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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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HOME REUNION NOTES.

XXX.—THE APOSTLES' FELLOWSHIP.

Church Bells has the following:—

SIR,—I send some valuable remarks by way of summary and comment on my former letters on the Christian Ministry, kindly sent to me by the Rev. H. C. Powell, rector of Wylye, with permission to publish.

NELSON.

'It is not simply a question of History. We must take into account, together with the historical evidence, that *the Church is the unique and peculiar creation of Jesus Christ*, and that He was emphatically the Builder and Former of her; that the ministry, when examined closely, reveals a nicety of adjustment, especially in the relations to one another of the Episcopate and Priesthood, which more than suggests peculiar care and wisdom in its framing; and that when, in the light of history, we find conclusive evidence that rejection of the threefold ministry, or alteration of the primary relations between its orders, has invariably been accompanied by breach of unity and loss or change in respect of the faith, the supposition of this feature of the Church's being having been an accidental growth, or of its having had any other origin than in the Divine wisdom of her great unseen but ever-present Lord and Head, must, as we think, be altogether excluded.

'The considerations which, omitting much for the sake of brevity, appear to be of the greatest weight, are the following:—

'1. Our Lord laid the greatest stress upon the principle of *authoritative mission, from above*, as being essential for the exercise of any ministerial office. This is shown by His emphatic and repeated statements respecting His own mission from the Father; by the manner in which He characterized the authority with which He invested the Apostles—an authority continuous with and flowing from the authority which He Himself had received—"All authority has been given unto Me in heaven and on earth: go ye therefore." "As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you";—and by the expression of His mind through the Apostles in the times after His Ascension. St. Paul, for example, points to the authority and mission which our Lord had given him, with as much emphasis and frequency as our Lord Himself had used in speaking of the authority which He had received. Nor was this due to the necessity of exhibiting credentials only. It was a testimony to the principle of authority in itself. When we read in the Epistle to the Hebrews how "Christ glorified not Himself to be made an High Priest, but He that said unto Him, Thou art a Priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek," we cannot but be conscious that the principle of authority receives here an attestation to its importance which it is not for us to measure. "How shall they preach except they be sent?" is in truth written broadly across the volume of the New Testament. There can be no doubt, therefore, about the *principle of authority*, or the place which it occupied in the mind of our Lord. Authority from above there must be in the Church of Jesus Christ.

'2. The principle of authority from above as the strength of the Church's ministry, and the par-

ticular form of the ministry itself, are two different things. In the times very shortly after the death of the Apostles a *Threefold Ministry of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, became universal in the Church*, and has ever since been regarded by the Church as a feature of deep importance to her. Most of those who have rejected this ministry—a very small number in comparison with those who hold to it—felt in doing so, and feel now, as your Lordship has shown above (Letter xxvii.), that they have parted from a thing of price. Could this threefold ministry—so established, so regarded—have been acquired by the Church without the Builder? Is not His mind embodied in it? By His permission or by His appointment it must have come into being. By which was it?

The considerations which determine us to believe, distinctly and decidedly, that in the threefold ministry—each order of it having its duly apportioned measure of function and of authority—we see the channels determined by our Lord for the conveyance of Divine grace, are briefly these:—

'(a) The threefold ministry of bishops, priests, and deacons, is not only a great historical fact, but it is a feature of the Church which history and experience show to have the weightiest bearing on the preservation of *the faith* once for all delivered to her, of which she is "the pillar and ground," and on the preservation of *unity*.

'The connexion of the maintenance of the threefold ministry in its integrity and in its due adjustment of function and power, with the preservation in purity and completeness of the deposit of doctrine, is written in the plainest characters upon the page of history. In the Roman communion on the one hand, and in the Protestant sects on the other, we see at any rate changes in the faith and changes in the three-fold ministry in most suggestive companionship. And in the Roman communion the development of change in the ministry has at each step been accompanied by a corresponding development of change in the faith. It is impossible, therefore, to miss seeing that there is a real connexion between the two developments. In the Roman communion the Episcopate has been for ages shorn more and more of its independence, and its powers have been more and more concentrated in its one bishop, the Pope. And at each stage of this process there has been a corresponding degree of development of those forms of doctrine by which the faith of Rome stands distinguished from the faith of the Primitive Church, and especially of the *cultus* of the Blessed Virgin. Moreover, in all that is peculiarly Roman in doctrine there is a motive apparent, and that motive is the development of the Papacy.

'Look now on the other side. Whilst in connexion with her alteration of the ministry—which in form she still maintains and bears witness to—Rome has either added to the Faith or changed the holding of doctrines forming part of the Primitive Faith, the Protestant bodies which have rejected the ministry have, together with it, *lost* considerable portions of the Faith of Christ. They have lost the doctrine of the Sacraments especially, which at the time of their first separation the Lutherans and the Calvinists (as the *litera scripta* of the Articles of those bodies still witnesses) were minded to retain.

'Then look at the question of *unity*. Strike off

from the Papacy its monstrous accretions of power and restore the ancient independence of the Episcopate, and can any one doubt that the way would then lie open towards a restoration of the Church's broken unity? Can any one doubt that those developments of doctrine which have grown with the growth of the Papal power would be cast off in no long time when it was gone? The Old Catholics in Germany are a proof of this. They have rejected the Papacy, and their faith differs now but little from our own.

'Looking at these things, is it not manifest that the maintenance of the threefold ministry in purity and integrity is most intimately bound up with the preservation both of the Church's faith and of the Church's unity? The conclusion from this is evident. A feature of the Church upon which so many depends could not have come into being merely by the *permission* of the Great Head of the Church, it must have been by His *overruling guidance*, if not by His *direct appointment* that she obtained it.

'(b) This consideration is indefinitely strengthened when we take into account the proofs of our Lord's presiding care in the formation and building of His Church. "I will build My Church," He said. And again, "Lo, I am with you all the days, even unto the end of the world." The book of Acts is an express record of His working in and with His Church after His Ascension. In the book of Revelation, which is an unveiling of the principles determining the spiritual history of the Church to the end of time, our Lord is manifestly the chief Actor. As in all that related to her inner life, so in every detail of her outward organization, the form which she received was received from Him. If it was through the operation of the laws of natural development that He caused His Church to attain that constitution of the threefold ministry which she has ever since retained, the fact that its form and its authority was altogether His gift to her is in no way altered thereby. "He gave" (Eph. iv. 11; the word "He" is emphasized in the original Greek) "some to be apostles and some evangelists," and whatever channels of authority and of grace the Church had in the days before the threefold ministry became fixed and permanent. Could the Divine Builder of the Church in the times preceding the death of the Apostles, have ceased to be the Builder in the times which succeeded?

'(c) The information of history in the New Testament and in after Church-writers, agrees entirely with the foregoing considerations. The New Testament writings carry us historically to the epoch of the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. The Apocalypse and, as some suppose, the other writings of St. John alone lie beyond this date. If it was designed that the Church should attain her threefold ministry, in accordance with the laws of natural development, gradually, each order being established as the need for it arose, we could only have such historical intimation as we have got. We read of the first delegation of authority from the Apostles in the ordination of the seven. "We read of their ordaining Presbyters regularly in every Church (Acts, xiv. 23). St. James in Jerusalem occupies a position beside, and in some respects above, the chief Apostles, which it seems impossible to account for except on the supposition that he had been appointed Bishop of the Church in Jerusalem.

News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese has returned to Halifax after having visited the Parishes on the Eastern Shore and Cape Breton. His Lordship in these journeyings has to undergo fatigue of no ordinary kind, and the hard work is more than enough to injure the stoutest constitution. We believe the Bishop's tour was most satisfactory, and that the Missions are in a prosperous condition. We shall publish next week an extremely interesting account of the Bishop's visit to Mr. Gibbons' Mission in Cape Breton.

TANGIER.—An Apron Sale was held at Tangier, on Wednesday, Aug. 15th, with tea and refreshments in the hall, and outside games. A very pleasant day was spent heightened by the bright sunshine, the happy faces and the good will and order which prevailed. The aprons were sold for \$86,80, but the total of proceeds amounted to \$290,02. The expenses \$63,83 leave \$226,19 clear. Of this sum \$150,00 will be appropriated to the Rectory fund, \$25,00 to organ funds, and the remainder will be used for painting the outside walls of the two Churches. After some hearty cheering the happy gathering broke up at sundown.

BEDFORD.—By the kind permission of Edward Morrison, Esq., a promenade concert was given on Thursday evening last at Sunnyside, Bedford, in aid of our Parochial Fund. The concert was in every way a success, the music was of a high order, the grounds were handsomely illuminated and everybody enjoyed the treat. It may seem invidious to mention any one in particular when all did so well, but the performance of Professor Grist upon the violin was simply exquisite, while everybody who has heard the songs of Mr. J. Godfrey Smith, will pronounce them inimitable. Nothing could exceed the kindness of Mr. and Miss Morrison by whom a number of the visitors were hospitable entertained and who were indefatigable in their endeavours to promote the comfort and happiness of all present.

SPRING HILL.—A public meeting was held here in the interest of King's College Endowment by Rev. J. O. Ruggles, Agent, on Thursday evening, 23rd inst., and an excellent and very interesting address delivered by him. The next day was spent in canvassing River Philip, along with the Incumbent, and the sum of \$40 was subscribed there in a few hours. Spring Hill will likely make up \$100 at least for the College. While thanking the clergy generally for their kind and sympathetic replies to the circular sent them with reference to King's College Endowment. Mr. Ruggles would ask those who have not yet made answer to do so without further delay.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

The Bishop's Charge delivered to the Clergy in the Cathedral on July 4th, and printed at their request, is now published. Copies can be had on application to the Reverend T. E. Dowling, Carleton. Price, ten cents each copy, postage included.

CAMPBELLO.—Having had the pleasure of a visit to Campbello, the writer thinks that a few notes on Church matters there may be of interest to some of the readers of the CHURCH GUARDIAN. The Island has for a number of years been blessed with an abundance of Church privileges. Under the Rev. J. S. Williams, who for a long period ministered faithfully in the beautiful little Church, frequent celebrations of the Holy Communion were established, daily prayers commenced, and a

reverent and devout demeanour of the services encouraged and fostered. The loving hands and willing hearts of Mrs. Robinson Owen and her daughters adorned the altar with chaste and rich hangings, and the chancel with a handsome carpet worked entirely of Berlin wool. The present Rector, the Rev. H. H. Neales following in the footsteps of those who commenced and those who have continued the good work, has laboured hard during his Incumbency of one year to bring the people of the Island under the direct influence of the Church's fostering care. With constant personal appeals, and increasing devotion to his duties he has succeeded in winning the hearts of his people; and the results of his earnestness will we trust be an abundant increase of holiness and love for the Master in his congregation. The last three summers, owing to the erection of the new hotels have brought a large number of visitors from Boston and New York, and, as many of these are Church-people, a warm interest in the Church of the Island has developed itself among them. Last summer steps were taken by a most devoted worker and estimable lady of Boston to erect a new Parsonage, the old one being uninhabitable. She succeeded in raising \$1800,00 in Boston by personal appeals to her friends and by a course of lectures kindly given by one of the first medical men of the city. This amount not being enough, she originated a Working Society among the visitors, which, together with the sewing circle of the Parish, prepared a large number of ornamental and useful articles for a fancy sale. The sale was held on Wednesday the 15th, and proved a decided success. At the same time a refreshment tent supplied luncheon on the European plan, a gipsy encampment, an art gallery, Vienna bakery and an air gun offered their various attractions to the visitors. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the handsome sum of \$600,00 was realized. The Rector and parishioners are duly grateful to all who thus aided them in raising funds to finish the new Rectory. A word as to this gem of a cottage. It is built in the quaint Queen Anne style and will be fitted up with nearly every modern convenience. The visitors at the hotels in addition to their already abundant generosity, have taken upon themselves the task of furnishing the house throughout, and the furniture is to be in keeping with the style of the building. Too much praise can scarcely be given to those who thus give willingly to the support of this Island Parish, and we may see in their kindness an evident token of the love of the members of the daughter Church of America, for their Mother the Church of England. We trust the day may never come when any trouble shall arise to rob the two Churches of this bond of union. The future of the Church of Campobello seems full of promise, and we hope that the zeal of the Rector in working for the Master, and his flock will be rewarded by an abundant increase in the harvest of souls for the Eternal Garner.

ST. JOHN.—The choir of St. John's (Stone) Church, assisted by Mr. Bristowe and some leading amateurs, gave a concert on Thursday evening, in aid of the choir fund, in the Sunday School room adjoining the church. A large audience was present, and the entertainment was quite a success.

CHURCH PEOPLE outside the city will be delighted to learn that the Rector of St. Mark's Parish has returned home from his visit to England much improved in health and vigour. We are glad to hear that the visit to the Old Country was a very enjoyable one. Both Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were warmly welcomed back by their many friends.

CARLETON.—On Wednesday St. Jude's Church Sunday School had a very delightful picnic.

THE picnic of Trinity Church Sunday School at Belyea's Point on Tuesday passed off very suc-

cessfully. About six hundred persons attended. Everybody seemed to have enjoyed the affair.

SPRINGFIELD.—At Bellish's Creek, where Mr. Talbot, the Rector, holds a service fortnightly, a very pretty little church is being built. Efforts are active to complete the exterior, as a grant from the S. P. C. K. will then become available for fittings, &c., for the inside, so as to prepare it for Divine worship.

MONCTON.—The Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, Rector of Christ Church, Winnipeg, but for many years Rector of this Parish, and who for himself and his work's sake is remembered with the warmest feelings of respect and love, arrived here on Wednesday, and on Thursday evening quite a large gathering took place in the Sunday School room to extend a public welcome to him. Rev. Mr. Hoadley, the present Rector of the Parish, heartily welcomed Mr. Pentreath on behalf of the congregation, to which Mr. Pentreath made a feeling reply. He spoke of his intimate connection with the Parish and his consequent affection for it,—of the low state of the Church in Moncton when he came here as Rector,—of its subsequent growth and the growth of the town, and of his having married here—all of which tended to bind him to the people and the place. Addresses were also made by Rev. Messrs. Armstrong and Barber and Judge Botsford, after which there was music and social conversation, interspersed with ice cream, lemonade, etc. A very pleasant sociable time was spent. On Friday morning there was Service and celebration of the Holy Communion in St. George's Church at 10 o'clock, when a number joined the clergy in partaking of the Sacred Feast. In the evening, service was again held in the church at 7.30 o'clock, when a very large congregation was present. Mr. Pentreath delivered a most interesting sermon on the work and needs of the North-West, and on the duty of Churchmen to help their brethren in that great and rapidly growing country.

CHATHAM.—The Rev. J. Padfield, Principal of St. Margaret's Hall, Halifax, N. S., lately sojourned a week with the Rector. Mr. Padfield preached in St. Mary's and St. Paul's Churches on Sunday the 12th inst. During his visit to the Miramichi, he has improved the opportunity of bringing his popular school for young ladies before the public.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Lord Bishop shortly after the meeting of Synod left for England, where with Mrs. Jones and child he will remain for a few months.

CONCEPTION BAY.—The Rev. Frank Colley who was ordained on Trinity Sunday has been appointed to the Mission of Salmon Cove, Conception Bay, in the place of the Rev. Chas. Baker, returned to England.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

MR. SMITH, a student of Lennoxville, is assisting the Rev. W. H. Naylor, Rural Dean, in the Mission of Clarendon.

THE Bishop has sent Mr. Watson, from the West Indies, a student from the Diocesan Theological College, to assist in the Mission of Aylwin during the summer vacation.

THE Very Rev. the Dean, with Mrs. Baldwin, are at the Ocean House, Cape Elizabeth, where they remain during August. The Rev. Dr. Percival, of New Orleans, has been officiating at the Cathedral during the Dean's absence.

THE school for boys, which has been so successfully carried on in Montreal for several years past by Mr. Lyall has been removed to Sorel, where Mr. Lyall has several large and extensive build-

ings admirably adapted for the purposes of a school, and where assisted as he is by a staff of tried teachers, doubtless he will sustain the high reputation he has earned in the past.

DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

The Bishop has forwarded the following letter to the Church Wardens of a country Mission:—

ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, July 20th, 1883,

To the Church Wardens, Christ Church:

GENTLEMEN,—I am informed that within the past few weeks Christ Church has been feloniously entered by some unknown person, and that a portion of the furniture of the Church, in the form of a cross has been taken down and stolen.

Allow me to inform you that you as the duly constituted guardians of the Church property in—are responsible for the safe-keeping of said property, and I hereby instruct you to take such steps as in your wisdom may seem best, for the discovery of the offender.

Church property is at least as sacred as private property, and cannot be STOLEN without exposure to the penalties of the law. The person who surreptitiously removed this cross has been guilty of sacrilege. He is a thief in the blackest sense of the word. He thought himself a most Evangelical Churchman in his dislike to the sacred symbol of our common faith, but he did not hesitate to STEAL what did not belong to him. If members of the Church of England are opposed to the use of certain symbols in her churches, they are at perfect liberty to object, and there are constitutional methods provided for the redressing of any alleged grievance, by formal representation to the Bishop of the Diocese, but let them, and others, understand that they have no more right to enter a church secretly, and deface or remove any portion of its furniture, than they have to enter a neighbour's dwelling, and appropriate his goods under shelter of the darkness of midnight.

I therefore, look to you for speedy and active measures for the discovery of the offender in this case, and if found, for either the restoration of the stolen cross to its wonted place, or failing this, for the prosecution of the offender according to law.

Meanwhile, I request that this letter may be read publicly in the congregation of Christ Church by Mr. —, the catechist, on the first Sunday after its receipt by you.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
E. ALGOMA.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contribution:—

Widows' and Orphans' Fund—Professor G. W. Kingstone, \$5.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec has left for his visitation on the Labrador. His Lordship sailed as far as Mingan in Mr. Senecal's yacht, from thence proceeded by schooner. The Missionary on the coast, Rev. R. W. Brown will meet the Bishop in the Church-Boat at St. Clements Bay. The Bishop is expected to return in time for the meeting of the Provincial Synod.

Rev. C. W. Rawson, M. A., late assistant minister of the Cathedral, has sailed for England; he has accepted the Rectory of Wray in Westmoreland. We believe that the Rector, Rev. G. V. Housman has not yet appointed a successor to Mr. Rawson; the position is a most desirable one, in fact one of the best positions in the diocese, and will doubtless not long remain vacant. We sincerely hope that the Rector may meet with an earnest minded man who will share the work of the Parish with him.

THE Rev. T. Richardson of St. Paul's, Quebec, is at present seeking rest in Prince Edward Island. He has been seriously ill for some time past.

THE Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, Rector of St. Michael's, is absent on leave in England, and the Rev. J. Simpson of Port Hope School is acting as his *locum tenens*.

THE Rev. J. M. Thompson, Diocesan Missioner, has recently been serving St. Peter's, Quebec, during the temporary absence of the Rector, Rev. M. M. Fothergill.

THE Rev. A. W. Mountain, M. A., late Rector of St. Michael's, now Rector of St. Mary's, Stony Stratford, England, is at present in Quebec, the guest of Evan J. Price, Esq., Wolferfield. The members of his former congregation, and in fact all who ever knew him are delighted to see him once more in his old home.

THE Missions of St. Sylvester, St. John's Melbourne, and Sandy Beach are still vacant.

THE Governor-General and Princess Louise, with some of their suite, attended Divine Service in the Cathedral, Quebec, on Sunday week.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.—The following are the delegates from this diocese to the Provincial Synod to meet at Montreal on Wednesday 12th September:—*Clerical*.—Archdeacon Jones, Revs. J. W. Burke, J. J. Bogert, G. W. White, Archdeacon Lauder, A. Spencer, F. W. Kirkpatrick, A. C. Nesbitt, G. J. Low, C. B. Pettit, W. Lewin, and E. H. M. Baker, *Substitutes*.—Revs. E. P. Crawford, C. P. Emery; K. L. Jones, W. B. Carey, Henry Pollard, and R. Lewis. *Lay*.—Dr. Henderson, Messrs. R. T. Watkem, J. Reynolds, R. V. Rogers, Judge MacDonald, Dr. Wilson, J. Shannon, A. J. Mathieson, S. Keefer, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker House of Commons, D. Collins, and Henry Hartney. *Substitutes*.—Lieut-Colonel Maunsell, Judge Senkler, Messrs. C. Dumbrille, W. T. Benson, D. F. Jones, and Judge Carman.

HILLIER.—It is very gratifying to learn that in future Divine Service will be held regularly at Christ Church, Hillier. It is said that the Rev. A. F. Echlin, Incumbent of Shammonville, has been appointed to the mission.

BELLEVILLE.—The Rev. D. F. Bogert, B. A., Incumbent of Selby, and Salmon River, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. R. S. Forneri, B. A., at Saint John's Church, Belleville.

SELBY.—The mission of Selby is still vacant, as the Bishop has not been informed what stipend the congregations can give. Archdeacon Jones was to hold a meeting on Monday evening last for the purpose of ascertaining this point, the result of which has not yet reached me.

PERSONALS.—The Rev. E. P. Crawford, Rector of Trinity Church, Brockville, has been absent for a brief vacation at Rockport. Canon Mulock, of Saint Peter's Church, took part of the duty at Trinity Church, during his absence.

The Rev. W. Lewin, Incumbent of Prescott, and Miss Lewin, have been spending a few holidays at Messina Springs.

BELLEVILLE.—*St. John's Church*.—The chief event of interest in this parish at present, is the approaching departure of the Rev. R. S. Forneri, Rector of the parish for the last seventeen years. At the close of the service on Friday evening, the 17th August, Mr. Irwin came forward on behalf of the congregation, and presented Mr. Forneri with an address, accompanied by a purse containing \$100 in gold. The reverend gentleman thanked the congregation for its kind address and substantial donation, and congratulated the members of the Church upon obtaining so excellent a pastor as the Rev. Mr. Bogert, of Selby. Mr. Forneri purposes entering upon his new duties at Adolphustown and Fredericksburg, on Sunday the 9th September.

Christ Church and St. George's Church.—The Sunday Schools in connection with Christ Church and St. George's Church, Belleville, held a union picnic on Tuesday the 14 August, *per* steamer *Prince Edward*, to Massassaga Point. It was most successful both numerically and financially. Nearly eight hundred people, including about four

hundred and fifty children were present, and everything passed off most satisfactorily. Games and amusements were indulged in, by both boys and girls, amongst whom about two hundred prizes were distributed, and the day was one of unusual pleasure to both Sunday Schools, the large party returning to the city in safety at about 7 p. m.

FRANKTOWN AND PROSPECT.—The Bishop has appointed the Rev. Stearne Tighe, B. A., Incumbent of Franktown and Prospect, to the mission of Landsdowne. On Wednesday even the 8th Aug., a large number of the members of both congregations assembled at the parsonage, to testify their kindly feelings and great good-will to the reverend gentleman who has been their pastor for the last six years. Miss Anne B. Houghten, read an address and presented a gold-headed cane, bearing an inscription, to Mr. Tighe. The Church-wardens of both congregations then presented him with a very useful as well as handsome present in the shape of a set of silver mounted harness, accompanied with a few well chosen and kindly remarks. The people spent a very pleasant evening, and dispersed with the hope that a clergyman will soon be appointed to the mission to carry on the work to the honour of God, and the welfare of His Church.

LYNDHURST.—On Sunday the 5th August, the Rev. J. Osborne, Incumbent of this mission for the last five years, preached his farewell sermon at Saint Luke's Church, previous to his leaving for his new charge at Marysburg. There was a good congregation which included a number of church people from Lyndhurst Rear. At the close of the service Mr. J. E. Stafford presented Mr. Osborne with an address, accompanied with a purse containing \$20. Mr. Osborne made a very feeling reply. He said the kind wishes which had been expressed had taken very largely the sting out of parting, and he trusted God would bless them and send speedily a faithful servant to fill the vacancy. A very handsome pipe organ has been placed in Saint Luke's Church by Mr. Weaver. It is the intention of the congregation to purchase an organ, as the organ in use for a length of time, is the property of Mr. Osborne, to whose kindness the congregation is deeply indebted.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Dr. McCarroll, Curate of Grace Church, Toronto, spent his vacation lately at the seaside, near New York. He took duty every Sunday in the great metropolis during his absence, including a service for the Rev. W. S. Rainsford.

NEARING COMPLETION.—All Saints' Church school house, Toronto, is progressing rapidly. It is a very pretty building, the style of architecture being in keeping with the Church. The total cost will be about \$10,000. It is expected that it will be ready for occupation by the 1st of December.

CHURCH CHOIR ABROAD.—The choir of St. Matthias' Church, Toronto, made their annual visit to Buffalo on the 11th inst. They were the guests of the choir of St. Luke's Church in that city and joined them on an excursion to Lake Chataqua on the 13th.

TORONTO.—*St. Matthew's Church*.—The annual picnic of this Church and the Sunday School took place recently at Kew Gardens. It was very largely attended and the day was most enjoyable. Refreshments were provided on a liberal scale. Prizes were contended for both by the children and adults, one race by married ladies for a splendid ham, creating much amusement. The Incumbent, Rev. J. S. Howard gave his personal oversight to all the arrangements.

WOODBIDGE.—In justice to the band of young

clergymen living at Woodbridge, and referred to in last week's CHURCH GUARDIAN, it should be said that they are receiving in remuneration for their services little, if anything, more than *the stipend of one Missionary*. This self-denying courage for Christ and His Church they can afford to pursue as they are all unmarried. In fact, they are doing exactly what ought to be done in many places, for nothing would so effectually promote the Diocesan Missionary Work of the Church as the formation of clergy houses where a number of young clergy, under the direction of one or two experienced priests, would live in community, going forth each day to their work, meeting together each evening and comparing notes, and then making arrangements for the next day. When we have more clergy who shall be imbued with the Spirit which animates Mr. Ford and his band of helpers, and who shall be willing to undertake (as they have done) the most unpromising fields of labour, the progress of Diocesan Missions will be something unprecedented in the history of the Church of England in Canada.

NEW MARKET.—On last Sunday the last services ever to be held in St. Paul's Church in this place were conducted by the Incumbent, Rev. W. W. Bates preaching at Matins and Rev. A. W. Spragge at Evensong. Many of the congregation who had gone to the shores of Lake Simcoe for the summer returned to worship for the last time in the Church erected by their fathers some fifty years ago. On Monday the work of removal was begun, and by the expiration of a year a new church and rectory are to be completed at a cost of between eleven and twelve thousand dollars. The buildings are to be of stone, and the church (for Canada) to be of very massive appearance, especially the tower, which will not be surmounted by a spire, but battlemented. There is to be a cloister leading from the study in the rectory to the vestry.

AURORA.—The Sunday preceding the last services in St. Paul's, New Market, similar services were conducted in Trinity, Aurora. Here the old building is quite removed, and the builders are proceeding rapidly with the construction of the new one, white brick with stone drainings, to cost between six and seven thousand dollars. A spirit of inquiry has been set afloat in this parish by the publication in a local paper of some of the very excellent articles which have appeared during the past year in CHURCH WORK. The Rector, Rev. E. H. Mussen is about to make an effort to localize this admirable little monthly.

THORN HILL.—Twelve months ago the congregation at Trinity Church was frequently less than a dozen. On Sunday-week there were seventy-six at Matins and over eighty at Evensong. Of those at Matins, nearly forty received the Holy Communion. The Sunday School last December numbered from seven to ten; now it is from seventeen to twenty. Fancy, a church that will accommodate five hundred is looked upon as being marvellously well attended when the congregation comes up to seventy! "*O tempora! O mores!*"

NORTH ESSA.—Work here is going on very well indeed under the supervision of Mr. French, a Divinity Student, who has charge of the place during vacation. The Rev. R. Bell, Mus. Bac., has been offered the Mission by the Bishop, and it is quite likely he may accept it.

RICHMOND HILL.—St. Mary's and Trinity Churches in this Parish have lately been favoured by several strange clergy. Rev. W. W. Bates, *locum tenens*, having heard of many candidates for the place, threw open the pulpits to any of them who were desirous of visiting the Parish and preaching before the congregations so that both clergy and people might form some idea (however erroneous) of how they would like each other.

Province of Rupert's Land.

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

PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF RUPERT'S LAND.

THE third Session of the Provincial Synod met at St. John's College, Winnipeg, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 8th and 9th. The importance of the business transacted has made it a most memorable Session. We are able to present our readers with a full and accurate report. The Synod was opened by Divine Service, in St. John's Cathedral on Wednesday morning. The Litany was read by the Rev. Archdeacon Cowley, the Most Revd. the Metropolitan, and the Bishop of Saskatchewan, took the office of Holy Communion, the Metropolitan being celebrant. The sermon, a summary of which we give on another page, was preached by the Bishop of Saskatchewan. After lunch at Bishop's Court, the Synod assembled in the school-room of the Boys' College. After prayer, the Metropolitan delivered the following address:—

ADDRESS BY THE METROPOLITAN.

My Lord and members of the House of Delegates. The period of four years that has elapsed since our last meeting in 1879 has seen a wonderful change in this country. The population has been doubled and there is a vast area of our prairie land peopled by small settlements. But the change cannot be adequately measured in this way. We have to look to the future. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses now the whole south of this Ecclesiastical Province uniting Lake Superior with the Rocky Mountains. There will soon be branch railways—themselves indeed great trunk railways—to the fertile belt of the Saskatchewan, traversing the proposed Province of Saskatchewan, and to the Peace River. The immigration to this country increases year by year. But if the harvest promises to be great, truly the laborers are few. In the Province of Manitoba there are already hundreds of settled townships mostly no doubt very sparsely occupied, without a resident clergyman of our Church. In a few years there will be the same story in the Province of Saskatchewan and Alberta. But the most pressing or at any rate most striking necessity at present is in the portions of the Dioceses of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan comprised in the Province of Assiniboia. The S. P. C. missionary at Regina is the only settled clergyman for the new settlers. There is also a missionary of the C. M. S. at Touchwood Hills for the Indians. There is besides a travelling missionary along the line and we hope further assistance may also, when the vacation is over, be given from St. John's College. Indeed, if clergymen could be obtained, one or two new missions could be occupied. But within the past year small towns have risen up along the whole course of the Canada Pacific Railway through that Province, and there are many settlements in the eastern part of it. I hope we may be able to set apart this Province of Assiniboia as a new bishopric. An active Bishop will be the means of strengthening the Church and finding the necessary money and men for the needed missions. I think I should acknowledge the welcome help given at many of our new settlements in the Dioceses of Ruperts Land and Saskatchewan, by the visit of the Rev. W. H. Cooper, kindly sent out by the S. P. C. We also have heard with no small interest and sympathy, that the story of our growing spiritual needs in the vast expanse of country receiving immigrants, has led the Honorable and Rev. Canon Anson, Rector of Woolwich, to give up his valuable and important living, and dedicate himself to the mission work of the Church in our North-West. Archdeacon McDonald, whom we rejoiced to welcome from the distant scene of his arduous labors, though we regret to have to welcome him in inferior health, has been deputed by the Bishop of Athabasca to bring before the Synod the necessity of a division of his diocese. The Bishop has for years represented himself as overwhelmed with the vastness of the region under his care, and the impossibility of adequate supervision rising out of this, and the difficulty of communication. The Bishop has had too trying journeys, and does not feel himself equal to what he has done in the past. The Committee of the C. M. S. felt such deep sympathy with him that about a year ago the secretaries were directed to communicate with me as Metropolitan on the subject. Lately the Society has thought it advisable, in accordance with the Bishop's views, to arrange for a Presbyter of the Diocese of Rupert's Land visiting the South of the Diocese of Athabasca and assisting the superintendence of the missions there during a prolonged absence of the Bishop in the far North. On mature consideration, I would, therefore, desire to give the proposition of Archdeacon McDonald every encouragement. I am sorry to say that no progress has been made in the settlement of the boundary between the Diocese of Columbia and this Province.

The Bishops of Columbia and Caledonia have abandoned the settlement proposed by the Bishop of Caledonia, accepted by me, and sanctioned at the last meeting of our Provincial Synod.

The Bishop of Columbia in bringing the matter before

their Synod, published the correspondence that took place in England between him and myself.

I should have objected to this, if my permission had been asked, as, when I stated my objections in England, on becoming acquainted with his claim on a large district which I considered in the Diocese of Athabasca, though I felt sure of my ground. I was obliged to write hurriedly and was not in such possession of the full facts of the case as to enable me to speak with such certainty as I could now.

The fact is that the officers of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co. in that district united with the other officers of the McKenzie River District in petitioning the Bishop of Rupert's Land and subscribing liberally for the establishment of our McKenzie River Mission, and since then the district referred to has been as much visited as a great part of the huge diocese of Athabasca. It has been merely from various Providences that there have not been resident missionaries.

I have not had, time to draw up as I hoped a full statement of the case. I therefore at present content myself with saying that I think I have reason to complain of the action of my friend the Bishop of Columbia in re-opening the question.

The late Preb. Wright, Hon. Sec. of the C. M. S., in a letter to the Bishop of British Columbia dated March 3, 1878 point out that Archdeacon Hunter had visited Fort Liard from Fort Simpson as far back as the autumn of 1858 and had spent a month there, reaching it from Fort Simpson in a week and returning to Fort Simpson in three days, as the river was quite clear all the way without any portages. And in a letter to me dated March 19th, 1879, Prebendary Wright wrote that the Bishop of British Columbia had written to him, "I am willing to waive my own opinion which is founded upon practical knowledge of the country, and to consent to the Rocky Mountains being made the eastern boundary of Caledonia, the northern boundary being continuous with the civil boundary of British Columbia as far as the Rocky Mountains." Preb. Wright added: "You will share in my thankfulness that the Bishop has come to this mind on the subject. There will, we trust, be no further difficulty in the matter." The district was, I fancy, thrown into the civil Province of British Columbia, owing to expected mining operations, and the supposed inability of the Hudson's Bay Co., officers in the McKenzie River district to deal with disturbances, but we cannot be expected for such a reason to change our ecclesiastical arrangements.

As treasurer of the Clergy Widow and Orphans' Fund I would state that the capital invested is now \$5,000; that the annual revenue for division from this is about \$400, and that there are three widows on the Fund. I would ask permission to print the accounts of the Fund since I was elected Provincial treasurer. I think that with a little exertion the annual income of the Fund—which is added to capital—might be considerably increased. The Fund is of inestimable importance to the Church.

It only remains for me to direct the House of Delegates to elect their Prolocutor.

The Metropolitan named the late Prolocutor, Ven. Archdeacon Cowley, as chairman, and the members of the House of Bishops then retired, when Ven. Archdeacon Cowley took the chair.

Their Lordships then retired to the Lecture Room, and the Revd. Canon Machray was appointed Secretary of the Upper House.

The Rev. Canon Matheson was appointed Secretary of the Lower House, and Canon O'Meara and Mr. Spencer were appointed to examine the certificates of the Delegates. On motion of Rev. O. Fortin, seconded by Dean Grisdale, the Ven. Abraham Cowley, D. D., Archdeacon of Cumberland was elected Prolocutor. In taking his seat he briefly referred to the many changes which had taken place in the country during the past forty years. At that early period the clergy were very few in number, including only himself and one or two others. They were very thankful when Bishop Anderson, the first Bishop, was appointed. He congratulated them on the great change for the better that had taken place, and he hoped that what the Bishop of Saskatchewan had so clearly and forcibly set forth would be realized, and that unity of action and great zeal would be displayed by the members.

The Prolocutor accompanied by the mover and seconder then went to the Upper House to report his election. On his return the minutes of the last Synod were adopted as published.

The following delegates were then found to be present. Seven of each order are entitled to come from each Diocese, but the Diocese of Moosonee and Athabasca are so remote and inaccessible that they were practically unrepresented.

Diocese of Rupert's Land, Clerical:—Very Rev. J. Grisdale, Dean of Rupert's Land; Ven. Archdeacon Cowley, Ven. W. C. Pinkham, Archdeacon of Manitoba; Rev. Canon O'Meara, Rev. Canon Matheson, Rev. O. Fortin, Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath. **Lay**—G. B. Spencer, S. L. Bedson, Capt. Carruthers, Capt. Kennedy.

Diocese of Saskatchewan—Clerical—Rev. Edward Matheson. Lay—none.

Diocese of Athabasca—Clerical—Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, Rev. R. Young, (of Rupert's Land), acting at the request of Bishop Bompas. Lay—none.

Moosonee—Unrepresented.

The Dean, as convenor of the committee appointed by the last Provincial Synod to prepare a draft of rules of order for the guidance of the House submitted the following report and moved the adoption of the same, seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham.

"To the Lower House of the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land."

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on Rules of Order for the guidance of this House beg leave to recommend for consideration the Rules of Order adopted by the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada.

Notices of motion were read, by Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham for a committee on changes in the constitution, by Rev. R. Young in reference to Canon Anson, Ven. Archdeacon McDonald respecting the subdivision of the Diocese of Athabasca; by Rev. R. Young for the publication of the sermon of the Bishop of Saskatchewan; by Rev. Mr. Pentreath for a delegation to the Provincial Synod of Canada; by the Dean for the appointment of a financial committee; and by Rev. Mr. Fortin of thanks to the C. P. R. Company.

The Permanent order of Proceedings for both Houses as used by the Provincial Synod of Canada, was then adopted in a slightly annexed form.

MESSAGE FROM THE UPPER HOUSE.

The following resolutions were then received from the Upper House for consideration.

First, resolution respecting the sub-division of the Dioceses of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan.

First, Whereas the Bishop's of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan have consented to the separation from their dioceses of such portions of their respective dioceses as lie within the district of Assiniboia in the Northwest Territories as defined by the Dominion Parliament and set forth in the map under date 15th March, 1883.

Therefore the Provincial Synod hereby forms the said Province of Assiniboia into a diocese to be known at present as the Diocese of Assiniboia.

Second; The Provincial Synod hereby authorizes the Metropolitan to inform the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of this Province, of the formation of the Diocese of Assiniboia, and to request the Primate to appoint a Bishop for the said diocese as soon as His Grace is satisfied with respect to the provision for the support of the said Bishop.

Third—That the new diocese of Assiniboia is hereby placed under the episcopal jurisdiction of the Metropolitan until a bishop shall have been consecrated, and that in the meantime the Provincial Synod would suggest that the Metropolitan should issue a commission as soon as convenient to some clergyman who should act as his commissary in organizing missions, and in the general superintendence of the diocese.

The resolution was carried by acclamation in the Lower House, on motion of Archdeacon Pinkham, seconded by Canon O'Meara.

The mover stated that the resolution was in accord with the feeling and thinking of some of the clergy and laity for some time past. It was a matter for sincere congratulation that the House of Bishops had so speedily arrived at the unanimous opinion which had come down to the Lower House in the resolution. It was only a short time since immigration had begun to pour into that part of the country, and the Bishops particularly the Bishop of Rupert's Land, with whom the idea had originated, were to be congratulated on having taken steps so early.

The seconder was in favor of the resolution, from having himself been in some of the most important centres of the new district. From what he had seen he was convinced that there was great need of church extension, which was to be accomplished through episcopal extension.

Rev. O. Fortin supported the resolution. He agreed with Canon O'Meara that the growth of the Church depended largely upon the extension of the Episcopate and the frequent visits of the Bishops. It was quite impossible to carry out their system if the Bishop had to proceed over thousands of miles of territory, so that he could make only one episcopal visit in three years. He knew the question of support was to be considered but he thought that if the bishops were to act also

as missionaries, like those of the early days when every city had its own bishop, the desired result might be obtained.

Rev. Mr. Pentreath was very glad that the Bishops, who were our natural leaders, had seen the wisdom of such a step at this early period of our history. He was strongly in favour of smaller Dioceses and increased supervision. If the Church was to advance in this country as it ought, we wanted more chief missionaries vested with Episcopal Powers, who contained within themselves the Three Orders, of Bishop, Priest and Deacon, and who would be centres around which clergy and laity could rally.

The Dean was heartily glad that such a step had been taken at the present time. A two-fold benefit would result. The new Diocese of Assiniboia would create a new centre of Church work, and bring a new claimant before the supporters of missions. This would lead to the securing of increased financial support. It would enable them to concentrate the men and means of their own diocese upon a more limited field. He believed the necessary means would be soon forthcoming, and they would have the pleasure of welcoming a new Bishop, perhaps, to their next Provincial Synod.

Ven. Archdeacon Cowley thought there could be no two opinions regarding the matter. For his own part he felt very thankful indeed that the step had been taken, not seeing how the Church could possibly grow unless there were this Episcopal extension.

The second resolution had reference to the change of Boundaries of the Dioceses of Saskatchewan and Athabasca; and was as follows:

Subject to the assent given in writing to the Metropolitan, of the Bishops of Saskatchewan and Athabasca, the whole of the District of Alberta in the North-West Territories as defined by the Dominion Parliament, set forth in the map under date 15th March, 1883, shall be comprised in the Diocese of Saskatchewan and the whole of the District of Athabasca, shall be comprised in the Diocese of Athabasca, Carried unanimously in the Lower House on motion of Canon O'Meara, seconded by Canon Matheson.

"Subject to the assent, given in writing to the Metropolitan, of the Bishops of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan, the whole of the District of Saskatchewan in the Northwest Territories as defined by the Dominion Parliament and set forth in the map under date, 15th March, 1883, shall be comprised in the Diocese of Saskatchewan." Carried unanimously on motion of Rev. O. Fortin, seconded by Capt. Kennedy.

The following was added as a rider, on motion of Archdeacon Pinkham, seconded by Rev. Mr. Pentreath.

That while heartily concurring in the proposition to include the Districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the See of Saskatchewan, this House desires to express to the Upper House its most earnest wish that their Lordships could see their way to recommend the setting off of the District of Alberta into a separate Diocese, to be placed, until the circumstances are such as to justify the appointment of a bishop, under the episcopal supervision of the Bishop of Saskatchewan. Carried by acclamation.

Resolution respecting a Church Literature depot:

The Provincial Synod, considering that it is most desirable to form at Winnipeg a Provincial depot for service books and Church Literature and tracts, especially such as are published by the S. P. C. K. and the Sunday School Institute, hereby nominates the following committee to endeavor to form such depot without delay, namely, the committee that has been appointed by the Diocesan Synod of Rupert's Land for the same purpose.

Agreed to in the Lower House on motion of Rev. O. Fortin, seconded by Mr. A. H. Whitcher.

Resolution concerning a proposed alteration in the Constitution:

That clause 5, article IV. of the Provincial Synod be rescinded.

Agreed to in the Lower House on a motion of Archdeacon Pinkham, seconded by Mr. S. L. Bedson.

A resolution from the Lower House, moved by the Dean, seconded by Canon O'Meara, was accepted by the Upper House, instead of one sent down by the latter, to provide for more frequent meetings of the Provincial Synod, as follows:

That in view of the rapidly changing circumstances of the country it is desirable that special meetings of the Provincial Synod under the discretionary power given to the Metropolitan, should be called, and the Synod hereby requests the Metropolitan to convoke such special meetings to consider from time to time pressing business.

RULES OF ORDER.

A message from the Upper House was read as follows:—

"The House of Bishops approve of the proposed order of proceedings."

MOTIONS.

On motion of the Dean, seconded by Rev. Mr. Young, the Provincial Treasurer was respectfully requested to have printed a statement of the accounts of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and to append the same.

Ven. Archdeacon McDonald moved, seconded by the Dean, the adoption of the following motion regarding the subdivision of the Diocese of Athabasca:

Whereas, the Bishop of Athabasca has expressed for years an earnest desire for the division of his diocese, from finding it perfectly impossible, adequately to superintend it, owing to its vast extent and the long period that must elapse, wherever he is resident, before communication can pass between him and a great part of his diocese.

Whereas, from this reason, during the proposed presence of the Bishop of Athabasca for two years in the north of his diocese, called for in the circumstances of that part of the diocese, it has seemed necessary to the Church Missionary Society—the Society carrying on all missions in that diocese—on the application of the Bishop of Athabasca to appoint a Presbyter of the Diocese of Rupert's Land to visit the southern part of the diocese, and give his help in its superintendence.

Whereas, also, there is believed to be a large extent of fertile land fit for settlement in the part of the diocese forming the proposed civil Province of Athabasca, likely soon to be open to immigration, for which it is most desirable for the Church to be prepared.

Therefore the Provincial Synod resolves; First, That with the consent of the Bishop of Athabasca, expressed in writing to the Metropolitan, a new diocese be separated from the present Diocese of Athabasca, the northern boundary of which shall be the sixtieth parallel of latitude from the western boundary of the present Diocese of Athabasca up to the one hundred and eighteenth parallel of longitude; then along it northerly to the sixty-third parallel of latitude; then easterly along this parallel of latitude to the eastern boundary of the present diocese.

Second. That if the income of the Bishop of this new diocese be made up by an arrangement of the Church Missionary Society from its funds, the appointment of the Bishop be left with the Church Missionary Society.

Third: That if a portion of the income of the Bishop be from the Church Missionary Society, and all or most of the clergy to be included in the diocese be missionaries of that Society, the appointment of the Bishop be left jointly with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of this Province, and the Church Missionary Society. The motion was carried and a motion passed by acclamation in connection with it as follows:

Moved by Canon O'Meara, seconded by Canon Matheson, and resolved,

That this House recommends the formation of a new Diocese of Southern Athabasca, in accordance with the request of the Bishop; and that the House of Bishops the urgent necessity of proceeding at once to take such steps as may be necessary for the appointment of a bishop for such new diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham, in moving a resolution referring to Canon Anson, said that the gentleman had resigned a very valuable living and a sphere of very great importance and usefulness in the Mother Country for the purpose of devoting himself to the interests of the Church in this country. The example would have an invigorating effect all along the line of the Church of England, and have the effect of stimulating others to make sacrifices. He then moved, seconded by Rev. R. Young, and it was resolved:

That the Provincial Synod has heard with much interest of the proposed dedication of himself by the Honorable and Reverend Canon Anson for the missionary work of the Church in the Northwest of Canada and prays that by God's blessing his services may be of great benefit to the work of Christ and of the Church in this country.

It was resolved, on motion of Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham,

That whereas the Provincial Synod of Canada is to meet next month in Montreal, and it is desirable to strengthen the relations between the two Synods of Canada and Rupert's Land, the Upper House be requested to name a delegation to attend the approaching session of the Provincial Synod of Canada.

On motion of the Dean, seconded by Rev. O. Fortin, the Synod then adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

RECENT ministerial declarations on the Egyptian question shew that it is the intention of the Government to evacuate Egypt as soon as possible. Mr. Gladstone says that when England has accomplished her work in Egypt, the English soldiers shall disappear from Egypt, and the earlier this can be safely and adequately accomplished, the more grateful the result will be to the heart and mind of every one of her Majesty's ministers.

OTHER ministers have followed in the same strain, but the London *Times* seeks to modify these expressions by writing that it would be absurd to bind a statesman by expressions of opinions in circumstances now left far behind, and wholly different from those before us. The fact is, as Lord Granville pointed out, England at present cannot conscientiously annex Egypt for her present prominence in that country was gained on the understanding with foreign powers, that no annexation should follow. But governments are notorious for finding ways of escape from honest agreements; and every day that passes makes the promised withdrawal more and more conjectural.

JEW-BAITING in Hungary reached a high pitch in the trial of the fifteen Hungarian Jews, charged with the murder of a Christian girl, at Tiszar-Esslar. There was a complete breakdown of the prosecution; and it was only too-evident that religious bigotry and rancour prompted the disgraceful prosecution. If witnesses have not committed gross perjury, the judges wrung confessions by systematic torture. The chief witness, a boy, has confessed that his accusations were entirely unfounded, and that he was induced to make them by promises of large sums of money from the prosecutors. He was also threatened with life-long imprisonment if he refused. Another witness was exposed to the fierce rays of the sun until he told a good tale for the prosecution. We strongly suspect that there is some paltry political capital to be made out of these prosecutions, since it is hard to believe that such disgusting tactics can be carried out in these days, in pretended zeal for religion.

It is satisfactory to learn that the crop prospects in England seem much brighter. If only the weather is favorable for a week or two the hearts of the farmers will rejoice. The difference between a good harvest and a bad harvest represents a loss or a profit of from between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000. The result of a good harvest is the cheapening of bread. Churchmen cannot fail to think of their brothers across the Atlantic, when the Litany is said that "in due time" the kindly fruits of the earth may be well garnered in.

QUITE a new departure from the ordinary took place a few weeks ago in the East End of London. The Rev. S. A. Barnett, Vicar of St. Jude's Whitechapel, thought that the hard-working dwellers of the East would be somewhat the better for seeing magnificent floral displays. From near and far choice flowers were loaned and put on exhibition. The show was held in a large tent put up in the grounds of the Church schools. The tent was opened at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, and over two thousand working men and women saw and admired the choicest of flowers. Such a scene, with a five minutes address on "Consider the lilies" would do more in the heart of London,

to win the labouring classes than a year of dull services and long sermons.

GERMANY begins a new crusade against intemperance. The Royal Family and leading men of the nation are working to convert the innumerable public-houses of Germany into coffee shops. It is not unusual to find forty-three public houses on a high road three miles long. Causes which render it easy to drink must be removed, and the Germans strike at the root of the evil when they strike at these causes.

THE English Ecclesiastical Commissioners have not yet cleared themselves from the charge of having public-houses on their property in England. Earl Stanhope and his brother commissioners declare "that they deal with their public-house property very much as private owners do with theirs." That may be the case, but it is somewhat humiliating to reflect that some of the proceeds for building Churches should be gained from gin-palace earnings. The Church must do more than ordinary "private owners." She must set examples. We sincerely hope that Ecclesiastical commissioners, and also any Church corporation holding such property, will either sell it at once or give it away.

It is time a definite understanding was arranged between France and England with reference to the troubles on the Newfoundland coast. Admiral Commerall has just reported to the British Government that the French have been stopping access to ports and rivers, netting salmon approaches, driving off Newfoundland fishermen and hindering lobster potting companies. If France is in the right, let it be understood and recognized; if, on the other hand, the French have no claims to be considered, our sturdy and loyal fishermen should be protected in their rights. It is now said that Earl Granville has invited the French Government to discuss a final settlement of the dispute.

RECENT telegrams from England have confirmed what we feared might reasonably be expected to result from the course France is pursuing in Tonquin. The impression prevails at the foreign and war offices that France has got into a very serious predicament in the Tonquin expedition, and it is going to prove disastrous and embarrassing, not only to herself, but to every power having interest in the remote east, and to England in particular. China is deeply disturbed and the entire white population of every nationality is plunged into uneasiness at the unconcealed hostility which is manifested.

SERIOUS as will be the loss to commerce should China declare war against France, much more alarming and regrettable is the fact that religious work will suffer, and the cause of Christianity be seriously interfered with, perhaps the European missionaries altogether banished from the Empire. It is true Christian missions in China have advanced as well as civilization, but the native Churches are scarcely yet able to stand alone without the personal contact and sympathy and labours of the European missionaries. How far the work of many years will be undone by the action of France will depend upon the attitude of China hereafter, at present the outlook is not cheering.

AGAIN the European horizon is overcast with a war cloud which threatens to renew the terrible days of the Franco-German war of 1870. If, as it is declared, Bismarck is seeking a quarrel with France, it will not be difficult, with the state of feeling which exists in the last named country, to

bring about hostilities. Why the German press should talk so bitterly against France at present is accounted for by the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who says: "The possibility of another Franco-German war absorbs all interest at this moment. Bismarck's game is supposed to be that by inciting the German press to make wanton and baseless charges against France, he will discredit the republic and contribute to the restoration of monarchy. The time is opportune in consequence of De Chambord's death. There are symptoms of monarchic coalition in Europe." One thing is very certain, France will not be disposed to assume the burdens of a Chinese war and a war with Germany at the same time.

THE session of the English Parliament which closed on Saturday has been almost as stormy as previous ones notwithstanding the new rules to prevent needless obstruction; while the Irish Party has been quite as demonstrative as ever—indeed the past week its members have almost excelled former efforts in the same direction. It is clear that the new rules do not meet the needs of recent Parliaments, and it is thought that more stringent measures will be adopted another session. The fact is, it is by no means an easy task to control the speech of members in an elective assembly.

AFTER a lingering illness, and after having endured the most excruciating agonies, the Count de Chambord breathed his last on Saturday. The deceased Count represented the Bourbons in the direct line of descent; he was the son of the Duke of Berrie, who was the son of Charles X., and his ancestry goes back to Louis XV., far enough to make his legitimate claim to the Throne of France unquestioned. Some months ago he resigned his claims to the Count de Paris, making him his heir, and so making the House of Orleans the line of succession. The death of the Count has stimulated a movement in favour of a return to a Monarchical form of Government, a movement which seems to be gathering force, helped on as it is by the Roman Church, which has nothing to lose and everything to gain from the change should it be brought about.

As evidencing the horrible character of the opium trade, and the general recognition of the evil among Europeans, perfect unanimity in asking for its overthrow has characterized the action of the missionaries in China, who, in appealing to the British Government, have sunk every difference in order to make a strong protest against what has proved itself to be even more destructive in China than the liquor traffic in England and America. It seems hard to realize that such a traffic is fostered by the Government of Christian England.

EACH TEACHER in the Halifax schools has been furnished with a copy of an address presented to the Council of Public Instruction by a Committee of the Temperance organizations, asking that Dr. Richardson's celebrated work, "The Temperance Lesson Book," be adopted as a text book in the public schools. This request was granted, and now the teachers are asked to help its introduction, which we feel sure they will be glad to do. It is a book containing information of great value to everybody, and should be carefully studied. We are glad to know that it has been endorsed by many of the most eminent Medical men, and adopted as a Text book in the Schools of Ontario and elsewhere in this country, England and the United States.

Jottings from Algoma.

A VISIT TO MAMAINSE MINES.

A sharp knock at his bedroom door, and a very decisive intimation "that the captain of the 'Remora' could only wait 15 or 20 minutes," sufficed to rouse the Bishop from his slumbers about 6 a. m. on the morning of June, the 27th, and hurry him down, within the allotted time, to the wharf, from which he was to start on his first visit to the Mamainse Mines, about 60 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, on the north shore of Lake Superior. These mines, though opened only about two years, are already attracting great attention in both Canada and England, thanks, first of all, to the *bona fide* character of the mineral resources discovered there, and next to the annual visits of Mr. Fraser Rae, the indefatigable English representative of the Company (known as the "Lake Superior Native Copper Co."), whose widely-extended connection and influence with legal, literary, political and commercial circles in the Mother Country suffice to give the mining industries of this part of the country a guaranteed reputation, as well as wide-spread publicity, which they could not otherwise easily attain. Indeed little more than a year ago the mining operations at Mamainse were in their infancy. One shaft had been sunk to a depth of 60 ft., only a handful of men being employed, who occupied two or three very primitive log houses close by. To-day, under the wise and energetic superintendence of Capt. Williams, the little community, men, women and children, number close on 300. The original shaft has been carried to a depth of 230 ft. through the solid rock, while "levels" are being vigorously pushed out in every direction in which the "indications" seem likely to be remunerative. Well-built frame houses, on stone foundations, are springing up on all sides. The "bush" is already cleared sufficiently to provide small gardens; roads are being constructed; a well ordered boarding house, capable of accommodating 100 men, without families, has been established; a surgery and drug store opened under the care of Dr. Peters, a skilful physician, who keeps a sharp eye to the sanitary conditions, while the social and moral welfare of the little but rapidly increasing colony promoted by a wise and judicious oversight of the habits of the men in regard to the use of stimulants. No Prohibitory Liquor Law has been enacted, the Managers not feeling warranted in imposing such a restraint on the liberty of the subject, but all new arrivals are closely watched by a Vigilance Committee of one, who, when he has reason to believe that a resident or stranger is surreptitiously bringing in a quantity of intoxicating drink, immediately, by virtue of his authority as Stipendiary Magistrate, orders the trunk or other package supposed to contain it to the general office to be opened in his presence, when the contents, if alcoholic, are transferred to his keeping, the owner being informed that a small quantity will be doled out weekly, or at such other intervals as may seem necessary, in order to diminish the temptation to excess. So far the plan has worked admirably, and in this way solid foundations are being laid, and good guarantees secured for the preservation of order and sobriety.

I wish I were able to say that the moral and religious necessities of the residents were equally well cared for. Here, however, there are difficulties to be overcome which are not so easy of solution as those just alluded to, arising partly from the comparative remoteness and isolation of the mines, and partly also from the divided state of the community as regards religious creeds and associations. No Church has yet been built, or indeed can be, unless it assume the nondescript "Union" form, which, as all past experience proves, deserves this happy title on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle. Meanwhile something is done, or attempted rather, for the religious instruction of the miners and their families, in the form of a Sunday School and religious service, conducted by Capt. Carlyon, an earnest Cornish Methodist, who ever since his arrival, more than a year ago,

has shewn a most praiseworthy perseverance in his efforts on the people's behalf, just as he modestly said, "to keep them from forgetting the Sabbath altogether, and so lapsing into Paganism," through lack of the regularly organized ministrations of religion. On the evening of the Bishop's arrival, word was promptly sent round that a service would be held, and, despite the shortness of the notice, the dining-room of the boarding house, kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. and Mrs. H., the managers, both of them Roman Catholics, was well filled with a congregation of these hardy sons of toil, who listened most attentively, as the Bishop, after a Hymn, the Apostles' Creed, and a few Collects, set before them the "death" that sin earns for itself as its "wages," if unrepented of, and the "life eternal" which is God's free "gift," "through Jesus Christ our Lord," to all who will accept it. The soil seemed rough as the seed of the word was being scattered on it, but it has taken root in much more unlikely fields before now, and here, if we may judge by the evident interest with which it was received, we cannot but believe that it will "accomplish that which God pleases, and prosper in the thing whereto He has sent it."

The next day was devoted to arrears of correspondence, and a pastoral visitation of the miners' families. The Bishop was everywhere received most kindly, and wishes strongly expressed on all hands that arrangement could be made for regular or at least more frequent services. At present, so far as the Church of England is concerned, the only possible solution of the question will have to be found in an occasional visit by the Rev. Mr. Cook, of Sault Ste. Marie, who always holds himself in readiness for any special mission of the kind that may be required of him, and undertakes the work in a genuine missionary spirit, be the toil or hardship they involve what it may.

(To be Continued).

BOOK NOTICES, REVIEWS, &c.

SCOTTISH CHARACTERISTICS, by Paxton Hood.

This is number 94 of Funk & Wagnall's Standard Library, which includes many of the English Classics and best known writers. Scotchmen will hail with delight a book which is evidently written by one warmly enthusiastic upon the subject, and which contains so much that does honor to Scottish heads and hearts. S. F. Huestis, Halifax.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., have just published a very pretty little pamphlet, containing Col. George E. Waring's famous horse story, "VIX," which the London *Spectator* characterized as "genuinely pathetic," and of which Col. Higginson said, that "all Col. Waring's horses are like Dr. John Brown's dogs—genuine and half humorous creatures." Every admirer of the "noblest friend of man" should own a copy of "VIX," and enjoy its reading month after month.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September, has been laid on our table, by Buckley & Allen, Granville St., Halifax. It is an exceedingly attractive Number, varied in its contents, and richly illustrated. One of the most timely of its articles is that on "Recent Building in New York"—an intelligent critical estimate of the "New Departure" in architecture—illustrated by eighteen characteristic pictures. The Editorial departments are full of timely and interesting matter. The *Editor's Drawer*, conducted by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, is especially entertaining.

"THE TEACHERS' BIBLE DICTIONARY." David C. Cook, publisher, 46 Adam-st., Chicago. This is a marvel of cheapness; it is one of ten books which can be had for \$1.50, post paid. The list includes a Commentary, edited by the Dean of Peterborough, with notes by Dr. Maclear, of King's College School, London; also other works on the art of teaching in Sunday-schools, a Teachers' Library, in fact, for the ordinary price of one book. The Bible Dictionary gives the antiquities,

geography, biography, natural history, and all names of Scripture, with correct pronunciation.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REWARD CARDS. By D. C. Cook, 46 Adam-street, Chicago. Three 25 cent packages of 25 cents, ten packages \$1.80. These are really pretty cards, and their price renders them a great boon to teachers. Mr. Cook deserves to be sustained in his efforts to provide these attractive cards at so small a price.

WE should like to draw the attention of our readers to a curious and pleasing invention, which ought to be very popular, especially in families where there are young people. It is called the "Electrical Instructor," and consists of a small box containing a magnetic finger which points to a succession of Biblical names in answer to the questions printed upon a circular lid to be placed over the Magnet. The question selected is placed immediately over a particular spot, when the hand at once points to the answer. This Instructor will prove equally interesting and instructive to old and young, and may encourage a desire to know more of GOD'S WORD. Price 75 cts., MacGregor and Knight, Halifax.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the *The Living Age* for August 18th and 25th contain, *The Real Lord Byron, Quarterly*; *Half a Century of Literary Life, London Quarterly*; John Richard Green, by Edward A. Freeman, *British Quarterly*; *Classic Conceptions of Heaven and Hell, Westminster*; *Cave Tombs in Galilee, Fortnightly*; Terry Wigan, *Blackwood*; *The North Farm: Now, by J. E. Panton, Tinsley*; *Voltaire in England, Cornhill*; *The Empress Eugenie's Flight to England, Temple Bar*; *Grace Darling, Leisure Hour*; *Sea Island Cotton, Chamber's Journal*; *Benvenuto Cellini, All the year Around*; with instalments of "Uncle George's Will," and "Along the Silver Streak," and Poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

We again draw the attention of our readers to the very useful and attractive weekly for young people, "Mastery." It supplies capital reading, instruction and amusement, and is excellently illustrated. 7 cts. a copy; \$3 a year. "Mastery," 842 Broadway, New York.

We have received the September number of the "Wheelman," which is in no respect inferior to its predecessors. A truly admirable periodical in matter, style and illustrations, it must become more and more popular, being among the cheapest as well as the best of the American magazines. It is not, as might be supposed, a mere specialist in the interest of bicycles and bicycling, but contains a great deal of high-toned literary matter, which makes it a charming monthly visitor in every household. \$2 a year. Address, The Wheelman Co., 608 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

"Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the organization of the Diocese of Maryland, held in Baltimore May 29th and 30th, 1883." This was an occasion deeply interesting to members of the Church in Maryland, and can be scarcely less so to Church people generally on this continent. The different addresses will be found full of historical interest and information respecting the growth of our beloved Church from early Colonial times up to the present in the Diocese of Maryland. Besides the Bishop of the Diocese, the Bishops of Easton and Delaware were present, and took a prominent part in the proceedings. A sad blow has since fallen upon the Diocese by the death of its Bishop, who presided so admirably at this Centenary Commemoration, and to whom so much loving respect was shown.

The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Published in the interests of the Church of England.

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INDEPENDENT!

It will be fearless and outspoken on all subjects, but its effort will always be to speak what it holds to be the truth in love.

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The Associate Editor can be found daily between 9 a. m., and 12. at the Branch Office, 51½ Main Street, Winnipeg, opposite City Hall.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

ON Wednesday, the 12th of September, or in little more than a fortnight's time, the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada will be in Session in the City of Montreal. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the great importance that attaches to this Triennial Meeting of the deliberative and legislative Assembly of the Church of Christ in Canada. We earnestly trust that the Session of 1883 may be characterized by that harmony which so happily marked the Session of 1880. We trust that a spirit of Christianity, and of wise and large-hearted tolerance of the opinions of others will prevail. In a Church like ours, where wide liberty of thought is allowed,—where orthodoxy prevails without narrowness, comprehension without heresy,—there always have been, and there always will be different schools of thought. The Anglican branch of the Catholic Church, while heartily accepting the Catholic Creeds, has never said to her children—“Let a man cease to examine, or cease to be a child of the Church.” Therefore, on many subjects, and on some of considerable importance, there must be a healthful diversity of thought in the English branch of the Holy Catholic Church. But while there must be among us diversity of thought, and therefore different schools of thought, there surely need not be parties—party-names, party-shibboleths, party-societies, party-bonds, these are the death of charity. But surely we need none of these mementoes of party strifes, if we are all animated by the spirit of true loyalty. If we are loyal to Christ who is our Head, and loyal to our Church who is our Mother, we will be loyal to each other. The Spirit of the divine brotherhood will banish the demon of party strife; and though we see not yet eye to eye, counsels like these will fall on our listening ears—“Sirs, ye are brethren”—“See that ye fall not out by the way”—“Love one another as I have loved you. And then as we meet from time to time in our Provincial and Diocesan Synods, and in our Church Congresses, we shall realize more and more than we are brothers, working not perhaps in the same lines, nor after the same methods, but working together for the same grand end, the glory of our Divine Lord, and the advancement of His Holy Church. And the result will be,

that the on-looking would, as it marks the progress of our debates, and the course of our legislation, will be constrained to say of us as it said of the Christians of olden days—“See how these Christians love one another.”

In our next issue, we purpose to touch upon some of the important matters which ought, in our judgment, to occupy the attention of our Provincial Synod.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.

No. IV.

THE PERSONALITY OF GOD.

THE enemy of the Christian Faith seeks to maintain that we can know nothing worth calling knowledge on such a subject as the Personality of God. We need to shew that our knowledge of God is a true knowledge, based upon evidence worthy of acceptance by a rational mind.

J. S. Mill has stated the principle that “the truth or falsity of an opinion upon a momentous subject resolves itself, to us, into the sufficiency of the evidence on which it rests.” An undoubted position; but there immediately follow two questions. First, *to whom* sufficient; secondly, in *what sense* sufficient.

Evidence which satisfies the scientist often falls far short of satisfaction to the less logically trained mind, and *vice versa*, the evidence which satisfies the ordinary reasonable mind is unacceptable to the exacting logician. Yet to both classes of men, to the scientist as to the ordinary thinker, evidence rests on authority.

Science rests on assumptions, on the use of terms which represent absolute mysteries. The scientist cannot go behind those mysteries. On the authority of those in whose dicta he has confidence, the scientist accepts the assumptions, and thereupon he builds his scientific theorems.

The moment Science deals with realities, it becomes a realm of uncertainty. For example take the scientific doctrine of Matter; certain rules as to the relations of Matter can scientifically, by experience, as far as man can trace experience, be established, but the primal questions, What is matter? what is gravitation? carry the scientist back into the realms of uncertainty. He cannot explain them any more than the Christian believer can explain the Personality of God.

The evidence for the Personality of God is sufficient as an *assured conviction* for the demands of a moral and responsible creature. The evidence for the Personality of God is sometimes known under the name of Theistic arguments. We will divide it thus:

a. Metaphysical. An idea of God is in my mind. That idea is. The idea is either necessary or not necessary. Even if I am unable to account for the idea, and prove it to have had any other origin than the law of my own thought, still the idea exists, and so am I not compelled to think of the infinite, the absolute, the eternal, as a *Being*. This was the reasoning of a very great metaphysician a thousand years ago. He was a Platonist, and he took this line: “There is in the human intellect the idea of a Being than whom nothing greater can be conceived. If so, it cannot be in the intellect alone, for if it is in the intellect it can be conceived of as being also in reality, and if it be not a reality, then it is greater in the intellect than it is in reality; that is, the

intellect which conceives the Divine is itself Divine.”

Again, “I am necessitated to think of God, and that thought is confirmed by other evidences. I may well believe that that necessity is derived from the universe and not from myself alone.”

Again. “First. The idea of God is the idea of the Infinite. It cannot, therefore, have come from the Finite. Hence there must be an Infinite.”

“*Secondly.* The idea of God involves the idea of necessary existence; a reality corresponding to it is therefore necessary.”

Dr. Samuel Clarke, in the Boyle Lectures of 1704-5, sums up an argument for the Being and attributes of God thus:—“Admitting that something now is, it must have a cause, a reason, a ground of its existence. That ground of its existence must be in the necessity of its own nature, or in the existence of some other Being; in either case we must assume existence as eternal. Something has existed from eternity. *Ex nihilo nihil fit.*”

We have given a sample of the mode of the metaphysical argument. It is but right to say that this argument for Theism would, if it stood alone, be at least weak. Indeed the Materialists have used the same motto, *Ex nihilo nihil fit*, to establish the eternity of matter, but we have got to consider the other lines of Theistic argument, which, when worked together, and in harmony with the metaphysical, form all that the reasonable creature should demand, an assured conviction of the truth.

DEPRIVATION OF MR. MACKONCHIE.

A WRITER in *Church Bells*, whose well-known initials point him out as Prebendary Venables, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, has contributed a strong article upon this subject in a recent number. As the matter concerns, to some extent, at least, the Canadian Church, and as Mr. Venables is recognized as a moderate and conservative Churchman, we give below what he says. It is as follows:—

“No thoughtful man, wishing well to the Church of God in England, can look with satisfaction upon the proceedings in the Law Court of Lord Penzance on Saturday last, whether he be willing to regard it as a legitimately existing court or not. The promoters of the suit against Mr. Mackonochie have been guilty of an offence against common charity and of a violation of common sense; and it is difficult to account for their proceedings except upon a belief that they are stimulated by a spirit of personal rancour and virulence such as is unworthy of Christian people in the support of Christian truth. Common charity might surely have suggested that, at least, it would be kind to wait until the Commission touching the present unsatisfactory state of the Ecclesiastical Courts had had time to give advice upon the subject. Common charity, even of the lowest type, might have said to the keen promoters that it is notorious that Mr. Mackonochie is as law-abiding a man as any of themselves, but that, like very many more people, he believes Lord Penzance's court to be an illegal court, without any right in law or justice to take action in any Church case whatever; and that under such a condition of things the promoters might have awaited the expected Report, which would possibly put all these matters to rest. But charity, or kindness, nobler

ever than revenge,' is unknown in the proceeding; and accordingly, and very foolishly, as will ere long be felt, the promoters have driven Lord Penzance to do that which it is plain enough even he desired to avoid. Hence common sense might have told the promoters (if they had used that precious gift) that they were doing a very weak and silly thing.

"A 'sentence of deprivation,' what is it? It deprives an incumbent of his endowment. But suppose he persistently ministers as before in the Church of whose emolument he is deprived? Will force be used to withhold him from the prayer-desk, or will any venture to get him pronounced 'in contempt,' and so again try the pain of imprisonment? It may be doubted whether even the promoters are so wild as to attempt a measure which would lead to many disastrous results to their cause and to the Church itself. But, so far as appears in the sentence of deprivation (which, however, has not appeared in full), Mr. Mackonochie's case is easy. First, there will be, it may be supposed, an appeal to the House of Lords, and during the period of litigation matters may go on as they are. And what seems the more likely thing is that some patron may present Mr. Mackonochie to another benefice. Deprivation deprives a man of his existing benefice, but, *so far as appears*, it does not hinder him from taking another benefice. If so, this is another solution to Mr. Mackonochie's case personally.

"There is, however, a much more serious fact than any personal inconvenience of Mr. Mackonochie to be considered, and it is this. Here is a man, owing to the pertinacity of his pursuers, deprived of every right and enjoyment connected with his ecclesiastical *status* at St. Peter's, London Docks. But what, in the name of truth, justice, equity, and common sense, must be said of so treating a man, when every action of which he is pronounced guilty, and for which he is punished, is continued, not alone in the churches in which he ministered, but in many churches besides these, while it is known that no action whatever can be taken or will be taken in regard to any one of these churches or their ministers? Is this justice? England would not say so in any other cause. Is it truth? There needs not an answer. Will anyone call this equity? The man who will so call it would be a 'phenomenon.' Is it common sense to condemn one man for doing that which scores of other men are allowed to continue to do? This is worse than weakness. It is injustice, it is contrary to equity, it is downright sin.

"And so the Church, just when she might be doing ten times the enormous good which (God be thanked!) she is accomplishing, is hampered, harassed, and hindered by the unwisdom of headstrong men. It seems impossible altogether to approve the course which Mr. Mackonochie has through many long years pursued. It is believed that as life advances he will see, upon reflection, that a better way was open before him, and that the course he has adopted has not been so consistent with his character as a Churchman and as the real Christian which nearly all men believe him to be, as it might have been. But the day surely must be near at hand when Bishops and Convocation will settle the whole difficulty as they might have settled and ought to have settled it years ago. The question of the Ornaments Rubric cannot be allowed to remain any longer neglected. In no other community in the wide

world would it stand as it does to be interpreted as it is. Conceive a 'regimental order' to 'March at daybreak to Cairo,' and then imagine arresting the officer who led his men there, telling him that if he studies some folios of despatches he will find that the meaning is 'Do not march at daybreak to Cairo.' Imagine such confusion in any railway directions, municipal regulations, domestic arrangements, or in the management of a factory! It would not be suffered for an hour after the discovery of the discrepancy. And yet here stands the Ornaments Rubric, plainly worded, conspicuously placed so that every minister must see it, and when a few obey it one of them is punished for his past obedience to it! But yet the continued obedience of others is not to be interfered with! And God will be worshipped 'in truth.'

"This matter must be set to rights, and that soon; this matter must be rectified, and upon a very broad and comprehensive basis. Convocation and Bishops had a golden opportunity for settling it. They did nothing, and the rubric remains as it was. They can do little until, laying aside petty jealousies, the Convocations of the two Provinces unite or in some way act together. But the best time is over, and the time that now is passes quickly, and no more time of the little time that remains must be lost. Much is said about 'crises in the Church.' There is a dangerous crisis now, brought on by the headstrong zeal of partizanship. But there is no need for alarm if only Church rulers are decisive, prompt, and moderate. The Church of God can no more have the blessing of God upon it while the practice of the Church is not consistent with the teaching of the Church, than the Church and nation of Israel could be blessed while the accursed thing was in the camp. God must be worshipped in truth. It is not truth to punish one man for doing what many are allowed to continue to do. It is not truth to punish any man for doing what the first Rubric in the Prayer-book commands him to do. The real friends of the Church are they who will now take prayerful counsel together, and who will, upon a broad and liberal basis, enable the clergy to act as their Prayer-book directs them, or will alter the directions in such a way that they cannot be misinterpreted, and who will secure such Ecclesiastical Courts as cannot be reasonably termed Erastian. Much as Mr. Mackonochie's conduct may be reprehensible throughout his career in London, it is impossible to deny that he has done very great good to hundreds, or that the Prayer-book does in a measure support some of the peculiarities of his ritual. But matters are serious, and it will be well to settle them soon on a large and liberal basis."

OUR neighbour, the Editor of the *Christian Messenger*, has entirely misunderstood our article on "Christian Fellowship" in our issue of the 15th instant. If we made no reference to Baptists it was not because we desired no fellowship with them. True, there are points of agreement between the Church and the Presbyterians and Methodists which are wanting in the Baptists, but we as earnestly long for the day when Baptists shall have removed the barriers which now preclude unity, and when the prayer of the Master shall have been answered, "That they all may be one as Thou Father art in Me and I in Thee, that they also may be *one* in Us."

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

SKETCHES OF THE FIRST BISHOPS.

(Written for the Church Guardian.)

BY G. HERBERT LEE, B. A.

No. VIII.

The Right Reverend Alexander Neil Bethune, D. D., D. C. L., second Bishop of Toronto.

Alexander Neil Bethune, son of the Rev. John Bethune, Scottish Kirk Chaplain to the British Forces who settled in the County of Glengarry, Ontario, was born at Williamstown, in that County, on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1800.

He was the youngest and last surviving pupil of the famous Cornwall Grammar School, established by the first Bishop of Toronto, in which he acted as Classical Tutor. Though his father was a Presbyterian minister, his mother was a staunch Churchwoman, and all her children were brought up in the Church of England. He studied divinity under Bishop Strachan, and was ordained Deacon in 1823, and Priest the following year, by Dr. Jacob Mountain, first Bishop of Québec. His first charge was the Parish of Grimsby, where, in addition to his clerical duties, he took pupils. In 1826 he married Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Cooks, of West Flamboro', Ont. His eldest brother, John, was Rector and Dean of Montreal for many years.

In 1827 he removed to Cobourg, where he remained forty years. While Rector of this important Parish he edited for many years the "Church" newspaper, and was Principal of the Toronto Theological Seminary at Cobourg until the opening of Trinity College, in 1852.

In 1847 he was appointed Archdeacon of York. In 1852-3 he spent nearly a year in England, working hard with members of Parliament, Bishops and others, in defence of the "Clergy Reserves" of Upper Canada. When there he collected a considerable sum for the endowment of Trinity College, Toronto.

In 1866 he was elected Co-adjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, under the title of Bishop of Niagara, and on 25th January, 1867, he was consecrated in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Canadian Bishops of Huron and Ontario, and the American Bishops of Michigan and Western New York.

The new Bishop held his first ordination in St. John's Church, Port Hope, when Charles Garrett Jones was ordained Deacon, and Revs. Finlow Alexander and William R. Foster, Priests.

In 1878 Bishop Bethune attended the Pan-Anglican Synod, which was fraught with such lasting benefit to the Church at large.

On his return to Canada, his health, which had been failing for some time, was found unimproved, and he gradually sank away. On Monday morning, 3rd Feby., 1879, he breathed his last. An indefatigable worker in the Church for fifty-six years, a model Parish Priest, a laborious and faithful Bishop, Dr. Bethune was deeply regretted and universally respected. Although his lot was cast in days of controversy, when "storms were rife in Reason's world, and passions ranged and glared," he shrank not from the high and responsible duties of his episcopal office, and his gentle conciliatory disposition, joined to undoubted per-

sonal holiness, did much to soften the asperities of criticism and cool the heat of party strife. Patiently, consistently and conscientiously, this faithful soldier of the Cross performed his work amid many obstacles and difficulties, looking from Christ, his present portion, to Him, his exceeding great Reward.

JESUS, MY LORD! MY KING!

Jesus, my Lord! my King!
Teach me Thy praise to sing
With heart and voice.
My Saviour, Shepherd, Friend,
In Thee till life shall end,
Let me rejoice.

I all unworthy am
To bear Thy Sacred Name,
Or call Thee mine.
Yet hast Thou loved me,
Hast died that I might be
Forever Thine.

To Thee, then, would I live,
All that I have to give
I pray Thee take.
I would for Thee be spent,
To bear reproach content
For Thy dear Sake.

Like Thee, dear Lord, I would
Be ever doing good
By word and deed.
Would soothe each stricken heart,
And timely aid impart
To all who need.

And should'st Thou condescend
To use me to this end,
Then as I ought
I would be satisfied,
So Thou art glorified,
To be as naught.

So let me day by day
Pursue my onward way,
Blessing and blessed.
Until the moment comes,
When Thou wilt call me home,
With Thee to rest.

E.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

DOROTHY.

A TALE.

(Written for the Church Guardian)

BY T. M. B.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER III.—MAKING PEACE.

The letter from Dorothy's grand uncle, with its most unexpected proposition, had been the first disturbing influence which had really broken in upon this serenity. Mr. Rivers had been by it brought face to face with the thought of Dorothy's future, when in the natural course of events he should be taken from her. This thought had some times before obtruded itself, but had not been encouraged; puzzling and painful thoughts are not apt to be, when they bear upon what may be a distant future, but now it seemed as though the question confronted him in a manner from which he could not escape. He had carried the letter round with him for a day or two, and it had cost him a sleepless night before he showed it to Dorothy. Probably, had he not been at heart absolutely certain that Dorothy would not tolerate

for a moment the idea of such a separation, he could not have prevailed with himself to show the letter at all. As it was, it comforted him to imagine that he, for his part, was ready to make the sacrifice of parting with her, a sacrifice which, in reality, he could not have been capable of.

At all events the matter was settled now, and Mr. Rivers gave a long, gentle sigh of infinite relief. "I shall write to Sir Anthony at once, I think," he said, and Rupert Vaughan smiled again as he saw the shadow of anxiety which he had noted from the first vanish from his friend's face.

"Shall I go out and find Miss Dorothy? I should like to relieve her mind as to your decision."

"Yes, do. Make your peace with her. We are both in her black books just now." And Mr. Rivers laughed, quite himself again.

So Rupert Vaughan strolled out into the garden and discovered the object of his search, pretending to gather currants among the plantation of bushes at the very furthest corner of the small domain. In reality—she was stooping to hide a very tear-stained face.

"Miss Dorothy." No answer.

"Your father has sent me to tell you that he had decided to refuse your grand-uncle's proposition, and is now writing to him to tell him so, and I come on my own account to plead very humbly for forgiveness, if I have in any way offended you."

"How could—how could papa discuss the matter as he did?" said Dorothy, passionately; "he should not have given it one moment's consideration, instead of, forsooth, asking advice! As if any one had a right to advise a father about sending away his child!"

"You are very unjust, Miss Dorothy, and seem strangely blind to the fact that your father's love for you could alone prompt such a sacrifice as it would be to part with you. At all events, you see that he has concluded not to make the sacrifice."

There was a little rustic seat among some lilac trees near at hand, and to this Dorothy retreated, holding in one hand the bowl half-full of crimson fruit, and with the other brushing away the tears caused now by a feeling of compunction as much as by a sense of injury. Rupert Vaughan did not immediately follow her, only he looked after her with that tender smile of his that had in it much of loving patience. He sauntered to and fro for a while on the garden paths, thinking of the incident which had occurred. This discussion about Dorothy's possible departure had not been needed to show him what were his own feelings towards her. He was a man too much given to reflection and introspection not to have known long since to what extent she was bound up with his life. In reading Sir Anthony Clyffe's arrogant letter, the remembrance of his own relationship to him had flashed across his mind, and with it had come the thought—what if fortune in one of the freaks for which she is famous should have singled *him* out as the heir to the lands and fortune which rightly should pass to Dorothy? Would it not be the very irony of fate? Cruel Dorothy, cruel in her kindness, even more than in her little freaks of tyranny or coldness, how little did she dream, that without *her* riches and lands, and even the honours which crown brave endeavour would lose all their value.

"Let us make friends, Miss Dorothy," he said at last, as he approached her, and Dorothy, who by this time had nearly recovered herself, looked up with a half contrite, half petulant expression.

"Well, I suppose it will have to come to it," she said, and laughed.

He sat down beside her, and she picked out the largest bunch of currants, and held it towards him daintily with her white fingers.

"Is it a peace-offering?"

"If you like," she answered.

CHAPTER IV.—AN INVITATION.

"Dotie," said Mr. Rivers, one morning about a week after the episode with which our story

opened, "we have an invitation to dine at the Laurels to-morrow. I forgot to tell you, but you are provided with all the embellishments, I suppose? not that I think my little girl needs any, and, by-the-bye, Vere has come home."

"Oh, he has come?" said Dorothy with quickened interest, "and did you see him, papa? is he much changed? did you like him?"

"I only saw him for five minutes; he came into the office with his father. He is what you ladies would call a very handsome man, and quite the young man of the period I should say. I don't know that I was specially impressed by him."

"Did he ask for me?" said Dorothy.

"Yes, I think he did."

"Of course he would not recognize me; why, it must be quite seven years since he went away, I remember him quite well. I never knew whether to like or dislike him."

"Well, perhaps you will be able to decide the question now," said Mr. Rivers laughing. "You will see him to-morrow."

Father and daughter were standing by the garden gate, waiting, as they sometimes did, for Rupert Vaughan. Just then his tall figure came in sight at the turn of the road. Mr. Rivers kissed Dorothy good-bye, and joined his friend as he came up, but the latter paused a moment to hand the young girl a fragrant branch of sweet briar which he had gathered from a hedge in passing.

"Any commissions in town, Miss Dorothy?"

"No, thanks. Well, yes, you might get me some pale blue ribbon; this shade, see." And she took a little ribbon from her neck and handed it to him. "I would not trouble you, but you know papa is helpless in these matters."

"You shall have it if the city contains it," he said gallantly, and though buying woman's finery was scarcely a congenial occupation, yet he felt childishly glad to do the lady of his love the small service she delighted to intrust him with.

Now Dorothy had suddenly called to mind that the ribbons which decorated a favorite dress of hers were somewhat faded, and she wanted to wear this dress to dinner at Mr. Bolden's on the morrow, but it is doubtful whether the question of the new ribbons would have arisen in her mind had not her father that morning chanced to mention the return of Vere Bolden. The dinners at the Laurels had never possessed much attraction for Dorothy; they had been rather regarded in the light of necessary evils. Mr. Bolden's invitations were kindly meant no doubt, and to refuse them would have given offence, so Mr. Rivers and Dorothy meekly underwent what, to both, was somewhat of an infliction, the almost oppressive hospitality of their host, whose prosperity had kept pace with the years and seemed to require a corresponding increase of grave pomposity. The few guests whom they met at Mr. Bolden's table were not of a kind to enliven the sumptuous entertainments. Monied men, among whom the still more "monied" banker was king, and a few gorgeously attired wives and daughters, with whom Dorothy could find little in common; not to speak of the lady who took the late Mrs. Bolden's place at table—a Mrs. Hole, the widow, Dorothy insisted, of a Baptist deacon, and who had managed domestic matters for Mr. Bolden ever since his wife's death years ago—a silent, solemn, watchful person, whose life was spent in carrying out Mr. Bolden's expressed wishes, and in endeavouring to discover those which he had not made known.

(To be Continued.)

When men everywhere are in doubt as to what is of necessity to salvation, let Churchmen live a life of Faith in Christ, that by our good works others may be brought to believe in the blessed Truths of His Holy Word. "Aggressive Churchmanship," that is what is wanted,—aggressive Christianity, so that our surroundings may know that we have principles, and that we glory in them. Work, work, work, this is what will tell upon the world, and what more glorious work than to be working for Christ Jesus our Lord!

"MAY I KISS THAT BABY?"

To a soldier far away from home there is no more touching sight than that of a baby in its mother's arms. While on their way to Gettysburg, the troops were marching by night through a village, over whose gateways hung lighted lanterns, while young girls shed tears as they watched the brothers of other women march on to possible death. A scene of the march is thus described by the author of "Bullet and Shell."

Stopping for a moment at the gate of a dwelling I noticed a young mother leaning over it with a chubby child in her arms. Above the woman's head hung a couple of stable lanterns, the light falling full upon her face. The child was crowing with delight at the strange pageant as it watched the armed host pass on.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said Jim Manners, one of mynens, as he dropped the butt of his musket on the ground, and peered wistfully into the faces of the mother and her child. "I beg pardon, but may I kiss that baby of yours? I've got one just like him at home; at least he was when I last saw him, two years ago."

The mother, a sympathetic tear rolling down her blooming cheek, silently held out the child. Jim pressed his unshaven face to its innocent, smiling lips for a moment, and then walked on, saying?"

"God bless you ma'am for that?" Poor Jim Manners! He never saw his boy again in life. A bullet laid him low next day, as we made our first charge.

WEAK BUT STRONG.

I will tell you a true story for the children to hear, and leave each one to enforce its lesson in his or her own way. The bit of a girl is not one of the "goody, good" children, but a perfect bunch of mischief who needs constant watching. She had taken a fancy to play with the key of her father's desk, often taking it out for the purpose. One day he told her never to take it out again, fearing it might be lost. Some few days after he was lying half asleep on the sofa, the little daughter playing beside him.—The sudden stillness of the room roused him to the fact that she had disappeared, and seeing the door to the next room, where the desk was open, he stole softly toward it to see what the child was doing. There she stood, just in front of the coveted key, both tiny hands clasped behind her, and leaning forward on her tiptoes, she kissed it gently. The father crept unseen to the sofa, and in a moment she came and stood beside him, both hands still folded behind her, and said, "My didn't touch the key, 'cause papa told her not to." Surely if a tiny creature like this could put temptation behind her, we grown up folks ought to have strength enough too.—Boston Transcript.

A certain little Pharisee, who was praying for his big brother, had a good deal of human nature, even if he was only six years old. He prayed, "Oh Lord, bless brother Bill, and make him as good a boy as I am."

LEND A HAND.

CHILDREN, did you ever see a big fire? Last summer there was a big fire in the town where I used to go to school. It is a small town and they have no big fire engines which can throw water very fast. Most of the water used had to be carried in buckets. How did they do that? Do you think that every one got a bucket and ran as fast as they could from the well to the fire? No, the people formed themselves into a line, one end of which was at the well and the other at the fire. Then the man at the well handed a bucket full of water to the one next to him, this one handed it to the next, and so on till it reached the fire. And they kept a stream of buckets passing along all the while.

Now do you not see how you can help work for the Lord Jesus? You do not live in India, where many heathen people are; but you can start your pennies and they will pass along from hand to hand till they at last send men and woman out to that land to tell the heathen about Jesus. You do not live next door to our Orphans' Home, as it is my privilege to do, but you can send money and nice things to them, and they will pass along from hand to hand until they make the young hearts glad.

"I shall shortly get a very different sight of God from what I have ever had. Oh! the thoughts of an incarnate Deity are sweet! How I wonder at myself that I do not love Him more! What a wonder that I can enjoy such composure under all my bodily pains, and in the view of death itself! What a mercy that having the use of my reason I can declare His goodness to my soul! I long for His salvation. I bless His name. I have found Him, and die rejoicing in Him. Oh! that I were where He is! Blessed be God that ever I was born!"—Halyburton.

Do not attempt to cover your faults, but try to get rid of them. Every person does wrong at times, and confession is no new thing in the world. One must own that all is not right, or become ridiculous as well as hypocritical. Other people will see, whether we try to blind them or not; and just for what we are worth will they value us. Let us all be honest, no matter what else we may be, and not pretend to be better than we are.—Ludlow.

"God has been here to-day, mamma! He's been down our lane," said the sweet little boy we call Bert. "What makes you think so, my dear?" asked mamma. "Because yesterday there wasn't a single pussy willow, and now there are lots of them. Nobody could do that so quick but God, mamma."

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BAPTISMS.

ADAMS.—On August 13th, by Rev. C. E. Mackenzie, Albert Henry, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Amelia Adams, of Spring Hill.

LEWIS.—At St. Paul's, Cow Bay, by the Rev. W. J. Lockyer, Incumbent, Julia Lillian, Annie Maria, and Victoria Maud, children of David and Helen Lewis, Cow Bay.

DEATHS.

KEHOE.—At the Forks, Windsor, Aug. 20th, Mrs. Jane Kehoe, aged 74 years.

BOICE.—Entered into rest, in full communion with the Church Catholic, 14th Aug. 1883, Louisa Jane, beloved wife of George Boice, Senior, Clements, West Point of S. Clement, Annapolis Co.

ADAMS.—On August 18th, Albert Henry, infant son of Jeremiah and Sarah Amelia Adams, of Spring Hill.

WANTS.

CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON.

WANTED—A Clergyman in Priest's Orders, as LOCUM TENENS of the Assistant Minister for Three Months. Address Rt. Rev. the Bishop Coadjutor, Fredericton, N. B. 31 aug 29

Diocese of Algoma.

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

Halifax Medical College,

THE Seventeenth Session of this Institution will open on THURSDAY, October 25th, 1883.

For any information, or for copy of Annual Announcement, address the Registrar, J. F. BLACK, M. D., No. 49 Granville St. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON, Negotiators of Mortgage Loans, St. Paul, Min. [Mention this paper].

Tuberculous Degeneration of the Lung.

The following letter was shown to the physician who attended Mr. Harrington, and he says that the trouble was incipient Consumption, and that Mr. H.'s case is one of the very few that he has ever seen cured:

Dear Sir,—Last summer I was troubled with a cough, and, my physician says, unmistakable symptoms of consumption, including debility and loss of flesh. I lost 30 pounds in weight in a few weeks. My physician, who examined me, advised me to use EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE, and I am happy to be able to inform you that it has produced a complete cure, and I have regained from 124 to 154 pounds in weight, and am enjoying good health. I drove 65 miles at night, across Cape Breton, during a snow storm in December, without suffering from it in the least.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, E. R. HARRINGTON.

For Sale by all Druggists. In two sizes—25 and 75 cts. per bottle.

Advertisement for Jones' 5-Ton Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam, etc. Includes an image of the product and text: \$50 JONES 5-TON Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam. JONES, THE PAVE THE FRICTION. Fully fitted, making cost 60¢ at your R. R. Station. Price sent on application. Address JONES OF BIRMGHAMTON, BIRMGHAMTON, E. I.

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AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Location unsurpassed in healthfulness and picturesque surroundings. Thorough course in all departments. Tuition year begins September 12th. Terms moderate. For circulars address

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Knowlton Academy, KNOWLTON, P. Q.

THIS SCHOOL, situated in the vicinity of Brome Lake, in a healthy and picturesque part of the Eastern Townships, will Re-Open on Monday, 3rd Sept. A limited number of Boys will be received at the Rectory as Boarders. Terms and particulars on application to the Principal.

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Preparatory School FOR YOUNG LADIES,

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SUBJECTS TAUGHT—English, French, Rudiments of Latin, Drawing, Bible History, Church Catechism, and Needlework. The Scholastic year consists of Forty-Four Weeks. Terms begin August 21st and November 6th, 1883; February 5th and April 23d, 1884.

A limited number of Boys, under 8 years of age, are admitted. For Terms, apply at 23 Brenton Street, Halifax. Reference to REV. F. H. MURRAY, and the REV. J. D. H. BROWNE is kindly permitted.

Home Tuition.

REV. C. WILLIS takes a few Boys to be educated with his own. Two vacancies in September. Healthy location. Five minutes walk from the Railway Station. Tutor, the Rev. C. P. Harrington, B. A. References if required. For terms, &c., apply to the REV. C. WILLIS, Rectory, Petitcodiac, N. B. 41 jyl8

Education for Young Ladies.

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

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University of Bishop's College, LENNOXVILLE.

Matriculation Examination, Tuesday, September 18th.

TWO BURSARIES open for Competition. Lectures begin September 20th. For Calendar or Information, apply to Rev. Principal LOBLEY, Cacouna, P. O., or E. Chapman, Esq., M. A., Lennoxville.

Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

THE Work of the next Term will begin Tuesday, Sept. 18th. For Prospectus or Information, apply to Rev. Principal LOBLEY, Cacouna, P. O., or E. Chapman, Esq., M. A., Lennoxville. 51 aug 6

Boston University Law School

Opens Oct. 4. Address the Dean. EDMUND H. BENNETT, L.L.D., Boston, Mass. my2 4m

PARAGRAPHIC.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become the patron of the Wimbledon Art College for Ladies.

The *Guardian* of the 18th laments to learn that the Bishop of Peterborough remains in a very precarious state at Dry Stoke, near Uppingham.

The late Dean (Boyd) of Exeter has bequeathed legacies amounting in the aggregate to nearly £40,000, to various societies and institutions connected with the Diocese of Exeter.

The Church Missionary Society reports this year the magnificent income of \$1,486,155, including a gift from Mr. W. C. Jones of \$360,000. The ordinary receipts were \$1,002,000, showing an increase of \$50,000, over last year.

The *Echo* states that the Rev. W. Benham, late vicar of Margate, and now rector of St. Edmund the King Lombard-street, has joined the English Church Union as a protest against Mr. Mackonochie's deprivation.

Good advice was given to the graduating class at Allegheny Theological Seminary when Dr. Wilson said: "Young gentlemen, study Hebrew roots, pour over Greek verbs, read Latin, and, if you have time and desire, translate ancient hieroglyphics; but I charge you when you go into the pulpit to preach the Gospel, to use plain Anglo-Saxon."

Mr. F. Cope Whitehouse, in an article in the *London Academy* takes the ground that the flight of Joseph and Mary into Egypt was not, as is generally thought, by land, but by water, and that the return was the same way. He supports the theory by many considerations. It entirely does away with old traditions, and destroys the value of many pictures of ancient art.

Mr. John P. Morton, head of the great Louisville publishing house, has nearly completed, and will soon turn over to its Board of Trustees, the Church Home and Infirmary. Already Mr. Morton has expended one hundred thousand dollars on this institution, and, in order to thoroughly equip it and place it upon a permanent basis, it is probable he will expend as much more.

At the church of Pere Hyacinthe in Paris, the service used in confirmation is an adaptation from the Roman Pontifical, and is much like our service, the ancient chrisms being retained. At the regular services prayers are offered for the Pope of Rome, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and for the unity of the three branches of the Church Catholic over which they preside.

The people of Gethsemane parish, Minneapolis have taken a noble and striking way of showing their affection for their late rector, the Bishop-elect of Indiana. They have decided to build two more mission-chapels in the city, thus bringing to a round dozen the number of chapels erected by the parish. Such a tribute speaks in favor of both rector and people. What a glorious future seems in store for the Diocese of Indiana!

While some repairs were being made recently at the Protestant Church of St. James, in Augsburg, several very beautiful large frescoes were discovered. They were hidden beneath coats of whitewash. Among the subjects of these frescoes are a figure of the Saviour, figures of St. James and St. Anthony, and the crowning of the Virgin. A stone inscription record that they were executed between 1480 and 1495. It is said that these newly discovered works are precious memorials and specimens of the early Suabian School.

An old lady recently received a new bonnet. Shortly after she was missed, and her absence became so protracted that the family grew anxious and instituted a search. Finally she was discovered in her room, sitting quietly with the new bonnet on. Her daughter exclaimed "Why, mother, what are you doing here?" "Go along down," the old lady replied; "I am only getting used to this thing, so that I shall not be thinking about it all church-time to-morrow."

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of Durham, Rochester, and Liverpool, having been requested to recommend to the Church of England in Australia a Bishop for the diocese of Sydney, who will be Metropolitan of the Province and Primate of Australia, have recommended Canon Barry, D. D., Principal of King's College, for election to that see, and in obedience to the desire of the above named Bishops, Canon Barry has signified his willingness to accept the nomination.

Notwithstanding that the new President of the Wesleyan Conference has declared Wesleyanism to be "ecclesiastically as real a Church as any in Christendom, a part of the Church Catholic," there are evident traces in it of Protestant degeneracy. It seems that large defections are taking place from its ranks in consequence of the recent decision on baptism. Among these defections is the rather important one of Dr. Osborne, Professor of Hebrew and Classics in Richmond College, a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, and a descendant of one of the earliest Methodist preachers.—*Church Review*.

On St. James' Day, the parish church of St. Martin, *Kirk Levington*, near Yarm, Yorkshire, was publicly re-opened, after restoration, by the Archbishop of York. The nave of the church has been entirely rebuilt at the cost of between £1,100 and £1,200, from the designs of Mr. Arnfield, of Whitby. The two handsome Norman arches belonging to the former church have been carefully replaced. During the demolition of the old walls a number of Saxon stones of much interest were discovered, which belonged evidently to an early Saxon church on the same site. They have been carefully preserved by the Vicar, the Rev. F. D. Brock.

If the blood be impoverished, as manifested by pimples, eruptions, ulcers, or running sores, scrofulous tumors, swellings or general debility, take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

The Nile is nine cubits higher at Cairo than at this time last year.

There is no preparation before the people to-day that commands their confidence more, or meets sale than does Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for all forms of Summer Complaint.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the phylloxera has begun to make its appearance in the vineyards of the Rhine and Mosel.

The political contest being over, the popular vote of the people is now cast in favor of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—that matchless remedy for Cholera Morbus and all Summer complaints.

The *Banner* says that Sir Andrew Clark, the newly created baronet, began his professional career as an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy.

The most miserable mortal in existence is probably the confirmed dyspeptic. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all diseases of the stomach, Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Do not trust our word simply, but address the proprietors for proof.

The condition of Prince Bismarck's health is stated to be such as to compel him to live in the strictest seclusion and to abstain from business of every kind.

If you are broken down in constitution and wasting away by sickness, dissipation, too great nervous taxation, or suffer from any chronic disease, do not abandon hope until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. What it is doing daily towards restoring others, it might do for you.

M. Victor Hugo has written to the *Rappel* saying that the Ischia catastrophe "is more than a human catastrophe: it is a universal catastrophe. I feel myself touched by it. I send my mite." (£40).

W. J. Guppy, druggist, of Newbury writes:—"Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint.

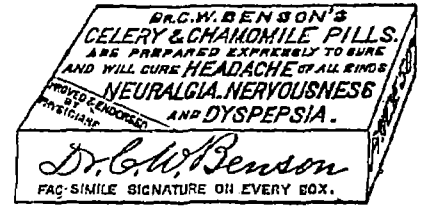
A hair placed upon the face of the forging, and subjected to a pressure of 200 tons to the square inch between two hardened steel dies, was found, itself uninjured, to have been driven into the forging and to be imbedded in it. The hair was removed intact from the forging.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach, or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

There are in the human body 240 bones, and the average weight of all these bones is fourteen pounds. A man breathes about 1,200 times in an hour, and requires eight hogsheads or more of air in a day, and 540 pounds—more than a hogshead—of blood pass through the heart in an hour.

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

They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended.



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EXTRACT OF WILD
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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.

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Aromatic



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Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

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

"The Climax of Perfection."

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

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

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

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FAST COLORS,

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

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Cotton Hosiery Yarn
Of every description, White and Colored.

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

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Opposite Post Office, Halifax, N. S.

30 YEARS.

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

Minard's Liniment

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

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

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT,

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

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Wholesale by Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Brown & Webb, Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons, R. W. McCarty, St. John, N. B., and sold everywhere.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B.



Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Peter's Canal Works," will be received until MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, inclusively, for Works in connection with the St. Peter's Canal, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. W. M. Kavanagh, Lockmaster, from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque for the sum of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS made payable to the order of the Hon. Minister of Railways and Canals, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
OTTAWA, 15th August, 1883.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

The Bishop of Lahore, during his visit on his way to England, confirmed 67 native Christians of Dr. Bruce's congregation at the capital, and ordained a native to the diaconate.

The Punjab Native Church Council held its annual meeting, not as usual, in the city of Armisar, but in the village of Juandiala, where Miss Clay, the devoted honorary missionary of the C. E. Z. M. S., has her head quarters, and also the itinerant native missionary employed by the Council, the Rev. Mian Sabiq. The Bishop of Lahore was present, and preached the opening sermon. The subjects and readers of papers were—"Village Schools," by the Rev. Mian Sabiq; "On the Appointment and Examination of Catechists," by Mr. Chandu Lall; "Evangelical Services," with singing, and possibly with instrumental music, by the Rev. Imad-ud-din and Mr. Mya Das; "What is the best way to make the Church Independent?" by Mr. (now the Rev.) T. Edwards.

LAGOS.—"The Rev. T. B. Wright, of St. Peter's, Fiji (a church still directly connected with the Society), writes in a thankful and hopeful strain. His baptized members number 457, of whom no less than 253 are communicants, the average attendance at the Lord's Supper being 162. Thirty-two adults were baptized during the year, 'old inquirers who had passed their probationary state; while fourteen inquirers were brought in, 'convinced by the Spirit of their ignorance and sin, and seeking knowledge and the way of salvation,' who are now receiving instruction preparatory to baptism. Sunday-schools and Bible-classes have been regularly held, and prayer-meetings daily and weekly. Contributions to religious objects amounted in the year to £159.

The work among the Paharis of the Rajmahal hills has given the Rev. A. Stark much encouragement. In November six whole villages renounced idolatry and placed themselves formally under Christian instruction. In January of this year some of the more advanced were baptized, including the devil-priest himself, who, on being asked what he had done with his demons, replied, "I have buried them, and told them to come near me no more." What did they say? "Say," he exclaimed; "What can stones say?" Mr. Stark expects to register 200 converts from these villages alone. The Paharis, he says, are "a people more ready to receive the Gospel than any I know in India or it may be in the whole world." "The work among them," he adds, "is most cheering, though it is very hard and rough, owing to the hills and jungles in which they live, and the distance of the villages from one another." They are "a savage and uncultivated race, immersed in drunkenness and almost every other vice," yet "a very simple and trusting people, with unbounded confidence in the good-will of the English." Mr. Stark has two boarding-schools for the Pahari children, one with fifty boys, and the other with twenty-four girls. Seven converts were baptized from among them.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

City of London Fire Insurance Company of London, England, Capital \$10,000,000. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, Capital \$10,000,000. Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Established 1825.

Table with 2 columns: Investment/Claim type and Amount. Includes: Invested Funds (\$30,000,000), Investments in Canada (1,600,000), Claims paid in Canada (1,500,000), Total amount paid in Claims during last 8 years (15,000,000).

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

Entirely Different from any in the Market.

BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION

General Debility and Waste of Flesh.

In conditions of General Debility, Waste of Flesh, Coughs, and tendency to Lung and Bronchial Affections, which are so often found in young children, nursing mothers and young women, in the lack of vitality attending old age, and the prostration following Fevers, Diphtheria, and other acute diseases,

BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION Will at once give strength and vigor to the emaciated, and produce immediate increase of flesh.

To avoid mistakes, ask for Budd's Cream Emulsion, Sold by all Druggists. By Puttner Bros. PRICE 50 Cents.

The "Uxbridge ORGAN,

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

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Church Literature QUEBEC.

The QUEBEC CHURCH CATECHIST, Questions and Answers on the Catechism, the Rite of Confirmation, and the History of the Church of England. Price 10 Cents. The QUEBEC CATECHIST, for the younger classes of Sunday Schools. Price 5 Cts. These books have been prepared by several Clergymen of the Diocese of Quebec, and are recommended to the Clergy and Sunday School Teachers, supplying as they do, a want hitherto much felt. They are now extensively used in all parts of the Dominion. A liberal discount to the Clergy and Sunday Schools. Specimen Copies mailed to any address receipt of price. Apply to W. GOSSIP, 103 Granville St., Halifax, N. S. C. JUDGE, Hon. Sec. & Treas., P. O. Box 1058, Quebec.



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Jewellers & Silversmiths, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840. DEALERS IN-

Artistic Jewellery and Silver Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.,

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CALL attention to their SPECIAL COMMUNION SERVICE, as per cut, as very desirable where appropriate vessels of Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 6 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruets, 1 pint or pint size, as preferred, Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$3.00 each. Also, a select stock of BRASS OFFERTORY PLATES, 10 to 14 inches; Plain and Illuminated ALTAR VASES, 7 to 9 inches. A few CROSSES, 18 inches, suitable for small Churches; Sterling Silver COMMUNION VESSELS made to order in suitable designs. Goods securely packed for transit free of charge.

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THE 23rd Winter course begins September 23, 1883. This is the largest Homoeopathic Medical College in the world, with unequalled clinical facilities. Women admitted. Material for dissection abundant. For Catalogues address, E. S. BAILEY, M. D., 3031 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Send for Sample Copies of "The Clinic."

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Just Received at the DEPOSITORY, GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Warehouse, No. 163 GRANVILLE STREET - A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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Latest Publications of the Society, LOWER PRICES than can be sold elsewhere.

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Church Books, -AT THE- English and American Book Store.

- The Daily Round-Meditation Prayer and Praise for the Christian Year. Prices 0c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$3.00
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Hymns, Ancient and Modern, Church Hymns, and Psalms & Hymns.

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

NEWS AND NOTES.

The inhabitants of Walsall have determined to erect a statue in their town to the memory of the late Sister Dora.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure makes the skin white, soft and smooth. No poisonous drugs in it.

The number of visitors to the International Fisheries Exhibition last week was 106,648, Making the total number from the opening of the Exhibition 1,085,346.

We wish it distinctly understood that our remarks in praise of Wine of Rennelet refer to the preparation known as Eagar's Wine of Rennelet.

No public-house is to be permitted on the Noel Park estate, a little town of artisans' dwelling, which was opened on Saturday, near Wood Greene, by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Do not confound Eagar's Phospholeine with the so-called Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil with which the market is flooded.

The compensation assigned by the International Commission to sufferers from the Egyptian troubles amounted up to the 15th ult., to £2,500,000, divided amongst 6,368 persons.

It is a dangerous thing to allow the diarrhoea or dysentery to go unchecked and there is no need of it. A small bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will cure the most stubborn case that can be produced.

The excavations now going on at Rome have resulted in the discovery of a large granite column with full-length figures of Egyptian divinities, each about 4ft in height, sculptured in basrelief, around the lower portion of it.

Fever and ague, malarious fever, bilious and typhoid fevers all originate in one producing cause and may all be easily prevented by Parsons' Purgative Pills.

A Reuter's telegram, dated from Simla the 5th, says that the postal authorities in the Punjab have made an extensive seizing of seditious letters, in many of which reference is made to the approaching visit of the Maharajah Dhuleep Smith.

The best medical authorities acknowledge the great value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, never devised for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach liver and bowels.

1,000 students from all parts of Germany and Austria assembled at Jena to witness the unveiling of a statue to commemorate the founding there of Burschenschaften, or patriotic students' clubs, a few days before the battle of Waterloo.

Tennyson's "May Queen," Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned another bright May-day.

The Standard hears that the Government has agreed to give up the proposal to take one hundred thousand pounds for Irish emigration from the Irish Church Fund, and to provide the sum from the Imperial Exchequer.

Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin, making it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance.

The mortality returns for England in the year of 1881—which have just been completed—record the death of ninety-one persons who were registered as 100 years old and upwards when they died.

"Dr. Benson's Pills cured my daughter of nervous headache." Thos. S. Martin, Pomonkey, Md.

A despatch has been drawn up at the request of Lord Derby, by the Agents-General of Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, embodying the views of the Governments of those colonies upon the proposed annexations in the Pacific.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

The Clothworker's Company have agreed to give ten thousand pounds for the enlargement of the Textile and Industrial Department of the Yorkshire College at Leeds. Altogether this company have given upwards of twenty-five thousand pounds towards the institute.

It is Worth the Money! That's the question. Will it pay to suffer day after day when a twenty-five cent bottle of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR will give prompt and permanent ease and comfort. Thousand testify that it is a good investment and if you are a sufferer from corns, try it. Sure, safe and painless. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Proprietors.

A successful trial of a launch driven by Faure-Sellon-Volekmar accumulator cells, supplied by the Electric Power Storage Company, was lately made on the Thames. The boat was capable of conveying forty passengers, and could have been driven at a high speed for six hours. There was no noise or vibration, and the whole machinery and steering gear was managed by one man. Free of Charge.

By calling upon your Druggist, or sending to the laboratory of PUTNAM BROS., 125 and 127, Hollis St., Halifax, you will receive a bottle of BUDD'S CREAM EMULSION, which we ask you to give an impartial trial, comparing it with any other in the market.

Two native horn weavers are to be seen at the Fisheries' Exhibition, brought from the Earl of Bute's in Scotland. It is feared that in securing these the entire colony has been destroyed.

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

McShane BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES & BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free. Address, HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S.

RELIEF Is at Hand Cates' Certain Check IS speedily making its way into every family in the land. Its sale has more than doubled during the past year on its own merits, and all are satisfied that it is purely Vegetable, and a perfectly safe and harmless Medicine, and at the same time a certain and positive Cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus,

And all other kinds of violent PAIN and CRAMP. No family should be without it in the house one day, as it may save life before a Physician can be called, and will certainly save a great amount of suffering, and perhaps a long sickness by its early use. For children of all ages it is just the thing, infants take it in smaller doses with perfect success, being pleasant to the taste and giving instant relief. A few of the numerous testimonials may be seen in pamphlets and around each bottle. Price only 25 Cents. Try it once and you won't be without it. Sold everywhere and at wholesale, by Brown & Webb, Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., John K. Bent, Halifax.

BLISSVILLE, N. B., Aug. 22d., 1882. Two years ago, I was very sick with what is called summer complaint or dysentery, and I bought one bottle of GATES' CERTAIN CHECK, and I verily believe that it saved my life. This I can testify to. A. L. MATHEW, J. P.



INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

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

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

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

COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES. Immense Saving! Immense Improvement.

"I do not hesitate to commend them as by far the best of any."—Rev. E. Corwin, D. D., Racine, Wis. "Their excellence can not be overestimated. "Prices defy competition"—S. W. Hayes, Wheeling, Mo. "They give unbounded satisfaction."—J. L. Hodge, Oyer, Kan. "Superintendent ten years; have found no helps so good."—W. R. Davidson, Arabi, Ky. "Best publications in twenty years' experience."—L. B. Davis, Lodi, Mich. "The interest has increased fifty per cent."—J. L. Lassiter, Branchville, N. C. "Prospering gloriously; due to Cook's supplies."—T. A. Davidson, Kellerville, Ill. "Our school is the best in this part of the country, and we owe it to your supplies."—Geo. W. Fitch, Auburn, Cal. "Doubled our school in a few weeks."—E. Timmerman, Jasper, N. Y. "School gaining every Sabbath."—Thos. Parvls, Sunderland, Ont. "School has grown nearly twice as large."—E. F. Wilson, Centre Texas. "Our school has built up greatly."—J. M. Worth, West Sahannan, N. Y. "Better pleased than ever. We are having a precious revival."—Henry Cobb, Metropolis, Ill. "The Holy Spirit is blessing our school with a knowledge of the Word we never had before."—A. Hamilton, Stewartville, Ont. Golden Censer: "By far the cheapest publications for quality, quantity, and frequency. Everything Evangelical, pure and helpful. Chautauqua Democrat: "When we mention his name in connection with any Sunday-school literature, it is sufficient guarantee of its excellence." Central Methodist: "Whatever Mr. Cook puts his hand to is given life and energy." Boston Congregationalist: "Mr. Cook advertises truthfully, enormous saving to Sunday-schools." Baltimore Methodist: "A leading if not the largest publisher of Sunday-school supplies on this continent."

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

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

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

The Collegiate School

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

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

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