couldn't make tatting as fast as Mary Burton could. So she tried it with a piece of cord, tying it into knot after knot, getting her fingers caught, and finally hurt a little, so that her grown up sister had to untie them. Not a single word did she hear of all that her father read from the Bible. Then they sang a hymn.

Something in the tune, Susie could not herself have told what, reminded her of the song the children sung at play.

So she hummed it very softly to herself all the while that the family were singing their hymn of thanks to Jesus for his great love. Then they knelt to pray. Susie put her little body down, too, and looked as though she was praying; but the rhymes she had been saying over had reminded her of what fun they had at recess the day before, and who she had chosen as the one she liked best; and she planned what they would play to-day, and how she would manage it, and how she wouldn't have Annie Wilcox in the play at all, because she did not like her; and how she would tell all the other little girls not to play with Annie. And before she was half through with her planning she found that the prayer was over and the family were rising from their knees. Not a word of prayer had she heard, not a sentence had she prayed. Now if she is not a little thief, what name shall we call her? And if she has not stolen from the great God time that rightly belonged to him, how shall we explain what she has done? —*Ex.*

**INDIFFERENCE TO SIN.**

If there is a disease in our modern theology and our modern philosophy of life, more conspicuous than another it is indifference to sin. We lull it with anodynes. We call it anything but sin. We form our schemes of social improvement and material progress without any conviction of this deep plague-spot of our nature. We hide it from ourselves until it breaks out in some scandalous form and

startles us with its intensity. We drill men into morality; we will repress crime by education; we will empty our jails by philanthropic legislation; but the sin that dwelleth in us is too strong for human remedies, too rampant for the social reformer's pruning-hook. Far truer is the novelist's sentiment, when he puts into the mouth of one of his characters the awful, but grand words: "How gladly would I endure the torments of hell if there I might escape from my sin!"—*Dean of Peterborough.*

**HOW TO BE NOBODY.**

It is easy to be nobody, and we will tell you how to do it. Go to the drinking-saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now—only a little beer or some other drink. Meantime play dominoes, checkers, or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read anything, let it be the dime novel of the day. Thus go on, keeping your stomach full and your head empty, and yourself playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be nobody, unless you turn out a drunkard or a professional gambler, either of which is nobody. There are any number of young men hanging about saloons just ready to graduate and be nobodies.—*Watchman.*

LONDON recently took down her Hyde Park statue to Wellington, and found that the interior of the marble arch on which it stood was absolutely honeycombed with makeshift apartments, which were occupied by a colony consisting of nearly twenty persons, including the janitor and his family, half-a-dozen police constables, and a medical student. This calls to the memory of the "London Telegraph" the fact that when the old palace at Somerset House was pulled down to make room for a new pile of government offices it was found that a prolific colony of beggars and cripples had for many years been tranquilly squatted in the apartments formerly tenanted by the maids of honor; that a gang of coiners plied their trade in one of the kitchens; and that the cellar close to the river had long been utilized as a storehouse for stolen goods by a confederacy of 'longshoremen.

PROFANITY never did any man the least good. No man is the richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to any society. It is disgusting to the refined, abominable to the good, insulting to those with whom we associate, degrading to the mind, unprofitable, needless, and injurious to society.

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 Investments in Canada over..... 1,600,000  
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 Total amount paid in Claims during last 8 years over..... 15,000,000  
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A petition from inmates of Allegheny county (Pa.) workhouse, requesting the suppression of the liquor-traffic, because it had been the cause of the petitioners downfall, and would prevent their reformation if they were released from confinement, was doubtless the most pathetic of all prayers laid before the Legislature in the struggle to have a Prohibitory Amendment submitted to popular vote.

In a recent speech Canon Farrar said that the Temperance Reform Movement in England "had reduced the revenue derived from excise liquors from thirty-four millions sterling, to twenty-eight and one-fourth millions; it had induced the War Office to throw every discouragement upon the use of stimulants in the Army; it had led the Navy and the Merchant Service to revise all their rules about the use of grog and spirit rations in the Ironclads, and the great national lines of steamers; it had throughout the country created some 4,000,000 of total abstainers; it had completely altered the old tipping and boozing habits of a great part of English society; it had twice over induced the House of Commons to declare, by an increasing majority that the right of controlling the liquor traffic ought to be in the hands of those who are most affected by it, viz., the inhabitants of the localities themselves." Surely all temperance reformers may take courage.

**MARRIAGES.**

WELDON.—ARMSTRONG,—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Rockland Road, Portland, by the Rev. Canon DeVeber, Horace E. Weldon, eldest son of the late R. B. Weldon, Esq., Barrister of St. John, to Catherine M. Armstrong, eldest daughter of Edward Armstrong, Esq.

**DEATHS.**

CARRITT.—At Amherst, on July 11th of Diphtheria, Thomas Marshall, youngest son of T. W. and Louise Carritt.

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**WANTED,** for the Missionary Diocese of Algoma, three or four active, zealous Presbyters, not given to extremes in any direction. For particulars, address THE BISHOP OF ALGOMA, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

**Home Tuition.**

REV. C. WILLIS takes a few Boys to be Educated with his own. Two vacancies in September. Healthy location. Five minutes walk from the Jailway Station. Tutor, the Rev. C. P. Hamming, B. A. References if required. For terms, etc., apply to the REV. C. WILLIS, Rector, Pettitcodiac, N. B. 41 Jy18

**Education for Young Ladies.**

MRS. DODWELL, wife of the Rev. Geo. B. Dodwell, M. A., Rector of Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S., receives a small number of Girls, under 15 years of age, to Educate. Besides the usual branches of an English Education, the course of instruction comprises Music, Drawing in Pencil and Water Colors, German, French and Latin. Mrs. Dodwell will be assisted by a thoroughly competent resident Hanoverian Lady. INCLUSIVE TERMS—\$200 per annum. No extras, excepting Books, Stationery, and 25 cents a dozen for washing.

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 Reference kindly permitted to Ven. Archdeacon McMurray, Niagara, and Rev. Chas. Hamilton, Quebec.  
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PARAGRAPHIC.

It is said that Mrs. Charles Butler, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., has given \$60,000 to erect a Church in that place.

Three dioceses in the United States, are to be divided this year, if the General Convention consents: North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Rt. Rev. Dr. William Pinckney, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, died at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 4th, at the Rectory of Cockeysville.

On "Hospital Sunday," the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., of Boston, preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Lord Mayor and sheriff attending in state.

Within a few months Montana will have three new Church buildings—two of them Chapels—at Alendive and Billings—and one larger and more costly edifice at Missoula.

Mr. Charles Wheeler, of Philadelphia, has given \$5,000; and H. Marquand, of New York, \$10,000 to the fund for the erection of a new chapel at St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Edson, rector of St. Anne's Church, Lowell, Mass., for more than sixty years, died at his residence in that city, June 25, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

The priests and people of the diocese of Killaloe have presented the Pope, through Monsignor Kirby, President of the Irish College at Rome, with £1,200 as Peter's Pence. Poor Ireland!

What right have we, preachers, teachers, editors, servants of GOD everywhere—what right have we not to expect fruits while the Divine assurance remains? "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not."—The Moravian.

In the opinion of many intoxicating drinks possess a most extraordinary qualification, in winter exhilarating, and in summer pacifying. Warning at one season and cooling at another. Wonderful thing is alcohol indeed!

Among the bequests of the late Anson Blake, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y. are \$5000 to the Evangelical Educational Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, and \$26,000 for general charitable and benevolent purposes.

A portion of the A. T. Stewart estate is being used for a noble purpose at Garden City, Long Island, a place that was founded by him in his life time. The estate owns there 17,000 acres, on which 6,000 trees have been put out. The town is twelve miles long and four miles wide. For St. Paul's School for boys four million bricks were needed. It will accommodate three hundred boys. The copper leaders and pipes for the building cost \$26,000. The Cathedral will not be finished for at least another year. Its organ costs \$100,000. The building is 162 feet long, and finished in marble and bronzes. The chimes can be played along with the organ, and furnish a chorus. The Episcopal Residence is approaching completion.

For Toothache, Burns, Cuts and rheumatism, use Perry Davis' Pain Killer, see adv. in another column.

A farmer near Retford has died from the sting of bee on the forehead.

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, disorders and weaknesses that are perfectly cured by following the suggestions given in an illustrated treatise (with colored plates) sent for three letter postage stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The number of visitors at the Fisheries Exhibition last week was 81,168, and the total number since the opening 527,264.

A Remarkable Fact. It is a remarkable fact that W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, who was so far gone with liver and kidney complaint that his life was despaired of, was cured with four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. At one time he lay a fortnight without an operation of the bowels.

The Queen has granted a pension of £150 per annum to the widow of Sir William Palliser, the inventor of numerous improvements in gunnery.

One Of Many. Mr. R. W. Carmichael, Chemist and Druggist of Belleville, writes as follows:—"Your Burdock Blood Bitters have a steady sale, are patronized by the best families here and surrounding country, and all attest to its virtues with unqualified satisfaction."

A meeting was held at Malborough House to consider a proposal for founding a British school of archaeological and classical studies at Athens.

A Voice From the United States. I have suffered for the last 20 years with Dyspepsia and General Debility and tried many remedies, but with little success until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief was quick and permanent.

The medal to commemorate the opening of Epping Forest, which has been confided to Charles Wiener, engraver and sculptor to the King of Holland, is now finished.

What Every Person Should Know. The grand outlets of disease from the system are the Skin, the Bowels and the Kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters is the most safe, pleasant and effectual purifier and health-restoring tonic in the world. Trial bottle 10 cents.

The Municipal Council of Paris, says the Standard correspondent, which has long been bent upon banishing religion from the hospitals, has at length carried its points.

A Pleasant Acknowledgement. "Had sour stomach and miserable appetite for months, and grew thin every day. I used Burdock Blood Bitters with the most marvelous results; feel splendid." MRS. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The colors of German postage stamps can be cancelled by water, and fraud is thus prevented, for the attempt to wash them destroys the colors.

A Ministers Evidence. The all prevalent malady of civilized life is Dyspepsia. Rev. W. E. Gifford, of Bothwell, was cured of dyspepsia and liver complaint that rendered his life almost a burden. The cure was completed by three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE. Is Warranted to Cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. All first class druggists have it. Price \$1. per package.

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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.

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

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**CHOICE TEAS**  
A SPECIALTY.

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

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GEO. ROBERTSON.  
N. B.—Orders from all parts executed promptly.

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New Designs, Fast Colors, Lowest Prices. At  
**BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S.**

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LARGE ASSORTMENT. Just in time for House Cleaning.

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**BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S,**  
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Memo. Books, Pocket Ledgers, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Wallets, Pocket Photo Cases, Fine Commercial, Fashionable and Mourning Stationery.

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(LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N. S.  
WORKS AT WAVERLEY, N. S.  
AND AT BROWN'SBURG, P. Q.  
Named "Pacific Powder Mills."  
D. G. SMITH, Manager at Works.  
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C. J. WYLYDE, Secretary.  
70 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

INCORPORATED  
1867, 1880, 1888.

Authorized Capital,  
\$300,000.

Sporting & Blasting  
Powders  
DYNAMITE  
—AND—  
DUALIN.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Samples worth \$5.  
Free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

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

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Of our own Manufacture, sound and rollable. 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.

## DRY GOODS

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

## W. & C. SILVER,

11 to 17 George Street,  
CORNER OF HOLLIS,  
Opposite Post Office, Halifax, N. S.

## 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 de- stroyer in the world. 500 Medical men endorse and use it in their practice, and be- lieve 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: Dipht- heria 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 testi- monials 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. S.  
Wholesale by Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Brown & Webb, Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons, R. W. McCarty, St. John, N. B., and sold everywhere.  
GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B.

## ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE?

### USE EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE

And if you are in the first or second stages of the disease it will cure you, provided that your diet and general mode of life are good, and even in hopeless cases it will afford relief. This preparation is a scientific combination of pure Hypophosphites, with the finest Norway Cod Liver Oil, a combination in which the ingredients are medicinally proportioned, according to the latest experience in the treatment of wasting diseases, the assimilation of oils and the necessity for such a combina- tion in not only wasting diseases but dyspepsia, debility, &c., &c.

The celebrated Dr. Miller Fothergill says "that a perfect Emulsion should re- semble milk." Eagar's Emulsion or Phospholeine is the only preparation in the market that resembles milk, and is the only preparation of Oil that will mix with water. Try it for yourselves and be satisfied.

DON'T WASTE YOUR VALUABLE TIME AND GET BEYOND RECOVERY by trying every greasy and much puffed compound which is offered to you; get a trial bottle, at 25 cents, of EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE, and you will be benefitted from the first dose.

Large Size 75 cents; Trial Size 25 cents. For Sale by all respectable Chemists.

EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET for making Sweet Curd, Junket, Cheese Cake, &c. This preparation combines the digestive principle of the stomach with the active principle of the Rennet of the sucking calf, and it is therefore an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, as well as a delicious dessert. The coagulation of milk being the first step in the process of indigestion; the Junket of milk made by this Wine of Rennet, (which is pep- tonized milk) will prove a valuable food for infants who have been deprived of the breast, and who have a difficulty in digesting cow's milk. As a preventive and in the treatment of Infantile Summer complaints, it has proved to be of great value both here and in the United States; and as milk contains all the constituents necessary for the healthy forma- tion of bone, brain and muscle, it will when peptonized by Eagar's Wine of Rennet, prove far superior to many of the infant foods which are so largely sold. Be sure and get EAGAR'S. For sale by druggists and grocers.

**EAGAR, Chemist,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

CLIPPINGS.

An American paper says:—Several more shiploads of Mormon victims have recently been landed on our shores from Great Britain and Scandinavia. A contemporary asks, very pertinently: Inasmuch as it is very well known that these wretches come here with the intention of violating the laws of the country by practising polygamy, why are they allowed to land? If we can stop Asiatics and European paupers, why can we not stop these Mormon proselytes, who are rapidly filling up not only Utah, but Idaho and Nevada, and are even extending down into Arizona and New Mexico.

The Sultan, it is said, has given permission to a Syrian Syndicate to build a railroad from Acre, on the Mediterranean, to the banks of the Jordan, south of the Sea of Galilee, and then to Damascus. This however is not all. An English company has actually been organized for the purpose of cutting a canal from Acre to the Jordan, of cutting another canal from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea; of flooding the Lower Jordan, and by these means of making a new waterway between the East and the West.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who has been selected to succeed the Marquis of Lorne, as governor-general of Canada—a much-coveted post—is a scion of a noble house and honorable lineage. The grandfather of the present marquis was a "Rupert of debate" in the house of lords thirty years ago, and had a somewhat singular method of preparing himself for a great speech. It was his custom, on the afternoon of an impending debate in the house, to walk around the garden in the rear of Lansdowne house in Piccadilly, muttering to himself, cane in hand, and to switch off tops of flowers or whatever had an upright stalk, as if chastising imaginary enemies. The faithful old gardener felt so chagrined that he would retire to hide his vexation, knowing the danger of disturbing his master in a reverie of excited thoughts. The present marquis, when a child, was so scrupulously tended by a doting young mother that neither cream nor butter was allowed to pass the infant's lips lest it should spoil a delicate complexion. The natural result was a debility and sickly paleness which warranted invoking the advice of the queen's physician, Sir Benjamin Brodie. This eminent Esculapius immediately created a revolution in the nursery by prescribing rich cream and fresh butter *ad libitum*. The nurse was instructed to allow the little fellow to steep his chubby fists and arms, to the elbows, if the nascent lord should feel so disposed, so that grease might enter the system at every pore. The sequel showed a healthy, bouncing lordling. His father, Lord Shelburne, was the eldest son of the former marquis, and the present marquis' title as the eldest son of Lord Shelburne was Lord Clanmorris, so that the dignified title he now wears is his second name.

**\$72** A Week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit Free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

**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** CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.  
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

**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.

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.

**MAKE HENS LAY**

PRICE 50 Cents.

**PUTTNER'S COMPOUND SYRUP**

HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

Recommended at this Season of the Year in Preference to any other. It contains

**NO COD LIVER OIL.**

Ask your Druggist for Puttner's Treatise on the **SYRUP**, and see the opinions of the Profession.

Sold everywhere. Ask for the **SYRUP**.

**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.

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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.

**RELIEF**

Is at Hand

**Gates' Certain Check**

It is speedily making its way into every family in the land. Its Sale has more than doubled during the past year on its own merits, and all are satisfied that it is purely Vegetable, and a perfectly safe and harmless Medicine, and at the same time a certain and positive Cure for

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus,

And all other kinds of violent PAIN and CRAMP.

No family should be without it in the house one day, as it may save life before a Physician can be called, and will certainly save a great amount of suffering, and perhaps a long sickness by its early use.

For children of all ages it is just the thing, infants take it in smaller doses with perfect success, being pleasant to the taste and giving instant relief. A few of the numerous testimonials may be seen in pamphlets and around each bottle. Price only 25 Cents. Try it once and you won't be without it. Sold everywhere and at wholesale, by Brown & Webb, Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., John K. Bent, Halifax.

BLISSVILLE, N. B., Aug. 22d., 1882.

Two years ago, I was very sick with what is called summer complaint or dysentery, and I bought one Bottle of GATES' CERTAIN CHECK, and I verily believe that it saved my life. This I can testify to.

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.

**\$66** A Week in your own town. Terms and \$50 outfit Free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.



**BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.**  
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & WFT, Cincinnati, O.

**The "Uxbridge ORGAN,**

The best in the Market, for HOUSE OR CHURCH.

JAS. C. FAIREY, Agent, NEWCASTLE, N. B. References given. 3m Je 27



**MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY**  
Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells. Also Chimes and Peals. Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.

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**UNDERTAKER**

56 ARCYLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

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**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; Cruets, 3 pint or pint size, as preferred. Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$3.00 each. Also, a select stock of BRASS OFFERTORY PLATES, 10 to 14 inches; Plain and Illuminated ALTAR VASES, 7 to 9 inches. A few CROSSES, 18 inches, suitable for small Churches; Sterling SILVER COMMUNION VESSELS made to order in suitable designs. Goods securely packed for transit free of charge.

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WHOLESALE.

APRIL 2ND, 1883.

**Our SPRING & SUMMER STOCK**

Is now LETTE in every Department.

**NEW GOODS**

Arriving weekly. Orders by letter or to our travellers will receive prompt attention.

**DANIEL & BOYD,**  
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And Chipman's Hill, ST. JOHN N. B.

**Crotty & Polson,**

REAL ESTATE

**Commission Agents.**

LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Estates Managed & Rents Collected.

Office, No. 493 Main St., Winnipeg OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

H. S. CROTTY. S. POLSON.



NEWS AND NOTES.

Quite a trade is growing up in live-stock between Calcutta and Rangoon. A few days ago the s.s. *Shahjehan* took over a thousand sheep.

Hair and Scalp diseases thoroughly cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. None like it. \$1 druggists.

Anarchial placards have been found posted up in Athens, threatening to blow up the Royal palace and the monuments of antiquity.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood-purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

The coal production of Russia exceeds 2,000,000 tons. In many parts of Siberia rich seams of coal are found, and the empire might supply the world.

**EPILEPSY (Fits.)** successfully treated. Pamphlets of particular one stamp, address **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**, Buffalo N. Y.

The report of the St. Gothard Railway Company at the first annual meeting shows surplus, sufficient for a dividend on the ordinary stock of 2½ per cent.

*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will positively cure Chronic Diarrhoea of long standing, also Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera, used internally. There is no remedy known so valuable for immediate use as this old life preserver.

The unsightly cracks in mortars and cements are owing largely to the uncombined quick limes which they contain. The evil may be in part remedied by neutralizing the lime by adding to it a fine silicious powder mixed with diluted nitric acid.

One single box of *Parson's Purgative Pills* taken one each night will make more new rich blood than ten dollars worth of any liquid blood purifier now known. These pills will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

The slag of iron-furnaces, formerly valueless, is now mixed with lime in some form, and made into a cement which supplies the place of Portland cement, and is much cheaper.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre, and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorses it, and all who give it a fair trial unite in grateful testimony to its many virtues.

Brant accidentally discovered phosphorus while engaged in the process of transmutation, and at first from its scarcity it possessed a value equal to gold.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by **World's Dispensary Medical Association**, Buffalo. N. Y.

In the Dominion of Canada the verified storm warnings, given by the meteorological service, increases in percentage every year, and have already reached more than eighty per cent.

BY PERMISSION.

The following is an abstract from a letter received from Dr. Finley MacMillan, Sheet Harbor, N. S.:

C. E. PUTTNER, ESQ., Ph. M.

DEAR SIR,—In regard to the Syrup, I find that as it becomes known there is an increasing demand for it. I have given it a fair trial and can fully endorse its merits. I had a case in Salmon River of a woman confined who nearly flooded to death—was left at death's door, but soon after the use of six bottles was able to attend fairly to her household duties. Another lady after using five bottles said she had not felt so well for three years. The last dozen forwarded are about all gone. I will therefore request you to forward me three dozen more.

There is very little Cod Liver Oil Emulsion used here. Now I take every opportunity in recommending your Syrup.

Yours respectfully,  
FINLAY E. MACMILLAN, M.D., C.M.

On Wednesday the tennis-court at Versailles was opened as a national museum, in memory of the oath taken there by the members of the States-General on June 20, 1789.

**CATARRH.**—*Eagar's Phospholine* is an excellent medicine to take whilst applying lotions to the part.

Fishes, crustaceans and arachnoids, are the principal fossils found in the shales of Scotland, and a full examination of them, it is believed, will lead to most interesting conclusions.

"Headache for years. 2 boxes of Dr. Benson's Pills cured it." Wm A. Sheeve, Coulterville, Cal.

Quinic acid is a new nitrogenous compound yielded by quinine. It is slightly soluble in water heated to 100 degrees. Its salt crystallize readily, and when heated give off a pleasant odor.

Mr. Blum, who lives on Rose Bank Farm, Halifax, says: "You can publish the fact that *Eagar's Phospholine* has effected a complete cure of my wife; her cough is gone, distress in the chest removed, health, strength and flesh is regained; and she has not finished the fourth bottle."

It is found that dynamite can be used to advantage in uprooting and dividing large stumps of trees, but if employed to fell trees to be used as timber the shock destroys the fibres of the wood.

**The New Story.**

Not a tale of failure or disappointment; not the old story of the victim or caustic applications and the evils attending their use; but the new story of success of freedom from pain and consequently absence of spots left in the flesh. *Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor* gives inspiration for happier reports, and sufferers from corns need not hesitate to try it. Sold everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicine. N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Proprietors.

The removal of trees from mountains and hills is followed by destructive torrents before unknown. The subject is attracting attention is the lower Alps, which are being rapidly denuded.

**Convincing Proof.**

The attention of readers is respectfully called to the advertisement of the Putner Emulsion Co., appearing in the columns of this paper. Convincing proof is there given of the unbounded popularity of their valuable proprietary medicine which cannot be gain-said.

**PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONIAL.**—J. F. Brine, M. D., Port Hill, P. E. I., writes:—Messrs. Putner, Emulsion Co., Halifax. Dear Sirs—I have used your Emulsion extensively during the past four years, and have much pleasure in adding my testimony as to its efficacy. We had here last summer numerous cases of Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. I found the Emulsion answer admirably when the acute symptoms had subsided, in very many instances. In most wasting disorders, especially those peculiar to children, your Emulsion has rendered me good service, being pleasant to the taste and no feeling of nausea following its administration. It seldom fails giving good results, and I prefer it to any other preparation of the kind.

I am, yours respectfully,  
J. F. BRINE, M. D.

In China vaccination is freely practiced with most satisfactory results. The small-pox never spreads at Hong Kong. Pure lymph is sent monthly from London, and is supplied to the native physicians by the Governor of Hong Kong.

For Cramps, pain in the stomach, Bowel Complaint, or Chills, use Perry Davis' Pain Killer, see adv. in another column.

**7 PERCENT NET SECURITY.**  
THREE TO SIX TIMES THE LOAN  
Without the Buildings.

Interest semi-annual. Nothing ever been lost. 25th year of residence, and 9th in the business. We advance interest and costs, and collect in case of foreclosure without expense to the lender. Best of references. Send for particulars if you have Money to Loan.

**D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON,**  
Negotiators of Mortgage Loans, St. Paul, Min.  
(Mention this paper).

**Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits**

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.



**INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.**

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

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

The **PAIN-KILLER** is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price, **25c.** and **50c.** per bottle.

**D. FOWLER'S**  
**EXTRACT OF WILD**  
**STRAWBERRY**  
— CURES —  
**CHOLERA**  
**CHOLERA INFANTUM**  
**DIARRHŒA,**  
AND  
**ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS**  
**SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.**

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Publisher of Sunday School Libraries for the Church of England:

50 Vols. in a case, \$20.00.  
40 " " 18.50.

Also, in Stock always, the S. P. C. K. Books for S. S. Libraries.

N. B.—Books returnable when Duplicates are already in the S. S. Library.

*Dr. Joseph Cross' famous Sermons* "Coals from the Altar," from Ascension Day to Advent, \$1.50

*Joseph Agar Bees' Commentary* on Corinthians, do. on Romans, 2.00

*Rev. Dr. Graham's Lectures* on Ephesians, 1.25

N. B.—A gentleman contributed \$500 to reduce the price of this book.

*The Missionary Problem*, containing a graphic Review of the Missionary fields of the World. Price One Dollar; sent Post-paid to Ministers for .90

*Bertram's Homiletic Encyclopaedia*, 900 pages, 2.75

**CHEAP EDITIONS.**

*Christian Secret of a Happy Life* .30

*Grace and Truth*, .17

*Five Pictorial Stories for Children* large type, .25

Ten do. do. do. for Sunday Schools, .50

*The Pulpit Commentary*, send for circulars and list of the 30 volumes now out or to appear, sold separately at (per vol.) 2.25

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Sole Agents THOS. WHITTAKER'S BOOKS, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.

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**Promoting Christian Knowledge,** (HALIFAX BRANCH).

Just Received at the **DEPOSITORY,**

**COSSIP'S**

**Book and Stationery Warehouse,** No. 163 GRANVILLE STREET,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

**Sunday School Library Books.**

Latest Publications of the Society,

**LOWER PRICES**

than can be sold elsewhere.

—ALSO—

Church Hymns, all bindings, Hymns and "New Appendix," all bindings, Church Hymns with Tunes, Organ Copy, etc, Books Common Prayer, large type, Church Services, Bibles, Testaments, Catechisms, Collects, etc.

All at unusual Low Prices. Discount to large purchasers.

A large supply of the Books of the Society shortly expected.

**Thos. P. Connolly,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**Bookseller**

—AND—

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And **GRANVILLE STS,**

**HALIFAX, N. S.**



**BROWN & WEBB,**  
**Wholesale Druggists,**  
**Corner of Duke & Hollis Streets,**  
**HALIFAX, N. S.,**

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

**DRUGS**—of the finest qualities, and pure Powders.

**MEDICINES**—Pharmaceutical Preparations of official strength and unsurpassed excellence.

**CHEMICALS**—Heavy and fine Chemicals from the leading manufacturers of the world.

**SPICES**—Carefully selected and ground and packed by ourselves, **WARRANTED PURE.**

**OILS**—Machinery, Medicinal, and other Oils.

**DYE STUFFS** And Drysalteries of every description.

**PATENT MEDICINES**—All the popular Proprietary Remedies.

**PERFUMERY**—Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Goods.

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

Brushes, Sponges, Combs, Bottles, Corks, Boxwork, Utensils, Apparatus, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

**Seeds, Grocers' Drugs, Fine Teas.**

**MACDONALD & CO.,**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

**Steam and Hot Water Engineers,**

IMPORTERS OF

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

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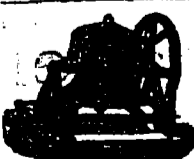
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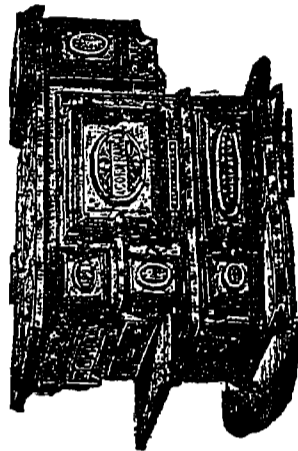
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It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me. My hearing is much benefited. I have received untold benefit. My hearing is improving. It is giving good satisfaction. I have been greatly benefited, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

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HALIFAX, N. S. May 5th, 1883.

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