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# The Church Guardian.

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi., 24.  
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude: 3.

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## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE *Moravian* says that "it is said to have become 'the thing' in the highest circles of New York society for fashionable ladies not only to teach in mission Sunday-schools, but also to clothe and otherwise provide for the scholars. Well, there have been worse fashions than that. We hope it will spread. As it is, it is but another sign of the times, another indication of the mighty leavening agency of Christianity that is everywhere going on, and now seems even to be making itself thus positively felt in the realm of mere worldly fashion. Even if teaching and clothing for fashion's sake has no merit in itself, as it springs from no pure and worthy motive, it yet shows that the time is drawing on when, instead of Christians conforming to the world, worldlings will have to conform, outwardly at least, to the practices of Christianity. Steadily and surely, if slowly, His Kingdom is coming, His power subduing all things, and bringing all enemies under His feet."

THERE is nothing like a disagreeable Sunday for sifting churches. It is one of the keenest tests. Those who want to get to church on a wet or a very cold Sunday usually get there; and the so-called weaker sex are usually in the strongest force on such occasions. Nothing is so depressing to a clergyman than such spare congregations in unfavorable weather. We noticed a notable example of this on a recent cold Sunday. The Rector had prepared a careful sermon on the text "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together," which contained a special and earnest appeal to lax worshippers. The morning was cold, the congregation small and composed of just those members who did not forsake the assembling of themselves together. Be punctual and regular at your place at church. You will never regret it. Well might Dr. Cuyler say: "For one, I honestly confess that all the trash of the sceptics, from Renan down to Ingersoll, does not inspire such misgivings for Christianity as are awakened by the spectacle of delinquent Christians in unfavorable weather."

SHAKE HANDS with somebody as you go out of church. The more of it the better, if it is expressive of real interest and feeling. There may be a great deal of the spirit of the gospel put into a hearty shake of the hand. Think of St. Paul's four times repeated, "Greet one another," after the custom then in use, and one which is expressive of even warmer feeling than our common one of handshaking. Why not give your neighbors the benefit of the warm Christian feeling that fills you to your finger tips, and receive the like from them in return? You will both be benefitted by it; and the stranger will go away feeling that the church is not, after all, so cold as he had thought it to be.

In the States they have a Clergyman's Retiring Fund Society which must do a great deal of good. After five consecutive years of payment, the clerical subscriber is entitled, at the age of sixty, to be placed on the retired list, and benefit by *pro rata* division of interest on the funds in the hands of the society. An annual collection in the Church over which a clergyman is rector, or an annual contribution of ten dollars, is the basis of

membership. By the payment of \$300 a right to receive or a right to nominate a recipient is obtained. We certainly need a similar society in Canada, a society which will not only afford a fair pension to those who have worn themselves out in the Master's service, but which shall also have power to enforce the resignation of workers over 60 years of age.

Now, if ever, the need of a life filled with holiness is urgently demanded of every Christian soul. What a wonderful emphasis Epiphany gives to the words so oft repeated in our ears, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." Canon Liddon, preaching on Christ tabernacled with men, tried to shew his hearers why they should be constantly living in the light of Christ. He said that no one could be insensible to a fact that concerned them all, that looming in a future, not indistinctly distant, were shadows which no thoughtful man could contemplate without concern. In all circles, from the lowest to the highest, there was manifested an inclination to deny the existence of GOD with a force and persistency never previously exhibited in English history; and wild and blasphemous theories were maintained, that were fraught with grave results to society at large. The great lesson of the season which he desired to impress upon them was that the Incarnation had ennobled every human life, and belief in the doctrine would alone enable men to do full justice to the claims of humanity. Men living the life of Christ in the world would conquer the world for Him.

WHEN Bishop Ernest Wilberforce arrived in his new diocese, one of his earliest acts was to issue a commission to a body of gentlemen, selected with care from the clergy and laity best acquainted with the district in question, to examine into its spiritual needs, with a view to immediate steps being taken to supply them. The commissioners have now issued their report. They recommend as follows:—1. That twelve new parishes be formed as soon as possible, at an estimated cost of £66,000, which is the sum required for purchasing sites and erecting churches, which should be free and open. 2. That fourteen additional mission-rooms be also forthwith provided at a cost of £8,400. 3. That seventeen additional clergy be employed in certain of the most populous parishes, involving an annual outlay of £2,000, or thereabouts, over and above what may be received from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the several Church societies in the shape of grants.

THE following are the simple rules laid down by the Bishop of Lichfield for the guidance of members of the New Pastoral Order he has instituted in his diocese:—1. To devote a fixed time daily to private devotion, including prayer, intercession, and meditation. 2. To give one hour at least in every day, or six hours in each week, to definite theological study, distinct from the reading required for immediate use. 3. To be specially faithful in visiting both the sick and the whole. 4. To be methodical, punctual, and thorough in all things; rising early and at a fixed hour; having, as far as possible, definite time for different duties; and keeping a daily record of the work done for the Master. 5. To devote a fixed portion of our

income to the service of GOD and the relief of the poor. 6. To observe in a loyal spirit, as GOD guides us, the rules and directions of the Church. 7. On one of the days of each Ember Season to read over on our knees the vows and exhortations of the Ordinal; and to make the day as far as possible a day of retirement for self-examination and prayer. 8. Once each year to seek for one or more days of seclusion from the world at some Retreat or Clerical Conference; for the reviving of our spiritual life, and for higher instruction in the ways of GOD and in the work of our calling.

## A Model Parish.

THE Bishop of Liverpool in a recent speech said:—

I know at this moment a parish of 4,500 people in Liverpool with not a rich man in it, but only small shopkeepers, artisans, and poor. There are 195 houses with more than one family in each. There are 133 families in cellars. Many of these cellars are within a few yards of the church, and under its shadow. In short, that this is a thoroughly poor, working-class parish, I think no one can deny.

Now, what does the Church of England do in this parish? Listen and I will tell you.

In a plain brick church, holding 1,000 built thirteen years ago, there is a hearty service, and an average attendance of 700 on Sunday morning, 300 in the afternoon, and 950 in the evening. About half the sittings are rented and half free. In three mission rooms there is an average attendance of about 350 in the morning and 450 in the evening.

The total number of communicants is over 800, almost all of the working classes, and nearly half men. I myself helped once to administer the consecrated elements to 950, and I saw the hands that received them, and I know by those hands that many of them were dock laborers and foundry-men.

The worthy minister of this parish began his work alone about fourteen years ago with four people in a cellar. He has seen a church built, and has now with him one paid curate, one paid scripture reader, one paid Bible woman, and one paid organist. But he has 82 voluntary Sunday School teachers, 120 church workers, 17 Bible classes, with 500 adults on the register, and 1,700 Sunday scholars.

The practical and moral results of the church's work in this parish are patent and unmistakable. Of course some of the people remain to this day unaffected and careless. But the congregation raises £800 a year for the cause of GOD. There are 1,100 pledged abstainers in the district. There is not a single house of ill-fame, or a single known infidel in the parish.

These are facts, simple facts, which any one who visits Liverpool may, if he likes, verify for himself. The incumbent of this parish is a quiet, unpretending man, who perhaps would not gather a congregation in the Temple, Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's, or fascinate an Oxford or Cambridge University audience. But of one thing I am certain, he is a man who tries to preach Christ in the pulpit, and to visit his people in a Christ-like, sympathizing way as a pastor, at the rate of 75 families a week, and to these two things I attribute his success.

## News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

## DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

**HALIFAX—Church of England Institute**—The Annual Service of the Institute was held last Thursday, in St. Paul's Church. The Service was a remarkably hearty one, fully choral, the confession and versicles being sung to the ordinary cathedral settings. Most of the Halifax clergy were present, and sat in the chancel. The Lord Bishop pronounced the Benediction. The preacher of the evening was the Rev. Canon Dart, who, in a very able sermon, shewed that evil had ever been mingled with the good in the Church, probably ever would be, and yet this defect should not make us lose heart, but spur us on to greater watchfulness and deeper sympathy towards those who differed from us. The preacher noted the apparent contemporary antagonism of different schools of thought in the Church, and said that if greater charity and sympathy were exercised, the very comprehensiveness of the Church would be one of her greatest blessings. The words of the learned President of King's College must have made a deep impression on all present. Much praise is due to those who worked to make the Service so bright and hearty.

**HALIFAX**—The Churches, in their various organizations, are shewing much activity in the city. The lectures of the Church of England Institute do an immense amount of good. Canon Partridge delivered a remarkably scholarly one on "Luther," and the lecturer learnedly expounded the true principles of the Reformation in the Church of England. The Rev. F. R. Murray lectured last Monday on "The Early British Church," and eloquently met and answered the sophistries of the Archbishop of Halifax on the subject. On Thursday the Rev. A. J. Townsend lectured in the Academy of Music on behalf of Trinity Church. The talents of the lecturer will ensure him a full house.

**ALBION MINES**—The Sunday Schools met in Church at 4.50, on the 3rd January. Eighty-five were present. The Rector held a short children's service, and said a few loving words upon the children's special claim upon Christmas, and held up to them for imitation the highest standard of childhood, viz., Him who "was subject unto His parents," Creator of the Worlds though He be. An informal procession then went the length of Stellarton street to the Temperance Hall, where tea, cake, oranges, apples, candies, awaited the young folks, who enjoyed their games as heartily as heart could wish. The teachers and other kind helpers deserve their gratitude, and have it. All finished with God Save the Queen, and three cheers.

**Foreign Missions**—The Appeal did not reach the clergyman's hands until January 2, consequently could not be read till Epiphany. This was unfortunate, as December 30 was fine, and we had good congregations, but the same chill greeted the *Foreign Appeal* which had deprived many of having the *General* one a fortnight ago. Mr. Moore, at all three Services, plead for the cause, and we pray God will open the hearts and purses of his hearers, for it is a solemn truth that no congregation can be said to be lively Christians who will not help to the extent of their ability to bring others into the Fold of Christ.

**RAWDON**—On the evening of New Year's Day, the Rector of this Parish met, by invitation, a large gathering of friends at the residence of Henry Canavan, Esq., Hillsdale. The ladies had, as usual, provided a most bountiful and tempting supply of creature comforts, which received full justice from the assembled guests. During the early part of the evening, we were treated to some excellent music, consisting of hymns, anthems,

duets, etc., by the choir and other friends, the organ being taken by Misses Annie Ancient and Dora Walwood, alternately. After tea, the meeting was called to order, and Mr. Wm. Phalen, of South Rawdon, appointed to the chair. After a short and appropriate speech, the chairman called upon Mr. Michael Acker to present the Rector with a purse. Mr. Acker did this with one of his characteristic, humorous speeches, reminding the young men that while Mr. Ancient did a good deal of work in the parish, there was one particular office which he was seldom called upon to perform. Mr. Ancient took the occasion to thank them all for the uniform kindness which he had received since coming into the parish, and also for the hearty manner in which they responded to his appeals for aid in his work, mentioning particularly the purchase of the organ. After speeches from Mr. Canavan and others, the meeting closed with "God Save the Queen." The purse contained \$40.70. Miss Ancient also received a gift in money, as well as a share in a parcel of useful articles presented to Mrs. Ancient, the whole amounting to the handsome sum of \$50.20. Great credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Canavan for their self-denying efforts which resulted in the real enjoyment of such a large gathering.

**SACKVILLE**—Our Christmas season has passed off very pleasantly, and we have cause to thank God, and take courage. At Bedford, a place has long been needed in which to stand the clergyman's horse, etc., during the time of Divine Service. Mr. R. Eastwood, the Chapel Warden, has lately bestirred himself in the matter, and the result is that a commodious shed has been put up, and was used for the first time on Christmas Day. At the Parish Church, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated with Christmas emblems, the Rector presented our much esteemed organist, Miss Lily Grove, with a purse of money, on behalf of a few friends, as a slight token of their appreciation of services voluntarily rendered by her.

Hammond's Plains Church was decorated for the first time, and presented a really beautiful appearance. All the workers did their best, but the labours of the Misses Schmidt and Miss Annie Eisenhaur deserve especial mention. The afternoon Service was well attended, and all rejoiced in the improved state of Church affairs among them. We should, doubtless, have had to tell of similar good work done by our Waverley friends had not sickness prevented. They are a noble little band, and like the Hammond's Plains people, are doing their very best to help themselves. Other parts of the parish are giving signs of spiritual progress; and although we hope to see it in a far more flourishing condition as time goes on, we have reason, as we said at first, to thank God and take courage.

**SYDNEY, C. B.**—The Christmas Services in this Parish began with a midnight celebration, and short sermon, in St. George's Church, which was very well attended. This was followed by Matins, and a second celebration, with sermon, at 11 o'clock; and Evensong and sermon at St. Mark's, Coxheath. Both Churches are nicely decorated. The decoration in St. George's, which were almost wholly confined to the chancel and font, are very chaste. The usual Sunday School Festival was held on Holy Innocents' Day. A heavy rainstorm prevailed in the morning, but most of the scholars assembled in the school house a little before 11 o'clock, and proceeded thence to the Church singing the "Adeste Fideles." An excellent Address was given by the Rev. T. F. Draper, of Louisburg. "Brightly Gleams our Banner," was sung as a recessional. In the afternoon, all had tea in the school house. The evening entertainment opened at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock the Christmas tree was uncovered, and its presents distributed.

On St. Stephen's Day, the Rev. D. and Mrs. Smith, who have just moved into the new Rectory, had the pleasure of receiving from the parishioners, through a committee of ladies, a handsome

Brussels carpet, curtains, with poles and rings, blinds, and mat for the study, and canvas for the hall, a very useful and acceptable Christmas present.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

**FREDERICTON**—We are glad to be able to report the Metropolitan much better. His Lordship hopes to be out on Sunday.

**St. JOHN—Trinity**—We omitted speaking of the midnight service on New Year's Eve, at Trinity. A very large congregation, completely filling the building, was present, and the whole proceedings were of the most solemn and impressive kind. The Rector, Canon Brigstocke, was assisted by Canon DeVeber and the Rev. R. Simonds. The Rector preached from the words, "And the door was shut." As the midnight hour approached all knelt in silent prayer, and after the beautiful chimes had welcomed in 1884, the choir sang Hopkins' *Te Deum*. The singing was unusually effective, and the sermon was an able and striking one.

**St. Mary's**—The Rev. R. Mathers has been conducting the Services at St. Mary's since Mr. Newnham's departure. No appointment has yet been made.

**MONCTON**—Those who heard it, speak of the Rev. Mr. Hoadley's lecture on the "History and Work of St. Augustine's College," delivered at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms as a rare treat, and one not soon to be forgotten. We hope Mr. Hoadley may be induced to re-deliver the lecture in other places. Efforts ought to be made to secure his services for a St. John audience.

**PORTLAND—St. Luke's**—We are glad to notice Mr. Stevens, the popular Rector of St. Luke's, again able to take his duties. Mr. Stevens has been unwell for some time, but is now all right again.

A large audience attended the parlor concert, held recently at the residence of David Tapley, Esq., Douglas Road. The parlor, though a spacious one, did not accommodate all, many having to content themselves standing in the hall. The programme, an exceedingly good one, was carried out to the satisfaction of all present. The concert was got up by the young ladies, and they intend to hold one a month.

**WOODSTOCK**—A number of improvements have been added to St. Luke's Church recently. Five handsome memorial windows, an elegant lectern, and base for the font were contributed. The lectern, made of burnished brass of a very beautiful design, was executed in England to the order of the donor for the church. Around the base is the inscription: "Presented to St. Luke's Church by Mrs. G. R. Anderson, in memory of her father, the late Hon. Charles Connell, Xmas, 1883." Two of the memorial windows are in the chancel and the other three in the north side of the church. The south chancel window is in memory of Rev. Robt. C. Nelson, for some time curate of St. Luke's. The other chancel window was placed by Mr. Frank Bourne in memory of Mrs. Bourne. The side windows just put in are as follows: In memory of Ralph Ketchum, by his son, G. R. Ketchum; for Mrs. Cadman and her son, Albert Doughty, by Mr. Cadman; and for Geo. A. Street, by his mother, the relict of the late rector of the parish. The base of the font is a specimen of very skilful workmanship. The donor, Mr. Stinson, has expended great care in inlaying the wood work with different kinds of wood in many patterns.

In the recent sudden death of S. D. Berton, Esq., the Church and Diocese has lost a warm-hearted supporter, and St. Mark's and St. Jude's one of their most active workers. The funeral

was largely attended. Besides the immediate relatives, many lifelong friends of the deceased were mourners, and following these were the Warden and Vestry of St. Jude's Church, Carleton, the boy scholars of St. Jude's Church Sunday School, the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, representatives of the various commercial interests and private citizens. The cortege, which was a very long one, proceeded to St. John's (Stone) Church, where the very impressive funeral ceremonies of the Church were read by Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong and by Rev. Mr. Parnther, the choir effectively singing appropriate hymns. When these had been concluded the remains were conveyed to their last resting place in the Rural Cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong and Rev. Mr. Dowling taking the services at the grave.

**SACKVILLE.**—The Rector, through the columns of the *CHURCH GUARDIAN*, cordially begs to thank the kind friends who interested themselves in making him the unexpected recipient of a very handsome fur overcoat. He would also express his sincere thanks to the generous contributors to this object. If their esteem and regard is in any degree proportioned to the warmth and comfort of their valuable gift, it would indeed be a cause of much gratitude to their Rector.

**THERE** are seven vacant missions in this Diocese, viz:—Aberdeen, Albert, Baie Vert, Canterbury, Johnstone, Madawaska and Weldford. The Bishop-Coadjutor, during his present visit to England has secured a number of missionaries to fill these places, provision for their support having been made by the Board of Home Missions. The first of these clergymen, Rev. J. A. Cresswell, arranged to sail on the 17th. He is from St. Augustine's, and his mission will be Albert. We hope soon to welcome back Bishop Kingdon.

**PORTLAND.**—*St. Paul's.*—We are sorry that the Diocese and this parish are to lose the valuable services of the Rev. F. S. Sill, who leaves here at Easter to accept a parish in the State of New York. Mr. Sill will be greatly missed and his faithful labours will not soon be forgotten.

The annual meetings of the Ladies' Association of the Church of England Institute will be held on Tuesday evening next.

#### DIocese OF MONTREAL.

**ST. JOHNS.**—The *News* says:—"Our peaceable town was literally taken by storm on Wednesday by a wedding party from the neighboring parishes of St. George and St. Thomas. The high contracting parties were Miss Ida Salls, daughter of our esteemed friend, Mr. Daniel Salls, of Clarenceville, and Lieut. Rodney F. Derick, of Noyan. They were married in St. James' Church by the Rector of this parish, Rev. J. F. Renaud, at 5 p. m. The bride was accompanied by her parents and sister, by Mr. and Mrs. R. Goid and several other friends, and the groom by Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Messrs. Conrad and George Derick, Mr. Kemp, Miss A. Derick and others. After the ceremony an impromptu banquet was held at the Windsor Hotel, when the health of the bride was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Renaud and responded to by the groom and the brother of the bride. Afterwards the happy couple took passage for New York, where they have gone for their honeymoon."

**BOLTON.**—A "surprise" party waited upon the Rector one evening last week and presented him with many tokens of their warm interest in his welfare and appreciation of his labours. Addresses were made by J. C. Hall, Esq., Rev. W. Ross Brown, of Mansonville, the Rector, and others.

**CLARENCEVILLE.**—A very pleasant and agreeable "sociable" came off on Wednesday, the 16th,

at the house of Mr. John Hunter. A most happy evening was spent by those present, and a goodly sum went into the coffers of the Ladies' Aid Society.

#### DIocese OF ALGOMA.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contributions:—

*General Diocesan Fund*—G. E. H. Guildford, England, £5, and F. E. H. Guildford, England, £5, in loving memory of S. M. H. Westwood Farm, Gravenhurst, per E. Birkenshaw, Esq., \$2.00. Anonymous, London, Ontario, \$7.

*Steam Yacht Fund*—Nottingham Collection, per C. C. and C. S., £2. 12s. Alex. Aixon, Esq., \$25.

The *Canadian Gazette* says that Bishop Sullivan was present at the consecration of Canon Barry in Westminster Abbey, as the representative of the Canadian branch of the Anglican Church. Dr. Sullivan was amongst the prelates who assembled to receive the Primate.

#### DIocese OF NIAGARA.

A meeting of the Mission Board of this diocese was held on the 15th inst. The Bishop presided; Archdeacons McMurray and Dixon, Rural-deans Bull and Spencer, Messrs. W. Y. Pettit, B. R. Nelles, and J. J. Mason, present. A new mission consisting of Glenallan, Hollin and Drayton, having been recommended, a temporary grant of \$75 was made to the Rev. A. G. Westmacott, to enable him to procure assistance for the present. A grant of \$100 was made to Palmerston, and the same amount to Ridgeway and Georgetown; to Lincoln and Welland travelling mission was granted \$450.

**HAMILTON.**—*Church of the Ascension.*—A very edifying and eloquent lecture was given on the 14th inst., in the capacious Sunday-school room, by the Rev. J. Williams Ashton, of the United States, and former of England, on "The Four Pillars of Temperance," which, says the *Spectator* was of a most interesting character, being entirely different in style from the usual run of temperance lectures. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. James, curate of the parish, who opened the service with the usual devotional exercises. Mr. Ashton on coming forward, introduced his subject with a few pithy and seasonable remarks, which had the effect of putting his audience in a thoroughly good humour. He said: "The time was when temperance was tabooed and ridiculed, but now men see that it is to their interest and advantage to be temperate. When we look at the work which it has done we are compelled to admit that it is a blessing and we should honour it, and endeavour to ascertain how we are to promote the cause. In touching upon the subject, the first pillar is Reason. Reason declares that intoxicating liquors are not required for purposes of health. Health is that condition of the body and mind which enables both to perform their duties properly and without trouble or pain. It was thought years ago that the nerves needed alcohol. Now it has been proven that alcohol is a poison. It strings the nerves up above par, but a reaction follows and more alcohol is needed. Gradually the amount taken is increased till the moderate drinker becomes a drunkard. On the score of economy as well as health, reason declares that it is better to do without alcohol in any form. The second pillar is Science. Science means true knowledge, and a true knowledge of physiology and science which deals with diseases proves that alcohol is not necessary, therefore science is on the side of temperance. The third pillar is Scripture. There are two kinds of wine spoken of in the Scriptures—the wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and the wine that mocketh. If the Bible is on the side of temperance, and it certainly is,

then it becomes our duty to turn our faces to the foe and wage war till the great evil of intemperance is exterminated. The last pillar is Experience. Men used to say that it was utterly impossible to do laborious work without strong drink. Now we know that it is not so, as the hardest workers, blacksmiths, carpenters, iron puddlers—a class who, in England, work from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, before a furnace that would scorch you or me—can live and work without using any kind of intoxicating liquor. Drunkenness is a disease as well as a crime. It destroys the will power, and its victims sink lower and lower. Moderation does not, and never will do, for the greater part of humanity. Then it is time that we were up and doing. Experience proves that work of the brain and work of the hand can be done without the use of liquor. What we want is men who will take up the cross, if not for their own, for their children's sake. I believe in moral suasion. Prohibition and moral suasion are both good, but moral suasion is the better. The lecturer closed his remarks by inviting any who had not already done so to sign the pledge. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Adam Brown, seconded by Mr. John A. Barr, and carried unanimously.

#### DIocese OF QUEBEC.

**PASPEBIAC.**—The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—"Our readers will regret to learn of the fearful ravages of that dread scourge, diphtheria, at the Rectory, Paspebiac. On the 8th inst., Willie Scholick, aged seven years, eldest son of the Rev. T. Blaylock, succumbed to the malady, which, on the 13th inst., proved fatal; also in the case of the youngest son, Percy Claude, aged two years and nine months. From a letter received yesterday, we learn that the Rector and Mrs. Blaylock, as well as their two remaining children, are suffering from the disease." We sympathize very deeply with our brother and his bereaved family.

#### DIocese OF HURON.

**MISSIONARY MEETINGS.**—The annual meetings are being held generally this month. The London City are arranged to commence on the 29th inst. The Bishop and all the city clergy are expected at each meeting. The following is the order: Tuesday, 29th, Christ Church; Wednesday, St. Paul's Church; Thursday, Memorial Church; Friday, St. James' Church; Tuesday, February 5th, Chapter House; Wednesday, St. George's Church; Thursday, St. Matthew's Church, to commence each evening at eight o'clock.

**LONDON.**—*Christ Church.*—At Evensong on the Sunday after Epiphany his Lordship the Bishop was the preacher. The service was read by the Rector, Rev. J. W. P. Smith. The text of the evening sermon was St. Luke xiv. 16-24. The preacher described the great feast prepared through Christ for all who believe on Him, and spoke of the various excuses given by those who desired not to partake of its richness. He warned all to beware lest GOD might accept their excuses, and say "They shall not partake of my feast." This finished work of Christ was pointed to as all that was necessary to reconcile the sinner and God. There is not one burdened soul which cannot find relief in coming to Christ, as His grace is sufficient for all. The offertory, after the sermon, was in aid of foreign missions.

**WARDSVILLE.**—In St. James' Church the Old Year was closed and the New Year commenced with a solemn service, comprising hymns, the litany, silent prayer as the New Year broke, the doxology and the administration of the Holy Communion.

**NEWBURY.**—Christ Church has recently suffered from the loss of some of its well-to-do members, who have gone to places where there is more business. Nevertheless there is an earnest manifested. The young people confirmed a few months since striving to show their love for Christ,

and zeal for His Church by active work. Considering that this part of the parish suffers from the residence of the clergyman and his family in Wardville much has been done, and we believe, will yet be done. The Sunday school is prospering, and on New Years' night held its annual entertainment in the Town Hall, which was filled with an appreciative audience. The ladies of this church have earned an excellent name for the taste with which they always adorn the Hall. This year they excelled every previous attempt. The effect was brightened by a row of coloured tapers over the top of the drop curtain, while in the centre of the tastefully-arranged platform there was a wheel of evergreens laden with gifts, and also covered with coloured lights. Among the pieces given by the young people was one in which six girls dressed in white, and representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, &c., recounted to their Queen the various acts of mercy in which they had been engaged. After two hours had been spent in listening to singing, charades, &c., the curtain was dropped, and Santa Claus summoned. Upon the rising of the curtain a table was seen in front of the platform, upon this the superintendent of the Sunday School placed a box, which one of the children was asked to come and open. Upon raising the lid, up popped the white head and beard, succeeded by the shaggy body of Santa, to the surprise and delight of all. This was effected by the box having no bottom, and the table no top, and by Santa being in hiding under the table cover; simple as was the contrivance it afforded great merriment. After this came the distribution of the prizes, the Doxology concluding our entertainment which deserved unqualified approbation.

#### DIocese OF ONTARIO.

**KINGSTON.**—*St. Paul's Church Bazaar.*—Some sensational reports respecting a bazaar held in connection with St. Paul's Church having appeared lately and been unfavourably commented on in several of our contemporaries, we have ascertained the facts of the case from a Kingston correspondent:—"The bazaar was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, and was comparatively free from the objectionable features of bazaars in general, such as lotteries, raffling, and other species of gambling. It is true the inevitable "grab-bag" was on hand. Ladies appear to look upon this simply as an amusement, without realizing that it may arouse the dormant gambling propensity in many a young breast. But apart from this there was nothing in connection with the bazaar which partook of the nature of gambling. To impart, however, some degree of life, and enthusiasm to their enterprise, the ladies decided to hold an "election," and a suitable chair having been provided, a polling-booth was formed of packing cases, poles and curtains, and the voting began. The candidates elected were two prominent Roman Catholic gentlemen, both deservedly popular for their many estimable qualities, one representing the "Tories," the other the "Grits." This was simply returning the compliment of the Roman Catholic ladies in having elected a member of St. Paul's Church and a prominent Presbyterian gentleman for a similar "election" two or three weeks previously. The contest was carried on in the utmost good humour up to the close of the poll, when the crowd eager to learn the result and pressing too closely around the polling-booth overturned the frail structure, and caused one of the ladies in attendance entangled in a curtain to grow faint for want of air. In the confusion which ensued, some difference of opinion arose as to how the vote stood, but nothing occurred even approaching the nature of a "row." The "Tory" party, considering their man elected, quietly carried off the chair unobserved by the other party, who, finding themselves outwitted, determined to have a little more "fun" out of the affair by threatening legal proceedings for the recovery of the chair, some of the ladies of the "Grit" party being great adepts at practical joking. On this slender substratum of fact, the sensational and highly-coloured version of the proceedings was

raised; the enterprising local papers being resolved to furnish "interesting" matter to their readers at all hazards (the Salvation Army about that time had just ceased to be "interesting") and also being glad of the opportunity to pay off some old scores. Thus the mole-hill was magnified into a mountain. At the Roman Catholic bazaar alluded to above, lotteries, raffles, &c., had flourished in abundance, but the "pious" local sheets had for them only words of approval and commendation—for why? The thunders of Bishop Cleary had not long before sounded in their ears, and of those thunders they stood in wholesome dread. But they felt quite safe in attacking a Church bazaar, Church people are so long suffering and meek!"

It is announced that the Bishop of Ontario has been selected to preach the anniversary sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, next year.

A CIRCULAR has been despatched to the various congregations throughout the Diocese with reference to the collections on behalf of the Domestic and Foreign Mission Board of the Canadian Church. The special offerings are for Foreign Missions.

THE Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation to twenty-one candidates at St. Peter's Church, Brockville, on Sunday morning, the 13th January.

THE Missionary Deputation to the Mission of Gloucester will hold the annual services at Trinity Church, Billing's Bridge, on Sunday, the 27th January, and at St. James' Church, Cowan's Settlement, on Monday, the 28th January. The Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, M. A., Rural Dean of Frontenac, Convener.

**BILLING'S BRIDGE.**—The President and members of the Girls' Church Aid Society of Trinity Church, Billing's Bridge, desire to express their grateful thanks to the following for kindnesses received during their recent bazaar held at Ottawa: To the Ottawa *Citizen* for many kind notices; Mr. H. K. Egan for the use of his shop; Messrs. McLean, Roger & Co. for posters; Messrs. Moreland & Son for use of crockery, cutlery and glass; Mr. Spencer, of the "Queen Restaurant," for assistance in culinary arrangements; Mr. Baird, the care-taker, for attention during the sale; and to those gentlemen and ladies who so liberally contributed in various ways.

THE utterly false and, in some cases, stupid stories which have been circulated by some of the newspapers in relation to the Church of England would make an interesting volume. They seize upon any gossip and give it to the public as a fact. The latest addition to the coterie of journalistic story-tellers is a person on the staff of an evening paper published at Ottawa. His recent effusion published in the Hamilton *Times* of the 10th January, concerning the Christmas decorations at Christ Church, Ottawa, is full of gross misrepresentations, and proved clearly that the writer had no regard for truth, or even for common sense. The decorations in question are very beautiful indeed, as stated in my communication to the CHURCH GUARDIAN of the 9th January. They were put up by the members of the Christ Church Lay Association, assisted by lady and gentlemen volunteers in the congregation, and were carefully supervised by Mr. Macnab, the Rector's Churchwarden, who removed what he considered objectionable. The statement of the correspondent of the Hamilton *Times* about "ill feeling and talk of secession" in the congregation on account of the decorations is imaginary, and is so very absurd that people who read it had to laugh till their ribs ached.

THE annual missionary meetings in aid of the Diocesan Mission Fund are being held in different parts of the diocese. The mission work of the

church has a strong claim upon the liberality of its members, and, therefore, it is to be hoped that the appeals made by the various deputations will meet with largely increased contributions. The heavy snow storms have greatly interfered with the operations of the deputations, owing to blockades in various sections. The snow storms this January are said to be without a precedent. Such a quantity of snow has not fallen in so little time before for twelve years.

**KINGSTON.**—The Rev. Henry J. Petry entered upon his temporary duties at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on Sunday the 6th of January. There was a large congregation and Mr. Petry made a good impression. It is the intention of Mr. Petry to return home at the end of next month, as he has not made arrangements to continue at Kingston any longer. No appointment has yet been made but it is said the Cathedral is to have two curates.

**BROCKVILLE.**—At a meeting of the vestry of Trinity Church, Brockville, Mr. De Carle was elected Churchwarden for the balance of the term, which ends at Easter, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Allen. The congregation has donated \$15 to the funds of the Free Medical Dispensary.

**BARRIEFIELD.**—The Rev. T. Stanton, B. A., Incumbent of Barriefield, who is about to remove to Desoronto, officiated there on Sunday the 13th January. Mr. Robert Burns of Kingston, Lay Reader, took Mr. Stanton's duty at St. Mark's Church. Mr. Burns renders very active and efficient assistance at the Cathedral, and the Kingston suburban churches, which is greatly appreciated.

**ARNPRIOR.**—A handsome pulpit of oak and walnut has been presented to Emmanuel Church, Arnprior, as an offering to Almighty God, by Miss Middleton. Four beautiful stained glass windows have been placed in the church, out of eight windows which are being given by the different classes of the Sunday School. The Churchwardens Messrs. J. Butler, and D. M. Finnie, have generally signified their intention of presenting coronde chandeliers to the Church.

**PAKENHAM.**—The congregation of St. Mark's Church, Pakenham, has purchased a very fine new Dominion Organ, which has been placed in the Church. The choir has been reorganized, and with the aid of the new instrument, it is expected the members will gain additional fame.

#### DIocese OF TORONTO.

**PERSONAL.**—The Rev. C. W. E. Body, Provost of Trinity, and Professor Schneider, have returned to the city, after spending a month's vacation in Virginia.

Professor Clarke preached recently before the Ruri-decanal Chapter of Lincoln and Welland, at St. George's Church, St. Catharines.

Miss Draper, the indefatigable superintendent of All Saints' infant class, was presented with a handsome gold watch, as a mark of esteem, from the teachers and a few friends, on the 7th inst. The presentation was made by Rev. A. H. Baldwin.

The Bishop of the Diocese preached at St. Luke's, on the First Sunday after Epiphany.

**APSLEY.**—The Rev. P. Harding acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of a valuable box from the C. W. M. A., Toronto, containing a quantity of good things for a Sunday School Xmas tree, and many useful and very acceptable things for himself and family. It was a most happy thought which suggested the formation of this Society, sending, as it does, help and comfort and encouragement to the homes of many Missionaries at their solitary outposts.

**COBOURG.**—The parish branch of the C. E. S. S. here numbers 51 members, and the Band of Hope

has 125. A new building has been erected for the Sunday School in the "West End." A week-night Service was commenced on Wednesday, January 2nd, in the new building. A cantata for the benefit of the Sunday Schools was a great success. A handsome present was made to the Curate, Dr. Roy, at New Years.

**PARISH MAGAZINES**—A recent paragraph, copied from the *Canadian Missionary*, has appeared in the city papers. It speaks of Parish Magazines becoming numerous in Toronto, and alludes to their use in the Parishes of St. George's, St. Mathias', and St. Anne's. It also states that St. Stephen's are about to adopt them. The writer has forgotten, or perhaps does not know, that Holy Trinity Parish has had a Magazine for many years. It was in use there long before St. George's Church had thought of utilizing printer's ink in this way. *Church Work* was localized about three years ago in St. George's Parish. Before that time the same magazine was widely circulated as a parish organ among at least two town congregations, viz., at Whitby and Ashburnham. In the latter parish, it is still used as a Parish Magazine with ten pages added, and has a circulation of 150 monthly.

**BOBCAYGEON MISSION**—At St. Alban's Verulam, an out-station of this Mission district, the Sunday School children had their Christmas tree on New Year's Day. It was held at the residence of Mr. John Britton, and the capacities of the house were severely taxed in providing accommodation for the numerous visitors. Tea was served to all present, carols were sung, after which came the distribution of prizes. Several of the teachers received handsome books, as did the superintendent, Mr. Mulligan.

**WAUBAUSHENE**—The Church of England Temperance Society held an entertainment here in the Town Hall, on New Year's Day, which was largely attended. Among the performers were Mr. and Mrs. Pinnaist, Messrs. W. H. French, J. Scott, Polkingoom, and Wm. Lawson, all of whom were heartily received. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. H. French, President of the Society.

**St. Philips' Church**—At the fortnightly meeting of the Young People's Association of this Church, a discussion took place on the following subject:—"Resolved, That the reading of fictitious works is beneficial." Messrs. Eastman and Adams supported the affirmative, while the negative, which gained the day, was ably argued by Messrs. Mortimer and Trent.

**Grace Church**—The Association in connection with the Church held the third of a series of Penny Readings on the 10th inst. Rev. Dr. McCarroll, Curate, occupied the chair. The attendance was not large, but the programme was well carried out, and was extremely interesting. A pleasant evening was spent by all who were present.

**St. James' Church**—The Temperance Society held an entertainment in the school house, on the 7th inst. Excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. D. Hague and N. W. Hoyles, Esq. The Society is in excellent condition, the membership numbering over three hundred. The Band of Hope has 400 names on the roll.

**ORILLIA**—Captain Tebbs has sent to the Rev. Rural Dean Stewart, a thank-offering of fifty dollars for charitable purposes, after recovery from a very severe illness. Such an unusual occurrence deserves to be chronicled. *O si sic omnes!*

**ITEMS**—An attempt is being made to resuscitate the Temperance Society at St. Luke's Church, Toronto. A meeting was held for this purpose on the 14th inst.

A very successful entertainment was held in St. Luke's School house, on the 9th inst. It consisted of a series of views illustrating the principal

cities of Great Britain and Ireland, and an explanatory lecture.

St. Philips' Church, Toronto, will, it is expected, be opened for Divine Service, on the 27th inst. The Rector is endeavouring to secure the services of noted clergymen as select preachers for the month of February.

The Temperance Society of Uxbridge has generously donated the sum of \$20 towards the sufferers by the High Park catastrophe, near Toronto.

### Province of Rupert's Land.

INCLUDING THE DIOCESES OF RUPERT'S LAND, SASKATCHEWAN, MOOSONEE, ATHABASCA, ASSINIBOIA, & SOUTHERN ATHABASCA

#### DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

**WINNIPEG**—*Completion of the Wing of St. John's College*—The new St. John's College is so far completed that it is occupied by the University classes in Arts and those in Theology. The formal celebration of the opening will be held a few weeks later, on the completion of some details of the work connected with the ornamentation of the exterior, and the arrangement of the interior. Some of the officers of the college and a number of the students have already taken possession of rooms in the new building, and the others will also at once remove to their new quarters. In this new college Winnipeg, and not this city only, but the Province of Manitoba at large, has an edifice for educational purposes and an institution of which it may well feel proud.

The Provincial Synod Committee on forming a new Constitution and Canons for the Ecclesiastical Province have had several meetings in reference to their important work. They have had before them documents relating to the Church of Ireland and all the Ecclesiastical Provinces in the Colonies, and their conclusions, which will be presented to a special meeting of the Provincial Synod to be held this year, will be embodied in an elaborate and comprehensive Constitution and set of Canons. We will shortly be able to publish the recommendations of the Committee, which will be of much interest to the Church at large.

**PERSONAL**—The Rev. D. Lewis, recently appointed to Fort Qu Appelle and Indian Head, is doing a good work there, and we hear is much liked. Very favourable accounts are also received by us of the Rev. Mr. Smith, the newly appointed Deacon at Regina. It is generally understood that the Rev. R. Young, of St. Andrews, near Winnipeg, has been selected by the C. M. S. as the Missionary Bishop of Southern Athabasca, and will go to England for consecration this summer. The choice of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Diocese of Assiniboia has not yet been made known.

**Christ Church**—The Guild of Christ Church have arranged a course of lectures as follows:—"Evolution," Rev. John May, M. A.; "India," the Dean of Rupert's Land; "The Earth and Man," Rev. Canon O'Meara; "The Times of the Troubadours," Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath; "The Hudson's Bay Route," E. P. Leacock, Esq., M. P. P. The "Church Extension Association" of Kilburn, London, which twice helped to fit up Mr. Pentreath's former parish in New Brunswick, are now forwarding a case of goods for Christ Church, comprising surplices and cassocks for the choir, altar linen, &c. The Association contemplates establishing a Branch House in Winnipeg for the reception of some of their industrial girls who will be in great demand here, and communication has been held with them for the supply of trained nurses, sorely needed in a city where there are so many homeless and friendless men. Sickness has been very prevalent this winter, and many are out of work and in distress.

### OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

**CHRIST CHURCH, Cincinnati**, has given over \$50,000 for outside objects during the last seven years, the period of the present rectorship.

The contributions of Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. McVickar, rector, including pew rents, were, last year, \$66,000.

The amount of the invested funds of Yale College in all the departments is, \$1,924,328, an increase since the last report of \$77,698. The expenses of the various departments for the year were, \$332,827.

Over \$600,000 a year were contributed and expended, by the Church in America during the last three years for the support of missionary operations, diocesan, in the general domestic field, and in foreign lands.

An old man who refused to give his name stood on Western Avenue, Cincinnati, for three hours one Saturday night with a pot of hot coffee, which he dealt out to the half frozen street car drivers and conductors as they passed.

It is announced that a private Episcopal School, similar to those in Concord, N. H., and Southborough, Mass., is soon to be established at Groton, Mass., a fund of \$100,000, having been raised for its maintenance.

The vestry of Trinity Church, Haverhill, Mass., have refused to accept the resignation of the rector, the Rev. Chas. A. Rand, and have voted him leave of absence for six months.

MESSRS. MENEELY & Co., of West Troy, N. Y., are making a bell of 1,500 pounds for the Quaker Church at Baleyville, Maine. This will be the first Quaker Church in this county to have a bell.

Rev. R. W. Micou, rector of Trinity Church, Waterbury, Conn., received a most generous Christmas gift from Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, of New York, in the form of \$10,000 for the church edifice now building.

The Rev. Elephat Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., the president of Union College has been elected to the presidency of Griswold College, in Iowa, and Hobart, W. New York.

THERE is anecdote told of Rev. Mr. Wray, who at advanced age died recently in Pennsylvania. He had been a missionary in India, and such was the influence of his holy life, that a little heathen girl, when asked what holiness was, replied, "Holiness is living as Mr. Wray does."

The late Professor Sophocles, of Harvard College, one day asked a student in recitation what was done with the bodies of the Greeks who were killed at Marathon. "They were buried, sir." "Next!" "Why, they—they were burned." "Next!" "They were taken home, sir." "Next!" "They were embalmed, sir." The next student quickly said, as he met the Professor's eye: "I don't know sir. What did they do with him?" "Oh!" replied he: "I don't know. Nobody knows that ever I heard of, except Mr. A. here, Mr. B., and Mr. C. They are the authorities."

A WASHINGTON letter says:—"There has been a very great and very noticeable change here within a few years in the use of alcoholic liquors. A striking illustration of it was to be noticed during the canvass for the Speakership. Not a single glass of liquor was set out by any of the candidates. I did not see a single member of Congress under the influence of liquor during that canvass, nor have I since. The barkeepers and the hotel proprietors say that the decrease in bartipping is so great as seriously to curtail receipts. The three leading candidates for Speaker used to use stimulants sometimes to excess. Two of them are now total abstainers and have been for some years, while the third only uses wine in a moderate quantity at his dinner. I can count a dozen Senators who used to tittle who have not drunk a drop in two years, and there is not a Senator, with perhaps an exception or two, who is not prudent and most temperate in the use of liquor."

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DEATH has suddenly struck down two of our prominent public men, Senator Bourinot, and the Parliamentary Librarian, Alpheus Todd. The late librarian's name is well known in literary circles. He was a man of much knowledge in constitutional matters and parliamentary laws.

PARLIAMENTARY reports shew that the revenue of the Intercolonial Railway for the last fiscal year was \$2,365,900 and the expenditure \$2,350,400, showing a surplus of \$16,500. And that the total deposits in all the Savings Banks in 1883 amounted to \$13,893,656; the interest allowed was \$912,692. and balance remaining on deposit at the end of the year was \$36,575,000. And the following note of imports of Canada by Provinces for the past year will be found interesting. The imports of Canada by provinces for the past year were as follows:—

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Ontario.....          | \$ 44,600,000 |
| Quebec.....           | 55,900,000    |
| Nova Scotia.....      | 10,000,000    |
| New Brunswick.....    | 6,000,000     |
| Manitoba.....         | 9,300,000     |
| British Columbia..... | 3,900,000     |
| P. E. Island.....     | 680,000       |
| N. W. Territory.....  | 1,725,000     |

The exports were from:—

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Ontario.....          | \$ 37,900,000 |
| Quebec.....           | 42,640,000    |
| Nova Scotia.....      | 9,820,000     |
| New Brunswick.....    | 7,000,000     |
| Manitoba.....         | 510,000       |
| British Columbia..... | 4,380,000     |
| P. E. Island.....     | 1,348,000     |

THERE is a good prospect of increased development of trade between Canada and Belgium. The exports from Canada to that country during the last three years amounted to over a million of dollars. During the last year the imports from Belgium to Canada reached the figure of \$503,210. As the Belgium authorities have expressed a desire to further Canadian trade, the benefit to both countries will be of great importance.

THE total value of imports into the Dominion in the year ending June 30th, 1883, was \$134,254,022, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding the import of the previous year by \$12,834,522, and that of 1874—the largest previously recorded—by \$4,040,440. The exports, on the other hand, have somewhat declined, being \$98,085,804, against \$102,137,203 in 1882, a decrease of \$4,051,399.

A DEPUTATION from the Montreal Board of Trade, accompanied by a number of gentlemen from New York, last week had an interview with the government with a view to obtaining an assurance that if Congress removed the duties on certain articles Canada would reciprocate. It is believed that before the end of Congress some measure of reciprocity will be introduced.

MEMBERS of Parliament at Ottawa cannot complain of the care taken for their comfort in Parliament. Since the last meeting of Parliament much needed changes have been made in connection with the interior of the buildings. The most noticeable alteration has been the substitution of the electric light for gas in both Senate and Commons. The Chamber has been thoroughly ventilated and the work of renovation is in every respect complete. Members will not now be able to blame the bad ventilation for the attendant ills of a protracted parliamentary session and too-oft recurring dinners and balls.

A NEW venture will be started next April. A

line of steamers is to be put on the route between New York and St. John's, Nfld., via Halifax. The capital stock is \$500,000. Newfoundland merchants are largely interested in the enterprise. The steamers are being built in England for the company, of 1400 tons each, and with accommodation for forty passengers. The new line meets a pressing mercantile want, and is another instance of the ever-growing ramifications of our Canadian trade.

MR. MACMASTER, a new member in the present Parliament, last week told the House the following interesting comparative statistics, shewing the present hopeful state of the Dominion in these particulars:—Thirty thousand immigrants arrived in 1878, 47,000 in 1881, 112,000 in 1882, and 133,000 last year. Of the last number 34,000 were from the United States, and 11,000 of these returned to Canada. 21,000 head of cattle were imported last year, as against 12,000 in 1882. In 1878 19,000 cattle and 46,000 sheep, almost entirely of American product, were exported, while in 1883, 56,000 cattle and 114,000 sheep, almost all of Canadian production, were exported. The year's surplus was \$7,060,000, apart from \$1,000,000 realized by the sale of North-West lands. If Canada can keep that kind of thing in full operation she may well be congratulated.

THE graduates and alumni of Queen's, Victoria and Albert Universities met last week and passed the following timely resolution:—"That denominational universities in Ontario have for years past been doing educational work of as high a character as the University of Toronto, and are equally deserving of recognition in the way of endowment; that in the interest of justice public moneys should not be given solely to one educational institution among several, and that any action of the Legislature in favor of the further endowment of the University of Toronto, without taking into consideration the just claims of the other universities for financial support, would be impolitic and unfair, and should be resisted by every means possible."

MATTERS are still very complicated in Egypt. It is reported that the Dervishes are summoning the people to join El Mahdi; but counter accounts say that thousands of the false prophet's followers are deserting him, now that some definite policy has been decided upon. General Gordon goes straight to Suakim via the canal. He will meet Sir Evelyn Baring, the British Consul General, at Suez, and come to an agreement in regard to the co-operation of the English authorities in Egypt, so far as may be necessary. England has committed the guidance of Egyptian affairs to the experienced hands of Sir Evelyn Baring. Chinese Gordon will probably make short work of the insurrection, for he is *facile princeps* in organizing victorious armies over this kind of warfare. When Egypt is once more quieted down, the next question will be—the important one of knowing whether England is to face periodically these fanatic insurrections, or whether she shall at once take supreme control of the country.

MR. GEORGE, the American Apostle of Agrarian Socialism, has met with marked failure in his "educational tour" in England. His great "bubble" of nationalizing the land of the whole community has been pricked, and is no more. The most outspoken of the Radical journals sums up a notice of Mr. George in this way: "Land

nationalization *minus* compensation is simply wholesale robbery *plus* cant." We should think so.

THE unemployed in the City of Paris are causing no little anxiety to the authorities. Last week 4,000 men met in the Salle Levis, Paris, and listened to violent speeches favoring an armed revolution as the only means of ending stagnation in trade. But the meeting separated quietly. The effervescent quality of French agitation soon quiets down after the first bubbles, especially if the authorities can keep cool and allow the agitators uninterruptedly to work off their surplus atrabiliousness.

A COMMITTEE of the American Congress has become peculiarly vindictive by empowering the President to prohibit the import of any articles which he may deem injurious to health from those countries which act in this manner towards any of the products of the United States. This proposal is avowedly not to save the lives of Americans, but to punish the French and Germans for prohibiting the import of American Pork. There is a great chance for a temperance President to prohibit the import of that which does more than anything else to injure the health and prosperity of the Americans.

THE effort to promote the higher education of women in connection with the University of Cambridge continues to be attended with the greatest success, and it has been found advisable to commence the addition of another wing to the North Hall, which portion of the college is under the care of Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the Premier. During the term which has just ended there have been in the South Hall, which was erected in 1875, forty students resident in the college, and four out students living with their friends; and in the North Hall thirty-six resident students, and four out students, under Miss Gladstone.

AN enormous amount of money is taken yearly from the pockets of shareholders for the purpose of pushing bills through Parliament. An English parliamentary return has just been made of the expenses incurred by each railway, gas, and water company in the United Kingdom in promoting and opposing Bills before Parliament from 1872 to 1882 inclusive. The total amount expended in promoting railway companies' Bills was \$2,512,785, and in opposing such bills \$4,035,340—a total of \$19,623,560.

THE wreck of the steamer City of Columbus at Gay's Head starts the New Year's list of casualties with a terrible record. Nearly 100 lives are ascertained to be lost and there are unpleasant rumours that the disaster was caused by carelessness.

DR. BRACHELLI, who has for years past paid great attention to religious statistics has just published his figures for the year 1883. According to the Doctor twenty-six States make up the division of Europe. They show a population of 329,876,320. Of these ninety-six per cent. is classed as Christian and only three per cent. as non Christians.

THE Prince of Wales had a very narrow escape last week, when on a visit to the Rothschilds at Hatton. Shortly before the special train started five packages of dynamite were found in a tunnel through which the train passed.

## CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Church Standard* writes:—"It has often been said by Catholics that the differences between the old Evangelicals and the modern High Churchmen were far less than generally supposed; and that if it were not for party watchwords and the fear of "the trade being ruined," all would see in Catholic worship nothing but truth and beauty and the adaptation of common sense to religion."

A SECULAR paper says that the acacia flowers found in the coffins of the Pharaohs are exactly like those that now bloom on the banks of the Nile, and the mummies of 1900 B. C., are exactly like the bodies of men of 1884 A. D. Evolution, it thinks, get on very slowly.

THE *Church Review* thinks that on the whole the past year in the Church has been not only creditable but full of hope for the future. The clergy, if not the people, are awakening to their work; they have felt, with Cato, *Homines nihil agendo discunt male agere*—that idleness is the devil's workshop. We do not imply that the arch enemy had made the Church his workshop; so far from it. But there cannot be a doubt that had the Church slumbered on as she did in the early part of the century, as she is still doing here and there, the devil would indeed have endeavoured to bring her into his workshop. That has been avoided, thank God; and the fact is valuable to us because it is an additional proof that the Church of England has a corporate life with the Church Catholic—Holy, Apostolic, One, and Eternal.

THE *Church Times*, referring to Ireland, says—"The effects of disestablishment have, on the whole, been good. A number of bogus parishes may have disappeared; but we are told that there has been a marvellous development of Church life, and we have little doubt that before long the level of Irish Churchmanship will not be very far below that of England."

*Church Bells* says:—"Bishop's wives in these days are not all Mrs. Proudie, and the Hon. Mrs. Maclagan has set an example to her sisters by writing a sympathetic and sensible letter in the *Derby Mercury* on woman's work as the true means of regenerating the homes of the people. Mrs. Maclagan urges Christian ladies to seek to elevate the tastes and lives of their poorer sisters, and by using such agencies as the Girl's Friendly Society, they may, she thinks, gradually improve the tone and purify the atmosphere of the homes in which the girls and women live.

THE *Living Church* has the following:—"It seems to us that our theological seminaries are sorely lacking in agencies to promote a high type of spiritual life among those preparing for Holy Orders. Of intellectual culture there is a fairly high standard; there are good libraries and able professors. But who hears of retreats, quiet days, spiritual instructions, free conferences upon spiritual matters frequently afforded to those who are preparing to take upon them the yoke of the Priesthood?"

THE *Kalendar* says:—"The *Church Guardian* is one of our most valuable exchanges and we lay ourselves under special obligations to it."

THE Rev. Septimus Buss, for some time rector of the Parish Church, Wapping, writes the following, regarding Mr. Mackonochie's resignation, to a contemporary:—"By showing so bitter a spirit of persecution in the teeth of arrangements made for the good of the Church, by the Bishop of the diocese, at the request of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church Association have covered themselves with disgrace, and have finally and effectually alienated not only the members of the Church of England, but all decent Christian people. It is to be hoped that this act of theirs is the last effort of an expiring cause." This is honest testimony for Mr. Buss is a man of Evangelical proclivities.

## OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

TWO Mohammedans have been baptized at Jerusalem by the Rev. T. F. Wolters, C. M. S. Missionary.

THE Bishop of London recently opened a cabmen's shelter in St. James' Square, the funds having been mainly obtained by the exertions of one of his lordship's daughters.

It is a very remarkable fact that the watch which King William III. wore when crossing the Boyne is still going and in good repair. It is in possession of the Rev. R. Beacher, Lakelands, Skibbereen, county Cork.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS were sung for the first time in Westminster Abbey, on Saturday evening, December 29th.

CANON BOYD CARPENTER has been appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; and the Rev. Harry Jones has been appointed an Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.

CANON LIDDON is said to be making satisfactory progress with his "Life of Dr. Pusey." The missing letters necessary for the elucidation of the most important periods of Dr. Pusey's career have been discovered.

GENERAL BOOTH writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he has sent out during the year more than £1,900 worth of musical instruments, besides, 25,000 *War Cries* "and other publications," to arouse the "slumbering in sin."

THE arrangements for the erection of the new organ at Westminster Abbey are in progress, and while the framework of the instrument is being prepared on either side of the choir, the ground outside is being excavated for the engine by which the wind is to be supplied.

It was a happy idea of one of the London papers that there should be a collection of toys made this Christmas for the children in the hospitals and workhouses. The consequence has been that some 6,000 little ones were presented with some little token of remembrance on Christmas Day.

THE Bishop of Peterborough has left England for the South of Europe. He has issued a pastoral to the clergy of his diocese with reference to his recent serious and prolonged illness, in which he speaks of the benefits received from it.

It is announced that preparations are being made for lighting Westminster Abbey by electricity.

THE West Indian Bishops have consolidated their respective jurisdictions into a Province, with the Bishop of Guiana as Primate.

At the suggestion of the rector of Christ Church, Bristol, a Churchmen's Union is to be formed in that city for the promotion of kindly intercourse amongst Churchmen of all schools of thought, and for the encouragement of general knowledge and information in subordination to Church principles.

THE Rev. A. H. Mackonochie announces his resignation of the vicarage of St. Peter, London Docks. He writes:—"I have been forced by the logic of facts to see that I ought not any longer to impoverish further a parish far too impoverished already by its own circumstances, by keeping from it the income which is due to it from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. I have, therefore, asked the Bishop of London to allow me to withdraw from this benefice." The income payable by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the vicar of St. Peter's London Docks, amounts to £320 a year.

MR. Mackonochie has been succeeded by the Rev. L. S. Wainright, M. A. The news was first communicated to the congregation of St. Peter's on Christmas Eve, but it was not unexpected. Mr. Wainright is deservedly popular throughout the parish: he has always been looked upon as the vicar's right hand, whether under Mr. Lowder or Mr. Mackonochie. The Bishop of London has granted Mr. Mackonochie a general license for the diocese.

## Book Notices, Reviews, &amp;c.

We have been placed under obligations to the Editor for the bound volume of the "Net" for 1883. Full of interesting particulars of the missionary work of the Church in all parts of the world, the "Net" takes especial interest in the Mackenzie Memorial Mission, the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and other African work. Besides this, however, we have a great deal about Algoma and North West Canada, and much else of missionary labours. Beautifully bound in green and gold, the volume presents a most attractive appearance.

"The American Church Review" for January, 1884. American Church Review Association, P. O. Box 1839, New York. \$3 a year. This, the first number of the new year, contains several interesting articles. One on Fasting Communion discusses ably this whole question, making special use of and highly eulogizing the Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton's work, entitled "Fasting Communion historically investigated," and referring to other recent works upon the subject. We can strongly recommend this Review to the clergy.

"Harper's Magazine" for February is a strong number in both its artistic and literary features. The two serial novels, William Black's *Judith Shakespeare*, and the Rev. E. P. Roe's "Natural Serial Story," have a commanding interest. The frontispiece engraving, from Abbey's drawing, "The Bible Reading," is an illustration for Black's novel; and both Dielman and Gibson have done their best work for "Nature's Serial Story." The editorial departments are well sustained, as usual, and full of entertainment and instruction. Buckley & Allan, Granville St., Halifax.

"The Manhattan" for February is thoroughly entertaining. The opening article, "Autumn Camps on Cayuga," by William F. Taylor, is a bright and breezy paper, full of the open air, while the illustrations show, as never before, all the picturesque features of the beautiful Lake Cayuga, the home of the Iroquois in the time of the famous chieftain, Hiawatha. Another illustrated article is both a philosophical and amusing paper by Frank Beard on "Caricature," of which the well-drawn and humorous illustrations are in the best vein of that popular draughtsman. Beautiful, both in drawing and engraving, are the illustrations—one of them, the frontispiece—of an interesting narrative poem, "The Queen's Revenge," by Thomas S. Collier. The drawings are by Will H. Low, and the engravings are by the masterly hands of Henry Wolf and Muller. \$3 a year.

"Picturesque Canada." The agent has our thanks for parts 25 and 26 of this charming publication. They contain scenes and descriptions of Georgian Bay and the Muskoka Lakes, and Central Ontario. The numbers keep up their interest, and are in every way a credit to the Publishing Company and to the Dominion.

Received, the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, which appears to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition.

Received, the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Halifax Institution for the Blind. The Superintendent's admirable remarks show the aim of the institution, and prove him to possess the qualities needful for the successful development of the school. Prof. Fraser is proving himself more and more to be truly "the right man in the right place." We hope the efforts he is making to obtain a suitable lending library will result in providing the blind with books to read, so that the intellectual appetite they obtain at the school may be properly satisfied.



# The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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## TEMPERANCE LAWS.

THE new Canadian Temperance Act which is to come into general operation on the 1st May will be hailed with delight by all who have the welfare of our country at heart. In some of its provisions it may not be acceptable to all, but in reducing the number of licensed places, and in otherwise protecting the youth of the country from the temptations which now truly surround them, it will be recognized even by those who do not favor total abstinence as a great improvement upon the present laws. Everywhere of late the subject has attracted a great deal of attention, and in New York City and in other places the Church of England Temperance Society has asked for legislation very similar to that now soon to be operated in Canada. We hope there will be no miscarriage in enforcing the requirements of the new enactments.

## THE EARLY BRITISH CHURCH.

No. 3.

IN previous articles we pointed out that Christianity was introduced into Britain, whether by St. Paul or by whomsoever, very early after the death of its Founder, and that the source through which it came was not Western or Roman, but Eastern or Asiatic. We traced the Church in Britain, as far as we were able, during the period of the Roman occupation, and up to and for some time after their evacuation of the country. We saw that it was a perfectly independent Church, having an Archbishop and Bishops of its own, recognized by the whole Church and being represented in her Councils, and having martyrs and confessors for the Faith.

So far we have seen, then, (1) that a Church existed in Britain long before the Anglo-Saxon period; and (2) that Augustine, with his forty monks, came to the heathen Anglo-Saxons, who had dispossessed the British of the country, and not to the British, who had been driven into Wales, who, if not all Christians, at least might be called a Christian nation in comparison even with Rome itself. No doubt much misconception has arisen from confounding these two periods in English history—the Celtic or Early British with the Anglo-Saxon. It is quite true that Augustine was sent from Rome to convert England, but England was then Anglo-Saxon, while centuries before his time and before the Anglo-Saxons came to England, there existed an independent Church in Britain—an Early British

Church—whose influence had Christianized, nominally, if not really, much of the Island, and whose Bishops and Clergy, driven into Wales by their enemies, subsequently took an active part in converting their Anglo-Saxon conquerors to Christianity. Historians tell us that while the Southern Saxons were converted by Augustine and his successors, the Northern and central districts were converted to Christianity by the efforts of missionaries of the Celtic Church. To understand the position of the two Churches and the differences between them we must refer to Bede's account of the Conference between Augustine and the British Clergy. We do not know the names of the Welsh Bishops who were invited to the Conference, but according to Bede those who attended were probably the Bishops of South Wales, of Gwent or Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire, of Morganwg or Glamorgaushire, of Dyfed or Pembrokeshire, with part of Caermarthenshire. We are told that while Augustine was prepared to make large concessions, on four points he felt he must stand firm. Accordingly he proposed that the British Church should (1) conform to the Roman custom as to the mode of reckoning Easter; (2) the use of trine immersion in Baptism; (3) the Roman tonsure; and (4) accept the authority of the Bishop of Rome and aid in evangelizing the heathen English. What the concessions were which Augustine was willing to make we do not altogether know, but the points which he insisted upon were considered with the others of so much importance that after a long and heated discussion no agreement could be reached; nor did anything come of another meeting, to which Bede says, "besides the Bishops of South Wales there came the Bishops of Llanbadam, of Bangor, and St. Asaph." At this second Conference Augustine, it is said, was stirred to anger at their refusal to adopt the changes he advocated, and at their defiance of his authority. Unsuccessful in the object of the Conference, Augustine returned to Canterbury and there continued his exertions to evangelize the heathen around him; while the British Bishops went back to their homes in Wales to continue, in their own way, the work of subduing their Anglo-Saxon heathen conquerors to Christ. Internal strifes and fierce and bloody wars between rival chiefs and neighbouring kings prevented much headway being made either by Augustine's successors or by the Welsh Church in evangelizing the heathen Saxons, and for a time it seemed as if the Faith of Christ would be plucked out of the land before it had well taken root. But God ordered it otherwise, and we find that gradually through the efforts as well of the British and Irish Churches as of the Church of Augustine, one after another of the Kingdoms became obedient to Christ. Of the two bands of devoted men who had been employed in the conversion of England, the Roman was by far the smaller, and the Celtic the larger body. Between the two the old differences as to the time of keeping Easter and other matters continued, and, as Christianity spread, much interfered with a good understanding between their converts. Thus, while Oswy, King of Northumbria, was celebrating Easter according to the custom of the Celtic or British Church, his Queen observed it according to the Roman rule as taught her in Kent, from whence she had come, and was still practising the austerities of Lent. These differences show how

tenaciously the Celtic Churches held to their opinions and practices, and how much importance they attached to them. At Whitby, in 664, a council was held to decide the matters in dispute. Colman, on behalf of the Celtic Church, urged the uninterrupted descent of their tradition from St. John, but the King favored the other side, and Colman with his adherents quitted the Kingdom, he himself returning to Ireland, and those of the British Church to Wales.

Speaking of the King's decision, the historian, from whom we quote, himself favoring the position taken by the King, says:—"At the same time we ought not, in common fairness, to detract from the great debt of gratitude we owe to those Celtic pioneers, whose unceasing labours had so large a share in the conversion of our land." Shortly after this, at the consecration of Ceadda, his consecrator, Wini, Bishop of Winchester, to observe the requirements of the Nicene rule, that there should be three consecrators, obtained the co-operation of two Bishops of the British race, so Bede tells us, probably from Cornwall, who laid their hands on the new Northumbrian Bishop. Speaking of this, Bright says:—"This consecration illustrates the position of the See of Canterbury in the Church of England at this time, and shows that it had not as yet come to occupy the unquestioned position of mother and mistress of English Sees, a position which neither the mission of Gregory nor the seat of Augustine had been sufficient of themselves to obtain for it. The combination of agents in the scene there witnessed by the Church people of Winchester was specially interesting and appropriate. A prelate consecrated in Gaul, joins himself with two prelates of a different rite, representing the old Church of Alban and Restitutus, of Dubricius and David, in the consecration of one who sat as a boy at Aidan's feet, and had but very lately, it would seem, given up the British and Scotie observances."

## THE WITNESS OF A VISIBLE UNITY ESSENTIAL.

WE had occasion some weeks ago to refer to the remarkably clear statement of the learned Presbyterian Professor, Dr. Milligan, on the subject of a visible unity among Christians; and his lecture on the subject is of such value as showing how earnest and learned minds in other Christian bodies are coming more and more definitely to see its importance and necessity, that we publish some striking parts of what he said, and commend the extracts to the attention, not only of Church people, but also of Presbyterians and others.

He says:—"The slightest glance at the New Testament is sufficient to show that in founding what He called 'the kingdom of God,' or 'the kingdom of heaven,' in the world, our Lord contemplated more than dealing with men as individuals; He aimed at constituting a community, a Church. What we have at present, however, to do with, is the relation in which the resurrection of our Lord stands to her (the Church), and more especially to her institution and her mission in the world. This has hardly, if at all, been dealt with in the theology of our Presbyterian Church. Yet it occupies a most important place in the teaching of the New Testament. The Church is a witness of the risen Lord. It is not enough to say, There is the Bible, of which the Church is the guardian and keeper. The Bible is a book; it is not in itself a living thing. . . .

"From the idea of the Church now before us, we gather the most powerful impression of that *visible unity* which ought to bind all her members into one great whole. The life of the risen and glorified Lord is not a life in spirit only, but in an exalted and glorified body, and so lived it is at the same time alike one and visible. It exhibits no discordant elements; its different sides and aspects present no hindrances to the accomplishment of the common end. The divine does not obliterate the human; the human does not limit the divine. The body of the risen Lord is not lost in His spiritual existence; the manifest operations of His Spirit find their appropriate expression through the different members of His Body. In the perfect harmony of Body and Spirit He is One. But He is not only One. He is also visible both to His angels and to His saints.

"To the former He appeared after His resurrection (1 Tim. iii. 16); the latter 'follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth.' If, therefore, it be the duty of the Church to represent her Lord among men, and if she faithfully performs that duty, it follows by an absolutely irresistible necessity that the unity exhibited in His Person must appear in her. She must not only be one, but visibly one in some distinct and appreciable sense—in such a sense that men shall not need to be told of it, but shall themselves see and acknowledge that her unity is real. No doubt such unity may be, and is, consistent with great variety—with variety in the dogmatic expression of Christian truth, in regulations for Church government, in forms of Christian worship, and in the exhibition of the Christian life.

"It is unnecessary to speak of these things now; variety and the right to differ have many advocates. We have rather at the present moment to think of unity, and the obligations to agree. As regards these, it can hardly be denied that the Church of our time is flagrantly and disastrously at fault. The spectacle presented by her to the world is in direct and palpable contradiction to the unity of the person of her Lord; and she would at once discover its sinfulness were she not too exclusively occupied with the thought of *positive* action on the world, instead of remembering that her primary and most important duty is to afford to the world a visible representation of her exalted Head. In all her branches, indeed, the beauty of unity is enthusiastically talked of by her members, and not a few are never weary of describing the precious ointment in which the Psalmist beheld a symbol of the unity of Israel. Others, again, aware of the uselessness of talking where there is no corresponding reality, seek comfort in the thought that beneath all the divisions of the Church there is a unity which she did not make, and which she cannot unmake. Yet surely, in the light of the truth now before us, we may well ask whether either the talking or the suggested comfort brings us nearer a solution of our difficulties. The one is so meaningless that the very lips which utter it might be expected to refuse their office. The other is true, although according as it is used it may either be a stimulus to amendment or a pious platitude, and generally it is the latter.

"But neither words about the beauty of unity, nor the fact of an invisible unity, avail to help us. What the Church ought to possess is a unity which the eye can see. If she is to be a witness to her Risen Lord, she must do more than talk of

unity, more than console herself with the hope that the world will not forget the invisible bond by which, it is pleaded, that all her members are bound together into one. Visible unity in one form or another is an essential mark of her faithfulness. Let it be allowed that differently organized branches may exist in different lands, or even in the same land, they must occupy such a position to each other that their unity shall be manifest to the world. There must be inter-communion, mutual helpfulness, even, to a certain extent, confederation, among them. Unless it be so, the unity of the Church is destroyed, and she cannot fulfil her mission. Nay, the very aim, in the thought of which she finds consolation for the loss of unity, will be itself defeated. The world will never be converted by a disunited Church; even Bible circulation and missionary exertion upon the largest scale will be powerless to convert it unless they are accompanied by the strength which unity alone can give. Let the Church of Christ once feel, in any measure corresponding to its importance, that she is the representative of her Risen Lord, and she will no longer be satisfied with mere outward action. She will see that her first and important duty is to heal herself, that she may be able to heal others also."

### FREE CHURCHES.

MANY Churchmen regret the, to them, slow progress in the direction of making our churches free and unappropriated. But after reading the curious document below they will rejoice no less at the action of the congregation referred to than at the great change which has taken place in the disposition of our Bishops in the last three-quarters of a century with regard to that subject.

In the course of a lecture on "Social and political changes in New Brunswick in the last 100 years" by Mr. I. Allan Jack, the lecturer said:—"I must read to you a letter, which I believe has never been published, from Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia, which, as a diocese, included New Brunswick at the date of the letter.

"The Bishop writes from Fredericton on the 5th of August, A. D. 1809, to the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Kingston, as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—When lately at Kingston I received much pleasure from seeing so large a congregation on Sunday, the decency of their behaviour during Divine service, the large number of persons who presented themselves for confirmation. I sincerely rejoice at these circumstances, and most earnestly pray the Great Shepherd and Redeemer of souls that He would most effectually bless both the ordinances thus administered, and those that may hereafter be administered in that church to the spiritual nourishment and growth in grace of all who did or shall partake of them. But it gave me no small concern to hear that the pews in the Church of Kingston, were all held in common, that none were appropriated to individuals as is the case in all other churches in our communion. I never knew an instance before this in Europe or America where the pews were thus held in common, and were men, of perhaps the worst characters might come and sit themselves down by the most religious and respectable characters in the parish. This must ultimately tend to produce disorder and confusion in the Church of God, and check the spirit of true devotion and piety. When a man has a pew of his own he can leave his Bible and Prayer Books in that pew when public worship is ended on Sundays, and he will be sure to find them in his pew on the next Sabbath. The infirmities of age and bad health require attention to the comfort of

warmth, especially in the winter; a man may protect that comfort by lining his pew with some kind of cloth and covering the floor. It is needless to say that the mode of holding pews in common, must necessarily preclude these with many other benefits and conveniences that might be named. What could occasion such an innovation—such a departure from the usage of the Church of England I am unable to conceive. The greatest disorder must be the consequence if this mode be continued when the country becomes populous and in some places it would at this day be ruinous to the Church. Very earnestly wishing for the prosperity of the Church and congregation of Kingston, I earnestly recommend to your consideration, Gentlemen, the removal of this strange arrangement. Your prudence and good sense will point out the mode of accomplishing this, which should be gentle and conciliating, and I flatter myself when the matter is coolly and deliberately weighed that there will scarcely be an objection to it. To obviate any difficulty there should, in yours and most other churches, be a pew or two set apart for strangers, the poor should not be neglected, due care ought to be taken of them—and as "Government" contributed to the building of the church, the same order should be observed in it, as in all other regular established churches. Heartily commending you and your congregation to the special blessing and protection of Almighty God, I am gentlemen your affectionate friend and servant in Christ.

(Signed)

CHARLES NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Jack says, "I regard this letter as a very interesting illustration of the great diversity of opinion which may be entertained by persons living at either extremity of a given period of time. There are, of course, many, at the present day, who will not consent to making their churches free, but it would be difficult to find any one, especially a bishop, possessing sufficient hardihood to attack and rebuke the members of a congregation for maintaining a free church."

Our readers will agree with us that it would be difficult to find a similar plea advanced in these days in defense of the pew system, although there are still some who, in part, at least, agree with the Bishop's views. It will occur to our readers that "so large a congregation," "the decency of their behaviour," and "the large number of persons who presented themselves for confirmation," in striking contrast with other parishes, bore some relation to the system in vogue, and that had the good old Bishop sought for an explanation he would have been convinced of the instability of his arguments, and in the interests of progress and the Church's welfare, have become a convert to the change. Happily, although learned slowly, the lesson has been learned, and we may hope that more of the Bishops of to-day will soon speak out as strongly in favor of the free system as did Bishop Inglis in condemning it.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—For the benefit of those who are apt to think that the teaching of our Roman brethren is "not so bad after all," and especially of those who send their children to Romish schools, will you kindly give a place in your widely-read paper to the following extract from a letter read by the Superior-General of a R. C. school to the pupils just before the Christmas vacation, and published in one of their papers? Comment is unnecessary.

J. S.

"May all praise be given to the glorious Queen of the Snows, who took me, 42 years ago, as it were, by the hand, on her own Feast of the Snows, giving me to understand that she would shield me

from all storms and dangers! Has she not fulfilled her promise? Indeed, when I cease to praise and thank our glorious Mother, the Queen of Heaven, who has done so much for me, I consent to be called an idiot or a brute. I give you this little sketch of Notre Dame—years before you were born—that you may, when you return, enjoy the more your surroundings so providentially changed from a wilderness into a charming oasis, in the midst of which every one can see, from miles around, on a high throne, the sacred image of our heavenly Queen and Mother, telling the sky, not a lie, but the true love of our hearts. What a sweet reminder for a loving child of what he loves best on earth and in heaven."

## FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

### Hymn for the New Year.

We praise Thee, Lord! for mercies past,  
Thy blessing on the future crave;  
Thine would we be while life shall last,  
Thine from the cradle to the grave.

And shouldst Thou still our lives prolong  
Another opening year to see;  
Oh! may we in Thy strength be strong,  
And still more closely follow Thee.

And when this mortal life is o'er,  
When earthly pleasures from us flee;  
May we, on Heaven's bright golden shore,  
Be Thine throughout Eternity.

L. K. W.

Jan. 1st.

## DOROTHY.

(Written for the Church Guardian.)

BY T. M. B.

### CHAPTER XIX.—DOROTHY AT WORK.

One evening as Rupert Vaughan was approaching the house Dorothy met him.

"I have come out to meet you," she said; "I want to talk to you about something I cannot speak of before papa, and I want your help, as usual."

For answer Rupert offered her his arm, and they walked on together.

"I want to get something to do," she said, "for I find that our expenses, small as they are, are eating up our little fortune rapidly, and you see that papa must not think of work any more. You must try to find me a situation of some kind which will help to support us."

Rupert did not attempt to dissuade her from her purpose, nor did he express any surprise at her intention.

"What work do you think would suit you best?" he asked, after a few moments reflection. "What would you be best adapted for?"

"Honestly I don't know," she answered, ruefully, yet with a little half laugh at herself, "but I am willing to try almost anything—I don't care what it is, so long as I can do it. Teaching, I suppose, would be the best and most natural occupation for a young lady, but I have always been such a wilful, spoiled girl, you know, that teaching does not seem my calling."

She spoke very simply and penitently.

"Still, if there is no other way I must try that, for something I *must* do at once. Surely this great London must yield some occupation even for me."

"How about drawing? I remember some etchings of yours which I thought remarkable for a school girl. Perhaps we might find some engraving for you."

"Could I make anything by copying? There is one thing that I think I may pride myself on a little, I write a good clear hand and I can write rapidly."

"Then we have it," exclaimed Rupert, quite joyously; "I know some one who will supply you with work, to whom you would really be invaluable, and who will give you a fair remuneration."

"O I am so glad, but can I do it at home? Of course that would be best."

"Yes you can do it at home. I will bring you the work and take it to him when it is done."

Dorothy was immensely relieved to find that her object could be so easily attained, and when a few days afterwards Rupert brought her some formidable documents and a roll of parchment, with all the necessary adjuncts, she felt no small satisfaction. A little explanation on his part and preliminary practice on hers enabled her to do her copying very satisfactorily; and when she received, through Rupert, the first money she had ever earned, a glow of natural pride and pleasure stole over her. She had led a life so simple and unworldly, although hitherto as the lilies of the field, that "neither toil nor spin," that it had never occurred to her to regard work as derogatory, and the thought now of being able to take upon herself some of the burdens which her father had borne so long, was sweet and comforting. Nothing could have tended so much to restore her to her wonted cheerfulness and help her to overcome the depression and regret which even her father's return had not entirely removed. True, copying law documents is not in itself an enlivening occupation, but Dorothy developed, to her own surprise, some of that capacity for patient, plodding work which her father had possessed so largely, and besides felt an almost childlike anxiety that her task should be deserving of praise. Then there was her father's presence; she had but to look up from her writing and watch him as he sat reading or thinking in his easy chair, turning ever and anon for a word or a smile from Dorothy, and any passing feeling of weariness at the monotony of her work passed away. Some hours of every day were so spent, but enough remained for other occupations, for walks, when a little sunshine brightened the wintry days, with her father, he leaning on her arm and walking far more slowly than of old, along the sunny side of the streets, and sometimes even as far as the Regent's Park, where already, though it was only February, a few hardy crocuses showed their pretty faces in the borders and tufts of snow-drops, made Dorothy long for the country lanes where she had been wont to gather them. In gloomier weather Dorothy walked alone, and sometimes Rupert Vaughan overtook her, going homeward in the dusk, her little marketing basket on her arm. The person who employed her was very regular in his payments, always made through Rupert, and, though of this Dorothy had no suspicion, very unusually liberal in his remuneration, so liberal, in fact, that the young girl found it easier than she had dared to hope to defray their modest expenses.

"How fortunate I have been," she would say quite exultingly to Rupert, "and what a good thing it is that my schooling was not quite thrown away. I am sure you always thought me a most useless member of society; now own that you did!"

He was so overjoyed to see her once more in a playful mood that he encouraged it by exaggerated statements of his former opinion of her and his present amazement at the qualities which she was developing. But, in truth, he had always known that Dorothy was made of good metal, he had always given her full credit for a brave, loving heart, for a noble, steadfast nature, under all the little disguising whims and tempers of a spoilt though charming girl.

So the winter wore away, and in the lengthening days and warmer sunshine Dorothy grew brighter too; she was full of hope that her father would gain strength in the more genial weather, and watched with loving, eager eyes for any sign of improvement.

"We must take him to the country," said Rupert, "that is what he needs; we will have a long day in the green fields, which will do him more good than all the doctors; we will take him to some new place; leave it all to me."

Dorothy gratefully submitted, and on the first day that could in all honesty be termed an unmistakably fine one, Rupert arrived in a carriage and carried them off to green fields and budding trees and flowers and country sounds of birds and brooks and village children. They found a lovely sheltered nook where Mr. Rivers could sit and rest and dream, and Rupert and Dorothy rambled off together. By the brink of a stream she had noticed a crowd of purple iris, and she was longing to gather them. And how beautiful it was—this soft, warm silence; how dreamlike after the dull, confused noises of Bell Street—these flower-spangled fields after the grey, unlovely monotony which had grown so familiar. She filled her hands with the flowers, and leaned her face against them, and even shed some loving tears upon them.

"Do not think me foolish," she said to Rupert, "I have always been so fond of them, and it is so sweet to find them just the same as when I gathered them as a child. How faithful nature is! the same year by year in her sweet ways."

"Are you happy to-day, Dorothy?" he asked; it was the first time he had ventured to put the question to her, but to-day there was a childlike, grateful tenderness about her that made him dare to hope that the cloud was passing from her.

She looked up into his face with a smile.

"I should be a very thankless creature to be unhappy," she answered, "when everything is being done to give me pleasure. Everything is in a conspiracy with you, even my old friends, the lilies!"

Whatever it might be to Dorothy, to Rupert it was the happiest day he had known since that one, so well remembered, when he had met Vere Bolden returning from his first visit to Dorothy. Mr. Rivers, too, was more like himself than he had been for months past. It seemed almost like old times, and Rupert rejoiced in the success of his experiment. They dined on country fare at a little village inn, and did not set out on their return to London till towards evening; the stars were shining and silence was holding its brief reign over the vast city when they parted.

(To be continued.)

### Dreaming and Thinking.

DREAMING is not thinking. The world is full of dreamers. A few men do most of its thinking. Thinking is manufacturing. It is taking mental tools and hammering and filing and molding, and shaping, until ideas have grown into fully developed realities of brain, with dimensions and clearly marked outlines. The reason there are not more thinkers is because thinking is working; it wears away tissue and muscle. It is tiresome. It requires time and purpose. Men can dream while they sleep; to work they must be awake. Dreaming is tearing away the floodgates and allowing the flood to pour through. If anything remains, it is only driftwood that may chance to hang on the way. Minds fill with driftwood because they are not thinking.

### Happiness of Children.

CHILDREN may teach us one blessing, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy. Kind nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only by judicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsatiated by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasures; he can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle. I love to hear the boisterous joy of a troop of ragged urchins, whose cheap playthings are nothing more than mud sticks or oyster shells, or to watch the quiet enjoyment of a half-clothed, half-washed fellow of four or five years old, who sits with a large, rusty knife and a lump of bread and bacon at his father's door, and might move the envy of an alderman.

All trades have their mystery and difficulty; so hath Christianity. A young carpenter giveth more blows, and maketh more chips, but an old artist doth the most and the best work.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what GOD gives him he gives him for mankind.

THE permanency of marriage is indispensable to the security of families; and families are the beams and girders which hold together the State.

Your hardest work as a Christian is at home. Your best work is there if you are true-hearted to the last. Take heart and hold fast; you have an Almighty Helper.

**BIRTHS.**

CARMAN.—At Stonewall, Man., on the 17th inst., the wife of Joseph Carman, of a daughter.

COWIE.—On the 25th inst., the wife of Andrew Cowie, jr., of a son.

**BAPTISMS.**

WILLIS.—In Christ Church, Albion Mines, Jan. 17, James Willis.

JACKSON.—Jan. 24, Eveline Jackson.

**MARRIAGES.**

HATCHER—NASH.—At St. Andrew's Church, New Haven, on Jan. 14th, by Rev. S. Gibbons, Robt. Hatcher, of New Haven, to Rebecca Nash, of same place.

POOLE—MCLEAN.—On 21st inst., at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. S. Gibbons, John Poole, of Neil's Harbor, to Margaret McLean, of Cape North.

CONROD—GAETZ.—January 19th, at Port Medway, by Rev. John R. S. Parkinson, Mission Priest, Edwin Conrod, of Blueberry, to Sarah Gaetz, of Church Over, in the County of Shelburne.

GASS—MILLER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Shubenacadie, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cox, B. A., Incumbent of Stewiacke, Mr. Robert Gass, of Shubenacadie, to Miss Nerissa Miller, second daughter of James Miller, Esq.

JAMES—CHANDLER.—At Shediac, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. H. Barker, Rector, Henry H. James, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Buctouche, to Jane DesBrisay, daughter of the late William Chandler, and niece of the late Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

MOSHER—MCELMON.—At Halifax, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Hill, Jacob Mosher, of Bedford, to Rachel McElmon, of Pictou.

**DEATHS.**

DES BRISAY.—At Bridgewater, on Saturday, the 5th inst., in her 82nd year, and interred at Dartmouth on the 9th inst., Lucretia B., widow of the late Thomas B. DesBrisay, M. D.

WILMOT.—At Government House, Fredericton, on January 12th, William Simonds, second son of Henry and Elizabeth Wilmot, aged 14 months.

HALLETT.—At Moncton, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption, Sarah, wife of Robert Hallett, and third daughter of the late Christr. Boultonhouse, Esq., in her 47th year.

BROOKS.—Jan. 26, at Albion Mines, Henry Brooks, of Bristol, England, Sexton of Christ Church, aged 38 years.

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nov. 14 48i

**St. Lawrence Canals.**

**Notico To Contractors.**

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

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the 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 the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galop's Canal, at the Lock Keeper's House near the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of January inst., where printed Forms of Tender can be obtained.

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

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures, the name of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat Works must be accompanied by a bank deposit for the sum of \$3,000. The tenders for the deepening, &c., at the head of the Galops Canal must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,000. The respective deposit receipts (cheques will not be accepted) must be endorsed over to the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

**DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.**  
**HALIFAX, N. S.**  
**Munro Exhibitions and Bursaries.**

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

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

The Exhibitions are each of the value of \$20 per annum; the Bursaries are each of the value of \$150 per annum. Both Exhibitions and Bursaries are tenable for two years.

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

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

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

- 1. LATIN.—Caesar, Gallic War, Book V.; Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book II., Fab. 1, 2, 3; Book III., Fab. 1, 4, 5, 6. Grammar: Accidence, Syntax, Prosody, Scansion of Hexameter Verse. Composition: Easy sentences to be translated into Latin prose. \*Text Books: Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, or Bryce's Latin Grammar; Smith's Principia Latin, Part IV., Exs. 1-35; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exs. 1-8, 21-40.
- 2. GREEK.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Books V. and VI. Grammar: Accidence (omitting Accentuation), chief rules of Syntax. \*Text Book: Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar.

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

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

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

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

**HAVILL'S LUNG HEALER!**  
**For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.**

THE LUNG HEALER is the most efficacious preparation for the cure of Colds, Croup, Laryngitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and Asthma.

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

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

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

Halifax, N. S. March 25th, 1880.

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

Yours respectfully,  
J. I. CHASE.

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Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

**Quebec Cathedral.**

A CLERGYMAN, of moderate views, is required as Assistant Minister of the Cathedral. Particulars respecting duty, &c. can be obtained from  
REV. G. HOUSMAN,  
The Rectory, Quebec.  
dec 12 41

**Wanted to Educate.**

A FEW YOUNG LADIES can get a Finishing Term in Literature, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French (conversation) Painting in Water Colours and Oil, with Board, under a well qualified lady of experience in teaching, in the country. To commence on Jan. 15th, 1884. For particulars enquire or address at the CHURCH GUARDIAN Office.  
dec 28

**Rector Wanted.**

THE Rectorship of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Moody, applications for said vacancy will be received, accompanied by testimonials and recommendations, by  
J. E. BAKER,  
dec 12 8m Senior Church Warden.

**Temporary Duty**

TAKEN by REV. H. J. PETRY, B.A.,  
442 John St., Quebec City.

**MacGregor & Knight's New Books**

FOR THE Church of England.

- Thomas Whittaker's.**
- No. 1.—Short Sermons for Families and Destitute Parishes, by John N. Norton, D. D., \$2 00
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  - Vol. II, Ascension to Advent 1 50
  - No. 3.—Pauline Charity, Discourses by Rev. Joseph Cross, D.D., L. L. D., 1 50
  - No. 4.—Companion to the Prayer Book Psalter, by John Dart, D. C. L., President King's College, Windsor, 1 00

- The S. P. C. K. List.**
- No. 5.—Teacher's Prayer Book, with Commentary, .75
  - No. 6.—Historical Facts concerning the Prayer Book, .30
  - No. 7.—Addresses to Candidates for Confirmation, by Rev. C. L. Cutts, .30
  - No. 8.—Pictorial Architecton of the British Isles, 150 illustrations, by Rev. H. H. Bishop, 1 20
- N. B.—Sent Postpaid to any address on receipt of price. Discount to the clergy.

**Sunday-school Libraries**  
Always in Stock, from the lists of Thomas Whittaker, New York, and the S. P. C. K. London.  
**125 Granville Street, Halifax**

## The Mission Field.

## WORK IN INDIA.

THERE has been a considerable amount of bazaar preaching done in Calcutta and the neighborhood during the year. The general effect of bazaar-preaching it is not easy to estimate, for the reason that it is difficult to read the human heart. The sower goes forth to sow, exercising patience, and learning to wait, in dependence on God, for "precious fruit," till it shall have received that early and latter rain. That our preaching is not without effect is evidenced by the fact that both interest in and hostility to the gospel are plainly on the increase. Those who appreciate the gospel not only listen attentively when it is plainly and earnestly enforced, but evince their earnestness by repeated attendance at the preaching-places. Those who hate the gospel are becoming more bold and more persistent in opposition. All this appears to indicate progress, though from its nature it cannot but be slow. Moral influences amongst a people notoriously corrupt, with whom sin is openly tolerated as a social if not religious institution, whose devotion from their youth up has been unreservedly to the sensual and sensuous, can hardly be expected to show rapid development. The message of truth is opposed to the carnality of the human heart, amidst surroundings which, save for the grace of God, make it a wonder, rather, that natives in towns are ever converted at all, than that they are converted so seldom. And great care need be exercised in receiving such, even on a Christian profession, lest, as sometimes occurs, there be simply a transference of sin from the account of heathenism to that of Christianity.

Our Sunday mornings have been spent in conducting Bengali services at our different outstations in the neighborhood to which have been added during the year Zenana Missions at Barrackpore and Chinsurah. At the latter place was brought to light a whole Bengali Church of England congregation, buried there, as it were alive, and of whose existence nobody seemed to be aware. The discovery was made in this way. Before proceeding to Chinsurah, a notice was sent round in the station to announce a Bengali Church of England service in the Government Church, which was kindly placed at our disposal by the chaplain. On entering the Church, we were pleased to see it quite filled with a very respectable Bengali congregation, who were familiar with, and took the liveliest interest in the service. Service over, a deputation requested us urgently that arrangements might be made for the regular continuance of the same; and as the Bishop of the Diocese and the local chaplain were also greatly interested in the matter, we readily accorded our assent, notwithstanding our many other engagements, and a C. M. S. catechist has ever since kept up a regular Sunday service, we going there once every month to preach and administer the Communion.

## HYPOCHONDRIA.

## THE MYSTERIOUS ELEMENT IN THE MIND THAT AROUSES VAGUE APPREHENSIONS—WHAT ACTUALLY CAUSES IT.

THE narrative below by a prominent scientist touches a subject of universal importance. Few people are free from the distressing evils which hypochondria brings. They come at all times and are fed by the very flame which they themselves start. They are a dread of coming derangement caused by present disorder and bring about more suicides than any other one thing. Their approach should be carefully guarded.

## Editors Herald:

It is seldom I appear in print and I should not do so now did I not believe myself in possession of truth, the revelation of which will prove of inestimable value to many who may see these lines. Mine has been a trying experience. For many years I was conscious of a want of nerve tone. My mind seemed sluggish and I felt a certain falling off in my natural condition of intellectual acuteness, activity and vigor. I presume this is the same way in which an innumerable number of other people feel, who like myself are physically below par, but like thousands of others I paid no attention to these annoying troubles, attributing them to overwork and resorting to a glass of beer or a milk punch, which would for the time invigorate and relieve my weariness.

After a while the stimulants commenced to disagree with my stomach, my weariness increased, and I was compelled to resort to other means to find relief. If a physician is suffering he invariably calls another physician to prescribe for him, as he cannot see himself as he sees others; so I called a physician and he advised me to try a little chemical food, or a bottle of hypophosphates. I took two or three bottles of the chemical food with no apparent benefit. My lassitude and indisposition seemed to increase, my food distressed me. I suffered from neuralgic pains in different parts of my body, my muscles became sore, my bowels were constipated, and my prospects for recovery were not very flattering. I stated my case to another physician, and he advised me to take five to ten drops of Magendie's solution of morphine, two or three times a day, for the weakness and distress in my stomach, and a blue pill every other night to relieve the constipation. The morphine produced such a deathly nausea that I could not take it, and the blue pill failed to relieve my constipation.

In this condition I passed nearly a year, wholly unfit for business; while the effort to think was irksome and painful. My blood became impoverished, and I suffered from incapacity with an appalling sense of misery and general apprehension of coming evil. I passed sleepless nights and was troubled with irregular action of the heart, a constantly feverish condition and the most excruciating tortures in my stomach, living for days on rice water and gruel, and, indeed, the digestive functions seemed to be entirely destroyed.

It was natural that while in this condition I should become hypo-

chondrial and fearful suggestions of self-destruction occasionally presented themselves. I experienced an insatiable desire for sleep, but on retiring would lie awake for a long time tormented with troubled reflections, and when at last I did fall into an uneasy slumber of short duration, it was disturbed by horrid dreams. In this condition I determined to take a trip to Europe, but in spite of all the attentions of physicians and change of scene and climate, I did not improve, and so returned home with no earthly hope of ever again being able to leave the house.

Among the numerous friends that called on me was one who had been afflicted somewhat similarly to myself, but who had been restored to perfect health. Upon his earnest recommendation I began the same treatment he had employed but with little hope of being benefited. At first I experienced little, if any relief, except that it did not distress my stomach as other remedies or even food had done. I continued its use, however, and after the third bottle could see a marked change for the better, and now after the fifteenth bottle I am happy to state that I am again able to attend to my professional duties. I sleep well, nothing distresses me that I eat, I go from day to day without a feeling of weariness or pain, indeed I am a well man, and wholly through the influence of H. H. Warner & Co.'s Tippecanoe. I consider this remedy as taking the highest possible rank in the treatment of all diseases marked by debility, loss of appetite and all other symptoms of stomach and digestive disorders. It is overwhelmingly superior to the tonics, bitters, and dyspepsia cures of the day, and is certain to be so acknowledged by the public universally. Thousands of people to-day are going to premature graves with these serious diseases, that I have above described, and to all such I would say: "Do not let your good judgment be governed by your prejudices but give the above named remedy a fair and patient trial, and I believe you will not only be rewarded by a perfect restoration to health, but you will also be convinced that the medical profession does not possess all the knowledge there is embraced in medical science."

A. G. RICHARDS, M. D.,  
468 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

## Diocesan Church Temperance Society

THE Society is now in possession of a new stock of MEDALS and RIBBONS for Adult and Juvenile Branches. Also, Membership Cards, &c. Price List supplied and orders filled upon application to  
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## MISSIONS.

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

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**PARAGRAPHIC.**

The number of deaths in Montreal last year was 3,766; as compared with 1882, an increase of 40.

**The Best Proof.—THE GLOBE.**

"I sell more Burdock Blood Bitters than I do of any other preparation in stock," says B. Jackes, druggist, Toronto. If the readers will ask any druggist in the city he will get a similar answer to his query—a proof that it is the most popular medicine for the blood, liver and kidneys known.

A Japanese student has been selected for the important position of assistant to the Professor of Anatomy at Berlin University.

**A Paralytic Stroke.**

W. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., suffered with palsy and general debility, and spent a small fortune in advertised remedies, without avail, until he tried Burdock Blood Bitters. It purified and revitalized the blood, caused it to circulate freely, and quickly restored him to health.

During the past year no less than 8,263,355 cases of petroleum were shipped from the United States to China, Java, India and Japan.

**Railway Accident.**

Frank Spink, Wilton Avenue, Toronto, some time ago received a bad injury by an accident on the G. T. R. The severe contusions were quickly healed by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

The Italian Government is considering the construction of a steel bridge over the Strait of Messina. It is to have three arches, each a mile long.

**How to treat Weak Lungs.**

Always breathe through the nose, keeping the mouth closed as much as possible. Walk and sit erect, exercise in the open air, keep the skin scrupulously clean, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs, colds, and bronchial troubles.

Every man who has the secret of becoming rich resolves to live within his means, and independence is one of the most effectual safeguards of honesty.

**Be Careful What You Eat.**

The best medical authorities declare that worms in the human system are often induced by eating too freely of uncooked fruit and too much meat, cheese, etc. Whatever may be the cause, Freeman's Worm Powders are speedy and safe to cure; they destroy the worms, and contain their own cathartic to expel them.

It is hard to act a part long, for, where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or another.

**Highly Agreeable.**

One very valuable feature of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm-Syrup is, that it is highly agreeable to take, and all varieties of Worms, tape worm included, can be safely expelled by it, without recourse to harsh and sickening drugs.

A worthy man thus wrote: "I expect to pass through the world but once. If, therefore, there can be any kindness I can do to any fellow being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I will not pass this way again."


Zion's Herald, Boston, January, 19th 1883.  
**A TOUCHING CASE.**

**THE LIFE OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN SAVED.**

A young and beautiful married lady residing in this city was lying at the point of death, with diphtheria, and was not expected to live but a few moments; the husband, father and mother of the suffering lady, were by the bedside, as was also the attending physician; so certain were they of the near approach of death, that certain arrangements had already been made to meet the sad event. The father and mother were State of Maine people, and had known from childhood of the wonderful curative power of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. At the suggestion of the grief stricken mother, the father had gone to the nearest drug store before daylight, and obtained a bottle, and when the physician arrived and stated that the loved one could not possibly live but a few moments, the mother timidly told the doctor that she had great faith in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and asked if she might give her daughter some. The doctor replied, "Certainly if you wish; it can do no harm."

While this conversation was taking place the young wife was gasping for breath, and it was evident that she could live but a few moments longer. But the mother quickly uncorked the bottle and gave a teaspoonful clear to her child. The effect was like magic; in an instant the passage to the lungs was enlarged, she could breathe a little easier; the mother quickly began to bathe the throat externally, and in a short time all present saw that the crisis had passed. In a few hours the patient was considered out of danger, and in a few days was well. The husband of this lady related these facts with tearful eyes, to Mr. Jennings, of the firm of I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street. He said there could be no question whatever but what this Liniment had saved his wife's life. All persons who will send their address to I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., may receive free, by mail, information of great value in respect to diphtheria, and all other throat and lung troubles.

**JAMES PYLE'S**




**PEARLINE**  
THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR  
**WASHING AND BLEACHING**  
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

**SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY,** and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of **JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.**

**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**

- Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).
- Pianos by Weber.
- Pianos by Stevenson.
- Pianos by Wheelock.
- Pianos by Dominion Co.
- Organs by Bell & Co.
- Organs by Dominion Co.
- Largest Stock, best value.
- Easy Terms.

**W. H. JOHNSON,**  
Name this paper. **123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX.**

**Aromatic**  **A Winter Beverage.**

**Montserrat. Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!**

These are elegant Cordials prepared with MONTERRAT 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 MONTERRAT 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.

**MONTERRAT**

**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 26. 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. Civil and Military **FUR GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.**

**MASONIC OUTFITS**  
Always on hand. Our **SILK and FUR HATS** are from the Best Makers in England, viz., Christy, Woodrow, 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 SACKVILLE.  
**HALIFAX, N. S.**

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

**CHOICE TEAS**  
A SPECIALTY.

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

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

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

The Temperance Cause.

THE WILD MANIA FOR GIVING ALCOHOL.

It is within the knowledge of all of us, that a marked change has, comparatively, recently taken place as regards this most important question of alcohol-giving, and in the belief as to its necessity; our every-day experience, the tone of medical debates, the common current of conversation, all bear evidence in the same direction; but it is almost impossible to treat evidence of this kind, or even the results of private practice, statistically, or to reduce them to a clear tabular form; but it occurred to me that the hospitals might give more definite information. I applied therefore, to the secretaries of the large metropolitan clinical hospitals, and have received, from all except two, replies containing most interesting, important, valuable facts. I trust that the tables which I have thus been enabled to construct will interest you. They place, I think, in a more trenchant and striking light than anything else with which I am acquainted, the rise and fall of excessive alcohol-giving; and it is worthy of remark, as showing the influence and (may I say?) the contagiousness of custom, how very uniform in point of time this rise and fall has been in almost all the hospitals.

You will see how rapid was the increase in the use of alcohol between the years 1852 and 1862, and, indeed, in many cases up to the year 1872; and you cannot fail to trace therein the great influence of the teachings and writings of Dr. Todd, and especially of his views on the "Treatment of Acute Diseases." You see also that even where there was some diminution in the use of alcohol between the years 1862 and 1872, the difference was not, generally speaking, large; but when the wrongness and the evils of this excessive use of stimulants began to force themselves upon men's minds; and, thanks to this, and to the careful, prudent, and honest energy of Parkes, a change of practice occurred, the consumption of alcohol diminished so much as to show in 1882 a most remarkable reduction in the cost of wine and spirits in all the hospitals (except St. George's) from which I have received returns. Thus (without making corrections for the somewhat increasing number of beds), the cost of wine and spirits consumed every tenth year, from 1852 to 1882, at Guy's, was £496, £1,231, £1,446, and £953; at Middlesex, £215, £550, £413, and £353; at Westminster, £208, £432, £367, and £137.

On the other hand, the use of milk has most rapidly increased in every hospital without exception, and has replaced—I believe greatly to the advantage to the patients—the alcohol in the treatment of disease. The quantity consumed in 1852 at St. Bartholomew's cost £684, and in 1882, £2,012; at Guy's £236 and £1,488, respectively; at the London hospital, £426 and £2,427; and so on.—Dr. Hare.

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 whooping cough. 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, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lungs Etc. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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

MAKE HENS LAY

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.

By Universal Accord, Aven's Cathartic Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.

I. & F. Burpee & Co. IRON, STEEL, TINPLATE AND GENERAL

Metal Merchants ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

GATES' Acadian Liniment Is a well known vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of soothing and healing virtues, and has been extensively used throughout Nova Scotia for a number of years, and has proved itself to be one of the best internal and external remedies; Inflammations or Pains seated in any part of the body; Diarrhoea; Bites and Stings of Insects; Dysentery; Colds and Coughs; Chills; Toothache; For Diptheria and Sore Throat it has particularly proved itself to be the best article in use, having saved the lives of numbers of children and adults, especially during the past two years, when it has been so prevalent. It is equally effectual for Quinsy, and for Sick Headache, Sprains, Rheumatism, Felons, Pleurisy, Etc. Spinal disease or Affection of the Spine it should be used in connection with the Nerve Ointment. It will cure a Horse's Cough; Cuts and Wounds of every description, on man or beast, like magic; as well as all ailments for which Liniments are used. This preparation is recommended as a perfectly safe remedy, being entirely free from the opening ingredients so commonly found in popular Liniments which render the patient so liable to take cold, which they invariably do. For internal use as a gargle it should be diluted with water. Sold everywhere at 25c. per bottle Manufactured only by C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.



What is Catarrh?

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

Books for Churchmen

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

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE BUDD'S Cream Emulsion

As the most reliable and trustworthy Compound now known, and its results has been most marvellous in Curing all Pulmonary Affections, as BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CHRONIC COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA, DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, CONSUMPTION &c., &c., &c. Budd's Cream Emulsion has no taste or smell of oil; does not produce nausea; is used in Hospitals; is endorsed by the Profession. Don't fail to try it, and ask for BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION. PRICE 50 CENTS

NEWS AND NOTES.

Use Havill's Lung Healer for Lung diseases.

Prof. Nordenskjold is planning an expedition to the South Pole for 1885.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, use Lung Healer.

The Freemasons are said to number over 542,000 in the United States.

A bill before the Hungarian Diet to legalize marriages between Jews and Christians has been defeated, 109 to 103.

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

Nearly half the life-insurance business in France in 1882 was done by American companies.

Certain parties have been for years flooding the country with immense packs of horse and cattle powders which are worthless. Don't be deceived by them. Sheridan's powders are the only kind now known in this country which are strictly pure. They are very powerful.

Mexico is determined to be a great nation anyhow, and has subsidized a steamship line to England, France, and Spain.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonderfully improves the complexion and brings to old and young the bloom of health. As a purifier of the blood, it has no equal.

Nearly all the Jewish quarter of Constantinople was burned recently, rendering ten thousand people homeless.

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

A big Philadelphia oleomargarine factory has failed, after losing \$100,000. So it seems cows can hold their own yet.

Mr. E. R. Harrington, of Halifax, writes—"I was troubled with cough and, my physician says, unmistakable symptoms of consumption. I took EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE, and I am now cured."

The Georgia Supreme Court decided that a railroad employee cannot waive his right to recover damages from the road if he is injured without fault of his own—that such waiver is against public policy and void.

A remarkable specimen of the golden carp was recently taken from the Thames at Wallingford. It was a splendid fish, measuring thirty inches in length, twenty-two inches in girth, and weighing twenty pounds.

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality, and enable you to breathe and speak clearly.

The Earl of Devon, who owns large estates in Southern Ireland, offers to sell them all out to his tenants, taking a mortgage at four per cent. for what they cannot pay in cash.

If we could speak in tones of thunder we would use our voice to advise all people everywhere to get at once a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. As a preventive of diphtheria, pneumonia, congestion, and all dangerous throat and lung diseases its value is priceless.

A company has been organized to drain Lake Okeechobee and the Florida Everglades by cutting a number of channels through the rocky rim of the natural basin, thus reclaiming some millions of acres of magnificent cotton and sugar land,—far more than was created by the draining of the Zuyder Dee in Holland.

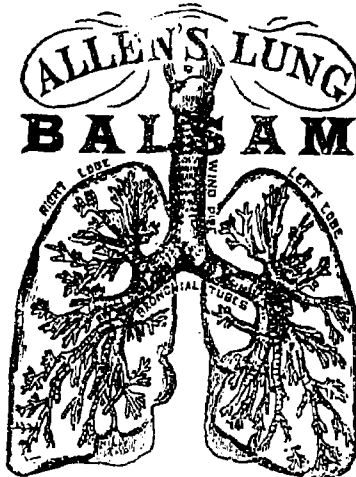
I HAVE MADE A SERIOUS MISTAKE, and did not discover it until I had taken the first bottle of BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION, when I found that all other preparations that I have taken were not to be compared with Budd's, both in their appearance and their effects. It is pleasant to the taste, and is, without doubt, well prepared. I shall always use it in preference to any other. Every family and house should not be without a bottle of Budd's Cream Emulsion. It will save you a long doctor's bill. It is the best and cheapest family medicine known. Price 50 Cents, large bottles.

FERTILIZERS.

The Celebrated "Ceres" Superphosphate. (The complete Fertilizer). Three grades of GROUND BONE.

Fertilizers Analyzed by Prof. George Lawson, of Dalhousie College. Silver and Bronze Medals awarded at the Dominion Exhibition, 1883. Manufactured at the

Chemical Fertilizer Works. JACK & BELL, Proprietors, Pickford & Black's Wharf, Halifax, N.S. Seud for Circulars. Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory.



THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption Coughs COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, —ALL— Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, And PULMONARY ORGANS.

By its faithful use Consumption has been Cured When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring RELIEF. As an EXPECTORANT it has no equal. It is harmless to the most delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.



M. S. BROWN & CO. Jewellers & Silversmiths, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840. —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 Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 6 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruet, 1 pint or pint size, as preferred, Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$5.00 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.

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HAVE much pleasure in announcing that their Stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS,

is now complete. An early inspection is solicited.

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

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

ALBUMS for Photographs and Scraps, all sizes, styles and Prices.

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

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

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

Christmas Cards— Druggist's Artistic Xmas Souvenirs on sale, Novelties in Plush, Canadian Scenery Cards, Ivory and Ivory-like Cards, great variety English, French and German Cards.

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

NOVELTIES in Games, Ink Stands, Writing Cases, Porte Folios, Paper Weights.

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

Buckley & Allen, 124 Granville Street, Halifax.

PHOSPHOLEINE

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

The Train Despatcher at Vanceboro, writes:

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

Eagar's Phospholeine

and WINE OF RENNET. This I did, and after using about five bottles of the PHOSPHOLEINE, taking a teaspoonful at a time in a wineglass of milk, increased afterwards to a tablespoonful, and shortly after each dose a teaspoonful of your WINE OF RENNET, she became thoroughly well, her improvement commencing after the first half bottle had been taken. She can now superintend her household duties without inconvenience, eats and sleeps well, and every symptom of consumption has vanished. I have to thank your medicine for her restoration to health.

WALTER R. FINSON, Vanceboro, Maine, U. S. The statement of facts contained in the above certificate is in all respects accurate. I feel assured that I owe my cure to your medicines.

LAURA A. FINSON. For sale by all Druggists. In two sizes—25 and 75c. per bottle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Collegiate School

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

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

Church Music!

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

CHURCH MUSIC.

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

ANTHEMS

For all Seasons Davies' Church Chant Book, 25c.

Hymn Books Oratorios, &c.

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

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

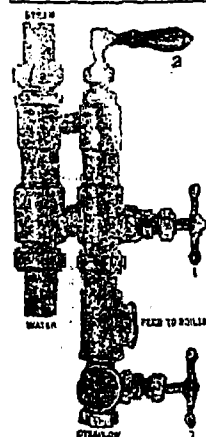


**BROWN & WEBB,**  
Wholesale Druggists,  
Corner of Duke & Hollis Streets,  
HALIFAX, N. S.,

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

- DRUGS**—of the finest qualities, and pure Powders.
- MEDICINES**—Pharmaceutical Preparations of official strength and unsurpassed excellence.
- CHEMICALS**—Heavy and fine Chemicals from the leading manufacturers of the world.
- SPICES**—Carefully selected and ground and packed by ourselves, WARRANTED PURE.
- OILS**—Machinery, Medicinal, and other Oils.
- DYE STUFFS** And Drysalteries of every description.
- PATENT MEDICINES**—All the popular Proprietary Remedies.
- PERFUMERY**—Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Goods.
- DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**  
Brushes, Sponges, Combs, Bottles, Corks, Boxwork, Utensils, Apparatus, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trussés, Supporters, &c., &c.

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



THE  
**HANCOCK INSPIRATOR,**

The most effective and reliable feeder for  
Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.

Over 40,000 in use in U. S. A. and Canada. Will lift water 24 feet, and requires no adjustment for varying steam purposes. Price List and Descriptive Catalogue on application for

**MACDONALD & CO.,**  
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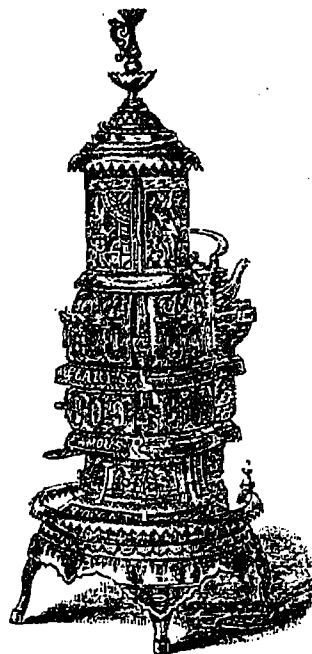
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