

# Quebec DIOCESAN GAZETTE

Under the sanction of the Bishop.

A  
MONTHLY RECORD  
OF  
CHURCH WORK  
IN THE  
DIOCESE.

All communications to be made to the  
Rev. E. A. DUNN, M.A.,  
BISHOPSTHORPE, QUEBEC CITY.

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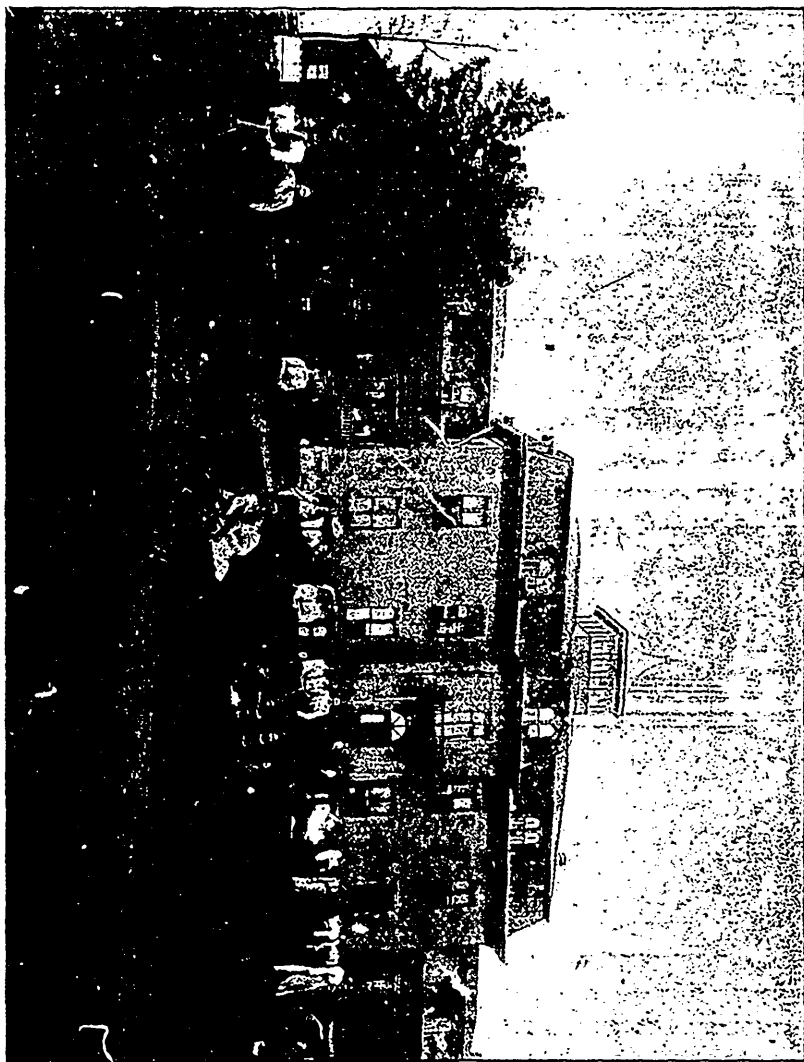
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### The Bishop's Engagements for March.

- Sunday, March 4th—Celebrate the Holy Communion and preach at St. Peter's, Quebec, 10.30 a.m. Assist at Cathedral at Evensong.
- Monday, March 5th—Preside at the Annual Meeting of the Female Orphan Asylum, St. Louis Road, 3 p.m.
- Sunday, March 11th—Celebrate the Holy Communion at Cathedral, 8 a.m., preach 11 a.m., and assist at Evensong.
- Friday, March 16th—Travel to Lennoxville. Interview Candidates for Holy Orders.
- Saturday, March 17th—Travel via Smith's Mills to Fitch Bay.
- Sunday, March 18th—Confirmation at Fitch Bay. Confirmation at Georgeville. Lecture at Fitch Bay after Evensong.
- Monday, March 19th—Travel to Richmond. Dedicate new Bell at S. John's, Melbourne.
- Tuesday, March 20th—Travel to Quebec. Preside at Meeting of Central Board, 4 p.m.
- Sunday, March 25th—(Annunciation Blessed Virgin Mary)—Dedicate new Altar and Reredos at S. Michael's, Bergerville. Preach at Cathedral at Evensong.

### Lenten Pastoral from the Bishop

BISHOPSTHORPE, QUEBEC.

ASH WEDNESDAY, 1900.

*My Dear Children in the Lord,*—

At the foot of a Letter written to his people, by one who is watching for their souls, I received a day or two ago the following :

#### RULES FOR LENT.

- Exercise self-denial.
- Abstain from social gaieties.
- Struggle against your besetting sin.
- Forgive others their trespasses.
- Go as often as possible to Church.
- Seek strength for your soul in the Holy Sacrament.

These Rules I therefore send you, my dearly beloved Brethren, by way of suggestion ; and I will tell you why. It is because the real object of Lent is to learn more fully to know and more really to love our dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and because the keeping of these Rules, in the right spirit, *i.e.*, with a view to pleasing Him, will be a real help towards attaining this, the greatest and most necessary object of our life. For, by exercising self-denial, *i.e.*, by refusing to ourselves for Jesus Christ's sake some of the things which would be pleasing to us and which we might lawfully enjoy, we shall be treading in the footsteps of our Saviour, who is the supreme Instance of voluntary self-sacrifice, and at the same time we shall be strengthening ourselves,

so that in the hour of temptation we shall be able to refuse to listen to the alluring voice and to walk firmly in the narrow way. The abstaining from social gaieties is only one form of self-denial—a form, however, which has this special advantage, that it gives us time by reading to know God's Will concerning us and by special self-examination and meditation on what we are and on what God would have us to be, to learn much that we shall otherwise never know. And especially shall we discover and realize, by God's help, what is our besetting sin, the sin into which we most easily fall, and thus we shall be put upon our guard and enabled to struggle against it.

But since this besetting sin and indeed all our shortcomings form a load, of which we cannot rid ourselves, and for which we need God's free pardon in and through our only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and since we cannot be forgiven unless we forgive others for those things in which they have wronged us, therefore we have to school ourselves and to learn, however much it may go against the grain, to forgive others their trespasses, and also to make amends, when we ourselves have done another any wrong. And in order to encourage ourselves in all this, and also in order that we may learn how to be real and diligent in prayers and intercessions, in praises and thanksgivings, it will be a great help to us to go as often as possible to Church and to join earnestly in the special Services of this Holy Lenten Season. And above all I would urge you, as our Lord has commanded, to seek strength for your souls in the Holy Communion of Christ's precious Body and Blood, coming each time with lively faith and true repentance, with thankful hearts and loving determination, and always remembering the words of the dear Saviour, how He said "whoso eateth my Flesh and drinketh my Blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the Last Day."

Thus, my dear friends, would I have you all spend this Lenten Season, always taking care to devote whatever you may save by your self-denial to some good object, and always remembering that what you do is only a means to an end, viz., the greater honor and glory of God. For if you will be prevailed upon thus to observe the Holy Season of Lent, then at Easter you shall find yourself very nearer to God, and you will not at once relax into your old careless, worldly spirit, but

you will step higher and ever higher in the way of holiness; yea! you will go from strength to strength, until at length you shall be meet to appear before your God in Zion.

That this may be so, my dear friends, for very many of our dear young people, as well as for those who are older, is and shall be the earnest prayer of the affectionate Shepherd and Bishop of your souls, viz., of

Yours very faithfully and sincerely,

A. H. QUEBEC.

## A TRIAL OF FAITH;

### OR, Adventures on the Labrador.

One terribly hot day in the autumn, a good many years ago, two men might have been seen standing on a cliff overlooking the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and gazing anxiously seaward. The elder of the two, a venerable-looking, grey-haired man, seemed by his dress and general looks to be a fisherman: he was, indeed, one of the hardy race of fishermen whose lives, full of want and privation, are spent in the pursuit of seal or cod in the northern waters. He was the oldest man in the settlement, and was much looked up to and respected by every member of the little community; indeed, he deserved to be so, for he was a simple-minded, God-fearing man, who had been carried through many a trial by the thought, "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good." He was the right-hand man of the Missionary, who stood beside him: often, when the good Clergyman's heart was inclined to sink at the apparently hopeless task of tending his flock, the rough fisherman's words of faith nerved him anew for his difficult work.

It was indeed a dishartening life. True, his people were in many ways singularly simple and good; they are a very hospitable, generous race, and eager to seize all the opportunities for learning how to serve God, but they are very ignorant, as, indeed, is to be expected, for their privileges are very few.

The Labrador fishermen and their families might preach us many a lesson of zeal and faith: the miles which they are willing to travel to attend a Church Service, their readiness to give up the best they have to God's messengers when they go among them, the eagerness with which

they throught to lis'en to the word of God, and their readiness to subscribe, miserably poor as they are, to the support of their Missionary, have been often recorded by those set over them in the Lord.

But it was the bodily want and suffering which he saw around him which disheartened the Missionary ; in that severe climate, shut out as they are for months in the year from all communication with the world, their privations are often very severe ; nor does this isolation press less

The Missionary was a middle-aged man, but having taken Holy Orders late in life, he was still a Deacon, a great additional privation to himself and his flock, as there was no priest within hundreds of miles, and no chance of receiving the Holy Communion excepting at the time of the Bishop's visitation. Well might the Missionary therefore look sadly out to sea, where the sun's rays caught the white sails of a small ship beating heavily westward, for in that small, ill-accommodated



‘ God grant they may reach home in time.’

heavily upon the Missionary, who has often to suffer hardships undreamt of in the better known parts of the Diocese.

To these bodily privations are added severe mental privation: shut off from all communication with congenial society without a possibility of hearing from relations and friends for months at a time they must indeed have hearts firmly set upon Christ's service, or they would seek an easier sphere.

vessel were the Bishop of Quebec and his chaplain, returning from the visitation, which they can only make every two years.

“ God grant they may reach home in time ; but everything seems against us, and they're likely to make but a rough passage of it, with the wind so contrary.”

“ Never you fear, your reverence, we shall be kept through even worse straits than this and anything that man can do

for us the Bishop will do, you may be pretty sure.'

"Indeed he will, but it is late in the season, and the question is whether he will reach Quebec in time; at any rate, I tell you what it is, we must not trust to that alone—under God, we must help ourselves. 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' and 'a penny saved is a penny gained.' If you think it would be possible to get the people to collect all the stores in the settlement, and put themselves upon rations till the supplies come from Quebec? As it is there is plenty at present, but our women are not so thrifty as they might be; I fear a good deal of it might be wasted, and we might have cause to repent it, when it was too late."

The fisherman shook his head. "I fear, sir, there'd be no good your trying now, though there's scarce anything the people would not do for you. I, for my part, don't see clearly what it is you want."

"Let us make a committee of the oldest men amongst us. I will head it if you like—and let us all try to persuade the people of the danger we are in if the supplies do not come. God help us if they do not, for I can see nothing before us but starvation."

The fisherman shook his grey head solemnly.

"That's true, your reverence; everything has failed this year—the fish, the seals, even our little crops—and how ever we're to get on I don't know; but," brightening up, "never you fear, for the Bishop promised to send us help, and I think he's nigh as anxious for us as we are for ourselves, so all will go well in time."

The Missionary sighed. It is too much the fault of the Labrador people not to take sufficient thought for the morrow, and he regretted that they knew the Bishop had promised assistance, as he foresaw how it would prevent their taking needful precautions, in case anything should happen to prevent the delivery of the stores, which he knew would be set off as soon as possible. He stood in silence for some time, looking at the grim grey rocks which bound this rough coast and then again at the ship in the distance, growing more and more indistinct every moment; at last he said, "Well, we can at any rate make one attempt: let us try to persuade every one, if the wind remains in this quarter for three weeks, to put by their stores, for it will lessen our hopes, and winter will be upon us before we expect it."

So it was agreed; and the two men left

the cliff, and turned homewards with sad hearts. Before them lay the wooden houses of the little settlement; its poor old School Church had been, once upon a time, part of a vessel wrecked on the Coast, and had been put up by the loving hands of the fishermen, all of whom had been eager to give labour if they could not give money; and here the Missionary held his Services and taught the children, though he was not without hopes that when he went to Quebec for Ordination in the coming year, as he expected to do, he might persuade some earnest young man to come back with him and share his labours, by teaching school.

In the meantime, the ship which the Bishop had engaged for his visitation struggled towards home. Anything more wretched than the accommodation it would be difficult to imagine. There was in the boat but one cabin, containing one berth on which the Bishop and his chaplain took it by turns to sleep. All those of the sailors, who were not on duty, were in this cabin smoking and drinking, when they were not sleeping, and the united smells of bilge-water, tobacco-smoke, spirits, and human beings, can be better imagined than described. The fare, too, was not sumptuous, for the Bishop had grudged to take anything from the poorly-provisioned people of Labrador, and an unusually long outward passage had pretty well exhausted the stores of the little ship. It was strange that the wind seemed as anxious to prevent their homeward passage, as to prevent the outward one. Bread and an onion therefore was he chief meal during the journey to Quebec.

Immediately on arriving home the Bishop took steps for the relief of his poor Labrador flock, for whose safety he really felt very great anxiety. He had only two or three days to spend in Quebec, as he had at once to make a visitation of County Megantic, where he had promised to hold several Confirmations and an Ordination, as well as to consecrate one or two Churches.

He sent for a Clergyman well known for his zealous and good work among the poor on the Coast, and, knowing how ready he would be to help, he begged him to collect as large a sum as he could from the merchants of Quebec, who were noted then as they are now for their liberality.

In the meantime the Bishop called on the Governor, and gave an account of the danger in which the people on the Labrador



A Scene of Winter Wildness on the Labrador.



were, begging that Government would supply them a steamer, in which to send the stores, which he hoped to procure. His request was willingly granted, and the Bishop returned to find his messenger had been no less successful in his begging expedition; a list was made of the most necessary articles to send out, and they were got ready for instant dispatch.

The following day, as the Bishop sat in his study, an aide-de-camp was announced from the Governor. He had come to say that Government, having considered the point, had come to the conclusion it was its duty to supply stores as well as to charter the vessel, and therefore begged that the Bishop would take no further steps in the matter.

The Bishop was delighted at the liberality of the Government, and having found, upon enquiry, that everything needful was being sent, he returned the money to all those who had subscribed it, and departed for his Megantic visitation with his mind greatly relieved.

He was absent for several weeks; on his return, the first thing he learnt on inquiry about the Labrador supplies was, that they had been sent, but that Government, unwilling to go to the expense of chartering a steamer, and learning that the owner of a small vessel was returning to his home, about a hundred miles distant from the principal Labrador mission station, had engaged him to deliver the stores. The Bishop's heart sank within him; for he felt certain at once that the captain would run no risk to keep his bargain, that the temptation of going straight home would prove too strong for him; that if he had adverse winds and a long passage, the winter would be setting in by the time he neared his home, and that the fear that if he proceeded further he might be weather-bound, and separated from his relations for months, would lead him to delay delivering his cargo till the spring brought some assurance of a safe passage.

Already the ice was forming; it was too late therefore to send even a steamer now, glad as the noble-hearted Bishop would have been to do so. All that he could do was to pray for his flock, to trust that the heavenly Father, who feeds the young ravens that call upon Him, would not suffer these poor creatures to perish of starvation, which, without His aid, seemed to be inevitable.

So the winter passed away, and the snow melted, and the warm spring days changed into the intense heat of the Canadian summer.

It was time for the Synod. All the Clergy and lay delegates of the Diocese of Quebec assembled in Quebec City to discuss the affairs of the Church, and to do what they could to strengthen her foundations.

The Quebec Church people were ready, as they are always, with offers of hospitality for those who came up on the business of the Church, so that they might be put to as little expense as possible, the Bishop being foremost in receiving as many as his house would hold.

He looked forward with great anxiety to the Synod, for at it the Labrador Missionary was to be present, since he was coming to Quebec for his Ordination; and knowing how eagerly his heart was set upon it, the Bishop felt sure that nothing but stern necessity would prevent his attending; but two days of the Synod had already gone by, the ordination Sunday was drawing near, and yet so far he had not arrived.

The Bishop found it difficult to attend to business, whilst over him hung the doubt as to whether the Labrador flock might not have perished during the past winter: his first thought in the morning was, would the Missionary arrive? And his first question on returning from the Synod was, had anything been heard of him?

In the meantime how had matters gone on the Labrador?

As weeks passed without any change in the wind, the hopes of the people died; the nights, too, became sharp and cold, and the chances of relief became less and less.

Again the Missionary urged steps should be taken at once to make a common stock of all the provisions in the settlement—to measure them, calculate exactly how long they would last, and serve them out so as to afford as much nourishment as possible till the summer returned. His motto was that God helps those who help themselves: whilst not doubting that God was able to save them in the peril which overhung them, he felt that if they did not use all the means in their power, it would be tempting God, and that they might perish.

His flock were accustomed to trust to him, and soon therefore agreed to follow his advice, though there were many among them who still felt sure the provisions would arrive in time, and fancied all this care was rather needless.

But events proved how truly the Clergyman's carefulness had been directed by

God. The days grew shorter and colder, and the nights, longer; the lack of sunshine was made up for by the glorious Northern lights, flaring up like showers of molten gold; then dense fogs and mists rose up from the surface of the St. Lawrence; the long cometics were repaired and got ready for winter use, for the ice was forming, and all communication by water was entirely shut off.

It seemed to be almost a desperate fight for life: the food had to be measured out by ounces; so that each might have a small quantity; and they had to trust that they might shoot some moose, or catch some fish through the ice-holes. How the huge dogs, so needful in these icy regions for

daily bread," for the last loaf was well nigh consumed, yet there was no help. There seemed to be no chance for all the lives to be saved; some were sure to die of starvation, before succour came.

But man's extremity is God's opportunity. Just as the hearts of all almost sank in despair some one sighted a sail. It was the vessel which had been sent off the previous autumn from Quebec; the captain, fearing when he got near his home that the open weather would not last long enough for him to go to the Mission station and back, and not knowing the dangers which the people would run through his neglect of duty, made up his mind that so long as he delivered his stores, it did not matter



Travelling with Dogs.

drawing the cometics, fared it is difficult to say, for at all times they seem half-starved, and this winter they must have fared worse than ever. It was an unusually long, hard winter; the ice remained later than it generally does, but still the provisions lasted out, though every day of course they diminished.

The Missionary became very anxious. Unless the vessel soon arrived he could not get to Quebec in time to be ordained, which would be a great grief to him; but more than this, there was but enough bread left for a few days and, although navigation was open, there was no sign of a sail approaching or in sight. Well might they pray, "Give us this day our

whether he delivered them at once, and that it would do to carry them on as early as possible in the spring.

What would have been his feelings if he had found that his culpable neglect had caused the death of his fellow-creatures! Would he have recognised the fact? It is hard to say, for we are all so apt to excuse ourselves, and if things go wrong, and souls or bodies are lost by our neglect of duty, to persuade ourselves that, after all, it might have been so in any case, that we could not foresee the danger: and thus alas! we shut our eyes to our faults and failings.

But, as we have seen in the case before us, God had rescued his faithful flock. Al-

though greatly reduced by want, not one had actually died of famine, nor did the Missionary lose his chance of being ordained. He was able to leave his people with an easy heart now that their bodily wants were supplied, whilst he went up to Quebec to obtain the power of ministering to their spiritual needs.

He arrived on the third day of the Synod, bearing in his face and person the signs of the sufferings, which, like a true shepherd, he had shared with his flock, but full of happiness at the prospect of the grace about to be conferred upon him, and of gratitude for the mercies lately bestowed upon him.

Such is a true account of one of the dangers escaped by the Labrador fishermen, but often, even now, these privations are almost as bad; and their privations are fully shared by the devoted men, who watch over these portions of the Vineyard of the Lord.

This summer our Bishop is again going, he hopes, to Labrador; surely there must be some of our readers who would like to contribute towards ministering to these poor people.

This they can do by sending whatever they can afford towards this good work to the Bishop or his Chaplain, the Rev. E. A. Dunn, Bishopsthorpe, Quebec City, either as a donation or annual subscription for the fund which is raised, in order that we may be able to maintain a second Clergyman and a second Lay Reader and School Master on the Coast. The first Missionary's Stipend is paid by that grand English Missionary Society, the S. P. G.; the first School Master's Stipend is to a great extent paid by the Colonial and Continental Church Society. But the second Clergyman and School Master cost \$900 per annum, towards which the poor fishermen give \$200; we have, therefore, \$700 a year to raise, and we hope some of our friends, on reading this story of heroic Missionary work, will help us.

But, even if we cannot give our money, we must give our prayers, not only for those poor fishermen, but also for those set over them, that God will strengthen their hands, and bless their work, sending forth more labourers into His harvest.

### The Observance of Lent.

#### THE ENDS TO BE SOUGHT :

1. To get nearer to Christ in mind and heart and life; to know Him better, to love Him more sincerely,

and to obey Him more implicitly.

2. To conquer the sins of selfishness, indifference and worldliness, which, in one shape or another, are the special enemies of the spiritual life.

#### THE MEANS TO BE EMPLOYED :

The study of the Scriptures, public worship, private prayer, systematic fasting and giving, withdrawal from the world, and increased activity in the service of Christ.

#### SUGGESTIONS AS TO THEIR USE :

1. Be present as far as possible at every Service.

2. Take part earnestly in the worship with both heart and voice.

3. Give more time and care to daily private prayer.

4. 'Search the Scriptures' with increased diligence.

5. Exercise real self-denial in meat and drink.

6. Abstain entirely from all ordinary social amusements and gaieties.

7. Abandon all light reading that you may study God's Word.

8. Find out your besetting sins and struggle against them.

9. Let no day pass without an earnest effort to contribute to the comfort or happiness of the sick or sorrowing, the poor or neglected.

10. Make it a point to give something, according to your means, whenever the alms and offerings are collected.

11. If any have wronged you, forgive them for Christ's sake, and seek reconciliation.

12. If you have wronged any one, confess your fault to God, and to him, and make such reparation or restitution as is in your power.

13. Try to be unusually kind and helpful to all about you; and thoughtful and appreciative of all who may render you service, especially in your own home.

14. Make definite rules for your guidance during Lent, but do not bind yourself to them by any stringent vows, lest they become irksome, and you keep them for the sake of the promise rather than for Jesus' sake; keep your Christian liberty, that each act of self-denial may be offered as a willing sacrifice to Him who loved us and gave Himself for us.

**Consecration of the Bishop of  
Maine.**

On Friday night, the 23rd ult., our Bishop having been present during the day at the meeting of the Protestant Board of the Council of Public Instruction held at Montreal, stepped on to the G.T.R. train and arrived early the next morning (St. Matthias' Day) at Portland, Maine, to assist at the Consecration of the Rev. Robert Codman, who had been recently unanimously elected to be Bishop of Maine. The Consecration Service, which was held at St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, was most impressive, and the arrangements, which were in the hands of the Bishop of Albany and of the Very Rev. Dean Sills, were simply perfect. The Consecrator, appointed by the presiding Bishop of the American Church, was the Right Rev. Dr. Niles, Bishop of New Hampshire, the co-Consecrators chosen were the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of Albany, Chairman of the House of Bishops, and the Right Rev. Dr. Hunter Dunn, Lord Bishop of Quebec. The presenting Bishops were the Right Rev. Dr. Hall, Bishop of Vermont, and the Right Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, and the following Bishops also assisted: the Right Rev. Dr. Kingdon, Lord Bishop of Fredericton, and the Right Rev. Dr. MacVickar, Coadjutor Bishop of Rhode Island, while the Right Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, Bishop of Central New York, preached a most able and appropriate sermon.

The new Bishop has proved himself to be a most successful missionary Clergyman in the neighbouring Diocese of Massachusetts, and great hopes are entertained that he will, under God, be just the man that is needed to superintend the extension of the Church in the Forest State of Maine.

Our Bishop, during his sojourn at Portland, was most hospitably entertained by the Hon. Judge Purnam, and returned home much impressed by the prosperity and beauties of the city and its surroundings. He assisted at the Sunday morning Service at the Cathedral, preached in the evening and celebrated the Holy Eucharist on the Monday morning at 7, this being the first of a series of daily Eucharists, which it is intended to maintain throughout the Holy season of Lent, and perhaps, as at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, throughout the year. With regard to all which, taking place in a Diocese immediately across our own borders, we would simply say: "*Laus Deo!*"

**OUR CATHEDRAL.**

We feel sure that all our readers will be glad to know, that from the beginning of the present month and onwards all the seats in our Cathedral are free, and that consequently all, who are minded to come to any of the Services, on Sundays, as well as on week-days, are welcome to take any seats that they may find vacant. This is a great privilege, of which we hope many will from time to time gladly avail themselves.

**CHURCH SOCIETY.**

**ANNUAL MEETING.**

The annual meeting of the Church Society was held in the Cathedral Hall, February 7th, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. After routine business the Rev. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of the Society, read the report of the Central Board for the year 1899, the Rev. Canon Von Island read the report of the Diocesan Board, the Treasurer of the Church Society and the Hon. Treasurer of the Diocesan Board submitted financial statements of accounts for the past year, and the Secretary presented reports of the St. Francis District Association and of the Association of Church Helpers. These several reports were adopted and ordered to be printed in the Society's Journal for the year 1899. The Revs. Lennox Smith, J. S. Brewer and B. Watson were elected members of the Corporation; and Mr. William Farwell, General Manager of the E. T. Bank, Sherbrooke, elected a Life Member of the Society. The Vice-Presidents and the Central Board were re-elected for the ensuing year, and the Diocesan Board for its triennial term. The Hon. Counsel and the Auditors of the Society received grateful acknowledgments of their valuable services. The retirement of Mr. John Hamilton from the office of Honorary Treasurer of the Diocesan Board, which for seventeen years he had filled with unwearied faithfulness and great profit to the Church, elicited from the meeting a resolution expressive of the Society's profound sense of the value of the services gratuitously rendered by him in this capacity, and of the great loss which his retirement would occasion, yet expressing at the same time thankfulness that the Society was still to have the benefit of his counsel on their Boards and Committees. The Treasurer of the

Church Society, Mr. Edwin Pope, also received well merited thanks for the careful and judicious manner in which he had managed the funds of the Society, and the lucid manner in which he had presented his accounts. A proposed alteration in By-Law XIII, *re* Pensions, was read for the first time, and will come up for further consideration and confirmation at the next meeting of the Society.

#### CENTRAL BOARD.

The Central Board, elected at the annual meeting of the Church Society, on the previous day, met at the Cathedral Hall, February 8th—the Lord Bishop in the chair. The several Committees of the Board for the ensuing year were elected, *viz.*, the Finance, the Education, the Depository, and the Land and Investment Committees. The Hon. Counsel, and Auditors for the ensuing year were elected, and the days of Stated Meetings of the Board appointed. The Rev. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of the Society, who had also for eleven years discharged the duties of Hon. Secretary of the Church Depository, feeling unable longer to discharge these latter duties, resigned. At the next stated meeting held on Tuesday, February 20th, the Rev. J. S. Brewer was elected Secretary of the Depository in his stead. A Resolution of Condolence was passed on the death of Mr. Edwin Jones, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, and a Life-Member of the Society. The Secretary received instructions to print in the Annual Report the names of the Subscribers to the Robert Hamilton Memorial, according to Parishes, provided the Returns, now beginning to come in, were for the most part in hand by the 10th of March; otherwise to defer printing any until all should be acknowledged together in the next Annual Report. Various other instructions also touching the Report were obtained by the Secretary.

#### RURAL DEANS.

Lately, some of our readers will be aware we have lost two of our seven Rural Deans, *viz.*, the Rev. Lennox Williams, who was Rural Dean of Quebec, *&c.*, of the Parishes in the City and on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, on his being chosen to be Dean of the Cathedral; and the Rev. W. G.

Lyster, Rural Dean of Gaspé, with the Labrador and Magdalen Islands, retired after many years of loyal service.

It is a great pleasure now to be able to inform our readers that the Clergy of these Deaneries respectively have elected the Rev. A. J. Balfour, M.A., Rector of St. Peter's, Quebec, and Secretary of the Church Society, to be Rural Dean of Quebec, and the Rev. Isaac Newton Kerr, M.A., to be Rural Dean of Gaspé, and that the Bishop has confirmed both appointments. We need not say that both appointments are most popular; for the Rev. A. J. Balfour is distinctly a *persona grata* wherever he goes, and the Rev. I. N. Kerr, having lately been appointed by the Provincial Government to be Inspector of Schools, will be looked for in all the Gaspé and Bonaventure Parishes in that capacity, and will at the same time perform his duties as Rural Dean. We extend to both our very hearty congratulations.

#### Our Day of Supplication.

Reports reach us from all parts of the Diocese, shewing how eagerly and how generally our people everywhere joined in the special prayers appointed for use on Septuagesima Sunday, the Day of Humble Supplication, with regard to the terrible war in South Africa. In old Quebec it was an especially happy fact that the Protestant congregations all joined us by offering special prayers and by listening to earnest patriotic addresses, while our Roman Catholic Brethren were called upon by their kindly and broad-minded Archbishop to unite in their *Oratio pro pace*, (the prayer for peace) in the Mass.

There was also a second and a still more important and far reaching fact, which is worth recording, *viz.*, that the Day itself, Septuagesima Sunday, was chosen on the request of the Bishops, by the Archbishop of this Ecclesiastical Province, which comprises the Civil Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and has within its borders ten Dioceses, without any knowledge whatever of what was being done in England; while the English Bishops were led in God's providence to choose the very same day, without knowing in the least what we were doing in Canada.

And the third fact, which is worthy of record, is this, *viz.*, that General Roberts commenced his great march, which led to

the almost immediate relief of Kimberley, and, a few days later, to the unconditional surrender of the brave Boer Commander, General Cronje, *on the very Day*, upon which we, who had been praying no doubt as individuals and congregations from the beginning of the war, thus publicly united, in our millions as an Empire, in Humble Supplication before the Throne of Grace.

Surely we shall do well then to continue to place the vast issues of this momentous struggle in the history of the world in the Hands of Almighty God, entreating His Divine mercy and pity and help, and not forgetting, when we are permitted to obtain any distinct advantage or measure of success, to offer all thanks and praise to Him, "who ruleth and commandeth all things, and who sitteth in the Throne judging right." Yea! surely it will also be our duty to express our joy and thankfulness from time to time by exhibiting our flags, by ringing our Church bells, wherever there is a Peal, and also by mentioning the particular cause of our rejoicing in the general Thanksgiving, and by singing the *Te Deum*, as a solemn Act of Praise, immediately after the Benediction at the close of Sunday Evening Prayer. And surely we may all well ejaculate again and again in our private life, on each successive occasion of victory as it arises, "Glory be to Thee, O Lord!" "Thanks be unto Thee, O God!"

**THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY.**

Since we have been praying for God's blessing on our arms, the Bishop suggests, that after each Victory we should not only sing the *Te Deum* at the close of our Sunday or Daily Services, but also, as opportunity may arise, that we should say or sing the Psalm or Hymn of Praise and Thanksgiving after Victory in the Forms of Prayer to be used at Sea in our Prayer Book. And he also authorises the following Form for use in our Diocese immediately before the General Thanksgiving:—

O Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of all the world, in whose Hand is power and might, which none is able to withstand; We bless and magnify Thy great and glorious Name for our recent

happy Victory (Victories). Give us grace, we beseech Thee, to improve this great mercy (these great mercies) to Thy Glory, the advancement of Thy Gospel, the honor of our Queen and, as much as in us lieth, to the good of all mankind. And grant O Heavenly Father that this our thankfulness may appear in our lives by a humble, holy, obedient walking before Thee all our days, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honor and glory, world without end.—*Amen.*

The use of one of the Prayers for our soldiers, etc., should still be continued immediately after the Collect of the Day.

**Canadian Patriotic Fund.**

Although there are some parishes, from which I have not yet heard, I hasten to shew to our readers an exact account of the money thus far received, not forgetting, that in many instances our people have made contributions to funds raised in the places, where they reside, quite apart from our Church Collections. I have also been advised of \$16.85 collected at St. Anne's, Richmond, and paid to the Patriotic Fund through the Eastern Townships' Bank there. Including this sum the total amount \$962.30 of itself proves the general and earnest interest felt by our Church people in our brave Canadian soldiers.

Quebec City:

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.	\$ 87 48
S. Matthew's.....	107 80
S. Michael's.....	21 56
S. Paul's.....	13 66
S. Peter's.....	8 00
Acton.....	7 85
Agnes, S. Barnabas.....	6 75
Barford:	
S. George's, Perryboro'.....	5 34
S. Cuthbert's, Dixville.....	4 19
S. Paul's, Stanhope.....	1 72
Bourg Louis.....	2 56
Bury—S. Paul's.....	15 46
S. John's.....	2 58
S. Thomas'.....	1 25
Cape Cove, S. James'.....	13 67
Percé, S. Paul's.....	5 54





our prospects are much brighter; for great efforts are being made in a good many of our Parishes, and large numbers of our Church people are making smaller or larger offerings, according to their means, out of respect to the memory of our great Diocesan Benefactor, Mr. Robert Hamilton. Besides this, with the kind permission of Rev. Dr. Dumbell, the Vice-Principal of Bishop's University has promised that some of the students will be so good as to make a canvass at Sherbrooke, as they did at Lennoxville most successfully last year. And now the news comes that the Head Master of Bishop's College School, and the Bursar of Bishop's College have paid a visit to Montreal and have shown what a great advantage the work already done is to the School, as well as to the College, and thus they have gathered an addition to our funds, amounting to upwards of \$1,050, with hopes of more. The Bishop of Quebec has, moreover, promised in addition to his original gift of \$2,000, a further sum of \$1,000, and he has also received a most handsome offer of an anonymous donation of \$4,000, on condition that the portion of the work above alluded to, shall, including this \$4,000, be entirely subscribed for and the work actually commenced by June next. Since the financial conditions are already assured, we have no doubt whatever that the Easter meeting of Corporation will authorize this work, and thus it will be begun by the date stipulated, so as to be completed in time for the advent of the new Principal, if we succeed in securing one, in the Fall. But there will still remain to be carried out the central portion of our scheme, which includes the improvement of the Central Tower and Entrance, a rearrangement of the principal staircase, and an enlarged Library. But this is the smallest part of our whole effort, and consequently we now have good hope that our friends everywhere will rally round us and will soon provide, by additional subscriptions, sufficient further sums to enable us to complete our entire design, and to erect, opposite to the main entrance and over the new entrance doors of our University Library, a handsome "Brass," setting forth the name and helpfulness of our Benefactor, and the fact that a grateful Diocese, with the assistance of kind friends in Montreal and elsewhere, have enlarged and developed our University Building, so that it shall be a standing memorial of his generous and

systematic beneficence, and also of his thoughtful kindness, exhibited not only towards Bishop's College, but also towards all our poorer parishes. Should there be any of our readers, who have not yet made a contribution, and who would like to have some part in this act of gratitude and University improvement, their donations or promises will be thankfully received by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, St. Peter's Rectory, Quebec City.

### Bishop's University, Lennoxville.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The term has so far passed pleasantly and successfully, though unhappily illness in one form or another has been somewhat rife among us. Professor Wilkinson has recently been laid up for a fortnight, but we are glad to say that he is now better and able to resume his work. Not a few others among the members of the College and school staff, the students and school boys have also been temporarily "under the weather," but fortunately not for long in most cases. Otherwise everything has gone well with us.

On our return in January we found that the Arts building had been considerably improved by the new alterations and additions which have just been made to the north end. The School and College have now each a separate and well equipped dining hall; the School occupying their old room, which has been completely transformed, while the College are now in possession of their new hall which, stands immediately above that of the School. Besides the hall there is a new Council Chamber, and some six living-rooms have been added and will shortly be occupied. This completes the first part of the "Hamilton Memorial," in which connection we are most glad to record the conditional offer of \$4,000 by an anonymous giver, the generosity of which affords us reason to hope that it will soon be possible to continue the work, and to begin the alteration and renovation of the other end of the building. The Bishop paid the College a short visit early in the term, from January 31 to February 2, in order to preside at a Corporation meeting, and to hear the students read and preach, as usual. He also addressed the students on "The Extension of Christ's Kingdom," with special reference to the work of the S. P. G.

On Sunday, February 11th, being the "Day of Humble Supplication" on account of the war, the Special Service was held in the morning, and collections were made in behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The University work has gone on much as usual. Last week we were glad to welcome the Rev. J. S. Brewer, Curate of St. Matthew's, Quebec, and recently Lecturer and Divinity Student in the College, who came down for a few days to take Professor Wilkinson's work, but he has now returned to Quebec.

Outside the sphere of ordinary work, we have to record the holding of a dance given by the students in the new hall on February 15th, with the assistance of Mrs. Allnatt, Mrs. Scarth, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Parrock and Miss Gill, who kindly consented to be patronesses. The guests turned up, to the number of two hundred or more, coming not only from the "Townships," but from Quebec, Montreal, and still further afield. To judge from all accounts, everybody, among both those connected with the College, and those "outside," seems to have enjoyed the evening very much,—the whole affair being pronounced a great success. The dance, having come and gone quickly, we have now returned to the ordinary routine of the term's work. The College Entertainment, which was to have been held for the benefit of "The Mitre," had unfortunately to be postponed till after Easter, largely owing to the fact that some of those who were going to assist have been unwell, notably Professor Holme, who is now suffering from a bad knee.

The College Debating Society, which revived last term under favorable auspices and with great promise of success, has been in some difficulties this year. Owing partly to accidents to the chosen speakers, partly to other causes, it has not been possible to hold any debate so far this term; but we hope to make a beginning on February 19th. An invitation has been received from the Society of the Montreal Diocesan College, asking us to arrange a joint debate between representatives of either institution, and we are expecting shortly to receive two of their delegates here, and we hope that we may be able to return the compliment before long.

In the department of recreation and athletics, hockey has of course held the foremost place. In the Senior Series of

the Eastern Townships' League, the College has beaten the School once, and lost to Sherbrooke, which has also defeated the School. In the Junior Series the College and Lennoxville have beaten the School in the first matches played.

The weather has not been very favorable for outdoor exercise, but there have been one or two days of skating on the river, while snow-shoeing and "skiing" have been indulged in by a few.

The examinations begin on March 26th and end a short time before the usual brief Easter holiday comes in the second week of April.

### CORRIGENDA.

*Editor Q. D. G.*

Allow me to make the following correction in my Memorial notice of the late Senator Price as printed in the October 1899 number of your GAZETTE:—On page 135, the clause beginning, "on the Sunday following," should read as follows:—"On the Sunday following Bishop Dunn's consecration, the writer called on Senator Price and told him of the late Bishop's intention, etc."

HENRY ROE,  
Archdeacon.

We have also been asked to make the following corrections in the District News from New Carlisle given in our last issue:—Instead of "Sarah Ann Duval, wife of Philip James Le Gallais," read "Sarah Ann Duval, wife of Philip James Gallie," and instead of "John Francis Le Gallais" read "John Francis Gallie."

### IN MEMORIAM.

DR. ASPINWALL HOWE.

The Church in the Diocese of Quebec is once more called upon to lament the unlooked for decease of one of her most distinguished, most devout and devoted sons, Dr. Aspinwall Howe, of Langar House, Richmond. Few men have been better known in Canada during the last half century, few have done as good work in the interest of their adopted country as the subject of this memoir.

Dr. Howe was born near Guildford, Surrey, on July 8, 1815. He was the elder son of Captain Aspinwall Howe, formerly of the War Office, Somerset House, and afterwards of H. M. 88th Regiment, the "Connaught Rangers." It

is interesting to know that Capt. Howe came to Canada with his regiment early in the century and was stationed for some time in Montreal, the home for half a century of his distinguished son. Dr. Howe was educated at the famous Elizabeth College School, Guernsey, and Trinity College, Dublin, in both of which seats of learning he distinguished himself. Afterwards he resided for some years in France, and acquired that perfect knowledge of the French language, which was of such signal service to him in his literary work in this country.\*

Soon after taking his degree, Mr. Howe became private tutor to the youngest son of the Earl of Ellesmere. This led to the offer being made to him in 1848 of the important post of Rector of the High School, Montreal. Mr. Howe, not being desirous of making teaching his profession, declined the offer. But Lord Ellesmere, knowing the great importance of the position to the well-being of England's most important Colony, and Mr. Howe's peculiar qualifications for the work, persuaded him to accept it. The nomination was then in the hands of Lord Colborne, and Professor Pillans, of the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Howe was promised by these gentlemen a good salary and a suitable residence. On arriving in Montreal, he was indeed kindly received by the Board of Directors; but he found that these two important material matters of a stipend and a house existed only in the imagination of the Patrons. There was a School House but no stipend and no Rector's Lodge. This was indeed disheartening. But with that indomitable courage, which was so great a characteristic of his whole life, he set to work to make the best of things such as they were; and soon produced order and discipline out of the chaos which he found. His admirable adaptedness to the position and work was soon seen and felt. The school flourished. But many years elapsed before the school finances sufficed to provide for the Rector even a tolerably fair income.

In 1860, the Faculty of Arts in McGill University was reorganized, and there being again no funds, Dr. Howe consented to undertake the work of the Professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy without remuneration. And so, day by day, for months and years, when his school work from nine till four was over, his College Lectures began and extended from four o'clock unto any hour

of the night. When it is remembered that to this must be added all the other work, financial and otherwise, attached to these two positions, the marvel is that he did not soon quite break down under the burthen. But such was his mental vigour, his love for work, and his splendid physique that nothing seemed to hurt him. When the College was sufficiently established to pay its Professors, Dr. Howe made way for younger men, with the title of *Professor Emeritus*. One could have wished that the far-famed University of McGill, on his retirement after so many years of valuable and gratuitous labour, might have found some more substantial recognition of his benefits, so lovingly bestowed upon it, than an empty title *et proterea nihil*.

But this was not all for which McGill has reason to hold the name of Dr. Howe in grateful remembrance. He was also a fellow of the College and for many years Matriculation Examiner to its Medical Faculty. He was too for some years (though this was not strictly McGill work) President of the Board of Examiners for the Preliminary Examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. One of the most touching incidents of his funeral was a beautiful wreath of flowers sent to be placed upon his coffin from Abbé Verreau, his old friend and fellow examiner, with the legend, *Avec les adieux d'un vieil ami*.

But his great work was that of Rector of the High School, Montreal, which he discharged for forty-three years. The importance of this position can scarcely be exaggerated. It brought him into the most intimate relations for nearly half a century with the great majority of the sons of the leading English-speaking men of the Commercial Metropolis of Canada, and that at the time of life when young people are most open to receive lasting impressions.

Dr. Howe's schoolboys and their parents were not slow to appreciate his great ability as a teacher, the many-sidedness of his intellectual gifts, and, best of all, the nobility of his character as a refined English Gentleman of the best type.

The justice and fairness of his rule, his keen insight into character, his singular freedom from self-consciousness and self-seeking, his devotion to duty, whatever that duty was, his never failing courtesy, could not but leave their impress upon the boys whom he taught and trained. And it is safe to say that he did for those

boys and their parents and their country it work for which Montreal can surely never cease to be grateful.

Mention has been made of the many sidedness of Dr. Howe's mental developments. He was a first-rate classic as well as a distinguished mathematician; an artist of no mean standing; an accomplished violinist; and as a chess-player standing almost if not quite in the first rank.

In 1847, before coming to Canada, he married Louisa, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Fanshawe, of Franklyn Hall, Exeter, and Colehouse, in Devonshire. Mrs. Howe, it may be mentioned, is also Countess of Nürenallen de Leidetach, "an honourable recognition given to her branch of the family for valuable services rendered during the Continental troubles of 1814-1815." Their union proved to be one of unusual happiness, and Dr. Howe was always ready to acknowledge that whatever success he had in life was due in large measure to the devotion and splendid ability of his brilliant and accomplished wife.

In June, 1891, at the age of 76, and after 43 years of uninterrupted and loving devotion to the High School, which may be fairly said to have been his own creation, Dr. Howe resigned the Rectorship, An Address, fully acknowledging the obligations of the school to his faithful and devoted services, was presented to him by the High School Staff and the School Commissioners. At the same time his Portrait in Oils, painted by Harris, an admirable likeness, was presented to Mrs. Howe. Somewhat later in the same year, Dr. Howe received an affectionate address from the Old Boys of the School together with a purse of \$5,000.

On retiring from the School, Dr. Howe left Montreal and settled down at Richmond, close to his son-in-law, the Hon. Henry Aylmer. During his nine years spent there he enjoyed excellent health. His summers he spent in his garden, in which he took great delight, and in the winters he made some trips to the South with Mrs. Howe to save her from the severity of the climate. About the end of November last, he removed to Montreal, to spend the winter months there with Mrs. Howe. About six weeks ago his medical advisers judged it necessary that he should undergo a very serious operation. This was performed, as it seemed, successfully, and for three weeks, Dr. Howe appeared to be making very sa-

tisfactory progress. Then a change came, —on Saturday, the 10th February; —he sank, and on Tuesday, the 13th, he passed peacefully away.

So passed to the Presence of his Lord one of the truest and best of men. To the writer it has long been esteemed one of his most valuable privileges to have shared in the friendship of one who was so truly a "holy and humble man of heart." And here it must be recorded to the praise of God's grace, in addition to all that has been said above, that Dr. Howe was all his life through both a true and uncompromising Churchman and a deeply devout and spiritually-minded Christian.

In this sceptical age, Dr. Howe, with his fine scientific mind, who knew all that could be said against supernatural religion, remained to the end of his life an unshaken believer in it, and a loving and warm-hearted Christian. And this was no vague general system of philosophy; he was an equally whole-souled Churchman. The Church was to him the Kingdom of God, and the Sacraments the means whereby the Incarnate Saviour unites believers with Himself, and feeds them with the Bread of Life.

He came into intimate acquaintance, he and his young and brilliant wife, with the Oxford movement when it was at its height, and gave in his adhesion to its principles, and so remained anchored all his life. He was thirty years of age when the secessions of Newman and his followers took place. The deep searchings of heart, which such a true soul as his could not but go through at such a sifting time, left his allegiance to the Church of England as his spiritual Mother undisturbed. One great help, to which they always looked back with gratitude at this crisis, was their sharing in the ministry of the well-known Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

On coming to Montreal, or as soon after as Canon Wood's first little unpretending Chapel was built, they joined him and gave him, for the more than twenty-five years that followed, their valuable help, both in large and liberal contributions, and in all the other ways in which the presence and discipleship of such a family must have been valuable.

Their removal to Richmond was of course a great gain to that Parish, and was joyfully welcomed, and was to the Rector and his manifold organizations and ministrations a tower of strength. But

what was most valuable to this important Parish was the beautiful example which the entire life of such a man could not but have been. To see Dr. Howe in Church was a sermon;—his simplicity and reverence and absorption in the Service and evident realization of the Presence which he came to seek. And especially was this true of the Holy Communion, his reception of which was so edifying.

The writer had occasion, in penning some short time back a memorial notice of another distinguished son of the Church, to speak of his devotional habits, both those which could not be hid and those manifested by the condition of the devotional books he used. The writer has had placed in his hands two of our dear Doctor's devotional books. Though in use not so many years and having succeeded others which went before them, they afforded a revelation of faithful devotion to prayer such as the writer never saw, such as is too sacred to be further commented upon. The life so revealed was simply a *life* of prayer—all was prayer. Beyond two words the writer will not venture further to lift the veil which hides a life so sweet and holy. First, what a strength and comfort it must be to think how there may be all around us, concealed from our eyes by our Lord's command to "close the door," many more than we think, of such praying people. And secondly, what a *rebuke* to ordinary praying people to compare with the poor so-called prayers we are content with, such lives of prayer as these. That our Mother the Church produces in our day and all around us in sweet retirement, such souls as these,—lives so heavenly, is surely something to be thankful for; and justifies this brief and imperfect effort to make them known. In composing it, the writer has had again and again recalled to his memory the verse of "Holy George Herbert," with which this memoir may well close:

"Only a sweet and virtuous soul,  
Like seasoned timber never gives;  
But when the whole world turns to coal,  
Then chiefly lives."

H. R.

Shrove Tuesday, 1900.

EDWIN ALLEN JONES.

Edwin Allen Jones, who passed quietly away in the early hours of Saturday morning, February 17th, deserves special notice in the obituary columns

of the DIOCESAN GAZETTE as a loyal and devoted Churchman.

For more than half a century Mr. Jones was closely associated with the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec. He was one of the original members of the first voluntary choir, formed by the Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, then Bishop and Rector of Quebec, under the supervision and direction of Dr. Codman, the talented organist of the Cathedral at that time, a Tablet to whose memory may be seen at the west end of the Church near the organ.

In this choir, which superseded the original surplined choir of men and boys, Mr. Jones sang for more than twenty years, and it was always a source of pleasure to him to converse with a friend, of the church music of former days in the Cathedral.

As a regular and devout Communicant, a liberal supporter of the Church, and in later years a member of the Select Vestry, and Church-Warden, he was for a long period of years intimately identified with the Church life of the Cathedral.

His interest in religious matters was, moreover, not confined to his own Parish. A life member of the Diocesan Church Society, he took an active part in days gone by, in the work of the various Committees of the Society. For a considerable time he acted as Honorary Treasurer of the Diocesan Board of Missions, a position of trust, entailing a considerable amount of labour, in which his ripe experience in business affairs was of great value. In all this work he gave much time and thought and care to the welfare of the Church in the Diocese.

In the death of Mr. Edwin Allen Jones the Diocese at large and the Cathedral in particular have lost a man of active mind, upright character, sterling worth and loyal Churchmanship. May God of his mercy comfort the hearts of his sorrowing relatives with His divine consolations.

L. W.

JOSEPH LACON WELCH.

We also regret to have to record the decease, on January 24th, of Joseph Lacon Welch, another member of the Cathedral congregation. The removal one by one of the old faces should be a reminder to us, who remain. It also makes us eager for the long promised revival of Quebec, which it is hoped will enable our young men to stay and make their way in the city of their birth. We offer to Mrs. Lacon Welch our respectful sympathy.

### Quebec Clerical Library.

Various changes have taken place on the Governing Body of our Clerical Library. The Very Rev. Dean Williams, Rev. Canon Richardson and Rev. L. I. Smith have been appointed Trustees; the Dean has also accepted the position of Librarian, and on the resignation of the Rev. E. A. Dunn has chosen the Rev. E. J. Etherington to be Sub-Librarian. All communications therefore with regard to the Library should now be addressed to the Rev. E. J. Etherington, Trinity Church, Quebec City. The new Sub-Librarian desires it to be known that he will be in the Library every Monday morning, from 10 to 11, for the issuing or the exchange of Books.

### DISTRICT NEWS.

#### FRAMPTON.

The Rev. G. F. Hibbard reports:— Since the visit of the Levis Deanery nothing has given us more pleasure and encouragement than the arrival of our new organ in time for the Christmas Services at West Frampton. We are a little proud of the fine "Chapel" organ, especially as the total funds needed for its purchase were raised without any outside aid. There is a noticeable improvement in the musical parts of the Services, both in East and West Frampton, but the east side of the Mission also needs a new organ badly, and we hope that next summer may see the organ fund there well advanced. Regarding the collection of the money for the purchase of the organ for the west side, I must mention the splendid way in which all the girls from here in service in Quebec families, headed by Miss M. J. Bartholomew, came to the help of their little country Parish Church. Our Guild and collectors here work well and energetically together. The W. A. is at work, but its numbers should be increased. The Services of Humble Supplication on Septuagesima were well attended, though there were too many absentees for so momentous an occasion. Our congregations entered heartily into the spirit of the Service, and the offertories in behalf of the Patriotic

Fund were surprisingly large, considering the smallness of the means of our people, shewing that their goodness of heart, which I and my family have so often personally experienced, did not suffer them to forsake the call of those who have offered their dearest and best in the service of our Empire.

#### NEW CARLISLE.

##### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The first Annual Meeting of the "Woman's Auxiliary," New Carlisle, was held in Good Templar's Lodge on Monday evening, February 12th. After prayers, the minutes were read, and the President gave an address, stating the work that had been done during the year, which realized \$77.53. Out of this amount, \$26.51 was sent to the Diocesan Treasurer, with the understanding that \$4 of it was to go towards the salary of the Lady Missionary of Japan, as was promised by the President, when attending the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Branch in Quebec last May, the rest to go undesignated to what object that Branch thought fit. The members also decided to send five dollars to the "Indian Famine Fund" in response to the request of Mrs. Dunn, the President of the Diocesan Branch. The articles unsold were valued at \$7.15, and a cash balance was left in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands of \$8.75 to commence our second year. The same officers were elected, with the addition of a Secretary:—President, Miss E. Murison; Vice-President, Mrs. W. Kempffer; Secretary, Miss A. Smith; Treasurer, Miss Hall; Mrs. Wilson was also elected Hon. President. A "Gui'd" having been organized lately, the members of the Auxiliary decided to adopt the "Bale" system, and to work for the "Washabrada Home," Elkhorn, Manitoba, as suggested by the President. Seventeen meetings were held during the year, with a membership of 22. A vote of thanks was passed, thanking Mrs. Colin Sewell for her kindness in acting as our Representative at the Diocesan Meetings in Quebec, also to all those who so kindly helped us by sending donations in cash and fancy articles towards our "Sale of Work" in December last. The work of the first Auxiliary year of this Branch was considered satisfactory, and the Rector closed the meeting with prayer.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

The Editor begs to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions and donations for 1900 :—

Rev. R. W. E. Wright (16), Rev. W. Barton (29), Rev. G. H. A. Murray (13), Ven. Archdeacon Roe (11), Rev. G. H. Parker (4), Rev. Prof. Allnatt (2), Rev. I. M. Thompson (2), Rev. E. A. W. King (24), Rev. G. F. Hibbard, Rev. C. Wood, Stonewall, Man., Rev. E. N. R. Burns, Rev. D. F. Mackenzie, Los Angeles, Rev. Hy. Nye, Bedford, Miss Ross, Miss A. Barnes, Miss R. Hamilton, Miss Coombe (15), Mrs. Ed. Sewell, Mrs. Torre, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Lacon Welch, Mrs. Jas. Norton, Mrs. Morrill, Miss A. Louch, Mr. Cummins, Mrs. Geo. R. White, Mrs. B. Hall, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. W. Corcoran, Mr. Edw. Taylor, Quebec, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. Hicks, Montmorency, Mr. W. J. Ward, Clapham (3), Mrs. Libby, Milby, Mrs. Sangster, Bergerville, Mrs. Pallister, Moe's River, Miss M. A. Henderson, Mr. Edw. Henderson, S. Malachi, Mrs. A.

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Also for 1896 :—Mrs. Lacon Welch.

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Also for 1901 :—Rev. E. N. R. Burns, Mrs. Torre, Mrs. Geo. R. White (2 yrs), Mrs. B. Hall, Mrs. Bishop.

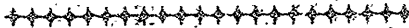
All items of news, etc., intended for the April Number should reach us on or before March 20th.

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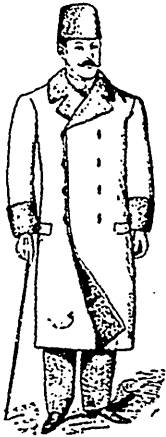
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