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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, OCTOBER 24, 1883. WINNIPEG.

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PER YEAR.]

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

AMONG the Deacons who were ordained by the Bishop of Durham, at St. Andrew's Auckland, on Sunday, Sept. 23rd., were two who had held important positions as Wesleyan ministers. Mr. Frederick P. Napier, B. A., classical tutor at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, and Mr. Jacob Stephenson, M. A. was one of the most eminent of the younger ministers. Both took an active part in opposing the late revision of the Baptismal Office by the Wesleyan Conference, and it is understood that they resigned because they could not accept a charge which seemed to exclude sacramental grace, and to tend to further dissent from the Church of England. Both were ordained on letters dimissory from the Bishop of Winchester, and will be licensed to curacies in the diocese of Winchester. It is noteworthy also, that, among the 134 ministers who opposed the revision of the services were the professors of theology at the four Wesleyan colleges.

THERE are signs of a real and lasting movement among the Italians for a truly National Church, "built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone." The Church of Rome has ceased to satisfy the religious or moral temper of a people into whose lives the true light is shining more and more. Great Italians are using both tongue and pen for this purpose, and sometimes whole congregations break away from Rome, to find freer and purer air in the Spiritual groves of our dear Church.

"MORE love, more love." Such is the cry of the truly Spiritual soul. "See how these Christians love one another," can scarcely be applied to us of the present day; though, thank God, there is a growing desire to sink our own selfishness, and bury old asperities. Let all Churchmen strive to be charitable towards all. There is so much truth in the words of one of our great Divines:—"In these days," he says, "everything is full of fault-finding. Everything is wrong except people's own selves. Everything is blamed except self. . . . Bitterness and contempt are now apparent in controversial writing. This, then, seems to be our first need, and the cry of the heart—More love, more love."

AND we call especial attention to the foregoing, because there is a stirring in the Church, and people are realizing that the Master's work must be above the bickerings and strifes which hinder it. The Bishop of Durham, in a recent charge, says: "Never since the earliest days of Christianity has any Church exhibited greater signs of active, healthy, vigorous life. It is the manifoldness of the developments which arrests and compels our attention. The Bishop of Tennessee, in a recent speech, declared there had not been in the Church such an awaking to spiritual life and progress since the Day of Pentecost, as was seen in the Church of England in our day." It becomes the duty, then, of every Churchman to see that this blessed progress is not hindered by the want of hearty co-operation in, and sympathy with, every good work for the salvation of souls, whether it agrees with his particular shibboleth or not.

PEOPLE often puzzle and perplex themselves

over difficult texts of Scripture, while so much that is precious of precept and promise is allowed to remain barren to their souls. A preacher tells us of an old man who said that reading the Bible was to him like eating fish—when he came to a difficulty he could not explain he laid it aside and called it a bone, and said, "what is the use of choking on a bone, when there is so much rich meat to eat? There may come a time when I may have use for the bone."

At a Convention of clergy, held recently at Fredericia, Denmark, the question of the age for Confirming children was brought up. As to the limit of age for confirmation, the fourteenth year was still approved; but the Bishops should have the right to permit children under fourteen to be confirmed, if they and their parents desire. The Deaconess Institute at Copenhagen has completed twenty years of successful work. The Sisters actively engaged in the capital have increased over 100, while in the Provinces fifty stations are occupied. In the island of Siælland, at a conference of 400 schoolmasters, it was proposed that religious instruction schools be undenominational; but the proposal was received with small favour, and rejected as "not to be thought of."

THE significant speech of the Bishop of Rochester, to the Convention at Philadelphia, will kindle afresh the burning question of at once securing important and growing centres for operation among the masses of our Canadian towns. The Bishop says, "To every wealthy Church, let a Mission Church be added." This, certainly, ought to be the case, and there should be no difficulty experienced in getting sufficient money for the purpose.

BUT who will take Services in these Missions? Our most talented laymen, of course. The Baptismal vow binds every Christian to be Christ's faithful soldier and servant. In Baptism there is a Christian conscription for all, but those who cannot work, may, yea, must find a substitute for this active aggressive warfare. Will not our laymen then bind themselves to support a substitute, a missionary, to do the work for them, if they refuse to do it themselves? It will bring a great reward. Twenty laymen, giving one dollar each per week, can put an extra worker in the Lord's vineyard. The sects are covering up these vacant places, putting good men to cultivate the field, shall the Church wait until the opportunity is lost?

Laymen and Missions.

At the General Convention the Bishop of Rochester addressed the members on the subject of extra chapels to large and influential churches and the great necessity of using lay-help. The Bishop eloquently says:—

"It seems to me that the key to the problem which I know you want to solve is this: To every wealthy church let a mission church be added. Let the wealthy members of the congregation take pride and joy that, out of their substance they can erect these churches; and let them see that these churches are well cared for. If possible let an additional clergyman be appointed who has gifts and opportunities for ministering to the poor because it is not every one who can do so. I

think it is a little unfair to expect a scholar, perhaps, who has had no opportunity of studying the habits of the working classes or of ministering to their wants to be able suddenly to educate himself into their ways and to fit himself for their necessities. You must not expect too much from us. I know that there are some clergymen among us and some among you who, if asked to get up on a chair and to speak about an hour to a crowd of our low people, would say, "Well, I think I would rather be hanged." That is the first thing I want to press upon you. If you want to reach the poor, if you want to tell them the story of Jesus Christ, you must not expect to do so in aristocratic churches, but you must take Jesus Christ down to the homes and hearts of the poor. I do not see (especially as being a stranger) how you can do it in any other way. You must give them churches of their own, a clergyman of their own, and then I promise you they will come to church, because down in the heart of the working man as well as of the wealthy man, there is a great need of religion and of a living personal God. If you try to reach the masses with the great old story of the gospel, and go to them the way in which they are willing to be preached to, God will take care that you are not going in vain. But you must have the churches for them to go to, and then see if the churches would not be filled. Yes, but how are they to be filled and how are they to be ministered? We find in England, as I suppose you will find here, that in dealing with the masses, we must make use of the laity. First of all, we cannot get the clergymen if we wanted them, and those perhaps whom we can get we do not want. I am not saying anything disrespectful of my own order, but I do feel that it is a special gift—a gift which some men possess in a remarkable degree, to be able to speak pathetically and gravely to the masses. It is a gift which one cannot get from the university.

I want the laymen of the Episcopal Church of America to see and to feel, and to recognize, that their Master is calling upon them to fill a place and to do a work in His vineyard which they had never thought about yet because it had never been placed before them. I do not know any country where men are such born speakers as they are here. I believe that some of the best speaking I have ever heard in my life I have heard in this country. I say this not for the purpose of being complimentary, because I respect you and respect myself too much to think of passing compliments. You Americans can speak about politics, you can speak about temperance, you can speak about all those constantly recurring centenaries of which I suppose you are beginning to be slightly fatigued, and I do not know why you should not be able to speak in the house of God and to the working classes, and thus try to do a little of the greatest possible good that one human being can do to another, that is, point him the way to eternal life in the heart and love of Christ. I am sure from my own experience in England that if the clergy of this country will only care for it, if they will only believe in it, if they will only recognize the blessedness and the reasonableness of sharing with their brethren the laity the unspeakable privilege of speaking for Jesus Christ, and if they will only trust the laity as we in England love to trust our lay brethren, the good which will follow will be to them a new revelation of a new working loving force in the Church of Christ.

News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

B. H. M.

THE Secretary directs the attention of the Missionaries of B.H.M. to Clause six of Quebec Scheme Rules, and to the fact that by recent action of the Board he has been directed not to endorse quarterly payments until the terms of said Clause have been strictly complied with.

Halifax, 24th Oct., 1883.

B. D. M.

Algoma Bishopric Fund—Lunenburg, per Rev. Dr. Owen, \$6.00; St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$21.50; Rawdon, per Rev. W. J. Ancient, \$5.43; Rev. G. H. Butler, Chester, \$6.00.

Bishop Fauquier's Chapel—St. James', Newport, per Rev. H. How, \$8.27; St. Ann's, Woodville, do., \$1.69.

Shingwank Home—St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$7.38.

Diocese of Rupert's Land—St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$21.50.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE, Secretary.

B. F. M.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—Lunenburg, per Rev. Dr. Owen, \$25.00.

General—Annapolis Rural Deanery, per Rev. H. D. DeBlois, \$1.10.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE, Secretary.

YARMOUTH.—The sudden death of the much-loved and venerated Rector of this Parish, the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, D. D., will cast a gloom over the Church which will not easily be dispelled. Dr. Moody was apparently in his usual good health to within three quarters of an hour of his death, which was probably caused by apoplexy. He was born in Halifax, and educated at King's College, where he took his degree of B. A., in 1882. After his ordination, in 1829, he became Rector of Liverpool, in which official capacity he remained for eighteen years, when he removed to Yarmouth, where for 37 years he has nobly done his duty. During his long ministerial life, Dr. Moody was ever a faithful pastor and affectionate friend, and was everywhere esteemed and honored. Dying at a good old age, he has left behind him the memory of a peaceful life fragrant with good deeds. Dr. Moody attended the last Encœnia of King's College, at Windsor, when he received from his old alma mater the degree of D. D. Dr. Moody was in his 80th year, and was probably the oldest clergyman in the Diocese of Nova Scotia.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Last winter, a sewing circle of the ladies of St. George's congregation was formed, under the energetic Presidency of Mrs. C. E. Leonard, in aid of the new Rectory, which is now approaching completion, and on Thursday, the 4th inst., their labours culminated in a very satisfactory and successful bazaar, which was held in the Temperance Hall. In providing their refreshment tables they received liberal assistance from parishioners residing in the country, mostly at Coxheath, from the same families by whom the frame of the Rectory was contributed, as well as many other friends. The attendance in the evening was doubtless greatly increased by the presence of the Sydney Cornet Band, who kindly gave their services. Every one seemed disposed to further the object of the bazaar; purchases were readily made, and early in the evening, the last article was sold. After payment of expenses, the sum of \$381.25 was handed over to the building committee.

SEAFORTH.—This parish was visited on the 6th by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. On Sunday

morning, the 7th, his Lordship confirmed 55 candidates, in ages ranging from between 40 and 50 down to 14 years. The day was propitious to a large gathering, and the Church could not hold all the congregation that assembled. The candidates met with their priest, Rev. J. A. Richey, in the school-house, at an early hour, and the roll called, 32 males and 23 females answered to their names. These were formed into a procession at 10.30, and walked to the Church (the female candidates wearing their long white veils, the males white rosettes, and each division carrying its banner,) singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." When the banners had been put in the chancel, and the candidates had taken their places, at 10.45, the Bishop entered, preceded by Mr. Richey vested in white girded alb, bearing his Lordship's pastoral staff. "The Church's one foundation," was now sung, and the Priest, kneeling on the lower chancel step said the Litany. Then, after an hymn, followed the Order of Confirmation, the candidates being presented three at a time. Those who have heard our Bishop address a Confirmation Class need not be told here of the rapt attention with which the whole audience listened to his Lordship's forcible and persuasive utterances. The Rite was followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion, the Lord Bishop being celebrant. Candles not lighted were, with the vases of flowers, on either side of the altar cross, the large and beautiful bouquets being a present for the occasion from the Rector's brother, his honor the Lieut. Governor of N. S. The banners, altar-book, and the altar-linen, with its fine embroidery, had likewise been sent out a present from Sister Caroline, of the Church Extension Association, England. In the afternoon the Bishop went 15 miles to East Chezzetcook, and consecrated the new chapel there—Christ Church. His lordship expressed himself much pleased with this small chapel, erected and furnished as it is by the almost unaided exertions of a little band of true hearted Church people, all, like the Apostles, fisherman. The altar here was illuminated by many candles burning on its ledge, and on the window ledge above, as was the whole Church, in a still better sense, by the True Light of the Divine Word, then and there faithfully preached. The Holy Altar, vested in white, had of course, the usual cross and flowers, the cross being a gift from the before-named good and kind Sister of the Church. His Lordship the Bishop expressed himself much pleased with his whole visit to the parish. Long may the remembrance of this Episcopal visit dwell on the hearts and lives of the many permitted to hear the truth from his Lordship's lips, and to receive the benefits which it is evidently as much his pleasure, as it is his high office, to impart.

MAIN-A-DIEU.—The ladies of the little village of Main-a-Dieu gave a tea meeting on the 27th of September last under the management of our worthy and respected clergyman, the Rev. T. F. Draper, the proceeds of which are to be placed in the hands of the Building Committee towards the erection of a new church in this village. We are glad to state that it was a great success taking into account the paucity of Church people in this part of the mission. Much praise is due to Capt. John Martell who so kindly gave up the lower flat of his dwelling house for the tea. The refreshment table and other amusements were conducted in the Temperance Hall. The proceeds amounted to \$112. Rev. Mr. Draper and the ladies exerted themselves to make everything agreeable and pleasant and to help those present to enjoy themselves, and they did so to their hearts content. We have great pleasure in stating that the building committee have decided to erect a new church instead of altering the old one as was formerly noticed in your paper, and we hope the work will very soon be commenced as all materials are on the spot. Amount raised is a nest egg towards having outside of building finished. If any reader of this paper would help towards building this church, which is surrounded on all sides by Roman Catholics, situated in a poor district, by giving contributions, no matter how small, we

feel quite safe in saying that they would be gladly received by the Priest in charge.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

DORCHESTER.—His Lordship the Coadjutor Bishop took part in the Services here on Sunday, and preached to large congregations. The Sunday Services were especially of a Thanksgiving character, and the Church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Dorchester is likely to become more and more important, as valuable mines are soon to be worked on a large scale. Mr. Campbell, the Rector, has recently assumed the duties of Chaplain to the Penitentiary in succession to the Rev. R. Simonds, whose retirement will be felt, not only as a loss to the Institution, but especially as a great loss to the town, the whole population having learnt to appreciate his many gentlemanly and Christian qualities.

FREDERICTON.—His Lordship the Metropolitan is expected home very soon from the United States.

St. James.—In the anniversary sermon, to which we made slight allusion in our last, the Rev. G. O. Troop, the Rector, gave a summary of the work done, and other interesting facts in connection with the Parish during the past year. During the year \$94.61 had been collected for the D. C. S.; \$153.56 for the poor; \$563.93 for new S. S. house; \$64 for S. S. books. The Baptisms had been 58—22 adults and 45 infants; 10 marriages had taken place, and 12 burials. He had made 348 parish visits, preached 119 sermons; 48 persons had been presented for confirmation, and there were 117 communicants. In November three confirmation classes would be established, one being for young men and women over 21 years of age, the second for young men under 21, and third for young women under 21. Already 40 persons have handed in their names, and there is every prospect that the classes will be large.

ST. STEPHEN.—The death is announced of Mr. Zachariah Chipman, for many years a leading citizen of this town, and well known throughout the Province. The deceased was eminent for his good works, and very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow, one son, and four daughters. One of the latter is the wife of Sir Leonard Tilley; one is Mrs. Toller; another is married to Mr. Howland, of Toronto. The other is married, and resides abroad. Mr. Chipman was 69 years of age.

ST. JOHN.—At St. Paul's Church, at 6.30 o'clock, Tuesday morning, the marriage of Capt. W. S. Ruddock and Miss Alice M. Horncastle, by the Rev. Canon DeVeber, was witnessed by a large gathering of friends and relatives. The happy couple left on the early train on Wednesday morning for New York, accompanied by the best wishes of their friends.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the male portion of the congregation of the Church of St. John Baptist Mission Chapel, was held on Monday evening. The Rev. J. M. Davenport occupied the chair, and Mr. H. W. Frith acted as Secretary. It was voted to form a men's guild in connection with the church, and the Rev. Mr. Davenport, Messrs. H. W. Frith, G. A. Schofield, Chas. McLaughlan, jr., and J. V. Thurgar were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and submit the same to a future meeting. It was decided to remove the organ to the south side of the chancel, and \$60 was subscribed on the spot to meet the expense. The total cost of organ chamber, etc., is put at \$300, of which two-thirds is now subscribed.

KINGSTON.—Rev. L. G. Stevens, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Portland, conducted service here on Wednesday evening, and a large congregation attended. Mr. Stevens is an able preacher.

DEANERY OF SHEDIAC.—There will be a meeting of the clergy of the Rural Deanery of Shediac in Moncton on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st inst. and the 1st prox. Business of importance will be transacted.

DIocese OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.—The Cathedral Band of Hope have commenced their winter season of concerts, etc., held weekly in the "Hope" Coffee House, which proved so successful during the last winter, and provided a pleasant and profitable evening's entertainment for large numbers.

HUNTINGDON.—An Evangelistic mission has just been concluded at St. John's Church, Huntingdon, conducted by the Incumbent, Rev. T. A. Haslam, who was ably assisted by the mission preacher of the diocese, Rev. F. H. Du Vernet.

Church Advocate.—The Lord Bishop of Montreal has appointed Mr. Leo. H. Davidson, M. A., D. C. L., to the office of Church Advocate, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Edward Carter, Q. C. Happily the office so far has given the advocate but little labour, nevertheless its importance to the well being of the diocese, is apparent to all Churchmen. No abler lawyer could have held it than Mr. Carter, whose earnest Churchmanship and knowledge of ecclesiastical law combined peculiarly fitted him for the responsibilities of the position. The present appointment, however, is an admirable one, and we congratulate the diocese on the wisdom of the Bishop's choice, and Mr. Davidson on the confidence reposed in his professional ability by the head of the diocese.—*Gazette*.

COTE ST. PAUL.—Church of the Redeemer.—A Harvest Festival Service was held in this, the Mission Church of the Parish of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on the evening of the 3rd of October instant. The little church, beautiful in itself, was rendered still more attractive by the harvest decorations of luxurious fruit and ripened grain and garden produce, the gifts, for the most part, of the people of the neighbourhood, evidencing their thankfulness to the Giver of all good for that "His mercy still endures, ever faithful, ever sure." Twenty or more of the members of the Parish Church attended the service, which was well rendered, and most heartily joined in by the large congregation present. The coverings of altar, lectern and prayer desk were white, and upon the super-altar were fruit, bouquets of flowers and a floral cross. The service was taken by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, M. A., Rector of the Parish, assisted by Dr. Davidson (the layman in charge of the Mission work); the Very Rev. M. S. Baldwin, Dean of Montreal, being the preacher. The offerings of fruit were afterwards sent to the Montreal General Hospital for the use of the sick and needy there. During the session of the Provincial Synod the people of this Mission had the great pleasure and privilege of hearing the Rev. G. Roberts, M. A., Rector of Fredericton, who most kindly gave up the greater attractions of the city and took morning service (with administration of Holy Communion) at this Mission Station.

THE Very Reverend the Dean of Montreal (M. S. Baldwin, L. L. D.) has been elected to the Bishopric of Huron. He will be much missed in the city, as well by Churchmen as by those of other religious bodies. It is to be hoped that in filling his place as Rector of Christ Church (which is also the Cathedral) the interests of the diocese at large may not be overlooked, but that an effort will be made to secure an able, learned and sound Churchman for this important position. The Rector of Montreal ought to be one *facile princeps* amongst not only the clergy of the Church of England, but also amongst those of other religious bodies in the city.

DIocese OF HURON.

LONDON.—The members of the Synod assembled in the Chapter House, at 8.30, on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of electing a successor to Bishop Hellmuth. After the Religious Services, Rev. Canons Mulholland and Innes, and Secretary Reed were appointed clerical scrutineers and R. S. Strong, C. F. Complin, and Rev. Mr. Richardson, lay scrutineers. No discussion was allowed, and no nominations were made, the first and final ballot resulting as follows:—

	Clerical.	Lay.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Sullivan.....	69	118
Rev. Dr. Lobley.....	13	11
Rev. Dr. Courtney.....	15	5
Rev. Canon Carmichael.....	2	3
Rev. Rural Dean Cooper.....	0	2
Very Rev. Dean Baldwin.....	0	1
Rev. Hy. H. Wallis.....	0	1
Rev. Canon Innes.....	4	1
Rev. J. B. Richardson.....	0	1
Ven. Archdeacon Marsh.....	1	0
Rev. W. H. Rainsford.....	1	0
Very Rev. Dean Boomer.....	1	0
Total.....	107	143

A delegate proposed to make the nomination unanimous, but this was cried down. Mr. V. Cronyn then moved that the Synod adjourn till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, in order to hear from Dr. Sullivan, which motion was carried.

THURSDAY.

Synod resumed at 10 a.m. Bishop Sullivan cabled, declining election, urging as his reason his duty to Algoma. After the Synod had received this cable, a second ballot was taken. It did not result in a choice, Dean Baldwin receiving but 46 out of the 104 clerical votes, although he had a good majority of the lay votes. A third ballot also failed to elect. The fourth ballot resulted in the election Very Rev. Dean Baldwin. The following is the vote:—

	Clerical.	Lay.
Dean Baldwin.....	57	91
Canon Innes.....	19	6
Rev. Dr. Courtney.....	13	10
Canon Lobley.....	10	4
Canon Carmichael.....	9	1

DIocese OF NIAGARA.

THE BISHOP of Niagara has issued a second pastoral, Oct. 3, to the clergy of his diocese, strongly reminding them of the obligations of their several parishes to meet the apportionments made by the Synod to them for the sustentation of the various Diocesan objects. The Bishop says: 1. I consider the requirements of our Diocesan Missions as the first claim on our people. 2. The claims of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund for \$2,000 is equally binding on our people. 3. Algoma has a very strong claim upon this and other Dioceses of old Canada. 4. Rupert's Land, including all Manitoba, has also strong claims upon us. The Bishop enlarges upon each of these claims upon the clergy and laity of the Diocese, and concludes the pastoral by urging them to accompany their gifts with earnest prayers that those supported by their gifts may sow seeds that will bring forth the fruits of everlasting life.

DIocese OF ALGOMA.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contributions:—

Widows' and Orphans' Fund—R. B. Street, Esq., \$3.00.

General Diocesan Fund—J. Henderson, Esq., \$50.00.

DIocese OF TORONTO.

ORILLIA.—St. James'.—On a recent Sunday morning the Rector, Rural Dean Stewart, preached a special sermon to parents and guardians of children, taking as his text the following words, "Therefore shall ye lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your head, that they may be as frontlets

between your eyes; and ye shall teach them to your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Deut. xi. 18, 19. In the evening he addressed the young from Eccles. xii. 1, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The attendance was very large on both occasions.

ELMVALE.—A harvest home picnic held here last month, at which about four hundred persons were present, was extremely successful. Addresses were delivered by the Revds. Messrs. Anderson, Daniel, Radcliffe, Cook and Dobbs, the last named being the missionary in charge of the district. A very enjoyable day was spent, and the net proceeds, applied towards the erection of a new church, amounted to \$250. Building will be commenced at once, the greater portion of the sum required having been secured.

TORONTO.—All Saints.—The new Sunday School was opened on Sunday last by a children's service, at which the full choir of the church attended to aid in the music. Addresses were delivered by the Rector and Professor Schneider of Trinity College. The new building, which is of white brick, is very commodious, and contains numerous class rooms. It will accommodate over 600 scholars, and, together with the cost of the site, has caused an expenditure of \$14,000. This has been added to the Church debt, and will be liquidated by degrees in the same way as at present, viz., by annual offerings.

COOKSTOWN.—St. John's Church.—A harvest home recently held in this Church, at which two hundred people were present, realized the sum of sixty dollars. Of course, this does not represent the offerings of the people, but the proceeds of a dinner or tea.

TORONTO.—Wycliffe College.—The annual meeting of this college took place last week. The following office bearers were elected for 1883-84:—President, Rev. G. M. Wrong, B. A.; Vice-President, Mr. A. P. Kennedy; Secretary, Mr. W. Armitage; Treasurer, Mr. C. G. Owen; Curator, Mr. H. P. Hobson. The first public debate is shortly to take place.

OTONABEE.—St. Mark's.—The annual harvest festival took place on Thursday, 11th inst. Tea was served in the Grange Hall, adjoining the Church, from 3 to 6.30 p.m. There was a large attendance. The Service in Church commenced at 7 p.m., the Incumbent, Rev. W. C. Bradshaw, and the Curate-in-charge, Rev. E. C. Wilson reading Prayers. The lessons were read by the Rev. John Farncomb, of Lakefield, who also preached an appropriate sermon from Deut. viii., 18. The Church was very tastefully decorated for the occasion and the music excellent. The bounteous repast prepared by the ladies of the congregation was above all praise.

TORONTO.—The first public service ever held in this Diocese in connection with the Girls' Friendly Society is to take place at all Saints' Church, on Thursday, the 18th inst., being the Festival of St. Luke. The Bishop has kindly consented to preach on the occasion.

PORT HOPE.—On Sunday last, the day after the Festival of St. Michael and all Angels, the Chapel of Trinity College School was re-opened, having been closed to admit of the interior being painted and decorated. Upon a foundation of pure Indian red, running all round the lower portion of the walls just above the wainscoting, is reared a beautiful diaper work of gold and colored patterns of the sacred monogram and crown, alternating—the prevailing tone being an exceedingly rich yellow. Immediately above the red a remarkably rich band runs all round, while over the windows is an ornamented border of several colors broken with gold, affording an effect that must be seen to

be appreciated. In the arches of the windows underneath is drawn a passion flower, ascending to the apex on both sides of each window. Immediately under the cornice, is painted the Apostles' creed in Latin, running round both sides of the chapel. On the western wall, above the gallery, is emblazoned the school motto, surrounded with rays of flame, upon an azure field. Over the chancel arch is a gold cross, the back-ground intended to represent the midnight sky, the zenith brightened by the moonlight, and lower down studded white stars,—reminding us that as the created moon shines with the light reflected from the sun, so for the church on earth the light by which she is to shine is not to be her own; but that both she herself and the faith she is to hold forth must be shone upon by the Sun of Righteousness. In fact, the whole interior of this beautiful Chapel is something that presents fresh beauties the more it becomes familiar. We do not hesitate to say that we have never seen anything so rich, and yet in no way tawdry or bedizened. The services on Sunday consisted of Holy Communion at 7.30 a. m., at which about twenty-three boys were present, with some others belonging to the school, the head-master being celebrant, assisted by Rev. R. T. Nichol. A second service was held at 11 o'clock, and a third service at 4 p. m., at which a considerable number of outsiders from Port Hope and Cobourg were present. A very eloquent and instructive sermon on the ministry of the Angels, was preached by the Head-master. The service was partly choral, the choir being very full, but being apparently without a recognized leader, there was a hesitancy at times that rather marred the otherwise good effect of the singing. We would suggest to the officiating clergymen that on another occasion they should read upon a much lower note, as their voices appeared rather strained, rendering it difficult to take up the response. We were much disappointed with the organ; certainly so beautiful a chapel deserves a better aid for such a choir as usually officiates at the school services. No doubt a deficiency in this respect is calculated to embarrass any choir. We congratulate the authorities and friends of the school upon the completion of their work, and express the sincere hope that the Chapel may prove a help towards enlisting the hearts of the boys in the solemn services to be held in it for all time to come.—*Port Hope Times*.

The decorative work which is carried out in oil colours, has been very satisfactorily done by Mr. J. Causland's workmen from Toronto, and reflects the utmost credit upon the taste and skill of Mr. Frank Darling, the architect and designer.

DIocese OF ONTARIO.

KEMPTVILLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 20th, the Church people of Kemptville celebrated their annual Harvest Home Festival. Everything went off with great eclat. The church had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The service was choral. The choir—always good—showed marks of improvement by following some useful hints which had been given it by the talented organist of St. Alban's, Ottawa—Mr. Harris. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. T. Bailey, late of Madagascar, and one of the latest and most promising of the late additions to the Canadian Priesthood. Mr. Bailey was also celebrant, being assisted by the Revs. J. F. Fraser and Lawrence Lee. There were also present, beside the Rector, Mr. Emery, the Revs. Messrs. Jemmett, Mercer and Houston. There was a most sumptuous banquet served in St. James' Hall by the ladies of the Parish, after which there was a feast of music in the hall and on the Rectory grounds. Dr. Ferguson, at the special request of the Rector, gave an admirable account of his three months' trip in the North West; and at the call of the Rector, his old friend, Mr. Cousens, of the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, gave a lucid account of that Institution. The young people were not forgotten in connection with amusements. All sorts of games were entered into by them, for

prizes, with great zest. There was Evensong at 7.30, when Mr. Jemmett preached an excellent sermon suited to the occasion. The ladies received about \$75 towards the debt on this Memorial Church.

Sunday School Festival.—On Thursday, Oct. 4th, the St. James' Sunday School celebrated their festival. For some years past the young people had been comparatively forgotten in the special festive line. They met at the Hall at 10 a. m. with representatives from Burritt's Rapids and Oxford Mills Sunday Schools. At 11.30 they were formed into a procession, with a great number of banners, large and small, headed by the village band, and marshalled by Mr. Leslie, their veteran Superintendent, they marched through the streets in goodly array. On returning to St. James' Hall, they sat down to a most sumptuous dinner. Several ladies performed on the piano during the dinner. The afternoon was spent in running races and in other athletic sports. Prizes were given to the most successful.

Art School.—Under the patronage of the Rector, Mr. Emery, a School of Art has been most successfully carried on in St. James' Hall during the last three months, under the direction of Mr. Gladsden, a Student of the London, England, School of Art.

UNITED STATES.

The General Convention.

THE sun rose in a cloudless sky on Wednesday, the third day of October, and the merry chimes of Christ Church rang out their harmonies to welcome the gathering of Bishops, Priests and Laymen, who had come to participate in the centenary convention of the Church in the United States.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, in which the convention is in session, is a Norman structure, following closely the Basilica arrangement inside. It comfortably seats 1,400 people. The roof is a trefoil arch, with a large apse at the end, lighted by twelve gold-finished chandeliers. There are twelve cathedral glass windows, soon to be replaced by memorial ones. The polygonal chancel, where the officers of the Convention sit, has a dome, giving the place a cathedral aspect, four carved cherubs forming the pendentives above the arches. Besides the presiding officer's chair there are ten fixed stalls. In front of the whole is the special platform for the Secretaries of the Lower House.

After it had received its guests, the old Church had within its walls a body of men which contrasted strangely with the few who assembled in it a century ago, when the first General Convention of the American Church there sat for laying out the feeble work which to-day figures up so grandly. Then there were present sixteen clergymen and twenty-six laymen, and no Bishop had yet been consecrated. Now, this same General Convention numbers two hundred and five clergymen and two hundred and five laymen, and our Episcopate embraces sixty-four Bishops, twelve of whom have missionary jurisdictions.

It were impossible to fully describe the interest which gathered itself around this opening service. At 10.30 the west doors leading to the tower were opened and the Secretaries, the Revs. Chas. L. Hutchins, Dr. Anstice, Dr. Potter and Dr. Tatlock, entered, followed by the long line of Bishops, who, as they reached the chancel, parted their ranks until the venerable and feeble Presiding Bishop of nearly ninety years old (the last remaining of the many consecrated by the revered Bishop White), came slowly up the aisle, leaning upon two trusted laymen, who helped him to the Episcopal Chair. During the procession the choirs and great congregation sang

The Church's one foundation
Is Jesus Christ her Lord."

Then all knelt in silence—the stillness was broken by the opening sentences of our dear old Prayer Book, and then followed the regular Morn-

ing Service, the feeble "Primus," or Presiding Bishop, in a clear ringing voice, pronouncing the absolution.

The sermon, a sturdy, practical one, full of real merit, and thoroughly *en rapport* with the occasion, was preached by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

The sermon done, the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, and this whole great body of men began their important work by first kneeling in sweet submission at God's Board to partake of the Blessed Feast.

It was now 2 o'clock, and the Convention, by invitation of the Churchmen of Philadelphia, lunched at the Aldine Hotel. The hand shaking, the hearty greeting, the expressions of gladness at again meeting each other, from Bishops, Clergy and Laymen, helped to make the occasion a memorable one.

Four o'clock found the members again in Holy Trinity.

Soon the sound of the gavel brought the House to order. The Secretary of the last Convention then formally announced the opening of the Thirty-third General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The Rev. Dr. Beardley, a deputy from the Diocese of Connecticut was re-elected President, and the Rev. Charles Hutchins re-elected Secretary. The Secretary then announced that he had appointed the Rev. Dr. Anstice, and the Rev. Messrs. Miller and Worthington the Assistant Secretaries. After completing organization the House adjourned.

The second day the appointment of the various committees were made.

The papers of Rev. Dr. Randolph, ass't Bishop elect of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker, the Bishop-elect of Indiana, and the Rev. Dr. Potter, ass't Bishop-elect of New York, were read and referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

Several resolutions were offered. One called for a revision of representation in the Convention, so that dioceses with over two hundred churches, shall have three clerical and three lay deputies, with over one hundred churches, two each, and less than that, one each. (At present, every Diocese, no matter what its size, has eight delegates, four of each order.)

Another, calling for substitution of "Holy Catholic," in place of the name "Protestant Episcopal," wherever it occurs in the Book of Common Prayer or Ordinal, or in the Canons and Constitution of the Church. Both were laid on the table.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, was presented to the House of Deputies, all the members receiving him standing. After addressing the House in a pleasant speech, the Rt. Rev. Preiate stated he had crossed the ocean to be the bearer of a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Senior Bishop of the American Church.

The House of Bishops convened in the parish building of Holy Trinity Church. The Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., D. C. L., occupied the chair.

The new Bishops consecrated since the last General Convention were introduced and took their seats. The five Bishops thus received were the Rt. Rev. George Kelly Dunlop, S. T. D., Missionary Bishop of New Mexico; the Rt. Rev. Leigh Richmond Brewer, S. T. D., Missionary Bishop of Montana; the Rt. Rev. John Adams Paddock, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory; the Rt. Rev. Cortland Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg, and the Rt. Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Mississippi.

The names of the Bishops deceased since the last General Convention were read, viz.: the Rt. Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina; the Rt. Rev. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburg, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana.

The Rt. Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, D. D., Lord Bishop of Rochester, was introduced and addressed the house.

Paper on "Cottage Lectures."

BY REV. HENRY HOW, NEWPORT, NOVA SCOTIA.

(Published by Request).

Read at Meeting of the Avon Deanery, at Rawdon, Hants County, on Wednesday, September 19th, 1883.

"COTTAGE LECTURES."

DURING last winter I held weekly Cottage Lectures in two opposite sections of my scattered Parish. Through God's help I believe they were productive of considerable good. With a view of furnishing the members of this Deanery with the mode of working, I have at the request of two of its members prepared this short paper:—

After having secured the assent of the hostess I gave notice in Church on the Sunday previous that I would deliver a "Cottage Lecture" on the "text of the Book of Common Prayer," on Friday evening at 7 p. m.; and I further stated that all the neighbors and their children were cordially invited, and were requested to bring a Prayer Book. On the evening proposed I opened with an attendance of 12, which was the average attendance, the largest was 18. The prayers used in opening were 1, Collect for Purification of Heart, 2, Collect for the Week, 3, General Confession, 4, Collect for Second Sunday in Advent, 5, The Lord's Prayer, prayer was followed by the reading of a portion of Scripture. I generally chose some verses illustrative of the main subject matter of the Lecture. After the reading of the Scriptures I shall henceforth sing a hymn. The hymn for the next Sunday service could be sung, and thus practiced. I then opened the Prayer Book at "The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer daily to be said or used throughout the year." As I wished to lay stress on every special word of the text I now chose "daily." This offered an excellent opportunity of explaining the bounden duty of the clergy, the paragraph in the preface was read, and to show that the Church's intention was daily service. I referred to the Calendar of Daily Lessons for Matins and Evensong to the Proper Prefaces for either 7 or 6 days, after certain Sundays at the Celebration of Holy Communion, etc. Then every word of the text was read, and shorter or longer comments were made on each important word and doctrine. Last season I took a small manual on "The Orders for Morning and Evening Prayer by Edward Jacob Boyce, M. A., (S. P. C. K.) I shall lay the manual before you for inspection. The texts referred to in it were nearly all written out by me in a small note book, which I had before me when carrying on the evening's instruction. Two or three of the texts illustrative of doctrines were given to as many children or adults, and each in turn read one. By this method it is evident that no difficulty was found in furnishing matter for information. This consideration of the text of the Prayer Book generally occupied half an hour. I shall here introduce in the future a few more verses of a hymn. Then for five or ten minutes I explained more at length one chief doctrine of those touched upon before. For example during the first evening when the sentences had been read I here dwelt on "Forms of Prayer." The following night when "the Exhortation" was being considered I here dwelt on the nature of "worship," and the next night "Repentance," and so on. Sometimes instead of an extempore address I read a short Sermon, e. g., Bishop How on "Freedom of Forgiveness," (Plain Words, 2nd Series), or a short portion of some standard work being on some doctrinal matter, or generally I read the chapter for the Sunday or one of the week days from one of these manuals "a few devotional helps for Advent, Christmas, and other seasons until "Lent," or "Guide for passing Lent holly." After which I closed with the beautiful prayers or a Litany from one of these Manuals. But before I forget it I should suggest the taking of a collection for Algoma before the

final prayers. The benefit of these meetings is that one can indulge in a quiet talk concerning some "strange doctrine," and I did my best to get all present to take some part by answering or asking questions, and I think I succeeded fairly well. As children were always present one could lay stress on the most elementary truths such as posture in prayer (with the word "knell,") answering "Amen," and responding; prayers on entering and before leaving the Church. At times for the edification of the young I would read an anecdote from "The Banner of Faith," and then distributed a few nos. of that excellent magazine, or I gave them a reward card. In fact I raised the programme so as to awaken an interest in and to benefit the souls of those present. The success may be supposed to be proved by the fact that when the spring opened we, at the last service, had invitations to two houses in different ends of the section. Before the close of the service I named the next place of meeting, and repeated the notice in Church the following Sunday. I then distributed, at times, to each household present a tract for the season or a doctrinal tract.

I should like to say that any clergyman who turned an outlying district into a sort of moveable Guild, and held services something like the above, will, I believe, find the greatest benefit arising from the same. In the first place, going from "house to house" and gathering the neighbours for intercessory prayer, is almost like dealing with individuals, and the addresses can be made more heart-searching than a sermon in church. My great endeavour was to make each feel his election to privileges, his sins, his responsibilities, his future judgment. As to the manifest fruits of my labours, I may mention this incident. When the subscription paper was circulated after last Easter, the sum of \$27 was given, by 8 families, more than the year previous.

To show that others outside of our communion value such aids in parochial work, I may state that after the last Deanery Meeting at Cornwallis I was told by a member of Mr. Logan's congregation (Presbyterian minister at Kentville) that he usually walked a distance of four miles to Belcher's St. and held some such Cottage Meeting. The lady told me that for some considerable length of time "The Shorter Catechism" was under consideration, and that now, as a substitute, the sermon of the previous Sunday was analysed, and those present were expected to inform the minister what ideas he had elaborated from the text, &c. Such a plan might show us how far our own sermons were telling, and would enable us to correct wrong deductions. I wonder how many remember even the text from Sunday to Friday evening! I should also state that Mr. Logan was most gratified with the harvest yielded from such diligent sowing, for every one as he or she grew up "made a profession of religion."

During the coming season I hope to prepare many of my candidates for next spring's confirmation by these Cottage Lectures. They also furnish several witnesses for any baptisms, which, for a diversity of reasons, cannot well be solemnized very soon in church. It is much superior to a baptism in the presence of the parents only.

It will occur to you all that "Barry's Prayer Book" will be an improvement on Boyce's Manual. I like it better than the S. P. C. K. Prayer Book, though, of course, the latter is very instructive. For devotional use I should suggest, beside the aforementioned admirable manuals for special seasons, the manual called "The Narrow Way," a publication which, I think, deserves a wide circulation. For edification, parts of chapters from any of "Sadler's Works," or from "Kip's Double Witness," or from any Church History, will be found, of course, of lasting benefit. I should also like to see this Deanery settle upon a certain lot of useful tracts, and co-operate in importing them. On their arrival, each member can receive by post from the Secretary whatever number he ordered. By this method our whole Deanery would be receiving the same teaching on all the matters dealt with in the tracts selected.

This thought suggested itself after the perusal of a very excellent article (to be bought as a tract at \$1.00 per hundred), "The Anglican Church," published in the last number of "The Canadian Missionary." Such tracts could be read and commented on at a Cottage Lecture, and then distributed gratuitously or sold. The heads of households might be urged to read the tracts aloud to the assembled members of their families.

OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

THERE are 8,561 communicants in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Baltimore.

A MOVEMENT has been begun by the Church women of Southern Ohio, to establish a Child's Hospital for incurables, to be situated in Cincinnati.

BISHOP ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, of the diocese of Western New York, has recently ordained to the diaconate Mr. Cyrus P. Lee, a wealthy banker of Buffalo, who for the past seven years has driven out to an outlying town every Sunday to read service. Feeling at last that he could better perform his labor of love if ordained, he asked for ordination to the perpetual diaconate.

REV. MR. CARSTENSEN, of Erie, Pa., with the October number, resigns the management of the *Diocesan Chronicle*. "He relinquishes the charge with few regrets. It has involved a considerable personal loss and taught him some things of which he would rather have remained in ignorance."

SOME time ago the Rev. Dr. Ringold, Rector of Grace Church, Cedar Rapids, preached a sermon on "The City's need of a Hospital," which attracted much attention and aroused the citizens generally to a sense of their duty in the matter. Already a site has been given and \$20,000 subscribed. The vestry of Grace Church has assumed entire responsibility in the matter, and will establish and maintain the institution. It is to be known as "St. Luke's Hospital."

IN the recent conference held in Christ Church Chapel, Baltimore, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, explained and commended the system of lay-preachers. He has more than a hundred lay-preachers and readers in his Diocese. From their ranks a number of earnest, useful men had entered the ministry of the Church.

HOLY TRINITY Church, Philadelphia, is doing a noble work in that city. The two Sunday Schools of the parish enroll 1,856 names, though "more than 2,000 attend both schools." Upwards of sixty girls and eighty boys attend Night Schools, which are maintained during the winter months at an expense of \$750. In the Sewing School, 189 scholars are taught by 51 teachers, and they finished 250 pieces of work during the year. The accounts of the Dorcas Society show a total income and expenditure of \$1,288.34, and the handling of 2,012 garments, etc., of which 1,075 garments and 107 pairs of shoes were given away.

FOREIGN MISSIONS are quite an important work in the American Church. The number of stations is one hundred and thirty-nine (principal and subordinate); thirty of which are in Western Africa, thirty in China, fifteen in Japan, one in Greece, eighteen in Haiti and forty-five in Mexico. The whole number of laborers is two hundred and eighty-six (including candidates for Holy Orders), of whom three are Missionary Bishops, one the Bishop of the Haitien Church and one a Bishop of the Mexican Church; sixty are Presbyters and Deacons (foreign and native), four are physicians, thirty are foreign lay workers, three are business agents, and one hundred and eighty-four are native catechists, lay readers, candidates for Holy Orders and teachers.

IN the toe of a little sock, sent to the Foundlings' Home, Chicago, was found this quotation:

"Oh, little feet! that such long years
Must wander on through hopes and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load;
I, nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road!"

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE English Church Congress at Reading has proved itself to be one of the most brilliant gatherings ever assembled, and again bears witness to the reciprocal toleration, courtesy, and self-restrained dignity which now characterizes the gatherings of the debaters. It is not so many years ago since these gatherings were almost hooting-grounds and fields for spicy rows. All this has changed. Learning and logic take the place of party and platitudes, and the interests of the Church, with the best method of dealing with her deadliest foe—moral evil—take up all the time and energy of those present. This concentrated force of English Churchmen will make its influence felt on both the Church and the World.

SPAIN still suffers from the sting of the recent insult towards its King, and is not satisfied with the apologies offered. There is something almost facetious in the way the French authorities try to wriggle out of the imbroglio. The latest is that the gamblers of the Bourse planned the hostile demonstration and made a splendid sum by it. Stocks did change hands with surprising rapidity, and some persons made a fine sum out of the unfortunate affair. When stock-jobbing can control both the policy of French Cabinets and also the passions of a French mob, the reflection is a disquieting one to those responsible for peace.

A SHORT time ago the Pope appealed to history in order to vindicate the Papacy from the ordinary charges brought against it. Students were to ransack the papal archives and find there a refutation of base charges. The gauntlet thus daringly thrown down was at once taken up by the thoughtful writers in almost every country. Now the news comes that many private documents referring to the papacy have disappeared from the Vatican, among which are included the archives of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs; second, the archives of the Propaganda; third, the archives of the Inquisition, and fourth, the archives of the Congregation of the Index Expurgatorius. We can scarcely expect the Pope to voluntarily place, at the disposal of the public, documents which may injuriously effect the reputation of the Papacy, but if the Pope wishes an appeal to impartial records, he does well (for his own side) by first removing damaging testimony.

CUBA gradually rids itself of one of the greatest blots of the 19th Century civilization. The latest report of the British Consul General at Havana, expresses the opinion that, although the definite abolition of slavery in Cuba will not be accomplished until 1888, slavery will have practically ceased to exist before the end of 1885. In 1880 more than 6,000 slaves were freed, in 1881 more than 10,000, and in 1882 about 17,000.

FRANCE is reconstructing her navy, Germany is reorganizing hers, Russia is fast strengthening hers, and Italy is developing a very powerful fleet. All Europe is, in fact, recognizing the necessity of having heavily armoured ships, fitted with modern ordnance, and carrying trained crews. This belligerent activity makes England strive to keep abreast of the combined leading powers. This is well shown in the constructive programme which is arranged for the next financial year. The Ministry there provides a very large sum for increased expenditure in the building of line-of-battle ships. In the interests of peace, there is nothing like being prepared for war.

A DESCENT has been made upon a nest of pirates infesting the Northern Coast of the Black Sea. Latest investigations shew a deplorable state of things. Pilots, consuls, merchants and leading men of the place are implicated in an organized system of piracy, whereby vessels were shown false lights, allured on reefs and rocks, the crews killed, and the vessels pillaged.

THE question of "decorations" is engaging the attention of the press. Originally these noble marks of distinguished prowess or daring were of real value, but their deterioration is shewn by the fact that the Prince of Bulgaria, a young man of twenty-six, who never commanded a regiment in the field, possesses thirty-seven decorations, many of them of a high order, and originally intended only for those who had distinguished themselves in action. And last spring the Queen of Servia went to spend a few weeks at Nice, and on her return to Belgrade fifty decorations were sent to persons who had rendered her some paltry services during the journey.

THE Governor of Ekaterinoslav has issued a proclamation declaring that if the anti-Jewish outrages are renewed they will be suppressed by force of arms. This action is owing to the fact that the instigators of the outrages have asserted that the government dare not employ arms against the people. If this proclamation had been issued a year or two ago in different quarters, anti-Jewish outrages would have been but a passing freak of the infuriated mob.

THE death roll from accidents during the past months of the year is an enormous one. Nearly 200,000 deaths from accidents, fire and pestilence have taken place and form a terrible text on the uncertainty of life. Another earthquake has occurred in Asia Minor completely destroying six villages, seriously damaging many more, destroying about one thousand lives and throwing twenty thousand homeless people on the charity of the world. We have great need to pray with fervour the petition in the Litany, "From lightning and tempest, from plague, pestilence and famine, from battle and murder, and from sudden death, GOOD LORD DELIVER US."

GERMANY'S trade with North America is both progressive and satisfactory. The exports from Berlin to North America in 1879 were about two and a half millions. Last year the exports amounted to about seven millions. America has received a steady stream of emigrants from Prussia, and these emigrants, to some extent, trade with their Fatherland. This quiet and natural colonizing tendency is producing those results to Germany which French powder and flaunting of the tricolor in distant lands have failed to secure for France.

PROHIBITIONISTS would do well to keep themselves clear from party politics and fight their battles on their own ground. In Ohio the prohibition amendment was defeated by a majority of more than 70,000 in a total vote of over 700,000. The Prohibition vote was heavy enough to cause rejoicing, but the cause will be hindered and the work put back on account of playing into party hands during the election.

GENERAL BUTLER is a marvellous man. He has been making some gubernatorial speeches and seeks to enlist the sympathies of American queens—the wives of the households—by speechifying on domestic subjects. He said, "Ladies don't fry. That is the most unwholesome style of

cooking. The healthiest way is to boil and to stew. There is a good deal in this matter of food. Let me advise you, ladies never to buy ground or roasted coffee. Out of twelve samples of ground coffee recently examined by Dr. Hayes only two contained the pure coffee, etc." The General is evidently well experienced in the tactics of "soft sawder."

MATTHEW ARNOLD, the apostle of "sweetness and light" is about to entertain our cousins across the border with his views on "Culture." We wait to see how he will be received. He has said hard things about America and her hot-house growth, and has criticized her in a way the reverse of complimentary. But for that matter the British philistine, too, has received hard blows from this brilliant writer. We have no doubt but that the experience gained by personal contact with the men and the institutions which the Poet so unscathingly assailed will make him considerably modify his opinions on the subject.

TALKING of lectures, it is pleasant to notice that the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching is doing an important work by giving courses of lectures in crowded districts for a merely nominal sum. There are no less than "eighteen centres" in London enjoying this rich treat from the leading teachers of the day. Why is there not some such institution in our Canadian towns, controlled and used in the interests of our Church? It would be a great power for good.

THE United States rejoices over the prospect this year of a great demand for iron and steel for shipbuilding. The consumption of iron for this purpose has doubled since 1878, and it is thought that now the demand will exceed the native supply. Both Canada and England will be glad to participate in the business of supply if Uncle Sam needs a lift.

WE often hear that Canada is noted among the countries of the world in regard to its debt. From a statement of the indebtedness of nations, recently published, Canada makes quite a favourable impression when compared with other countries. We give the indebtedness of eight countries and the rate per head of population:—

	Debt	Per head.
Spain.....	\$2,500,665,000	\$153
France.....	4,800,550,000	128
Great Britain.....	3,815,229,000	108
Italy.....	2,232,512,000	78
Austria.....	2,420,000,000	64
United States.....	1,918,312,000	48
Australia.....	450,000,000	160
Canada.....	153,661,000	34

IT seems strange in these days that there should be any adult unacquainted with the use of gas. And yet such is the case for we learn that last week a man was suffocated, in a hotel bedroom in Toronto, from the effects of escaped gas, he having blown out the gas before going to bed. These painful cases are becoming so frequent that hotel proprietors will find it necessary to place a warning on the subject on their premises.

HALIFAX has another sensation in the discovery and arrest of two men carrying around with them an amount of dynamite sufficient to blow up a few towns. The authorities in London have known for some time that two men had been deputed to blow up H. M. S. "Canada," the vessel carrying Prince George, and special orders had been sent to Halifax to guard well the vessel. The two men arrested had with them an india-rubber suit which, when inflated, would enable a man to live under water for several hours.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

HURON.

THE result of the election just settled will be received with much satisfaction by all who have at heart the welfare of the Church. That the Bishop of Algoma should have been the first choice of the Synod was what all expected, and the members only did themselves honor by the hearty manner in which his faithful labours in Algoma were recognized; and that the Bishop should have, without hesitation, declined the election, only confirms the high opinion entertained of him by the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the whole Ecclesiastical Province of Canada.

By this unselfish decision his Lordship has given the missionary work and interests of the Church an impetus and stability which just now they greatly need. He has answered those who have sneered at what they hoped would have been his course, and placed the Church in a brighter light before the outside world. Thank God, most earnestly, will every faithful member of the Church exclaim, that the decision was in the hands of so lion-hearted a Christian Missionary. The Church has loved to honor the Bishop of Algoma in the past, her members throughout Canada will now be drawn more closely and warmly to him, and will rally to his support, and cherish his noble self-sacrificing devotion to duty as an incentive to undertake larger enterprises in the Master's name.

Although many, no doubt, have been disappointed that one of the other names had not been the choice, yet, wishing a scholar and a man of recognized ability, the Diocese has, perhaps, done well in electing the eloquent Dean of Montreal, whose deep piety and scholarly attainments eminently fit him for the office, although his Churchmanship, we regret to say, has seemed not so pronounced as it should be in a Bishop of the Church. Perhaps, however, circumstances have helped to prevent the Dean from taking higher ground, and that when he assumes the new and more exalted dignity, it may be that he will also exhibit a clearer understanding of the Church's Divine position and claims. Our own impression is that what is wanted in our Dioceses is earnestness with vigor, added to a clear conception of the Church's historical position, a strong belief in her future, and a determination to make her the Church of this land and new-born nation. We want piety, we want scholarship, we want eloquence, but with these we expect to find, and must have, in our Bishops entire sympathy and agreement with the Liturgy of the Church, and with the Church's claims to be a branch of the Catholic Society, founded by Christ Himself, and committed to His Apostles, whose successors the Bishops are. For a Bishop to hold the Church to be but a sect among sects—a human society, with man-made officers, and to deny or minimize the doctrines of the Prayer Book, would be a sad hindrance to her progress in this country, and would seriously compromise the efforts now being made to place her in her proper light before the Christian people of Canada. We hope, and, indeed, believe from what we have heard, that the Bishop-elect is a much stronger Churchman than many have supposed, and that without faltering he will faithfully maintain and defend the doctrines and position of the Church of England in Canada against all her foes.

EARL NELSON, recently presided at a meeting of the Free and Open Church Association, at Reading which was well attended. He urged them to put forward their principles unflinchingly, but at the same time not to transgress the laws of love. The subsequent speakers held that the pew system had done great harm to religion, natural and revealed, to the Church of England itself, for there was no element of exclusion in Christianity, and that it tended to perpetuate differences between class and class. The free system, wherever applied, had been a great success, and should be made universal, and thus popularize the Church.

CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

THE *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* comments strongly against the Bishop of Liverpool's action of preaching in a Presbyterian meeting house, and says, "that the best thing the Bishop could do would be to bravely acknowledge that he has committed a mistake, and express his regret for having wounded the susceptibilities of so many of his brethren. A retreat of this kind from a false position would show true courage, and would be generously accepted by the entire Church."

THE American U. P. Church having repealed the laws against the use of instrumental music in public worship, one of the Presbyterian newspapers says—"Miriam with her cymbals, David with his trumpet and cornet, Hezekiah with his organ, and the one hundred and forty-four thousand with their harps, are all now admissible into good and regular standing in the United Presbyterian Church."

SOME of the American papers have been hindering the spread of mission work in China, by raising party cries. The *Living Church* says, "let us agree to disagree as to individual opinion, but let us all rally to the support of legitimate Church work, regardless of the stoles worn by those engaged in it. Can the Romophobists find no game near home worth hunting, that they must go to China for the killing of Church enterprise?"

THE *Church Times* notes with pleasure the conciliatory attitude of the *Rock*, and says that the fact is the benign spirit of the Church Congress, with its lessons of mutual forbearance and brotherly concord is upon us. Our contemporary then goes on to say, wisely enough, that one obvious advantage to be derived from the healing of dissensions would be the increased power which Churchmen would possess against aggression from without.

A CLEVER French writer, M. O'Rell, has been writing up England, and makes a point against the want of grace which he alleges characterizes the surroundings of English life, especially in its religious sense. Our contemporary meets this in the following way:—"It may, perhaps, seem a rash generalization, but we do not believe that there was ever yet any popular appreciation of the beautiful, where art was divorced from religion. We certainly do not believe that England will recover the reputation which she once had of being, *par excellence*, the land of good taste, until the bulk of her people have been won back to the Church, and until the religious services which they frequent exhibit the beauty of holiness, as well as give expression to the purity of the Faith."

IN the *American Church Review* for October, the Rev. W. C. Langdon suggests a financial policy which will make the parish in reality as well as in theory, an integral part and factor of the Church. Members of each Church are invited to subscribe a certain amount "as the Lord hath prospered them," and these subscriptions are paid into the treasury of the Diocese, to constitute in whole or in part a sustentation fund for the Bishop and clergy of the same. The committee of the treasury will regulate the stipends of the clergy. The offerings in Church would be used for general expenses. One of our greatest banes is *parochialism*, and the adoption of the method proposed would tend to break down this form of selfishness to some extent, and make each congregation think that it was working for Christ's Church, and not only for some special parish or congregation.

CANON WYNNE, writing in the *Clergyman's Magazine*, on "Preaching," says:—"In one sense, all your life is a preparation for your preaching. Your inward life of communion with God, your outward life of service, your intellectual life of study, thought, and observation—all contribute to make you full of matter, and more and more strong, earnest, and wise to bring that sacred matter to bear in your great work of winning souls. The instinct of the loving heart and the well-stored mind will be better than the rules of rhetoric."

Yes! may you not in such a case take to yourself the promise of our Lord, "The Holy Ghost shall teach you in that hour what to speak?" But special preparation for each sermon should certainly be your rule. Whether you write or preach "extempore," as it is called, the preparation is needful."

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

A FEW Sundays ago before his sermon at St. Michael's Folkestone, the Rev. E. Husband, Incumbent, announced that during the previous week £1,000 had been given him towards the completion of his Church. This was the third thousand that has been sent him during the past twelve months.

It was lately suggested at the Glasgow Town Council that some of the city churches should be open on week days so that people might retire for meditation and reflection, but a member characterized the proposal as "downright humbug, nonsense, and tomfoolery."

THE British Museum recently acquired—we believe, through Dr. Neubauer—a valuable collection of Karaite Biblical MSS., giving the Hebrew text written in Arabic characters, but for the most part furnished with the Hebrew vowel points and accents.

MR. MACKONCHIE will move in the civil courts against the validity of Lord Penzance's deprivation, without in any way recognising his lordship's claim to be an ecclesiastical judge."

THE monthly paper of the Chester and Liverpool Open Church Association says, "A more noble example of unostentatious almsgiving does not exist than in our venerable Bishop of Chester."

THE Archbishop of Canterbury suggested the other day that the incumbent of a parish should set up in his church the names of his predecessors from the earliest times recorded in the Diocesan Register. Would not such a record powerful appeal to the popular imagination?

It is stated that much excitement has taken place in Methodist circles over the recent session to the Church of England of Mr. Hillier, a young and promising minister of the connection, who had been lately appointed to the charge of the fine new Wesleyan chapel which was opened a few months ago with great *clat* at Streatham. We understand that Mr. Hillier proceeds to a theological college, with a view to obtaining holy orders in the Church.

SUCCESSION in the Church, lineal and apostolical, was made the subject of a boast at a Church Congress, by a canon who had given seven sons to the priesthood. The *Church Times* (English), shrewdly remarks: "If the quality of this contribution to the ministry had been as remarkable as its quantity, the venerable canon's claim upon the public gratitude would have been unquestionable."

It is said that owing to the vibration of the underground trains, the London Monument is in danger of falling. This smoke-begrimed "object of interest to sight-seers," was erected in 1671, to commemorate the Great Fire of London, and until 1831 bore an inscription setting forth that the fire was due to "Ye treachery and malice of ye Popish faction."

THE Congress has been the most successful on record, so far as numbers are concerned, over 3,500 tickets having been disposed of.

IN the Town Hall of Reading, where the Congress has taken place, there is hung a portrait of Archbishop Laud with this inscription beneath:—"To the memory of Dr. William Laud, who was a liberal benefactor to the town which was honoured with his birth, after he had for many years served the Church under the Defenders of the Faith King James and King Charles the Martyr, he was solemnly murdered by a faction of rebels upon Tower Hill, London, the 10th of January, anno Domini MDCXLIII, ætatis suæ LXXIII. The gift of Mr. Peter Mends, Vicar of St. Marie's, Reading, Archdeacon of Berks, 1667."

The Church Guardian,

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WHO TEACHES THE TEACHERS?

Is the heading of a recent article upon the Educational Statistics of England for 1882, in the *English Churchman*. Our contemporary, in the course of its remarks, says:—"But there is another point worthy of attention, namely, whence do we get the teacher supply? And the answer is, mainly from the Church training colleges. The education of the 3,000,000 and odd children inspected last year gives employment to 35,444 certificated teachers. Of these no less than 14,749 masters and nearly 9,000 mistresses had been trained for two years in a college. Of these colleges, those belonging to the Church provide every year a supply of over 2,000 trained teachers to recruit the ranks. The British and Foreign School Society's colleges turn out over 450, the Wesleyans 226, the Congregational 56, and the Roman Catholics 212—in all, 3,138; the Church supplying just twice as many as all the rest of the colleges together."

All of which is very gratifying, showing, as it does, how the importance of this matter has come to be recognized in our Mother Church. But while we may not hope to imitate the Church at Home in this particular, there is a subject closely connected with it, viz.,

WHO TEACHES THE SCHOLARS?

which is worthy the attention of the Church in this land. While we cannot, perhaps, hope, for a while at least, that any special arrangements can be made whereby our colleges shall be able to undertake the work of training teachers, seeing that our people are taxed for the Government schools in every Province which are provided for the purpose, what we can do, and what we ought to begin to do at once, is to increase the number of Church teachers by inducing young Church people to prepare themselves for the teaching profession, so that they may become useful to the Church in the training of the young. Some persons may be found ready to say, "how can religious instruction be conveyed in Grammar and Arithmetic, Geography and History, Classics and Mathematics." Such narrow-sighted persons, unhappily, on this side the water, are almost always Church people, for not so minded are the Christians of various names who surround us. They have long since understood the importance of having the teaching of the country's youth in their hands. And they direct special attention to the selection of young people to send to the Normal and Training Schools the principles and predilec-

tions of whose parents are well known to be in warm sympathy with their own religious views. Both in the United States and Canada, and especially in our Dominion, the Church has lost immensely by this neglect, which has been carried so far that in some of the Provinces the percentage of Church teachers is infinitesimally small in proportion to her numbers. The loss to the Church is quite beyond numerical calculation. It is not necessary to advocate by means of words your distinctive principles, in order to make others accept them. The Romish Convent schools know well the power of kindness and friendly intercourse in converting the Protestant children, whose parents fondly suppose that the promise on the part of the sisters not to proselytize them is all that is required to ensure their safety. No, kindness on the part of teachers must make a deep impression upon children's hearts and minds, and the teachers will exercise an influence which can be used in any direction at pleasure. But apart from this feature of the subject, the reality of which some may question, the loss to the Church in other ways more apparent, cannot be doubted. Take the value of a Church teacher for example, if a man as a Sunday School Superintendent or Lay Reader, if a woman as a Sunday School Teacher, organist, etc., in a country district or town. Services of this kind are invaluable. How is it now? The clergy, in many places, find the teacher or teachers of the Public Schools the main-stay of the Baptists, or Methodists, or Presbyterians, and perhaps the great influence against which they have to contend, while they find it impossible even where the Church population overpowers all the others, and where no opposition exists, to secure a Church teacher, simply because they are so few in number in the profession.

We commend these thoughts to the attention of the clergy and others, in hopes that some efforts will be put forth to correct the blunders of the past, and that encouragement may be given to the young people of the Church to prepare themselves for the teaching profession, than which, when properly understood and conscientiously prosecuted, there can be no higher or nobler work undertaken by man short of the sacred ministry itself.

JOTTINGS FROM THE REPORT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS' COMMISSION.

(Continued).

COURTS.

THE Court of High Commission was created by Queen Elizabeth for reformation, order, and conversion of errors, heresies, schisms, &c. This was abolished in Charles I and Charles II. In its place came the

COURT OF DELEGATES,

a supreme tribunal of appeal in ecclesiastical causes, which lasted from 1559 to 1832—so-called because the commissioners therein are delegated by the King's Commission. Its powers were full and final. Its jurisdiction was limited to appeals from the courts properly ecclesiastical. In 193 cases heard before the Delegates, between 1586 and 1838, only seven appeals are discovered "which can be shown to have even remotely involved any question of doctrine." From 1832 to 1880 no proceedings could be taken in any cause

ecclesiastical, *except with the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese.*

In 1840 came

THE CHURCH DISCIPLINE ACT.

Under this, on a charge being preferred against any clerk, the first step, after notice to the accused, is the issue by the Bishop of a commission to *enquire into the grounds* of the charges. These Commissioners to be *five* in number, of which one must be his Vicar-general or an Archdeacon or Rural Dean within his diocese. *If the Commissioners report that there is prima facie grounds for proceeding*, it "shall be lawful" for the Bishop to go on with the cause. If accused admits the charge, the Bishop forthwith to pronounce sentence; if not, the Bishop to hear the cause with three assessors nominated by himself, one being an advocate of five years or barrister of seven years standing or a sergeant-at-law; and another, the Dean or one of the Archdeacons or Chancellor. The Bishop pronounces sentence. This Act has been little resorted to because the Bishop has power to send the cause to the Court of Appeal of the Province, *i.e.*, the Court of Arches. Appeal from the Provincial Court or Court of Arches lay to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which Archbishops and Bishops who were Privy Councillors were to be members. Since 1876, by the Judicature Amendment Act, this tribunal consists of lay members, with episcopal assessors.

PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT OF 1874 provides for the hearing, by a judge, of alleged infringements of the ceremonial law of the Church, on the complaint of the Archdeacon or a Churchwarden or three parishioners, who have to declare that they are members of the Church of England. The Bishop may stay or permit proceedings. He cannot hear the case, but must send it to the Archbishop, who requires the Judge to hear it, who (the Judge) is to be a barrister of 10 years' standing or an ex-Judge of a Superior Court, and a member of the Church of England. This Judge has now become the official principal of the Court of Arches. An appeal lies to *the Queen in Council*. The Commissioners are of opinion that the P. W. R. A. has saved time or expense.

THE EFFECT OF THESE ACTS

was to transfer the final decision to a certain number of persons constituting a Committee of the Privy Council.

THE COMMISSIONERS RECOMMEND

that the Bishop still retain power to stay or allow proceedings. That the appeal to the Crown should be heard by an exclusively lay body of Judges, because they provide *that every case shall have first been exhaustively heard by Judges appointed under recognized ecclesiastical authority*, namely,

A DIOCESAN COURT,

consisting of the Bishop, with his appointed assessor, the chancellor, or some other person learned in the law, *with appeal to*

A PROVINCIAL COURT,

viz., the official principal in the Provinces of Canterbury and York; *thence appeal to*

THE CROWN,

which shall appoint a permanent body of lay Judges, learned in the law, who shall each and all be members of the Church of England.

THEY FURTHER RECOMMEND

the Repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

[FOR THE CHURCH GUARDIAN.]

WHEN the Christians began, after first days of persecution, to build larger places for public worship, which plan would they naturally follow? the form of the Synagogue, which was a substitute, in country places, for the Temple, or the Temple and Tabernacle, which had been originally built by the great Moses and the wise Solomon, after the patterns given by, and under the immediate direction of, the Lord Himself, and which our blessed Master so regularly frequented and called "My Father's House of Prayer?"

As a matter of fact, we find the early Christians copying the Temple. The Porch—the nave (for the body of the worshippers.) The Choir (answering to the Holy Place) for ministers. The Bema or Chancel (the most Holy Place), only for the re-presentation of the centre of all true worship—the Sacrifice of the Death of Christ.

If the opposers of an ornate service will leave aside their likes and dislikes and all the side issues that have been born of polemical argumentation, and confine themselves to Holy Scriptures, they will make a discovery—viz., That what little is found in the New Testament of the details of Divine Worship is everywhere capable of application to what is now called ornate worship.

Such was the mind of the Primitive Church, as disclosed in the writings of the early fathers. It remains for those who live from fifteen to eighteen hundred years after the establishment of Christianity to conclude that ornate worship is—

(1) The form of Godliness without the Spirit.

(2) Displeasing to God, Who once approved of it to the extent of defining its order, and again, in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, said no word against such ornate worship as was in use during His life on earth, but on every great festival was a participant therein.

The vital question is this: If in the Old Testament we have God's mind, and in the New Testament we have a distinct vision given to us of the pattern of the Divine Worship in Heaven, can we be far astray when we take these patterns for our guidance in the ordering of Divine Worship here on earth? Ornate worship may be classed—

(a.) In regard to the local habitation set apart for the recognition of the specially manifested presence of the Lord to His worshippers on earth. Of this it may be said: Such local habitation has always been approved by God and practiced by His true worshippers in Paradise, at Bethel, in the Tabernacle, the Temple, the Upper Room, and the Christian Church.

In the heaven of the Redeemed there shall be no local temples, because all shall acknowledge Him and truly worship Him. Such is not the case on earth, and the Bible plainly indicates, will not be, until the times of the new Heaven and the new earth. To lavish costly gifts on the adornment of God's house on earth may appear to some men a waste of gold and silver. Such, however, is, to say the least, a mere matter of man's opinion. Such devotion of man's best substance has received the unqualified sanction of the Almighty—the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. We have only to read our Holy Book for innumerable examples, among which we shall find, the Tabernacle, the Temple, the box of precious ointment, the gifts of the wise men, the precious embalming of the sepulchre.

(b.) For authority to make rich and beautiful the furniture of the house of worship, see the Temple at Jerusalem, and all the beauty and splendor which is set forth in the Revelation of the worship of Heaven.

The same principles apply, and the same Divine approbation has been expressed towards the apparel, the dress, of the ministers of the Sanctuary of our God. God has revealed no signs of His disapproval of such signs of honor in His service. The very dress of the worshippers of Heaven is minutely described. How, then, can men dare to speak flippantly under the designation of "clergyman's clothes" of that which

God has been pleased once to minutely prescribe, and which is thought not unworthy of record by the Holy Spirit as part of the revelation of Heaven given to St. John the Divine.

To impute low motives, to cast doubt upon the real object, the rendering of honor to God, which actuates so many earnest and self-denying workers in every age, in their desire for separate and special apparel for the clothing of ministers, special ornaments in the adorning of the Sanctuary at the times of the worship of Almighty God in His house, is an act of narrow bigotry and un-called-for uncharity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Session of Provincial Synod.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—The Provincial Synod has great powers which may be most perilously exercised, and it is nothing short of alarming to find that, at its last session, if there were at any time a quorum of lay delegates present, there certainly was not such when a highly important vote was taken. All the dioceses were imperfectly represented. The Maritime ones have much to plead in extenuation; but what shall be said of staunch old Quebec? It is a border diocese, and yet but two of its lay delegates appeared on the aforesaid question, one on each side! The Diocesan Synod may very well resolve on selecting more faithful men. I will not believe that the anti-Church spirit of this last session represents the temper of the Province; but it certainly should arouse easy-going Churchmen to a sense of the peril that may ensue from allowing the Church's great legislative body to fall under the control of a minority which does not represent the Church's mind.

Another mischief, which I speak of with reluctance, is the immense legal element. The endless disputations which characterize the assemblage of legal gentlemen is the least of the objections to be made; but the greatest is the overshadowing crastianism which they impart wherever it is possible. It shows how widespread and deep has been the influence of English establishmentarian principles. That influence has overshadowed, most particularly in legal minds, the whole spiritual character and claims of the Church of Christ, as an entity prior to and independent of the civil law. It would do our legal gentlemen no small good to read Professor Stubbs's Historical Sketch of the Ecclesiastical Courts from the Saxon times to 1832, prepared at the request of the Royal Commission. Then our legal brethren, under the hallucination of some spectral Establishment in the Dominion, seem to think of us clergy of the Church as the mere slaves of the State. That I may not be thought to write at random, let me refer to Mr. Justice Savary's statement at the Synod. He thought that any clergyman to whom a license was presented for the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister would be bound, under penalty, to marry them! If an ignorant peasant entertained that opinion it might not be surprising; but for a Judge! First, what is given is only a "License of Faculty" to marry; and *licet* is not the same as *jubet*—a permit is not a command. Secondly, the License has a proviso: "Provided always that by reason of any affinity, consanguinity, precontract, or any other lawful cause, there be no legal impediment in this behalf."

Now, we clergy of the Church are pledged to the belief that there is an immoveable impediment, and we are, moreover, bound, under ecclesiastical censure, not to celebrate such marriages, and the Statute legalizing them distinctly does not interfere with the internal discipline or beliefs of any Church; and, therefore, it is sheer absurdity to suppose us bound by a *license*. Thirdly, Holy Matrimony is a Christian and Church rite, and consequently we are not bound to marry heathens, Jews, or even Christians outside the communion of our own Church. Fourthly, there is a still further limitation, viz., that the parties shall be of our

own charge, for it is not agreeable to the discipline of our Church that one priest shall minister in the Church's offices to the people of another priest's charge without his consent; and it cannot be conceived that the Statute was intended to override the discipline of the Church. Let this be enough to show that we should not take all the law we hear as gospel.

Yours,

JOHN CARRY.

Port Perry, Ont., 11th Oct., 1883.

The New Society.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—Kindly permit me to correct an error in my letter which you inserted in your last issue. Instead of "I venture to express the hope that the clergy who were enabled," &c., I meant to say "I venture to express the hope that the clergy who were not able to be present" at the meeting which instituted the Christian Marriage Law Defence Association will give their support to it, and induce others to do the same. Those present at the meeting were unanimous. The address of the Hon. Secretary is 194 St. James' Street, Montreal. I should be glad if you would also permit me to give some further information which seems not un-called for.

The Canadian correspondent of your contemporary *The Living Church* (Chicago) reports, apparently with approval, the recent formation in Montreal of the C. M. L. D. A. But he says, "Its object is somewhat indefinitely stated to be the upholding of the law of the Church as stated in Canon XVI of the Provincial Synod." Our friend would not have used the word indefinitely if he had consulted the Canon referred to. Probably he did not possess a copy of the Canons of the Provincial Synod, and as this is, no doubt, a common case, I here give Canon XVI at full length.

CANON XVI.—ON MARRIAGE WITHIN THE PROHIBITED DEGREES.

Whereas, The following resolution was adopted by the Provincial Synod:—

"No clergyman of this Ecclesiastical Province shall knowingly solemnize a marriage forbidden by the 99th Canon of the year 1603, A. D., which is as follows: 'No person shall marry within the Degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a Table set forth by authority in the year of our Lord 1563.'"

I. The Table of Degrees prohibiting certain marriages set forth by authority in the year of our Lord 1563, and usually annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, is hereby adopted by the Church of this Ecclesiastical Province of Canada.

II. No clergyman of this Ecclesiastical Province shall knowingly solemnize a marriage within the degrees prohibited by such Table.

III. A printed copy of the Table of Prohibited Degrees shall be placed in the Vestry-room, or near the entrance of every Church in this Ecclesiastical Province, at the charge of the parish, in some place where it may conveniently be read.

The 99th Canon of the Church of England (1603), which is referred to above, runs thus:— "No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a Table set forth by authority A. D. 1563.

"And all marriages so made and contracted shall be adjudged incestuous and unlawful."

Your readers will see that the law of the Church is expressed in no doubtful or indistinct language, and that consequently there is no "indefiniteness" in the aim of our Association. If the English language has any meaning at all, an incestuous and unlawful marriage must be not only a *malum prohibitum*, but also a *malum in se*; it must be a sin, and cannot be regarded with toleration, as if it were only some shadowy kind of ecclesiastical offence.

J. D.

Almsgiving by Priest and People.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—One of the chief difficulties in Church

work is the financial, and one of the first duties of our teachers is not only frequent, reiterated instruction on the art of giving, but also the exhibition of personal proofs that they themselves practice what they teach. From the Bishop down to the youngest Deacon the public example of self-denying almsgiving should be more constantly set, and more particularly should this be visible in the great act of worship when the offerings of the people are presented and placed on God's altar.

A Churchwarden stated a little time back in my presence that he had never seen his clergyman contributing anything to the offertory. A covetous, money-loving clergyman will never make a large-hearted, generous people, and it is submitted that two conditions essential to a repetition of the noble deeds of piety and charity performed in the earlier days of the Church are, more public instruction for the people, and the practice of personal almsgiving on the part of the clergy.

Yours,

A LAYMAN.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

A PRAYER FOR THE CITY.

LORD, look on the sleeping city,
Stretch out arms of love and pity,
Save, oh! save the lost to-night.
E're the dawning of the morrow
Many souls, now wrapt in sorrow,
Will have passed into the light.
Many more, how great the number—
Will awaken from their slumber
To the gloom of endless night.
They are dying, always dying,
Every zephyr round is sighing
For some soul that's borne away.
For them all there is a warning,
But they listen, still, with scorning,
Believing in another day.
Still they perish. Thou can'st save;
Ransom from the drunkard's grave.
Oh! stretch out arms of love and pity,
Save, oh! save the lost to-night,
Lead from darkness into light,
Help, dear Lord, the dying city.

DOROTHY.

(Written for the Church Guardian)

BY T. M. B.

CHAPTER IX.—RICHMOND.

Dorothy and her father had spent a long, delightful afternoon at Richmond; to the former, indeed, its enjoyment was not as complete as on other occasions, for the thought of Vere Bolden would steal upon her now and then, bringing with it strange mixed feelings, half pleasurable, half disquieting, and the absence of Rupert Vaughan, who, for years past, had always accompanied them on their little expeditions, made a difference. They spoke of him many times throughout the afternoon, recalling the last time when he had been with them, and wishing that he was with them now. It was the perfection of a summer day—one of those days when the knowledge that autumn is near at hand comes, like the thought of parting, when we are with those we love, to heighten the present charm with a touch of sadness for that "all things have an end," and, somehow, both in father and daughter that day there was a disposition in harmony with the feeling. They dined early at the big hotel, and then sauntered out again to see the sunset. Dorothy had made no mention of Vere Bolden's proposal to meet them. His sudden apparent indisposi-

tion before they parted in the morning made it quite improbable that he would do so, at least so she told herself, and yet, as they bent their steps in the direction of the spot of which he had spoken, she could not subdue a feeling of expectation nor prevent herself from scanning the groups of pedestrians they chanced to meet in search of the slender, graceful and faultlessly attired form of Vere Bolden. Mr. Rivers prided himself upon having discovered a spot from which the view of the river was more perfect than from any other point near Richmond. It was a little further than strollers usually cared to go, a lawn-like space, partially overhung with trees, but open towards the river, which just below took one of those enchanting curves which make it seem loth to hurry on from so beautiful a scene. Travellers in many lands have acknowledged that the view from Richmond Hill is unsurpassed in varied and luxuriant loveliness, and when the winding river, with its wooded banks and vistas of tender green, wears the additional glory of a cloudless, summer sunset, the poet or the painter need seek no further for a subject.

Very slowly father and daughter strolled on to this favourite spot, and before they reached it a rapid step had overtaken them, and Vere Bolden was expressing his pleasure in having descried them afar off. He was looking flushed and somewhat excited, and Dorothy asked him had he quite recovered from that sudden attack which had alarmed her in the morning.

"O perfectly," he replied, it was not of the smallest consequence, and he was only grieved that he should have caused her a moment's uneasiness. "What a glorious evening this is," he went on—"an evening to be happy, is it not, Miss Rivers? an evening to enjoy life, and to see that this is the best possible of all worlds, as I think you were impressing upon me this morning."

"I am glad that you see it in this light," she answered, a little puzzled by his manner, but pleased that he had come. "Papa and I have been saying something of the same kind."

"Oh, Mr. Rivers is a true philosopher," said Vere, "I wish he could have instilled some of his ideas of life into me when I was still in the plastic stage."

There was a touch of mockery or bitterness in his tone that irritated Dorothy, but Mr. Rivers, turning his calm face towards the speaker, replied: that we have each to frame our own philosophy after all, and that it was very doubtful whether Mr. Vere Bolden would ever have adopted his.

In the centre of the open space we have spoken of stands a beech tree of gigantic proportions, the spurs of whose roots rise from the ground like miniature ramparts. Here they seated themselves, facing the river and the sunset, and all were silent for a little space. Vere sat so as to have a view of Dorothy, and she was not conscious of the intensity of the gaze with which he regarded her. This one day had seemed to him to contain years of miserable consciousness. To say that he regretted his desperate act, in the sense of wishing it undone, would not, perhaps, be true, for his previous wretchedness and perplexity had been so great that the step he had taken still seemed to him like a necessity, but he was fully alive to the secret disgrace with which he had burdened himself, and the thought that were it suddenly laid bare to Dorothy she would turn from him with unutterable contempt, constituted in itself a bitter punishment. She had never appeared to him so beautiful or so attractive as now, when he felt instinctively that had she known all she would have felt that he was separated from her by a gulf impassible. And the stronger this conviction, the stronger grew the desire to attract her, to win her affection, though it would be given only to his seeming, never to his real self.

"Is it not strange," said Dorothy at last, "that no one but ourselves seems to come to this place? we have it always quite to ourselves."

"You have cast a spell over it," said Vere, bending towards her a little as he spoke; "I am

glad that I, at least, have been permitted to come within its magic boundary."

"The number three seems to be potent as usual," laughed Mr. Rivers; "we have always had our friend Vaughan with us until to-day."

"And where is this favoured person?" asked Vere, glancing curiously at Dorothy.

"He is on his way to Scotland by this time," she answered, and she added, truthfully, "I am so sorry he is gone."

"Happy man," murmured Vere, "he is a friend of old standing, is he not?"

"Yes, we have known him very intimately for seven or eight years."

"But I have a claim, too, have I not?" he asked; "we were friends long before you knew him."

"Friends or foes, which was it?" she said provokingly. "You know we were always quarrelling in those days."

"That must have been because I was an insufferable young egotist, but I cannot believe that you bear malice, however much I may have deserved it."

Sitting near her, watching her sweet face in the fading sunset, he could almost forget that he had that day placed himself at an infinite distance from her.

And Rupert Vaughan just at that hour was watching the sunset from the window of the express train which was taking him away from those who were dearest to him on earth. Could he have seen the group under the beech-tree on Richmond Hill, his place filled, could he have seen Dorothy, with her sweet, shy smile, responding to Vere Bolden's words, it is doubtful whether he would not have gone to Liverpool and taken his passage to the New World, resolved never to see his lost love's face again in this life.

The sunset faded out, and the moon, cold and calm, rose behind them and threw the shadow of the beech-tree at their feet. The river shone like silver between its dark banks, boats glided by, and the faint splash of the oars, and now and then a snatch of song, wondrously sweetened by distance, rose to where they sat. There seemed indeed to be a spell of peace, of almost forgetfulness, in the spot, and it was with a dreadful awakening consciousness of evil that Vere Bolden heard Mr. Rivers say it was growing late, that they must not linger any longer. He wrapped a shawl round his daughter, and drawing her arm within in his own, began to retrace their way to Richmond. The young man would fain have persuaded him that it was too soon to go, but he replied that they had quite a little journey to reach home. Somewhat silently they walked back to the hotel, where the carriage awaited them. Vere offered Dorothy his hand to assist her, and gave it one passionate pressure as he wished her "good night."

"I wish," said Mr. Rivers, after they had driven a little distance without speaking, "I wish Vaughan had been with us to-night. Somehow I seemed to miss him all the more because Vere Bolden was with us."

Dorothy blushed as she sat folded away in her dusky corner. Had she missed her old friend all the more because Vere Bolden was with them? No, yet she *did* miss him, she assured herself, and again the feeling that he had left them with some cloud, some misunderstanding between them, something that had grieved him, touched her with a sense of pain and dimmed the pleasurable remembrance of this strange, this delightful evening.

(To be continued.)

IT is not scientific demonstration, nor miracles, nor a voice from heaven, which is needed now so much as manhood and self-sacrifice, the aggressive and fervid spirit, and, above all, the Christlike consecration which befit the simpler and stronger views of Christian truth, the more catholic conceptions of the kingdom of God, and the more enlightened views of the Christian life which are the joy and honor of our times.

GRATITUDE TO GOD.

In a beautiful villa, on the banks of the Forth, lived a little boy, the delight of his parents' hearts, because he was an obedient son. His rosy cheeks bespoke good health, and the expression of his dark sparkling eyes told he was happy.

One forenoon, as he walked over the lawn in front of his pretty home, the sun shone brightly, the birds warbled their sweet lays, and the flowers bloomed gayly. These reminded little John of God's goodness, and thinking no eye but His saw him, John knelt on the grass, and gave thanks to his heavenly Father. His thanks were heard on high, and were, no doubt, pleasing to Him to whom they were offered; for in the Bible we are told that "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth Me."

How beautiful is gratitude in children, both to God and man! but many of them, although loaded with blessings, receive them as a matter of course without raising their thoughts to God, or feeling thankful for their parents' kindness. Do you, little reader?

LITTLE BUILDERS.

"Ye are God's builders," every one of you, children, and are building a temple, not of wood or of stone but of your own characters. Did you think of this, dears? You know in the Bible it says, "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God," and "if any one defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." God wants the temple in which He dwells to be pure and holy, or He cannot abide there. Youth is the time to lay the foundation of this temple, and its corner stone must be obedience, not only to parents but teachers and all in authority over you, and to God. Then, with such a firm foundation, you can build with such stones as the following: "Honesty, industry, love, patience, perseverance, truthfulness, temperance, wisdom, sobriety, and make the temple beautiful, fit for the Holy Spirit. But if you build with hatred, envy, malice, intemperance, disobedience which are but "hay and stubble," you defile the temple, and God cannot dwell therein.—With which are you building, children?—Selected.

LIKE A CHRISTIAN.

I HEARD of two little children—a boy and girl—who used to play a great deal together. One day the boy came to his mother and said: "Mother, I know that Emma is a Christian."

"What makes you think so, my child?"

"Because, mother, she plays like a Christian."

"Plays like a Christian?" said the mother, the expression sounding a little odd.

"Yes," replied the child; "if you take everything she's got, she don't get angry. Before, she was selfish, and if she didn't have everything her own way, she would say: 'I won't play with you; you are an ugly little boy.'"

DISOBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

THERE is too little respect paid to parental authority at the present day. It is grievous to go into many families and hear the language daily used by the children. "I will," "I don't care," "It's none of your business," and the like expressions are painfully common. Large boys and grown up girls even, do not hesitate to give their mother the lie, and break away from their express commands. They will do as they please, and go where they have a mind. We wish such children could only see how they appear in the eyes of their acquaintances, and if they have any shame, it must flush their cheeks.

TELL THE TRUTH.

A boy twelve years old was the important witness in a law suit. One of the lawyers after cross-questioning him severely, said:—

"Your father has been talking to you, and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy, modestly; "Father told me the lawyers would try and tangle me in my testimony; but, if I would just be careful, and tell the truth, I could tell the same thing every time."

As far as possible dwell on the good side of human beings. There are family boards where a constant process of deprecating, assigning motives and cutting up character, goes forward. They are not pleasant places. One who is healthy does not wish to dine at a dissecting table.—There is evil enough in men, God knows. But it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and fragrant with gentleness and charity.

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PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL, TRURO. The next annual session will begin on Wednesday, November 7th. According to regulation, students are not admitted later than one week from that date. A preparatory department with a six months' course, has been organized for the training of third class (grade D.) teachers. Circulars giving full information can be had on application to the principal. 4i. Oct. 10

Home Tuition.

THE REV. C. WILLIS takes a few Boys from 11 years old to 13, to Educate with his own. Healthy locality, the Rectory being situated in the Pine Trees, on rising ground, about 10 minutes walk from the village and station. One vacancy for short term commencing 29th day of October. Tutor, the Rev. C. P. HANINGTON, B. A. For terms, apply to Rev. C. WILLIS. The Rectory, Petticoat. oct 17 21

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BAPTISMS.

Parish of Albion Mines.—Aug. 9th, Isaac Jackson Nixon, Stellarton; Aug. 23rd, Sydney Archibald Bradbury, New Glasgow; Aug. 23rd, John Thomas Walter Jones, Albion Mines; Aug. 30th, James Wilson Gordon, Albion Mines; Sept. 6th, George William Mason, Merigonish; Sept. 6th, Harriet Kitson, Stellarton; Sept. 23rd, John Henry Wadden, Asphalt; 25th, Barbara Williams, Albion Mines; Oct. 14th, Edward John Wood, Trenton.

MARRIAGES.

MACKIE—WILLIAMS.—At Cow Bay, C. B., Oct. 12th, by Rev. W. J. Lockyer, Captain John Blair Mackie, of Durham, England, to Bertha, youngest daughter of Henry C. Williams, Esq., of Cow Bay.

DRAKE—TURNHULL.—Oct. 17th, by Rev. D. C. Moore, Mr. Francis Henry Drake to Miss Margaret Olivia Turnbull. The first wedding in St. George's Chapel, New Glasgow.

WILSON—ORR.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Mr. John E. Wilson to Miss Beatrice Orr, both of St. John.

RUDDOCK—HORNCastle.—At St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday morning, 17th inst., by the Rev. Canon DeVeber, Captain William S. Ruddock, of Portland, to Alice Merritt, daughter of Mr. Joseph Horncastle, of Indiantown.

TROTTER—BOND.—At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Wednesday, Oct. 17th, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, D. C. L., Thomas Trotter, Esq., Antigonish, to Emma, daughter of the late Thos. H. Bond.

McMILLAN—HOWIE.—At Trinity Church, Christville, Oct. 6th, by the Rev. B. P. Lewis, D. C. McMillan, of Silver City, New Mexico, to Mary Jane R. Howie, of Pike River, P. Q.

DEATHS.

NEWCOMB.—At Jeddore, Oct. 10th, Civilla Newcomb, aged 16 years and 9 months, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Newcomb.

DOWNING.—Entered into rest on the 1st inst., Susan Downing, of Lower Onslow, in the 46th year of her age.

WEATHERLY.—At Upper Barractors, on the 8th inst., Duncan Weatherly, in the 72nd year of his age.

SMITH.—At Salmon River, East Halifax, on the 14th inst., after a long illness of eczema, Bertram Edwin, youngest son of Rev. L. Richmond and M. L. R. Smith, aged 8 months and 13 days.

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St. Lawrence Canals.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on **TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next,** for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

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

Tenders will also be received until **TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next,** for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 30th day of October next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

A map, plans and specification of the works to be done at the head of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock keeper's house, near the place, on and after **TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next,** where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 28th Sept., 1883.
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The Temperance Cause.

KING ALCOHOL.

SIR WILLIAM GULL'S OPINION OF THE ENEMY OF MANKIND.

THE following extract is from the evidence given by Sir William Gull, M. D., F. R. S., before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on intemperance. He said:—

"I think that instead of flying to alcohol, as many people do when they are exhausted, they might very well drink water, or they might very well take food, and would be very much better without alcohol. If I am fatigued with overwork, personally, my food is very simple. I eat the raisins instead of drinking the wine. I have had a very large experience in that practice for thirty years. This is my own personal experience, and I believe it is a very good and true experience.

"I should join issue at once with those who believe that intellectual work can not be so well done without wine or alcohol. I should deny that proposition and hold the very opposite. It is one of the commonest things in English society, that people are injured by drink without being drunkards. It goes on so quietly that it is even very difficult to observe. There is a great deal of injury done to the health by the habitual use of wines in their various kinds, and alcohol in its various shapes, even in so-called moderate quantities. It leads to the degeneration of tissues; it spoils the health and it spoils the intellect.

"I think, as a rule, you might stop the supply of alcohol at once without injury. It is said in some cases the brain has entirely gone from leaving drink off suddenly; but that is fallacious, the brain may have gone from previous habits. I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol, leaving out of view the fact that it is a frequent source of crime of all descriptions. I am persuaded that lecturers should go about the country lecturing to people of the middle and upper-middle classes upon the disadvantages of alcohol as it is daily used.

"The public ought to know that of all the fluids or solvents for the nutritious parts of food there is nothing like water. Water dries into the system the nutriment in its best form."

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, before the Social Science Congress, said: "I do not overestimate the fact when I say that if such a miracle could be performed in England as a general conversion to temperance the vitality of the nation would rise one-third in value." It is just as true with reference to this country.

EIGHTY million bushels of grain are destroyed a year in the manufacture of liquor in Great Britain.

THE Church of England Temperance Society has 2443 Branches, a membership of 432,674, and an income of £114,135.

PARAGRAPHIC.

The fund raised by the *Irish World* for O'Donnell's defence already amounts to £1,500.

A calculation made at the post office department shows only one registered letter in every 13,000 is lost.

Twenty-five years ago there was sold in Milan a library of 30,000 volumes, all of which were of woman's authorship.

The Montreal Board of Trade is of the opinion that the telegraph system should be under the control of the Government.

The agent of the secret service division at Duluth, Minn., has captured a set of counterfeit plates of \$5 notes on the Bank of Montreal.

Of thirty marriages between American girls and titled Germans, Consul Potter (at Creffield) assures us that all but one have resulted in abandonment, separation, divorce, or some other disaster.

We note that the exports of cheese from Canada to Great Britain this season have assumed immense proportions, the value of shipments from Montreal alone to date being fully \$4,000,000.

Calvinism seems entirely to have lost its foothold in the home of its birth. In Geneva, Switzerland, it is said that every minister of the State Protestant Church is an avowed agnostic, or an opponent to Christianity.

In the year ending June 30, 1881, there were in Japan 255 banks with an aggregate capital of about 8½ millions. The profits realised were over 16 per cent, and the dividends declared over 13 per cent. of the capital.

An electrical tramcar has been successfully run at Paris by the French Electrical Power Storage Company. The car, an ordinary three horse one as used on the Paris tramways, traversed thirty miles in about three hours.

In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Braye urges that long days now spent in our Universities in unravelling the difficulties of Greek tragic poets might, with far better result, be devoted to acquiring at least the rudiments of Hebrew.

The Raphael which belonged to the Dusseldorf Gallery 100 years ago and was lost on its way to Munich about 1805, has been found, it is said, in a little country house in Rhenish Prussia rolled up behind the wainscot.

A remarkable phenomenon was lately observed in Southern India, the sun having for some days presented a distinctly green colour. The Government Astronomer thinks this was caused by the passage of clouds of sulphurous vapour from the Java volcanoes.

A German *savant*, Dr. Weil, after examining the ears of 5,905 scholars, suggests that if children seem to be inattentive steps should be taken to ascertain whether they are not hard of hearing. When that is ascertained to be the case prompt remedies might afford a relief which it would be hopeless to expect later in life.

Official returns give the estimated value of the diamonds found in South Africa and exported to Europe through the Kimberly Post Office as:—

1876, £1,807,532; 1877, £2,112,427; 1878, £2,672,745; 1879, £2,846,831; 1880, £3,367,897; 1881, £4,176,202; 1882, £3,992,502—total, £20,975,934.

Out of the awards at the Amsterdam Exhibition, Great Britain takes 19 diplomas of honor, 51 gold, 70 silver, 54 bronze medals, and 25 honorable mentions; British India 15 diplomas of honor, 36 gold, 61 silver, 41 bronze medals, and 24 honorable mentions.

A Remarkable Result.

W. A. Edgards, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of. He was cured by four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Bleached mouse is the latest favorite shade. This will probably be followed by the rat tan.

A Common Annoyance.

Many people suffer from distressing attacks of sick headache, nausea, and other bilious troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured Lottie Howard, of Buffalo, N. Y., of this complaint and she praises it highly.

American companies have spent over \$30,000,000 in railroads in Mexico, and completed over 1,600 miles of track.

Caution.

We advise all who are afflicted with a cold or cough to beware of opiates and all medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow. Hagar's Pectoral Balsam loosens and breaks up coughs and colds in a safe and effectual manner.

Some land in the city of London was lately sold at the rate of \$3,300,000 an acre.

Do Not Be Duped.

A recently advertised and highly puffed remedy for deafness, has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Hagar's Yellow Oil; none name it but to praise. John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies that it cured him of deafness.

Two-thirds of all the wealth in the United States, a witness recently asserted before a committee of the New York Senate, is in the hands of one-fifth of the people.

A Great Source of Evil.

Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon vegetable life; other species of worms infest the human system and are productive of much suffering and ill health. Freeman's Worm Powders will effectually rid the system of this trouble, are pleasant to take and contain their own cathartic.

A school boy remarks that when his teacher undertakes to "show him what is what" he only finds out which is switch.

Tried in Toronto.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the removal of eight feet of tape-worm by the use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. That medicine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict children or adults.

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Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTSERRAT

LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE.

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

"The Climax of Perfection."

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

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited).

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO., Montreal,

Toronto Agency—23 Front Street West.

ARMY AND NAVY HAT STORE THOMAS & CO.

Hats, Caps and Furs, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, Trunks, Valises, Satchels and Carpet Bags, Sleigh Robes, Horse Clothing, Gents' and Ladies' Fur Coats and Mantles.

Clyde and Military FUR GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

MASONIC OUTFITS

Always on hand. Our SILK and FUR HATS are from the Best Makers in England, viz., Caristy, Woodrow, Bennett, Carrington, and Luck.

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

44 to 48 Barrington Street,

CORNER OF BACKVILLE

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHOICE TEAS

A SPECIALTY.

Finest Groceries,

Java and Mocha Coffees.

Fruits, Preserved Jellies, etc.

Retail Store—67 Prince Street,

Wholesale Warehouse—10 Water St.

GEO. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Orders from all parts executed promptly

FANCY WOVE Shirtings

in a great variety of FIRST CLASS patterns,

FAST COLORS, And warranted to give better satisfaction to the wearer than any other make in the market, suitable for all seasons of the year.

FANCY DRESS CHECKS

—AND—

Galatea Stripes

In the most popular Styles and Colors, all neat, choice patterns, suitable for Ladies and Childrens' Wear.

Cotton Yarns,

Carpet Warp,

—AND—

Cotton Hosiery Yarn

Of every description, White and Colored.

BALL KNITTING COTTON

All Numbers and Colors.

Our Goods can be purchased in all first-class Dry Goods Establishments.

Manufactured and Sold to the Wholesale Trade only, by

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Acadia Powder Co. (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N. S.
WORKS AT WAVERLY, N. S.
AND AT BROWNSBURG, P. Q.
Named "Practical Powder Mills."
D. G. SMITH, Manager at Works.
R. G. MENKLE, Agent at Incharge, P. Q.

INCORPORATED 1877, 1880, 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF—
Authorised Capital, \$300,000.
Kept constantly on hand:
Electric Batteries, Electro-Paste, Mining Paste, and Detonators.

Sporting & Blasting POWDERS DYNAMITE —AND— DUALIN.

C. J. WYLDE, Secretary.
70 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES FREE

For Fourth Quarter to schools that have never tried them. Special offer. Send for particulars and samples. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St. CHICAGO, ILL.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

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

CLOTHING,

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

DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE In variety, value, and extent, exceeding 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.

SUPPLIED AT MODERATE PRICES.

97 BARRINGTON ST. 101 MAHON BROS.

DRY GOODS

SPRING STOCK COMPLETE. Largest Retail House in the City. All Goods shown on ground floor.

Clinton H. Meneely Bell Co.

SUCCESSORS TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.

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

30 YEARS.

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

Minard's Liniment

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

KING OF PAIN!

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

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT,

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

W. J. NELSON & CO. Proprietors, Bridgwater, 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.

A MISSIONARY BISHOP SPEAKS.

The following is from the speech of the Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, addressed to the Convention at Philadelphia:—

The Bishop said that ten years ago, seated in his study in Baltimore writing the last clause of a sermon on the text, "Thy will be done," a telegram was laid upon his table from the Bishop of Kentucky saying, "You have been elected Bishop to Cape Palmas and parts adjacent. The Lord be with you." He felt that God had called him to the work and he said, "Amen." On the 2nd of December, 1877, the boom of a signal-gun told that the vessel on which he was had anchored off the coast of Africa, and in an hour more half-clad natives came swarming around in their canoes. The first word of English he had heard break from African lips was an oath, showing that the devil's missionary had outstripped the missionary of Christ. The steamer on which he sailed from Liverpool carried four missionaries and \$50,000 worth of rum to the west coast of Africa, and weekly \$50,000 worth of rum is sent from the civilized world to curse that people. So they were not only battling with heathenism, but battling with the infernal machinery of Satan.

He had had to repair every Church building there, and his best men, black as well as white, died before his eyes. There was the trouble. Those were the things that broke men down there. Trials he had expected to have; sickness he had expected to endure; difficulties he had expected to confront; battles he had expected to fight. He had not been disappointed. They had all come. But the hardest thing of all was to find one's own strength going, to find stroke after stroke of the fever, not only weakening the body but the mind, until the mind could not run up a column of figures or recollect what day it was. This was hard. And yet when he entered the office of the episcopate, he held (and still held) that if he could not help out the cause of Christ in that office, he would not cumber it, and, God being his helper, he would not. When his strength was gone and the medicine which hitherto had brought him relief could help him no more, and after more than fifty attacks of that fever, he felt that God had called upon him to come back and say to this board, "The charge of that people, the leadership of that flock, must now fall upon another. And so he came here, and so he placed it before the board."

But his work had not been a failure in one sense of the word. He had baptized 387 persons since he went there, and had confirmed 185. The two divided churches had been united again. The schools had been doubled and the expenses had been reduced. While American missionaries had no civilization backing up their efforts, his brother here (bowing to the Lord Bishop of Rochester) knew well how the English backed up the efforts of their missionaries. England has spent forty-five millions in this mission work. America sent out the men with, "Go, and the Lord be with you."

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.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

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

Office, corner of Hollis and Sackville Sts., Halifax, N. S.

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).

GATES' INVIGORATING SYRUP.

THIS Preparation is well known throughout the country as the best **FAMILY MEDICINE** before the Public, and should be kept in every household.
For Coughs and Colds A little night and morning will soon break them up.
For Dyspepsia, It gives immediate relief.
For Irregularities of the Bowels nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping nor pain.
For Asthma, and Palpitation of the Heart, one swallow gives instant relief.
Sick Headache, Stomach, and Pin Worms, yield at once.
 It is in fact an invigorator of the whole system whereby a regular and healthy circulation is maintained. It has been well tested already, and will do all that we say it will do. Price 50 Cents per Bottle.

The "Uxbridge ORCAN,"

The best in the Market, for **HOUSE OR CHURCH.**
JAS. C. FAIREY, Agent, NEWCASTLE, N. B.
 References given. 3m je 27



M. S. BROWN & CO. Jewellers & Silversmiths, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840. —DEALERS IN— 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 Modest Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 8 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruets, 1/2 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 GROSSES, 18 inches, suitable for small Churches; Sterling Silver COMMUNION VESSELS made to order in suitable designs. Goods securely packed for transit free of charge.

What is Catarrh?

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

DEPOSITORY OF THE SOCIETY FOR Promoting Christian Knowledge,

WM. COSSIP'S No. 163 Cranville Street, Halifax. New Stock of Bibles and Prayer Books just Received, AT ALL PRICES.
 S. School Texts, Oleograph Pictures, Texts for the nursery and bedroom.
 Large stock of S. School Books; Libraries for \$10, \$20, \$25, \$40.
 Manual of Pastoral Visitation for the Clergy. The best book written for young clergymen.
 The Parish Priest's Book. An invaluable book for clergy, containing within its covers everything necessary for visits to the sick.
 Bishop How's Manual for Holy Communion, Burbidge's Manual, Ridley's, Sadler's, Oxenden's, Eucharistica.
 Tracts (most recent) on Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Communion; "Mission" Leaflets and Hymn Books.
 Support the Bible and Prayer Book Society of our own Church. No other booksellers can sell these books within 15 per cent of our prices.
 The Rev. F. Partridge, of St. George's, Halifax, will gladly select books of any kind, if the clergy at a distance will correspond with him.

WE WANT THE Public to Know

That the Compound now made by **PUTTNER BROS.** and known as **BUDD'S Cream Emulsion,** is ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from any other Emulsion or Compound in the market, and we do not wish to base its reputation on any now offered.
 ASK FOR **BUDD'S Cream Emulsion.** **CHILDREN** evince a craving for it, and swallow it with the utmost avidity.
 In Wasting Diseases you will find that the Emulsion patient will at once improve under its treatment.
 To the Pale and Emaciated. They will find produce Flesh and make new Blood more rapidly, and develop the Muscular frame quicker than any other.
 Be Sure you get **Budd's Cream Emulsion,** Prepared only by **PUTTNER BROS.** **PRICE 50 CENTS.**

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Indian population of the United States is now only 262,000.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment, and contains no poisonous drugs.

The son of the Greek Minister in Paris has been accidentally killed by a shot from a revolver.

There is no pain, no matter how severe nor what the cause, that cannot be, partly or wholly relieved by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used internally and externally.

The largest man in the British service is Lieut. Southerland, of the fifty-sixth regiment. He is eight feet four inches high, and weighs 364 pounds.

If you would have Appetite, Flesh, Color Strength and Vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession.

Dr. H. D. Ruggles, of Weymouth, writes: "In a case of obstinate Chronic Bronchitis, which had baffled the usual treatment in such cases, EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE acted like a charm, and I ascribe the recovery entirely to the use of it."

The Empress of Russia has just ordered a cloak of sable fur trimmed with gold and enriched with precious stones, the whole cost being placed at \$43,000.

A Reward

Of \$10 is offered in good faith for a hard case of corns that have stubbornly refused to be relieved by the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the great corn extractor.

Preparations are being made in Homburg to celebrate the bicentenary of Handel's birth by a grand musical festival on June 5th, 6th, 7th.

There is nothing so essential to health happiness as pure rich blood. It prevents exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous and physical debility, besides untold miseries.

Since January 1 of the present year there have been throughout the United States sixty five prisoners legally tried and hanged, while seventy-one have met their deaths by lynching.

Why go about with that aching head? Try Ayer's Pills. They will relieve the stomach, restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain, and thus cure your headache permanently.

In Yorkshire, if the schoolmaster is abroad he does not appear to be making any very great progress, for one of the Yorkshire newspapers gives an account of an examination in which a boy, on being asked to name one of the minerals of Australia, promptly replied, "Tinned mutton."

SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, SALT RHEUM, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.—These diseases can be cured, even when hereditary, by the judicious use of Eagar's Phospholeine. It is almost a specific for Salt Rheum and all Eruptions and Skin Diseases, which arise from defective nutrition and impure state of the blood.

Professor Nordenskjold has penetrated Greenland nearly 224 miles, and reports the region as being an ice desert and without inhabitants.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured my severe headache." Mrs. A. Dressler, Milton, Pa.

The Emperor of Brazil has given Prof. Lacerda \$20,000 for his discovery of permanganate of potassium, hypodermically interjected, as an antidote for the bite of the cobra.

A SABLE DISPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1883, THREE ORGANS ARE AGAIN AWARDED THE DIPLOMA OF HONOR, THE VERY HIGHEST AWARD.

HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated, from the smallest size at only \$22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASE, at \$900.00.

The Queen intends to create Lord Lorne a Knight of the Garter. He will be invested at Balmoral directly after he arrives in England.

For Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint or Chills, use Perry Davis Pain Killer. See advertisement in another column.

It is said that no less than 15,000 persons have been disfranchised in Utah by the operation of a recent Act of Congress, which forbids any person living in polygamy to vote at any election.

BUDDS CREAM EMULSION is highly recommended in Pulmonary Affections, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Obstinate Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Glanular enlargements, Pale and Anemia Women and Children, and all diseases which require the building up of the system, sold by all druggists by the name of Budds Cream Emulsion, Price 50 cents.

Earl Granville, finding the tricycle too slow, has mounted a bicycle. For Toothache, Burns, Cuts and Rheumatism, use Perry Davis' Pain Killer. See advertisement in another column.



Farmers Please Consider This.

THE PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack to cure Cholera, Cholera Morbus, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature.

For Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, &c. A teaspoonful of PAIN-KILLER taken at the beginning of an attack will prove an almost never failing cure, and save much suffering.

For Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, &c. the PAIN-KILLER will be found a willing physician ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost.

For Colic, Cramps and Dysentery in Horses the PAIN-KILLER has no equal, and it has never been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance.

The PAIN-KILLER is for sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, 40 pp., 4to, is now ready, for the season of 1883-4, dated October, 1883. MANY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES are presented, in rich cases, showing only natural woods, or elegantly decorated in GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE and COLORS. ONE

PROSPECTUS.

Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4 per cent. Currency Bonds.

THE Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada is authorized to receive tenders for a loan of \$4,000,000 currency bonds, bearing interest from the 1st November, 1883, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, at his office in the Finance Department, Ottawa.

This loan is issued under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, passed during their last Session, (48th Victoria, cap. 2, sec. 4).

The object of the loan is partly to provide for the payment of debts maturing or redeemable in the course of the current fiscal year, and partly for expenditure on public works.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid at Ottawa in twenty years. Subscribers will receive bonds to bearer, which may at any future time be converted into registered stock.

The subscription list will be opened on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, and will be closed on Saturday, the 20th day of October next, at 4 o'clock p. m., and tenders in the accompanying form, marked on the outside "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the latter date, at the hour mentioned.

Tenders must be made for not less than \$1,000, and in multiples of \$1,000. The allotment of the loan will be made as soon as possible after the close of the subscription list, the amounts allotted will be payable on the 1st day of November next, and bonds will be issued shortly after that date.

Copies of this prospectus and forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned from the several Assistant Receivers General at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg and Victoria, and from the Dominion Auditor at Charlottetown.

J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance. Finance Department, Ottawa, September, 21st, 1883.

Form of Tender for Bonds.

TENDER. Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4 per cent. Currency Bonds.

Amount tendered for \$.....Rate....per cent

SIR,— hereby tender for the sum of \$ nominal capital in the above mentioned issue in bonds to bearer, at the price of per cent, and engage to accept the said sum, or any portion thereof which may be allotted to me, and to pay therefor at the said price and in conformity with the terms of your prospectus of the 21st September, 1883.

Name..... Address..... Date.....

To the Honorable The Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Collegiate School

of which the REV. C. WILLETTS, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, is rHead 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.

Eagar's Phospholeine

For the Cure of Consumption, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other Skin and Blood Diseases, Rickets, Anemia, Loss of Flesh, Wasting in both Adults and Children, Nervous Prostration, &c.,

is invaluable as a tonic to brace up the system when it is in the state known as

BELOW PAR!

brought on by Mental Anxiety, Over Brain Work, Overnursing of Mothers and other Excesses, which, if not relieved, end in

DIPHTHERIA, LOW FORM OF FEVER, CONSUMPTION, &c., &c. &c.

Imperfect Combination! Pleasant to the Taste! Pure Ingredients!!!

Recommended by the following Leading Physicians.

- HON. WILLIAM J. ALMON, M. D., Senator. W. B. BLAYTER, M. D., &c., F. O. S. L., L. R. C. P., Eng., Consulting Provincial and City Hospital, Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, Halifax College of Medicine. R. S. BLACK, M. D., 49 Granville Street Halifax. T. R. ALMON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon to Poors' Asylum, Physician to Infants' Home. ARCH. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Halifax Medical College. ARTHUR MOREN, M. D., Edin., Member of R. Col. S., Edinburgh, City Medical Officer, Surgeon of Police and City Prison, Physician to Deaf and Dumb Institute, Licentiate of Med. Faculty, Edin. W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D., Inspecting Physician, Port of Halifax. C. O. REILLY, M. D., C. M., Superintendent, Toronto, General Hospital. H. L. KELLY, M. D., Yarmouth. R. ADLINGTON, M. D., Edin., Bedford, R. C., England. HENRY RUGGLES, M. D., Weymouth.

Call at your druggists' and get a Trial Bottle 25 cents, or a Circular, and see the certificates cures which have been effected by this medicine.

In two sizes—25 and 65 cents per bottle.

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.
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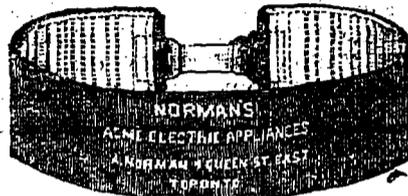
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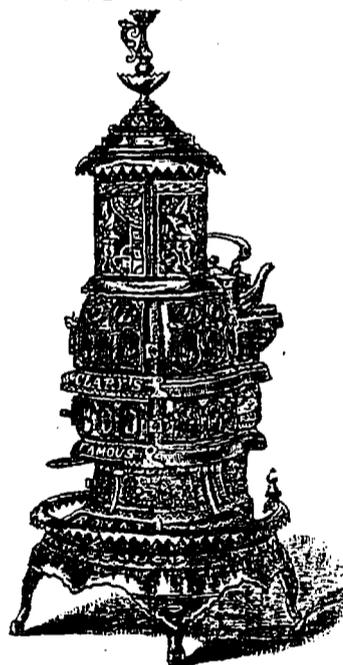
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