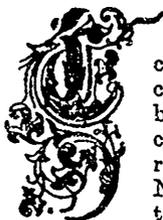


THE CHURCH REVIEW

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HE first of January, a day set apart by the Church in commemoration of the circumcision of our blessed Lord, is, by a large section of the more civilized peoples of the world, regarded as the first day of a New Year. This being so,—the fact that even from a scientific stand-point, the day has been unfortunately chosen, being overlooked—it is only befitting that some reference be made to a day that by usage has become invested with so great importance.

For many business men, New Year is a day of new departures. The business transactions of the past year are reviewed, books are balanced, comparisons are instituted between the results and those of other years, progress or falling back being noted, causes leading to failure or success are carefully sought for, plans, resolutions, are made for the year that has opened.

In other respects, and with regard to very different matters, it is regarded as a day most suitable for the turning over of new

leaves, for making fresh starts, for forming good resolutions. Men make up their minds that they will have a cleaner record to look back upon at the end of the year, if spared to see it, than was that of the past. They resolve to be better citizens, better children, or parents as the case may be. They will waste less time, will do more for the good of their fellow-men, will be more watchful over their actions, yielding less often to temptation, being better-tempered, and so forth. They will be more diligent in their attendance at the various services in God's house, will be more Christ like. All this is well, the making of such good resolutions proves that people are not contented with themselves, that they see where improvement can be made; it clearly points to the fact that men not only recognize the beauty of virtue, goodness, holiness, but that they wish to be better.

The making of a good resolution is a very different thing from the carrying of that resolution into effect. It is a comparatively easy thing to will so and so, the doing of that which has been decided upon

is a much more difficult matter. The spirit may be willing, the flesh is un'en-ably weak. Men must remember this, and having made good resolutions, be it on New Year's day, or at any other time, see to it that they continually seek for guidance and strength from Him, whose ways are often not as are mens, but who—the Eternal Father who loves and watches over His children—will give grace enabling them to live in accordance with such resolutions.

The Very Rev., the Dean of Nova Scotia has issued an appeal on behalf of the Clergy's Widow's and Orphan's Fund of this Diocese. It would appear that the demands made upon this fund are greatly in excess of what had been anticipated, that moreover, the income derived from invested monies, has through the reduction in the rate of interest paid, fallen off considerably, the result being that whereas it was hoped that the widows of those clergy, who had died in harness, working for their Master, would receive about two hundred dollars yearly, they are now in receipt of but little more than half that sum. It is earnestly to be hoped that every effort will be made by those whose duty it is to attend to the finances of the diocese, to find better investments for the monies committed to their care; that everything, that can be done, will be done to increase the fund, that, for instance, every clergyman who can do so, will become a contributor—and that collections for this most deserving object, will be taken up in a larger percentage of our churches than heretofore.

The suggestion that the monies of the W. & O. Fund be re-invested, recalls to our mind a resolution unanimously carried at a session of the Synod of Nova Scotia, to the effect that the committee on investments communicate through the Bishop with holders of stock in England, from which a portion of the income of the diocese is derived with a view to reinvesting,—provided, the

conditions of the Trust will permit of this being done—of the monies in Canadian securities.

The Bishop of Albany in his convention address thus speaks of Union in the Church, "My own strong conviction is that the only true method to promote the Unity of the Church is to insist upon, in loving strength and thoroughness, the whole scheme and order of teaching, government and worship, which we have received and hold in trust for all the world. And that, if in addition to this insistence we illustrate by our lives, and by our pastoral and priestly character, the working of the grace of God in us as sealed through His appointed means, we shall do better to "stand in our lot to the end of the days," concerned rather with praying than with planning, and realizing that we may not lightly speak against any, even though they be not with us, by whom it pleases Jesus Christ to cast out the evil Spirits from the lives of men. I am very sure beside that there are innumerable works and ways of common interest in the great public movements for the improvement of society in which we can be more and more associated with others who are not of our household of faith. But the longer I live the more I feel that we must guard ourselves carefully against making our own mental operations the measure of God's revelation of truth; or of God's condescensions of work; and the more, also, I feel how far wiser each one of us is in his own place and way to strive and pray for the coming and consummation of the kingdom, than to waste our time and strength in the idleness and bitterness of controversy.

All subscriptions to the "Church Review," to be paid either to the local Clergy or to the Editor and Proprietor, Rev. George Haslam, Lunenburg, N. S.

STRIVE WITH A PURPOSE.

Strive with an earnest purpose
 In every task to excel;
 That which is worth the doing
 Is worth the doing well.
 Where there's the will for winning,
 Surely the way must come;
 That which is worth beginning
 Is well worth being done.

Think that however humble
 Tasks which around you lie,
 Half-hearted work will ever
 Yield but a poor reply;
 Then let us strive with fervour,
 Toil with whole-hearted zest;
 That which is worth the doing
 Is worth our very best.

A GREAT EXPLOSION.

BY GEO. D. HARRIS.



HERE has been a great deal written; a great deal thought, and a great deal of Christian faith made doubtful by the various theories of Evolution.

Evolution has been made by its promulgators, to do duty of a God. Miracle has been declared impossible, and the faith of the Christian world in the creation of earth and of man has been ridiculed and vilified. This system has been advanced by theorists to such an extent that by it its advocates have attempted to account for all things, and more especially for the origin of matter and of human life, indeed of all life. But as fast as one theory was worked out and seemed settled; it was, at once opposed by another, and this new one in its turn was attacked and proved to be untenable, until all of the principals in these thozings have been forced to make concession after concession, until they scarcely have an atom of their origi-

nal theories left to uphold their names. Scores of points once held to be essential truths by them, have been conceded to their opponents. e. g. It has been granted that

1. Spontaneous generation has never been known to occur.

2. That the missing links between the lowest man and the highest ape have never been found.

3. That the oldest fossils discovered are as essentially perfect and fully developed as are any specimens of the present day.

4. That all life is incompatible with the gaseous state or the state of fusion in which state the earth was when it was "without form and void."

5. That design in creation, yet stands proved.

These concessions, besides many others, have been made by the principal propounders of the theory of Evolution, which even by themselves are most damaging to the theory. But it has been declared, and in a way proved that a kind of protoplasm, called by its discoverer—Bathybius exists in the ooze of the beds of the deep seas, as great sheets of living matter, extending around the globe, and that this jelly-like, gelatinous substance was in the past and will be in the future, the progenitor of all life on this our planet. This Bathybius was made to fill up the vacancy between the living and the not living; it was made the missing link between the so-called supernatural and the natural, between the organic and inorganic.

Straus declared, "now no educated man can longer be a Christian, a believer in miracle, a believer in the fable of a special creation by a Divine Being," Bathybius was to take the place of Almighty God. It was, by these theorists an organism without organs.

It was to perform the acts of nutrition and propagation.

It was to span the chasm between the living and the dead.

It was to render all supernatural ideas null and void. Wise men indeed at the time disputed these great claims.

The microscope proved as conclusively as evidence can prove anything that Bathybius was a myth and a delusion, till finally, lo and

behold, it was fully discovered and openly proved to be nothing more or less than Sulphate of Lime, crystallizing, upon being dissolved, into common gypsum, without the sign of a life-germ or cell.

Thus was this fine spun web of theory exploded, and the faith of the Christian in creation by a creator stands as secure as the Everlasting Rock, upon which it is built.

No theory of Evolution need startle the Christian in his faith, Let theorists theorize till the whole truth is discovered,—if it can be discovered in any otherwise than by Revelation, and we have nothing to fear; for after all their skilful arguments and long drawn out theories of the origin of life their highest and most dependable and secure foundation tottles and falls to the ground, being swept away as nothing, yea as less than nothing as evidence against our tried and stable faith.

The annual report of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society for 1891 ought to be studied by all members of the Church of England in Canada. The report cannot be considered as satisfactory. Churchmen are not doing what they can, and therefore what they ought, to help on Missionary work. From entire sections of the country, where there are many Church people in very comfortable circumstances, the returns are most discouraging.

The diocese of Nova Scotia does not, comparatively, make a good showing. Halifax contributes but \$689.66 made up as follows: St. George's 54.03; St. James'——; St. Luke's, \$54.88; St. Mathias's——: St. Mark's——; St. Paul's \$550.56; St. Stephen's \$15.61; Trinity, \$14.88; that is omitting the congregation of St. Paul's, it did nobly. Halifax is to be credited with \$139.10. Toronto with its 34 Parishes, and missions, contributed \$6780.74, and ought to have done much better, several of the parishes making a very poor showing indeed. Turning to the more important country parishes Nova Scotia is much behind. Dartmouth \$64.22, Charlottetown \$194.40, Lun-

enburg, \$134.37; Truro \$54.01; Windsor, \$216.17. Digby, \$14.08; Yarmouth, \$11.00 total, \$688.35; may be taken and compared with Cobourg, \$192.10; Collingwood, \$371.28; Bowmanville, \$21,57; Lindsay, \$168.70; Orillia, \$66.28; Petersborough, \$89.76, Port Hope \$506.86; total, \$1416.53.

Surely this state of matters cannot be allowed to continue. It is high time that Churchmen in Canada, awake out of sleep. Nova Scotia has only to set the example; the other dioceses will soon fall into line.

THE FRIENDS OF PATOOSKY.

BY OLD CASPAR.

(Continued.)

TOTOOBAN admires Hut greatly. He is often in his company. Before leaving for Patoosky, he presses him to pay him a visit.

It is in the Spring. Totcobah is at home; he has been for several months attending to the work, that had been interrupted by his visit to Abodo.

One day a messenger arrives. He has come from Saraban, and brings the joyful intelligence that Prince Adbar, a friend whom he has not seen for years, is going to visit him, in fact may be expected almost immediately.

Totoobah is delighted beyond measure. The grandest preparations are made. There are to be great doings at Patoosky.

So three months roll by, then Adbar comes, attended by a great retinue of servants. He is younger than his host, is taller, is most courteous.

Totoobah entertains him right royally. He invites Athum and many others to meet him.

They go out hunting together and the prince performs some feats of strength, lifting the trunk of a tree that had rolled over,

crushing the leg of one of the servants; rolling out of the way a great stone that had fallen from the hill-side and well-nigh blocked up the passage; feats that fill the onlookers with surprise and admiration, and making Totoobah feel uncomfortably apprehensive.

All are delighted, especially Athum, who is charmed to meet with a man who has travelled so widely, who can talk so well of so many places, so many topics of interest, in fact, upon almost all subjects save himself, a circumstance, as pleasing as unusual, for most men of his acquaintance seemed to be possessed with the idea that their concerns were of as entrancing an interest to their neighbors as to themselves. He is so pleased, that when leaving, he insists upon the prince favouring him with a visit.

Not many days afterwards, Abdar, Totoobah and Athum Baboo were lounging in the very same room, where almost a year ago Totoobah had tried in vain to lift the ponderous specimen. There it lay, up to that time, unlifted. Totoobah touched it with his foot, smiled at his friend, and nodded towards the prince. Athum understood in a moment. He came forward, explained to Abdar the conditions, and urged him to make trial of his strength.

Was it possible? The great mass has been lifted clear of the floor. It was a feat, worthy of Hiettetu Tedebah the lifter.

Athum is pleased beyond measure; he protests that the prize is not great enough, then gives orders to his steward to have the specimen carefully packed, and carried to the mansion of Totoobah for Prince Abdar.

The visit comes to an end. Totoobah home again with prince Abdar is just giving directions to have the package returned unopened to Athum Baboo, but accompanied by a letter making certain explanations, when a messenger comes from Baboo. He tells them that his master has sent him to apologize for a mistake that he had made. The mass of rock lifted by the prince was not the valuable one that he had been led to suppose, but a very clever imitation, that had been obtained by Athum Baboo, lest

perchance some one should be rogue enough to try and obtain the original by employing some professional lifter, who, disguised and introduced as a friend might be permitted to make trial of his strength and, succeed in lifting the specimen. This model had been sent to Totoobah by mistake, the servants not understanding the directions about substituting the other. The original was even now being packed for transmission.

Totoobah and Abdar look at each other, never were two more so ashamed of themselves. They had done as a practical joke the very thing that their friend had taken such precaution to provide against. Abdar, though a prince, was a professional lifter, being no less a person than Hut, whom Totoobah had met at Arkaskan, and had persuaded to resume his rightful title, which for certain reasons, he had temporarily laid aside—to pay him a visit, to gain the friendship of Athum, and if an opportunity was afforded, win the prize. The intention being to return the rock after a few days, at the same time reading the owner a moral lecture, telling him that it was quite possible that he was doing what might encourage dishonesty by offering so valuable a prize upon such conditions.

The two look at each other; the joke is undeniably against them. Then they talk the matter over and decide to go to Athum Baboo, and make a full explanation.

They make up their minds that not even for the purpose of playing a practical joke will they again have recourse to deception.

[THE END.]

If a tree is not growing, it is sure in the long run to be dying. And so are our souls.

The people are the roots of the state; if the roots are flourishing, the state will endure.

If you will have the gift of sympathy, you must be content to pay the price: like Christ.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

I.



ABOUT twelve hundred year ago, a band of Scottish monks, belonging to the Benedictine order, who perhaps had been invited by Wilfrid, left Melrose Abbey, and crossing the English border, founded at the village of Ripon, in Yorkshire, a monastery. The

Institution flourished for three hundred years or more, but in the tenth century, as an incident of one of those border wars, then, and for centuries the bane of the Northern counties of England, it was destroyed by fire. Rebuilt by the pious, from time to time additions and alterations were made, the present choir and nave being built during the reign of the second Henry, or between 1154-1189. It was dedicated to Ss. Peter and Wilfrid, the latter saint, who according to an old tradition was born near Ripon about the middle of the seventh century, being one of the chief workers for the re-conversion of Northumbria. In 1836, it became a cathedral.



In size it does not compare with many other cathedrals in England. It is nevertheless a very interesting ecclesiastical edifice. Its Crypt is of the Saxon period. The chapter house which is small, affords examples of Norman Architecture. The choir and nave, built as has already been mentioned in the latter half of the twelfth century, are in the main belonging to the transition period.

The great East window with its geometrical tracery and other portions of the period known as the decorative, Early English is represented in the west front, the two groups of windows, each consisting of five lancets being unmistakable. While the screen, through which the choir is entered, affords a fine example of the Perpendicular.

The Crypt is regarded by Mr. King, an authority upon such matters, as the most perfect existing relic of the first age of Christianity in Yorkshire. It consists in the main of narrow arched passages; of a small chapel, to which entrance was had by the principal passage some forty five feet long; of a curious "funnel shaped" aperture, called St. Wilfrid's well on the left of the chapel, the original object of which can only be a matter for conjecture; and of an ossuary, where until 1866, human bones were arranged on the walls.

He who denies that there has been an Evolution, denies that there has been progress, development. The record of the progressive history of the human race, of human institutions, of art, manufactures, law, moral conceptions, is written in that which itself is a product of evolution, for some of the strongest arguments in favor of this law are supplied to the student of language as spoken or written.

The physical and natural worlds are not exceptions. He who reads carefully that great book in which God has preserved the records of what He has done, will find proof, that He has worked most wisely and most regularly. The relative positions of the various rock strata; the geological record, that is, the evidence that the rocks afford by their contained organic—plant or animal,—remains; the evidence to be gained by the study of existing animals and plants, all these point to the fact that there has been all along the line what is spoken of as an Evolution. The denial of Theistic Evolution, that is of the fact that the all-wise and all-powerful God has worked according to plan, has been one of the most efficient causes in driving men, who refused to surrender their belief in what they considered to be self-evident, into a belief in Materialistic Evolution. [Ed. C. R.]

Home & Foreign Church News.

DEANERY.—The Ruri-Decanal Chapter will meet D. V. at Chester, on Thursday, February 18th. The Rev. C. P. Moller, is to be inducted as Rector of Petite Riviere on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd. The Rev. T. W. Clift is to be inducted as Rector of Chester on Thursday, Feb'y 18th. The Rev. W. Lawlor is at present stationed at New Dublin.

LUNENBURG.—The following is from the *Argus*.—At St. John's church, the day was fittingly observed. The following were the services.

Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Service, Sermon and Holy Communion at 10.30. The Children's service at 2.30 p. m.

Despite the disagreeable weather the services were largely attended. The sermon at the 10.30 service was by the Rev. Geo. Haslam, Rector, from the words: "Glory to God in the Highest" and was an eloquent presentation of the special facts connected with the Birth of Christ, and of the reasons for making the day one of rejoicing.

Both the vocal and instrumental music was a pleasing feature of the service. The Anthem, "Behold I bring you glad tidings," was very finely rendered, as also the hymns and other portions of the service. Mr. A. E. Cogswell, organist, presided with his usual proficiency, and was ably seconded by Mr. Arenburg, Cornet soloist.

The Children's Service in the afternoon, was unusually interesting. The numerous carols were very well sung, and the sweet words and sweet voices of the children made it indeed a service of Glad Tidings. As usual, the Rector catechised the children upon the special events connected with Christmas, and the replies were evidence of the care with which the children had been trained during the year in the Sunday School. The Superintendent C. E. Kaulback, Esq. also addressed the children in his usual felicitous manner, wishing them very many happy returns of the day.

The decorations at St. John's church on this occasion exceeded that of former years. Great pains had been taken to add to the appearance of this already handsome edifice, and all were impressed with the beauty and magnificence of the adorning, and much credit is due to those, who, with willing hands and warm hearts, labored so earnestly and devotedly for the beautifying of God's Temple, in honor of the birth of His Well Beloved Son.

The chancel and nave were wreathed with evergreen. The wreaths starting from the bases of the columns were twined round columns, arches, and hammer—beams, whilst heavy wreaths were looped from beam to beam. The pulpit was similarly decorated, with the addition of various sacred emblems in gold on a white back ground. Across the front of the gallery, which was also tastefully decorated in keeping with the rest of the building were the words, "Unto you is born this day, a Saviour, Christ the Lord," in large letters formed of spruce on a white back ground, all combining to make a scene of beauty rarely seen in our churches.

Work proceeds satisfactorily in the Parish. The New Year seems to have opened auspiciously. The first special appeal met with an encouraging response, the amount contributed exceeding that of any previous year; a result in great measure due to the generous gift of one, whose act, though done in secret was marked with approval by the All Father.

Steps are already being taken by our energetic librarian for the purchase of a large number of New Books for the Sunday school Library.

There has been very little sickness of a dangerous character during the past few weeks. LaGrippe has visited the town, and some of our members have been sufferers from not very serious attacks, amongst others our Church Warden, Mr. Watson S. Oxner. He, and all others, progress favorably.

Energetic steps ought, without delay, to be taken, to start our Guild of Church Workers.

CHESTER.—On Christmas morning after early service, Mr. C. E. Williams handed the

Rev. T. W. Clift an envelope containing a handsome Christmas present from the congregation worshipping in the Parish, as an evidence of the esteem and good will prevailing towards him.

On Thursday, February 18th, two events, of importance to the Parish will, D. V. take place. There will be the meeting of the Ruri-Decanal Chapter of Lunenburg, when a large number of the neighboring clergy are expected to be present, and to take part in the various special services at the different Churches. The induction of the Rev. T. W. Clift is to take place in the morning at the Parish Church. The Rev. George Haslam of Lunenburg being the selected preacher.

ST. MARGARET'S PARISH.—

Head Harbour.—The good people of Head Harbour have placed large new lamps in the school house, for use at our occasional week-day Services, and had after collecting the money for the lamps, sufficient in hand, to purchase oil enough for the winter. Hitherto, candles in sconces, had rendered not very brilliant light, but, without a hint from the Rector, the young women secured, and put the lamps in place, and gave him a great surprise, when, on the Friday evening afterwards he entered the school house. These young women deserve the praise of all who worship in the school house, as also do all those who contributed to this most satisfactory result.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL.—

The new Sewing Circle of Glen Margaret is in full operation, and meets regularly at their head quarters. They propose to hold a sale and entertainment in the Spring. They will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves:

LAHAVE.—The new St. Mathew's Parish Church was opened with most successful dedicatory services on Thursday, Dec. 10th. There were present of the neighboring clergy, the Rural Dean, Rev. W. E. Gelling, Revs. E. A. Harris, Mahone Bay; C. P. Mellor, Petite; [John] Lockward, Port Medway, and E. Roy of Blaudford, who happened along

towards the evening, and took part in the evening service, and the Rev. G. Cunningham of Bridgetown in the Annapolis Deanery.

There were three bright and hearty services well attended, so much so indeed that many could not gain admittance at the evening service.

The offertories amounted to \$91.46.

A beautiful, comfortable and churchly building is the result of our summer's work in which every one may feel justly proud. A few of the women of the congregation have volunteered to keep the building and lamps in order, taking one month by turns, this will insure cleanliness and order, free from dust which is so much desired in a house dedicated to our Heavenly Father and used for His purposes.

The Sunday School was reorganized on Sunday January, with 37 members present and two new teachers, when all are in their places, we shall have at least 57 scholars and five teachers.

On Tuesday, Dec. 29th the scholars of the Sunday School to the number of 42 assembled at the Rectory by invitation of Mr. Harris, to partake of a tea provided for them, After supper was over, the parlor was opened suddenly, displaying to the astonished and surprised scholars, a large Christmas tree filled with presents for them, and beautifully lighted with wax tapers. Games, music and a magic lantern exhibition were much enjoyed till 10 o'clock, when the pleasing programme of distributing the presents from the tree began.

A Tea Meeting and Fancy Sale will be held in aid of the funds for liquidating the Church debt near the full moon in February. All the members of the congregation are requested to make all the preparations possible that this may be a grand success as we need all the funds that we can possibly secure.

Following is an additional list of contributions towards the building fund to date.

Asaph Emeno	\$10.00
Leander Curll	5.00
Mrs Moyle	1.00
Robert Crouse	5.00
John McMillan	1.00

Henry Cross	5.00
James A. Silver	1.00
Geo. Cleverley, second half sub.	37.00
Lewis Mullock, " " "	25.00
Mr. Bethune, per Lewis Mullock	10.00
E. H. Owen	1.00
J. Albert Silver	2.00
Mrs. Howitt	1.00
Grant for S. P. C. K., London.	£50
Austin Mullock	\$30.00
Obed Wagner	5.37
Urias Mullock	5.00

PETITE RIVIERE.—After waiting about six months, we have succeeded at last in securing a clergyman as our Rector. On Monday, the 30th of November, we unanimously elected Rev Chas. P. Mellor, Incumbent of St. Peter's Parish, New Dublin, as our Rector. Owing to the rapid advance of the winter months, some of our men went with teams the day after the election, and brought over the stock-in-trade of the Rector elect. On the 1st of January he began work and now we are looking forward to having regular services once more. Mr. Mellor has agreed to stay for one year with us, but we hope that it will expand into many years. He is to be inducted on the morning of Tuesday, February 2nd. The Revs W. E. Gelling, Rural Dean, G. D. Harris, and Geo. Haslam, taking part in the services, the latter of these being the selected preacher.

NEW DUBLIN.—The Rev. C. P. Mellor, after an incumbency of upwards of four years, has resigned this Parish and gone to that of Petite Riviere. It is probable that no permanent appointment will be made till Easter. The work of the Parish, meanwhile being done a locum tenens. The Rev. E. C. Lawlor is at the present time filling the vacancy.

The special services announced for Christmas Day, had, with the exception of that at West Dublin, to be abandoned, owing to the inclemency of the weather. On the last Sunday in December, the late rector preached his farewell sermons at Mount Pleasant in the morning, at St. Peter's, West Ferry, in the afternoon, at St. James, Lower Dublin in the evening. On the first Sunday in January the farewell sermon was preached at

West Dublin. Upon all these occasions, the reasons for leaving were given.

The Rev. I. Mellor, Rector of Dartmouth, visited the parish on Saturday, January 16th and remained for a few days. He is an excellent preacher and a good organizer.

RAWDON.

On the evening of New Year's at the residence of Henry Canavan, Esq., Hillsdale, a purse containing \$34 was presented to the Rev. J. Spencer, Rector of the Parish, by a number of parishioners there assembled for the purpose. The presentation was made by Benj. O'Brien, Esq., and speeches made by Messrs. Greene, Conavan, Hopkins, Blois, McClare and McNeil. Mr. Spencer has not been long in the parish and this mark of esteem was all the more appreciated by him. A Christmas Tree for the Sunday School of St. Paul's Church was held on New Year's Eve, and brought joy to many a scholar.

England And Places Abroad.

The Archbishop of Dublin declares that Protestants now number one-fourth the population of Ireland, and that 250,000 members of the Church of Ireland are found in the three Southern provinces.

The Swedish Mission recently domiciled in the old Universalist Church, 127th. street, New York, is growing steadily in numbers and good works. There are now nearly three hundred communicants.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bardsley who was appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1887, has been appointed to the See of Carlisle, in succession to the Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D. D., deceased.

St. THOMAS' Parish, New York, numbers 940 Communicants, showing a total gain of 97 during the year. The parish expended for the year on all objects \$98,269.48. The German Mission of the parish has 432 souls under its charge with 112 Communicants and 123 Sunday scholars. St. Thomas' Chapel in the same parish shows a membership of 407.

FAMILY READING.

REFLECTION.

BY SOPHIE M. ALMON HENSLEY.

A widening stretch of water sparkling free;
 As far as eye can reach a glistening field
 Of restless glory. What has been concealed
 In the great depths these long, dark days we
 see
 Come forth in pomp, great ocean's armory
 Of shining, tossing spear-points: now revealed
 Darting towards the impenetrable shie.
 Of Heaven's blue, vast, unknown intensity.

Even so life sparkles after dull, sad days:
 And we, not knowing that the brightening
 ways
 Are but reflexions of the Light above
 Play on, and wage our mimic wars, and try
 Our petty skill, and call it harmony,
 And Heaven looks down in ever lasting love.

IMAGINATION.

Concluded.

We are generally inclined to think that the imagination has no connection with the ordinary affairs of life—that it is simply a play thing for the builder of air castles, a will-o-the-wisp to guide the novelist, or, at best, an inspiration for the poet's song, and consequently we place a low estimate on its practical utility. But, when we study the matter, in the light of our daily life, we find, that imagination plays a more important part, than we at first think. Without this faculty, the architect would rear all his structures after one fashion, if, indeed, he could rear any. There would be no such person as the inventor, for he especially, is dependent on his imagination. There would indeed, be "no new thing under the sun." Did we choose to go further, we would find, that in nearly every vocation of life, this faculty plays a part.

Having in a measure, seen what an important place the imagination occupies, we scarcely need to urge the importance of giving some attention to its culture. Its value in connection with school work, can not be over estimated. The cultivation of the constructive imagination of children, is especially important, for much of their future progress depends on their ability to translate words into ideas. The first step in this direction is the culture of the senses, for it is through them that we gather material upon which the imagination may work. Let the children observe an object, and describe it when present, then remove the object, and call for a description. This may at first sight, appear to be mere memory, but it is the imaginative memory, for the child must have a mental picture of the object, before he can describe it. The children should be required to draw pictures of objects thus described, and also to model them in clay. Another step in this direction, is to call for descriptions of familiar objects and scenes. Take, for instance, the breakfast table. Direct the mind minutely to matters of detail, such as the color and figure of the table-cloth, figure of the napkins, color and patterns of the dishes, kind of knives, forks and spoons, arrangement of dishes on the table, &c. It would be found at first, that the children had paid little heed to the most of these matters, and the answers might be found very unsatisfactory, but once their attention has been directed to these details, they will form the habit of looking closely at objects which come under their observation.

This exercise of the reproductive imagination, will prepare for the exercise of the constructive imagination. The children's minds are stored with elementary concepts, and with the words which represent them. We may now aim to secure new pictures through the suggestive power of words. Describe an object with which the children are familiar, and require them to name the object thus described. In an exercise of this kind, they take the elements mentioned, and build them up into a complex mental picture. These exercises in the culture of the imagi-

nation, should not be confined to small children, but should be continued throughout the school course. Without this faculty of constructing mental pictures, much education, so called, amounts to a mere cramming of words. The pupil apprehends the meaning of words only, when he succeeds in calling up a corresponding mental picture. If he is unable to do this, the words are to him merely empty sounds. The teacher should see to it that the pupils have primary concepts from which to build up pictures, such as city, plateau, harbour, &c. Children should be thoroughly drilled in the Geography of their own neighborhood, so they can apply it to that of foreign countries. For example, a pond gives the idea of lake. the imagination magnifying the pond to the necessary dimensions. In the same way, a brook gives the idea of river, and hills, of mountains. When a pupil describes a river, though never having seen it with his physical eyes, he should, with his mental vision see the country through which it flows, the towns on its banks, the navigation on its waters. He should be so trained, that the words he is repeating, call up corresponding mental pictures, which are so vivid, as to enable him to give a graphic description, and his hearers to gain a clear conception of the object described.

History lessons can be made more interesting than they usually are, if the imagination was appealed to more frequently. If pupils were taught to see mentally the battles described, the kind of house in which the people lived: that period they are studying, the style of dress, manner of living, and so on, history would mean more to them than a dry catalogue of facts and dates, and in all probability would be retained longer, than if they memorized a number of pages, whose words convey no ideas to their minds.

The same rule applies to reading lessons. Children get into the habit of reading lessons, without looking for ideas, and consequently, find it very uninteresting; while, if the details were brought out and imagined, the reading lesson, would, in very many cases wear a new aspect.

Imagination frequently comes to our aid

in mathematics. Very often, by constructing a diagram and imagining the result, we can get a clue to the solution of the problem, which would have taken far more time if worked out abstractly. In nearly all the public-schools, the imagination may be used advantageously.

We have considered in some of its bearings on every day life. Could we pursue the subject further, we would find that we are indebted to this faculty, for many of our brightest hopes and aspirations. It broadens our mental vision. It reveals to us possibilities, and thus becomes a condition of progress. If our imagination did not soar, we would always be content to remain on one dead level, never trying to rise higher than our present position. By the help of this faculty, we form ideals or set up a standard, towards whose attainment we bend all our energies. It helps us over many rough places and urges us forward, by picturing out to us what lies before.

THE PENCIL THAT SQUEAKED.

[A FABLE.]

VICTOR S. BAKER.



ONCE upon a time in a great city there was a small shop in which the owner sold nothing but pencils—lead pencils, chalk pencils and crayons. In this shop there was only one hard slate pencil encased in gilt paper, all the others were soft and did not have any gilt paper on them, so this made the hard slate pencil very proud of his clothes and himself, but he had another great fault, he was squeaky. One day a great lover of pencils came into the shop and asked to see some slate pencils. The box with the

gilt slate pencil in it was first produced, and the proud pencil thought, "now I will be bought, for there is no pencil so good as I am in all the wor!d." Well, the man bought him, as he thought he looked very nice and thought he would use him at an entertainment he was going to have.

The proud pencil was brought upon the stage and the man began to use him. But the moment he touched the slate, the pencil began to squeak and everybody thought it sounded horribly, so he was thrown away as useless, and one of his commoner companions used instead of him. When he was put back in his box he was heard to remark, "I began to sing and they threw me away." Then the good pencil said "it was best not to sing unless he was asked." After that he sang no more and became a great favorite, so he never sang in public again. Moral,— "Pride must have a fall."

Princess Beatrice has been able, with the assistance of the President and Vice Presidents of the Becks and Bucks Needlework Guild, to send this winter nearly two thousand and useful garments to various districts in those counties for distribution among the deserving poor.

One of the results of the English census is to show us that there are nearly 1,600,000 people in that part of London which is under the supervision of the Bishop of Bedford. A large, nay, a colossal majority of these folk are extremely poor; it is, perhaps, not too large an estimate, to say that fifteen sixteenths are in that condition. They also comprise nearly one half of the population of the diocese of London.

Giving is worship. Every one should give whether rich or poor. The cent of the straightened is as much needed for worship as the dollar of the richer. The poor man should no more omit giving, on account of his poverty, than the illiterate man should omit praying on account of his grammar. No Christian has a right to except this from his worship.

The project of making Paris an inland seaport has once more been brought prominently forward, possibly in view of the New

Manchester Ship Canal; and a committee appointed to report upon the scheme has finished its labors. The proposed water-way would be 114 miles long and twenty-one feet in depth, and the estimated cost of the works is six and a quarter millions sterling. From the plebiscite taken of the opinion of the people on the matter, it would seem that they are unanimously in favor of it. It remains to be seen whether, after their sad experience of the Panama scheme; they will be inclined to invest capital in an enterprise in which a canal figures.

The Rev. J. S. Monkton, vicar of Cowen near Wolverhampton, gives us some valuable advice regarding clerical sore throat. He says he gave Professor D'Orsey a guinea for the advice many years ago. He writes: "Mr. D'Orsey told me that I must exercise my lips in putting them in every possible contortion—In fact I was charged to make mouths at myself in the glass. It had a magical effect. In a very short time I was able to do my duty, and if anybody will try it, and watch the muscles of the throat they will perceive how it acts upon them."

MARRIAGES.

ST. MARGARET'S PARISH.—

At St. Peter's Chapel, Nov. 24th, Robert Boutlier, and Annie Vaughan, both of this Parish.

At St. Peter's Chapel, Dec. 16th, Joseph Lawson Pace, and Julia Harnish, both of this Parish.

CHESTER.—

Oct. 24th, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. T. W. Clift, Albert Rafuse and Janet Morash, both of Chester.

Nov. 4th, at Stephen's Church, by the Rev. T. W. Clift, Anthony Mills and Effie Earnst—both of Chester.

Nov. 18, By T. W. Clift, Lemuel Sawler and Laura Mosher—both of Western Shore.

NEW DUBLIN.—

Sept. 12, William Enos Teal to Laura Clancy; both of Broad Cove.

Nov. 18, Archibald Currie to Carrie L. Smith; both of West Dublin.

PETITE RIVIERE.—

Nov. 26, At the Parish Church, by Rev. Chas. P. Mellor, Incumbent of New Dublin. Stephen Sperry, of West Dublin to Emma Eicie of Crouse Town.

BURIAL

LAHAYE.—

Nov. 1st, Mrs. John Conrad, aged 84 years.

Nov. 24, William Heckman, aged 78 years.

Dec. 1st, Paul Reuben, infant son of Isaiah and Minna Langille, aged 10 months.

Dec. 2, Anna Maria, relict of the late Francis Mullock, aged 76 years.

CHESTER.—

Oct. 12, Nelson Zwicker, Western Shore, aged 29 years.

Nov. 12, Mary Stephens, East Chester, aged 73 years.

Nov. 30, Caroline Sweinheimer, Gold River, aged 62 years.

Dec. 11, Harold Roy Houghton, Chester, aged 2 years.

Dec. 12, Edmund Hiltz, Martin's Point, aged 62 years.

Dec. 12, Edna May Groves, Chester, aged 1 year, 3 months.

NEW DUBLIN.—

Oct. 6, Eldred Publicover, West Dublin, aged 43 years.

Nov. 6, Susanna Shankle, Fralick's Settlement, aged 83 years.

Nov. 15, Benjamin Wentzell, Fralick's Settlement, aged 74 years.

PETITE RIVIERE.—

Nov. 24, Joshua Baker, LaHave Islands, 29 years.

Dec. 7, John Norman Tumblin, LaHave Islands, 15½ years.

Dec. 22, Edward Kelley, New Italy, 39 years, 9 months.

ST. MARGARET'S PARISH.—

Nov. 26, Mildred Evelyn, of Jonas L. and Lucy Boutilier, of French Village, aged 1 month and 24 days.

Dec. 17, Widow, John Joseph Boutilier, of Head Harbour, aged 91 years.

Dec. 20, Arthur Roy, of Robert and Ellen Munro, of Hackett's Cove, aged 3 months and 8 days.

*Lord, all pitying Jesu, blest.
Grant them thine eternal rest.*

BAPTISMS.

LUNENBURG.—

Nov. 12, Jennie Dora Bell, of John and Catharine Knickle.

Martha Jane Dora, of Lewis and Martha Heinick.

Nov. 19, Alexander Foster Lantz, of John and Sophia Knickle.

Dec. 31, Charles Wallace, of Charles Henry and Stasia Anna Finck.

Dec. 31, Hilda Alberta, of John and Maria Tanner.

ST. MARGARET'S PARISH.—

Nov. 24, Harvey Richard, of John and Emma Boutilier, of Halifax.

Dec. 8, Edna Geneva, of Charles and Susan Philips, of Head Harbour.

Dec. 13, Laura May, of Chas. and Frances O'Neil, of Boutilier's Cove.

Dec. 11, Chas. Verne, of Charles and Olive Boutilier, of Head Harbour.

Dec. 13, Walter, of James and Charlotte Cleveland, of Dover, West.

Dec. 15, Florence Rosana, of Leander and Clara Cleveland, of Dover, West.

Dec. 15, Rosetta, of John and Amelia Umlah, of Dover West,

Dec. 15, Isaac Raymond, of Isaac and Jane Morash, of Dover, West.

Dec. 21, Anna Sophia, of Thos. and Rachel Awalt, of French Village.

CHESTER.—

Oct. 10, Michael, son of Wilbert and Laura J. Swineheimer, Gold River.

Oct. 16, Minnie Edna, daughter of Austin and Ida M. Evans, Chester.

Oct. 25, Florence Matilda, daughter of James A. and Edwin Fleet, Indian Point,

Nov. 1, Arthur Lawrence, son of William and Margaret Dory, Martin's Point.

Nov. 1, Edwin Richmond, son of Martin and Alice Barkhouse, Martin's Point.

Nov. 22, Clarence Lorenzo, son of John and Alice Cook, Indian Point,

Nov. 25, Owen Stewart, son of David and Louisa Armstrong, Windsor road.

Dec. 2, Caroline May, daughter of James D. and—Schnare, East Chester.

Dec. 20, Alma Irene, daughter of Stanley and Phoebe Meisinger, Chester.

LAHAVE.—

Dec. 13, James Harry, son of William F. and Emma Lohnes, Middle LaHave.

Jan. 1, William Blanford, son of Enos and Eva Crouse.

Jan. 3, Minnie Florella, daughter of James and Priscilla Eisenhaur.

Jan. 3, Freddie Daniel son of Daniel and Andesiah Lohnes, Middle LaHave.

NEW DUBLIN.—

Aug. 28, Elva Pearl, daughter of Enos and Selina Baker, New Cumberland.

Sept. 27, William Reginald, son of William and Amelia LeGag, Mt. Pleasant.

Oct. 2, Dawson Alexander, son of Henry and Mary Clevercy, Fralick's Settlement.

Oct. 8, Nina Elean, daughter of Lenoir and Ellen Oxner, West Ferry.

Oct. 11, Winnie May, daughter of Angus D. and Helena C. Richard, Getson's Hill.

Oct. 18, Irvin Austin Hector, son of Austin and Jenny Hawn, West Dublin.

Nov. 8, Bessie Lois, daughter of Edmund and Isabella Catharine Hayes, Lower Dublin.

Nov. 27, Robert Frederick, son of Alber. and Jenny Eisenhaur, Fralick's Settlement.

Dec. 8, Emma Leah, daughter of the late Eldred Publicover and Regina his widow, of West Dublin.

Dec. 17, Julia Margaret, daughter of Isajah and Mary Corkum, Fralick's Settlement.

Dec. 17, Cora Elmore, daughter of Reuben and Sophia M. Wentzel, Fralick's Settlement.

Dec. 17, Drusilla Ellnora, daughter of Joel J. and Alice Corkum, Fralick's Settlement.

Dec. 27, Ethel Matilda, daughter of James Edward and Lucretia Corkum, Mount Pleasant.

PETITE RIVIERE.—

Nov. 3, Albert Wambolt, baptized by Rev. Edward Lawlor.

Nov. 24, Allen Vincent, son of Samuel and Louisa Teal, Broad Cove.

Aug. 30, Alita Ardella, daughter of John and Ellen Bowers, Cherry Hill.

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