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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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THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

WE see no sort of reason, therefore, to despair of the future of the Church. It has of late years, we repeat, immensely gained in public estimation and respect. Its militant ranks are now filled from the highest to the lowest grades with men mainly formed in a new and better mould than those of bygone times, though it will be wise more earnestly to maintain the standard of learning. The old disreputable type of "parson," insincere, careless, and more given to port wine than to piety, exists only in novels of Fielding's day. The Church clergyman of the Victorian era is almost universally a gentleman, a scholar, and a most faithful servant, according to his lights, of his Divine Master, and of the people with whom his lot is cast. In hundreds of country parishes and city districts he is the friend, the adviser, and unwearying guide of people who but for him would hardly even catch a faint gleam of the light which shines on cultured minds. The work that is done among us by clergymen over and beyond their strict professional duties is, we believe, at the present date prodigious and invaluable. It is wrought for the most part unnoticed and unrewarded, and is, no doubt, rather of the character of moral than ecclesiastical teaching. But its influence for good is reflected upon the Church itself, and it might astonish many to know how vast a body of voluntary helpers among the poor follow the lead of this gentle and devoted propagandism. Hundreds of high-born ladies and well-to-do young men render a constant self-devotion among the most lowly and ignorant of the land, enrolling themselves agents of this great modern philanthropic movement, in which the Church is, no doubt, imitated and assisted by other religious bodies. The fruit of such a co-operation may some day be the reconciliation of sects; but, if that be a hope too rational to seem reasonable, at least we discern no cause why the Church—Established or Disestablished—should lose her lead in this most noble crusade. Those, truly, who know so little of humanity as to think that man can ever live without religion, and those who have so imperfectly followed science as to believe that her utmost discoveries may some day take the place of the Bible, are equally at liberty to dream of a time when no creed will exist and no moral teacher will be needed in society. Better instructed minds, however, are well aware that mankind must always have a faith higher than the vastest conception of science, and a hope Diviner than her brightest dream. Of such a faith and such a hope the English Church remains a chief depository, and in her growing capacity to interpret them with an ever-widening love and wisdom, lies, we believe, the secret of the destinies which await her in the future.

IS UNBELIEF INCREASING?

A MORE important question than is propounded by the heading of our article can scarcely be conceived. Certainly it has a deep interest for all sorts and conditions of men. It affects the cultured scholar, the brilliant philosopher, and the clever but sceptical scientist,—in a word, all men of genius, and those of no genius, who pretend to despise Christianity, and who seek its overthrow.

It touches still more vitally the hearts of the great majority among all ranks to whom the religion of the Christ is dear, and who, though they look at times with dread on the wide breach between modern culture and Christianity, have still firm faith in the Church's future, and in the glorious promises of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

It is, we know, by no means unusual for men to look back with longing eyes on the golden past, and to enquire, as some did nearly three thousand years ago, "What is the cause that the former days were better than these?" There is a natural tendency in most minds to exalt the days that have passed away at the expense of the present, and to look back regretfully as on some fond dream on former years, especially as men draw near the close of life's journey.

Many a Jeremiad is uttered on all sides, regarding the present condition of Christianity and the boldness of its foes. Not a few urge that the power of scepticism is so great, and the increase of rationalism and agnosticism so widespread, that the Church is in imminent danger of destruction, and some affirm that the Ark of God is rapidly sweeping onward to the vortex of despair.

For ourselves, we confess we have but little faith in those "good old times," of which so many seem enamoured. We believe there is much that is evil around and about us, but we question, if, after all has been thoughtfully considered, the present age can for a moment compare with the immorality, the cruelty, the licentiousness, the irreligion and the open vice of certain periods in the past history of our own nation.

However, we do not wish to anticipate an answer to our question. We purpose examining the matter in a series of short articles. We desire to look into the present condition of Christianity and the aspect of unbelief, so far as the brief space we can allot to the subject will allow. In such a wide field we perhaps cannot glean full information but we shall at least "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice." And it may be that our enquiries shall help to the better understanding of the whole subject, and shall in some measure, advance the cause of truth.

First, then, to survey our field, following the wise maxim of Spinoza, "Human things are neither to be laughed at nor wept over; our duty is to understand them." At the outset we must admit the foes of Christianity are numerous and untiring. A perpetual war has been waged against the gospel from the beginning, and the end is yet far off. Deep-seated mistrust of the Christian faith exists in many lands. Some of the most important doctrines of Christ's religion have been quietly put aside by thousands, or are boldly dissolved in the crucible of a Hobbes, a Hume or a Voltaire. It is, in fact, considered a sign of superior intelligence to be sceptical. And not a few are ready to repeat the axiom of Diderot: "True religion is to have none at all!"

To devout and pious minds it is no doubt painful to dwell upon the assaults made with such increasing bitterness on the faith once delivered to the saints. We should remember, however, what the experience of the past assures us has ever been the case, that the more powerful has been the development of Christianity, the stronger has been the opposition to it, and the more untiring and unscrupulous its foes. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that if Christ's

religion is founded on absolute truth, and if His promises are to be fulfilled, every attack made upon it must bring out still more clearly its real character, and tend to establish it more firmly. Open and honorable antagonism will always intensify and enrich those truths on which the Church is founded. Therefore the louder the opposition and the hotter the conflict, the greater will be the gain and the nearer do we approach the hour of complete and final victory.

The present opposition to Christianity is due to many and varied causes, on which we have neither time nor space to dwell here. But we must at least before closing mention one prolific cause of unbelief, and that is the evil within the Church itself. As a well-known German theologian writes, "the outbreak of heresies goes hand in hand with the loss of spiritual life in the Church at large." Widespread corruption among her members, fruitless controversies and stern anathemas against opponents, these things have robbed the Church of many who might have been retained within her fold, and have through the Church's own fault, largely swelled the number of unbelievers.

The absence of all spiritual life and fervor, the coldness and deadness witnessed among vast numbers of professing believers, the harsh dogmatism of the pulpits, the neglect of real theological training in schools of divinity, and the stupid opposition made by the Church to what is true science and undoubted fact,—these have all contributed their quota to the increase of scepticism.

In considering the question with which we set out, it would be folly to shut our eyes to the real state of affairs. This we have no desire to do. But, while we admit the audacity of the foes of Christianity, and notice their strenuous efforts in opposition to it, we must also give the Church credit for making wondrous strides in all genuine deeds of piety and charity within the last hundred years. To this subject we shall revert in a subsequent issue.—Communicated.

THE YOUNG.

THE Bishop of Exeter, in forwarding to the clergy a copy of his recently delivered charge, draws particular attention to that portion of it relating to the young. "I am," he says, "more and more convinced, as every year goes by, that upon our dealing with the young depends the future of the Church. In the critical times through which we are passing, and the still more critical times which are certainly approaching, the character and fortunes of our Church for generations to come will depend on what we now do for religious education. There is need that the clergy generally should take an increasing interest and an increasing part in the actual work to be done; that our aim should be clear and our diligence unremitting; that we should frequently take counsel together and loyally co-operate with each other; but meanwhile the machinery now in use is a necessity. We cannot maintain our religious education in an efficient state with anything like the requisite steadiness and completeness if we let down either the inspection or the training school. The need of both, indeed, is increasing upon us every year. I am confident that no money that we spend in the service of the Church is better spent than our Religious Instruction Fund."

News from the Home Field.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

YOUR correspondent is obliged to condense greatly the General News items, owing to the Synod Report.

MEETING OF SYNOD—THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Synod again met at ten o'clock, the Bishop presiding. The first business was a verbal report made by Mr. W. H. Howland in reference to the proposed colonization scheme sanctioned by the Synod last year. It appears nothing had been done owing to changes made by the Government in their method of making grants of land in the North-West. The Executive Committee were authorized to continue negotiations.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

An interesting discussion took place on the report presented on this subject by the Rev. John Langtry. Committees had been appointed by the Presbyterian Synod, and the Methodist General Conference to act in conjunction with a Committee of our Synod in pressing the matter upon the Ontario Government. One gentleman wisely remarked that if the clergy would take a little more interest in the schools in their neighborhood by visiting them, etc., thus exercising the influence the law already permitted, much good would ensue. The Government although they had promised a full consideration of the matter had done nothing as yet to meet the views of the Committee. It is desired to secure the reading of Holy Scripture by the children and teachers and the opening of the schools with the prescribed prayers as obligatory exercises. And the Committee are also anxious to obtain the recognition of religious instruction by the insertion of suitable and scriptural and moral extracts in the Nation Readers.

GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND.

The report in charge of the Rev. J. Vicars, generally gives rise to some amusement by the wit and readiness of the chairman whose jocose remarks have relieved the monotony of Synod time and again. The committee are exercising a laudable economy and are endeavouring to restrain expenditure on all sides. The overdrawn balance last year of over \$1,100 has been reduced to \$355.28. The necessary items of expenditure which are provided by a general assessment of one per cent on the income of the various parishes are as follows:—Expenses of Diocesan Synod, \$300; Provincial ditto, \$100; Rent of Bishops' House, \$800; grant to the Rev. P. Tocque, \$300.

AUDIT COMMITTEE.

This report showed that certain debentures amounting to \$3,700 had been retained by the Federal Bank owing to the failure of Messrs. Hope & Temple from whom the Synod had procured a loan some years ago. This indebtedness had been met by the Synod, but the debentures had through some mismanagement, still been retained by the brokers before mentioned, or rather by the bank with which they were deposited on their account. This loose system of doing business was rightly characterized as most improper. Still nothing can be done, the matter being quite out of the reach of the Synod or other authorities.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

In the afternoon a long and desultory discussion took place respecting the division of certain sums held by the Synod in trust for the above Fund. The motion of Rev. John Vicars provided that the accrued interest should be distributed in terms of the trust *viz.*, to those clergymen in order of their seniority whose income is less than \$800 per annum. Short speeches on the subject were made by Rev. J. Carry, Canon Morgan and W. C. Bradshaw and others but the matter was finally left over until next Synod.

ROGATION DAYS.

Mr. Baldwin's motion that the bishop should authorize a form of service suitable for these Days met with a cordial reception from the Synod and with a slight amendment passed. It was felt better to leave the matter entirely in his Lordship's hands to adopt what he thought best rather than to propose any particular form.

S. ALBAN'S CHAPTER.

The lay vote for four lay members of the proposed Cathedral, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Chief Justice Spragge, Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. Edward Blake, and Judge Benson. The clerical vote showed that the subjoined gentlemen had been chosen to similar position: Messrs. Jas. Henderson, John Carter, J. R. Cartwright and Major Foster.

AT THE EVENING SESSION.

Mr. A. H. Campbell presented the report of the See House Committee. A total of \$12,091 had been subscribed in the city parishes, for the purpose of erecting a suitable House for the Bishop of the Diocese. Several parishes however, have not yet made any returns, and the chairman pressed the subject upon the Synod. The committee were authorized to continue their labours.

TEMPERANCE SERMON.

At the beginning of the Synod a memorial has been presented by the Dominion Alliance on the subject of intemperance. A committee was appointed to consider the memorial

and they suggested that their proposal to have temperance sermons preached throughout the Diocese annually should be adopted. Subsequently a motion so this effect was carried, the day to be arranged by the Bishop, after consultation with the Church of England Temperance Association.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Motions by Dr. Snelling to authenticate the records Synod proceedings, and by Mr. Hoskins, to authenticate the printed Canons, (both of which resolutions grew out of the present law-suit in the case of Langtry and Dumoulin,) took up the remainder of the time and the latter point was not settled when the Synod adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL in connection with the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, was held in the Adelaide Street Rink, on the 26th ult. Over 2,000 persons were present.

ON the 24th June, the Rev. C. Shortt preached in St. John's Church, Port Hope. The Sunday School children of this Church held their annual picnic recently, at Millbrook.

It is reported that St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, is to have very shortly a surpliced choir.

MR. ARMITAGE, of Wycliffe Hall, takes duty at Trinity Church during the absence of the Rev. A. Sanson, in Europe.

MR. S. H. BLAKE generously proposes to supply all the clergy in the Diocese, who desire it, with a free copy of the Life of Dr. Duff, in two volumes. Mr. Blake intends to make a gift of a book in this way annually. His example is worthy of all praise.

WYKEHAM HALL closed last week. The students number nearly one hundred. Prizes were distributed in the various classes, and the closing exercises consisted of an excellent concert, in which most of the pupils took part. Archdeacon Boddy presided in the unavoidable absence of the Bishop.

ON June 24th, the Rev. Evans Davis preached a sermon to the Free-Masons in St. James's Cathedral. On July 1st, the Rev. W. C. Bradshaw addressed a special discourse to the Orangemen of Peterborough and vicinity, in St. Luke's Church, Ashburnham.

THE Bishop is about holding Confirmation in the Deanery of Simcoe East.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—THIRD DAY.

The Synod resumed at ten o'clock.

After the opening prayer and the minutes had been read by the Rev. Canon Empson and confirmed.

His Lordship announced that he had selected the following committee to carry out the canon on the subject of Deaconesses:—Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Rev. Canon Carmichael, Rev. Robert Lindsay, Rev. Canon Norman, Messrs. Thos. White, M.P., Chas. Garth, Chancellor Bethune, Wm. Salter, the Very Rev. the Dean (convenor), and Mr. Leo. H. Davidson, the two latter being mover and seconder of the motion.

Rev. Canon Norman presented the report of the committee appointed to suggest names of Trustees and members of Lennoxville College.

The various Deanery reports were then presented.

Several notices of motion were given.

It was moved by Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, seconded by Rev. Canon Carmichael, and unanimously resolved:

"That this Synod desires to put on record its deep sense of the loss this diocese has sustained in the death of the late Rev. James A. McLeod. His earnest piety and blameless walk have left an unfading impression upon us all and will cause us ever to cherish his memory with fond affection. This Synod would request the Bishop to convey to his widow and family our condolence and sympathy."

Mr. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by Rev. Canon Ellegood, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration and report at the next meeting of this Synod what amendments are required in the Temporalities Act and the Synod Acts. Carried.

On motion of the Rev. Canon Davidson, it was resolved that the collection of subscriptions for the Mission Fund by offertory or otherwise shall be imperative upon all parochial authorities in this Diocese, in each year, and that in case of default, no such parish shall have the privilege of lay representation in Synod, until the rule of the Synod be complied with.

Mr. L. H. Davidson moved, seconded by Mr. H. D.

Moore, the adoption of the Report of the Committee on appointments to Rectories and self-sustaining Parishes.—Carried.

Mr. L. H. Davidson moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee on the Metropolitan Title and Dignity. He said it was not necessary for him to detain the House in explanation of this question, as it had been discussed for fourteen years, and the report simply recommended that, as there were doubts in regard to it in the minds of the Provincial Synod, a memorial be presented at its next session setting forth anew the position of this Diocese.

Mr. T. B. Butler seconded the motion.

Judge Armstrong moved in amendment, seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, that the report be not now adopted.

In support of his amendment, Judge Armstrong said that he saw no reason why they should place the matter before the Provincial Synod at all. The report recommended them to appeal to the Provincial Synod to give them their rights, and if they would not do so, then they would go to law. But supposing they did go to law and succeeded in repealing the canon, it would not affect His Lordship at all. It would only provide for the future, as the repeal would not be retroactive. If he really believed the peace of the Church was in danger by the fact of His Lordship not being Metropolitan he would be in favor of going to law, but before doing so he would first consider what that meant. It meant that it would entail a heavy expenditure to carry it from court to court and finally to the Privy Council. But even if they did go to law and procured a writ of injunction against the Lord Bishop of Fredericton he would be looked upon as a martyr, as a persecuted man—in fact the Archbishop Laud of the 19th Century. The report recommended, in the event of the Provincial Synod not listening to their petition, to go to law. If the Synod were of that opinion, he was not.

Mr. L. H. Davidson said the report directly negated the idea of going to law.

Judge Armstrong read the report and asked if laying down two alternatives, applying to the Provincial Synod, or going before the Court, negated going to law.

Mr. Davidson asked if it would not be necessary to come back to this Synod before any steps could be taken, and could it be said that the adoption of a report which recommended them to apply to the Provincial Synod in a spirit of brotherly love and re-state their case were authorizing them to go to law.

Mrs. S. Bethune, Q. C., moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. George Macrae, Q. C., that the report now before the House be not now adopted, and that it be resolved that in the opinion of this House it is not expedient to take any action at present with regard to the Metropolitan question. Judge Armstrong withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Geo. Macrae said that, in seconding the amendment, he did not wish to be understood as deviating from any principle which he had already advocated. So far as the real question was concerned, Mr. Davidson and himself were of one mind, but, when they brought the question up at the last Provincial Synod they were told they were out of order, and he, for one, did not feel that they should place themselves in that position again. It would not invalidate their claim to allow the matter to stand as it was at present. He hoped to see the time come when they could take action, but did not consider that time was the present.

Mr. S. Bethune said he was not in favor of using the words "at present" at all, as he had always thought that the question was not worth fighting about, and it was only to meet the wishes of a portion of the meeting that he put those words in his amendment. The power of the Metropolitan was very limited; in fact he was quite a harmless individual; and could not exercise even visitatorial powers in any Diocese unless he was moved there by two-thirds of the clergy of that Diocese. He was a mere president of the Upper House, and the one who called the Synod together, and presided in the Court of Appeal, although he did not necessarily preside then, as in his absence the Senator Bishop presided. His principal reason for moving the amendment, however, was in the interest of peace.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., thought the action which had deprived them of the Metropolitan title was of inestimable advantage to them. They were now allowed to elect their own Bishop (applause), and when contrasted with the state of things in the Synod a few years ago, he thought the advantages now possessed by them far outweighed the dignity of the title. Besides, if His Lordship were the Metropolitan, his powers would be precisely the same as they were at this moment, and therefore he, for one, would deeply deplore a change in their circumstances which would give the House of Bishops the right to say from whom they should select their Bishop. His Lordship has been elected by the unprecedented majority of two-thirds of both orders at the first selection, and he (Mr. White) was prepared to say that to-day His Lordship had no more earnest sympathizers and supporters than those who at that time, from a sense of duty to the Church, felt called upon to oppose his election. Surely, then, they should not be too anxious to go back to a state of things which had proved to be unsatisfactory.

After a number of the clergy and laity had spoken, the amendment was voted upon and lost; and the motion carried by almost the entire Synod. The Synod then took recess.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. L. H. Davidson moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Diocesan Library, and on Books and Tracts. This was seconded by Rev. W. R. Brown, and carried unanimously.

Rural Dean Lindsay then moved the adoption of the Report on Works of Mercy.

Rev. D. H. Dixon thought the Synod ought to petition the Government for the appointment of a Protestant matron and assistant matrons in the female gaol.

After others had spoken, the report was then adopted.

His Lordship the Bishop then named the following committee to report on the Temporalities Act and Synod Acts;—Convener, Mr. S. Bethune, Canon Ellegood, Canon Davidson, Archdeacon Lindsay, Messrs. C. Garth, L. H. Davidson and T. P. Butler.

Rev. Rural Dean Lindsay, in moving the adoption of the report on Foreign Missions stated that the contributions had increased from \$600 to \$1,000. The motion was carried unanimously.

Rev. S. Belcher moved the adoption of the report on Domestic Missions; from this it appeared that over \$4,000 had been contributed by the Diocese of Montreal during the year, to the Diocese of Algoma.

The Very Rev. the Dean moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Sunday Schools. The Report recommended a Sunday School inspector to visit the schools throughout the Diocese.

Mr. L. H. Davidson spoke of the very small increase in attendance at Sunday Schools in this Diocese during the last nine years; they needed a more perfect system as the growth of the Church must largely depend on the instruction of the young.

Rev. John Ker, thought good teaching was even more necessary than the gathering of the children together. They should be instructed in the principles of the Prayer Book and the Church Catechism.

Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, moved that the Committee on Education be requested to consider the position of the Dunham Ladies' College, and to report to the Bishop as soon as possible as to the means of extending the influence of that institution.

Mr. Thos. White moved a series of Resolutions with reference to the Protestant Female Gaol, which were unanimously adopted.

The Report of the Committee on the Superannuation Fund; the report of the committee on the memorial to the Provincial Synod regarding the Church Congress; the report of the Committee on Education; the memorial to be presented to the Provincial Synod on Metropolitan Title and Dignity, were adopted.

The business being finished, the usual vote of thanks were made and adopted.

The minutes having been read by the Clerical Secretary, Rev. Canon Hampson, and confirmed, the doxology was sung.

His Lordship pronounced the Benediction, and the Synod was dissolved.

DIocese OF FREDERICTON.

DIocesan MEETINGS AT FREDERICTON.

On Monday, July 2nd, the Clergy and Lay Delegates to the Synod and Church Society began to assemble at Fredericton for their annual meetings.

First in order, and before the regular diocesan work, was a public missionary meeting in the new Church Hall. The attendance was not as large as could have been desired, but the Dominion Day celebration, and a heavy shower of rain just before the meeting, doubtless kept many away. The Chair was taken by the Metropolitan, and with him on the platform were the Bishop Co-adjutor, the Rector of Fredericton, Canon Brigstocke and Rev. Mr. Holbrook, an American clergyman, who is at present *locum tenens* for Rev. G. M. Armstrong at the stone church, St. John.

After the singing of a hymn and prayers, the Metropolitan, with a few introductory remarks, read a most interesting letter from the Bishop of Moosonee, who, he said, was formerly a Sunday school scholar under him in Exeter. The letter gave an account of the work done and to be done amongst the Indians and Esquimaux in that Diocese, and closed with an urgent appeal to all members of the Church of England to assist in this work. Rev. G. G. Roberts then gave some statistics, necessarily imperfect, to shew what the Diocese had done during the past year towards Foreign Missions, by contributions towards the C. M. S., the S. P. G., and the Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews. Canon Brigstocke followed with an account of the work done for Algoma and the North-West. Not only was the amount of \$300 required by the Provincial Synod for Algoma at once subscribed, but more than \$1700 had been raised—an amount nearly equal to the sum of the contributions from this Diocese for the three preceding years. He hoped great results from the Algoma Aid Association, which organized women's work for this Missionary Diocese.

Rev. Mr. Holbrook, who was next called upon, gave a singularly interesting address on foreign missionary work. He referred briefly to the

necessity of the Church engaging in missionary work, and to the general ignorance of Churchmen with regard to the work which is really being done, and mentioned a few facts respecting the missions in India, in Africa, and amongst the North American Indians. In the latter part of his address he dwelt upon the missionary work of the American Church, stating that the present number of purely missionary dioceses was nearly equal to the whole number of American dioceses fifty years ago.

The meeting was closed with another hymn, and the blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The General Committee of the Diocesan Church Society met in the Church Hall on Tuesday at 10 a. m. The whole of the morning session was taken up with the Secretary's calling the roll and reading the reports from the different missions. The reports on the whole are very favourable. The subscriptions towards the general purposes of the Society are much larger than ever before, thanks to the untiring energy of the Bishop Co-adjutor, who has spent a great deal of time in travelling about the diocese and trying to awaken a deeper interest in the Society. The returns from some of the self-supporting missions were especially gratifying. Trinity, St. John; St. George's, Carleton; St. Paul's and St. John Baptist, Portland; Woodstock and Dorchester, are deserving of special mention.

At the Evening Session on Tuesday, the Reports of the various Committees were read and discussed. The Book Depository Committee reported a new arrangement by which publications of the S. P. C. K. could be sold to members at a discount of 20 per cent., and books for S. S. Libraries at the English prices.

The returns from Children's Missionary Boxes are unusually large; the amount raised last year, after all expenses were deducted, being something over \$900. During the past three years more than \$2,000 have been raised by this means.

The Report of the Board of Home Missions contained the welcome intelligence that the increase of contributions was so great this year that several more Missions could be supported. Over \$1,400 more has been subscribed this year than last year.

An important alteration in the constitution of the B. H. M. by which each Deanery is enabled to send a representative was proposed by G. A. Schofield and passed by the general committee.

The Members of the B. H. M., elected by the General Committee were—Revs. Canon Medley, Canon DeVeber, T. E. Dowling, G. G. Roberts, G. M. Armstrong, Messrs. G. A. Schofield, T. W. Daniel, G. S. Grimmer, W. M. Jarvis, R. T. Clinch, C. H. Fairweather, and H. W. Frith.

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the Bishop held his 13th Triennial Visitation in the Cathedral. The clergy, over 50 in number, met in the vestry and having put on their surplices, formed in procession outside the door in order of seniority, the Canons having the place of dignity after the other priests. After the Canons came the Sub-Dean and then the Bishop Co-adjutor, and last of all walked the Venerable Metropolitan, wearing his white silk mitre, and preceded by Canon Neales as Chaplain carrying the crozier. The procession entered the Cathedral by the west door, and the clergy took their places in the front benches of the nave, while the Bishop sat in his chair at the entrance of the chancel. After singing the hymn "Lord pour Thy Spirit from on high," the Bishop read his charge, (a report of which will be published.) It is hardly necessary to say that it was listened to with reverent attention, and in spite of old age, so clear and distinct in his Lordship's articulation that every word could be plainly heard. On returning to the vestry, Canon Ketchum, as one of the senior clergy, and one too who had been present at every visitation, expressed briefly in the name of the clergy their deep gratitude for the words of fatherly counsel which the Bishop had spoken. It is hard for one who does not know the diocese to realize the veneration and affection of the clergy for their Bishop. Each seems to regard him as truly a Father in God.

After the Visitation the Letters of Orders for the clergy were signed.

(To be continued.)

DIocese OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Bishop purposes holding Confirmations as follows:—July 18th a. m., Jeddore, p. m. Oyster Ponds; 19, p. m., Ship Harbor; 20, p. m., Tangier; 22, a. m., Spry Bay, p. m., Salmon River; 23, p. m., Marie Joseph; 24, p. m., Liscomb; 25, Beckerton, 26, Country Harbor. Further appointments will be published next week.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Home Missions will be held on Wednesday, July 18 at 4 p. m., in the Diocesan Room, Granville Street, Halifax.

JOHN D. H. BROWNE, Clerical Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-Ninth meeting of the Lunenburg Chapter will be held at Hubbard's Cove on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th inst., at which a general attendance of the Clergy of the Rural Deanery is requested, By order.

W. E. GELLING.

Sub-Dean and Secretary.

The President of King's College requests that all communications concerning the College should be sent during the vacation, to Professor Butler, King's College, N. S.

ANTIGONISH.—On Tuesday June 19th, the Bazaar in aid of a Parsonage Building Fund, as previously spoken of through the CHURCH GUARDIAN, took place and was quite a success, realizing the sum of \$231. The tea tables were luxuriously laden, thanks to generous contributions from friends of the different denominations, and many were the encomiums of praise bestowed upon the ladies of the committee for the tasteful arrangement thereof, and very few resisted the temptation of doing justice to the dainties. But the fancy table deserves more than a passing remark, several handsome contributions towards it were received from friends abroad, (Montreal, New Glasgow, etc., etc.) and its not often we have the pleasure of seeing such an elegant display of needle work and hand-painting. The former principally accomplished by Mrs. Jarvis, relict of the late W. G. S. Jarvis, D. D., and the latter by her sister, Mrs. M. N. Henry and daughters. We may justly be proud of our local talent. These ladies have laboriously worked in the good cause. May they be spared many years to witness the fruits of their labour.

MAITLAND.—The Rev. Mr. Martell took charge of the parish at Maitland last week. The Revd. gentleman preached there for the first time last Sunday.

Mrs. Jamison, the wife of A. D. Jamison, was the fortunate recipient of a well-stocked purse collected from her friends in Maitland by Mrs. Douglas and Miss Francis Stuart.

The following address was presented to Mr. Jamison:—

MAITLAND, N. S., June 7th, 1883.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—It is with feelings of profound regret that we are now forced to face the fact that Pastor and Parishioners are to be separated. For nearly thirteen years you have diligently laboured among us in the cause of God, for the salvation of souls, and in the interests of the Church at large by eloquently preaching and fearlessly upholding the distinctive doctrines and principles of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, "Si monumentum requiris circumspecte." The new, and the beautified churches, four good congregations, the hearty services and good Church feeling, all these attest your unflinching devotion, and remain as monuments to your zeal in the Master's cause.

Of your administrations at the sick couch, and at the dying bed we dare not speak, since the weakness of our language would but sully the brightness of the excellency of your solemn spiritual administration.

We cheerfully here record our high esteem of the noble Christian character of Mrs. Jamison. Her generous charity, elevating social influence, and deep interest in whatever concerned the welfare of the Parish, will ever be remembered by us.

Our prayers and best wishes accompany you and yours, to your far distant field of labour; and may God at the last

give you the full reward promised to those "that turn many to righteousness."

Faithfully yours,
Sgd. A. M. COCHRAN,
JAMES W. ETINGER,
Church Wardens.

And a large number of Parishioners from all sections of the Parish.

To the Rev. A. D. Jamison, Rector of Maitland.

My Dear Brethren.—It has not been until after many sad-
dening thoughts, deep stirrings of soul, struggles against
feelings of attachment of the deepest nature, and prayer for
divine guidance, that I have been able to bring myself to
take the step which has resulted in the severance of a tie so
sacred as that which exists between a pastor and his people.

You have been already made acquainted with the necessity
which has compelled me to separate myself from you and to
accept more moderate work in a warmer climate. I will
not enlarge on this subject, nor will I complain. I desire to
recognize in it the hand of God, and to submit without a
murmur to Him who, for so many years has ended me
with more than average strength, and sustained me gracious-
ly amidst labors neither few nor light.

The language in which you convey your appreciation of
my ministrations is, I am sure, more generous than I merited,
yet it is comforting and cheering to feel that my feeble efforts
in attempting to unfold the paternal character of God, as
manifested by his incarnate Son, have not been in vain.
For whatever good may have been done, either to the
Church at large, or to individual souls in the Parish,
through my labors, I desire to render all the glory to God
who has been graciously pleased to make me his humble
instrument.

I have ever felt deeply conscious of the awful responsibility
that accompanies the clergyman's ministration to the sick and
dying, and have lived under a painful sense of my insufficiency
for such solemn duties; but if through my instrumentality at
any time a single ray of hope or comfort has been cast over
one dying bed, I shall be more than rewarded for what I have
tried to do.

I thank you sincerely for your expressions of esteem for
Mrs. Jamison, and can assure you that it is with a keen sense
of pain, and a feeling of personal loss, that she finds herself
separated from a people from whom she has received unlimited
kindness, and with whom she has passed so many happy
years.

I ask your affectionate prayers for myself and those near
and dear to me; and wish you all to feel that you shall ever
be remembered by me before the throne of the Merciful and
Gracious Lord God.

A. D. JAMISON.

MAITLAND, N. S., June 28th 1883.

COW BAY.—The hearts of all the Church peo-
ple in this mission were gladdened on the 1st of
June by the arrival of the Rev. J. Lockyer the fu-
ture Incumbent; who received an hearty welcome.
From the continued absence of a clergyman
Church matters had naturally become almost
entirely disorganized, and the work before the cler-
gyman is abundant. As a first step towards sett-
ing things in order, a public meeting of the
Parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Cow Bay, was
called and well attended. The Church Wardens
appointed were Messrs. C. E. Rees and William
Clark, and a committee was formed for the pur-
pose of investigating the Church and report there-
on with a view of getting the necessary repairs,
which are urgently needed to be done at once.
The stipend of the clergyman was the next ques-
tion, and several present promised subscriptions
which have since been supplemented by the names
of others, collectors were also appointed to call re-
gularly each month on subscribers and collect
the promised instalments. Similar meetings were
held at South Head and Glace Bay each with a
satisfactory termination. The need of a choir at
St. Paul's has long been a much-felt want. The
Rev. Mr. Lockyer at once took steps for the pro-
motion of a choir and has succeeded in enlisting
a good number to exercise their musical talent in
the service of the Church, and here I would say
that the Choir and congregation cannot be too
thankful to Mrs. Charles Archibald who displays
great zeal and activity in Church interests and
who now with her usual kindness has placed a
valuable organ in the Church for the use of the
choir, and kindly promised to play it during the
services. The Sunday School at South Head was
reopened on the 17th, with every prospect of
success. The Church here is in a flourishing
condition and completely filled at every service,
the population being mostly engaged in agricul-
ture, are not like those in mining districts fluctu-
ating which is the case at Cow Bay. Sunday
School will be reopened at St. Paul's on July 1st.

The Parishioners at Glace Bay have all been
visited by the clergyman and services held in both
churches. The mission intends to provide a
horse and wagon for Mr. Lockyer at once and
this matter has been lately made easier for them
by the kindness of Mrs. Archibald who devoted
the proceeds of an entertainment given by some
of her friends for Church purposes to this particu-
lar object. The promised subscriptions in the
mission towards the salary of the incumbent now
amount to about \$450. In concluding this short
report of the mission work whereby done it would
be far from complete without saying a few words
about the future prospects of the Church in it.
Judging from the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Lockyer
and his energy and the evident love he has for his
work, the many friends already made, and the
hearty services we have had since his arrival, I
feel I can safely say that with the Divine blessing
the Church will prosper among us. The late In-
cumbent, the Rev. Mr. Croucher, accomplished
a great deal while here. Still, much has still to be
done, and with the united help and sympathy and
willingness of the parishioners to work under the
directions of the present clergyman. I feel sure
much of what remains to be done will be success-
fully accomplished. The mission is most fortun-
ate in having secured the services of the Rev. Mr.
Lockyer. The people were much pleased to see
among them the Rev. T. F. Draper of Louisburg
who unhesitatingly responded to the Incumbent's
request to come and administer the Holy Euchar-
ist to the sick.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

(From our own correspondent.)

OTTAWA.—There is little in Church news of
importance to chronicle since the late session of
Synod. A large number of Church people are
away at the sea side, or in the country, some going
as far as the Rocky Mountains in their rambles.
This, with the intense heat, has a decidedly dele-
terious effect on the attendance at the Churches at
present.

The Rev. J. W. Muckleston, M. A., Incumbent
of Cardinal, has been appointed by the Bishop, to
succeed the Rev. B. B. Smith, M. A., as Assistant
Minister of Christ Church, Ottawa. Mr. Muck-
leston arrived at the capital this week, per steamer
"Gipsy" from Kingston, and entered upon his
duties at Christ Church, on Sunday, the 1st day of
July. He will not bring his family to Ottawa, till
September, and will reside at the Royal Exchange
Hotel, Wellington Street, in the meantime.

The members of the choir and congregation of
Christ Church, Ottawa, are glad to see Mr. B. H.
Humphreys, an old member of the choir, back
again amongst them, on his return from the School
of Gunnery, Quebec, and to hear him sing with
all his old time rich bass voice. Mr. Humphreys
was a valued member of the choir of Saint Mat-
thew's Church, during his sojourn at Quebec, and
was the recipient of many presents and testimo-
nials on his leaving the ancient Capital.

ARCHVILLE.—The Bishop has appointed the
Rev. Samuel McMorine, M. A., to the Incum-
bency of Trinity Church, Archville, Ottawa, who
entered upon his duties in that rising village, on
Sunday, the 1st July. Archville has not a suffi-
cient number of houses, and owing to this fact,
Mr. McMorine is debarred the pleasure of living
among his own people. Archville has a season
of prosperity on it since the advent of the Canada
Atlantic Railway Station in its vicinity. This is
likely to increase and continue. It has the loca-
tion and the facilities, and all that is required is
enterprise on the part of the proprietors in the
erection of some first-class dwellings, otherwise, I
am of the opinion that Ottawa capital will have to
step in. I am glad to be able to state that Mr.
Carter, honorary organist of Trinity Church for
the last three or four years, has reconsidered his
intention of resigning, and that he will continue
his valued and valuable services to the Church for

some time longer at least. The Rev. H. B. Patton
is spoken of as successor to Mr. McMorine at
Bells' Corners.

BILLINGS BRIDGE.—On Thursday evening,
the 21st June, a meeting of the Church War-
dens and congregations of Trinity Church,
Billings Bridge, and of St. James' Church,
Cowansville, was held at the residence of the
People's Church Warden, Mr. H. O. Wood, when
it was decided to erect a parsonage for the Incum-
bent, the Rev. Lawrence C. Lee, and a Building
Committee was appointed to carry out the views
of the meeting. The Parsonage is to be located
at Billings Bridge. The congregation of Trinity
Church is, I am told, about to follow the plan of
raising money for the "Guarantee Fund" by the
envelope system, introduced lately into some of
the Churches in the Diocese of Montreal with
such advantageous results. Two organizations in
connection with this Church have just been form-
ed, viz., the "Church Womans' Aid Society," and
the "Church Girls' Aid Society." Mrs. Hayter
was unanimously elected President of the former,
but that lady declining the appointment, Mrs.
Wood was elected in her stead. This Society is
to meet weekly at the Township Hall, Billings
Bridge. The "Church Girls' Aid Society" elected
Miss Humphreys for its President, and Miss Lilly
Pooler as Secretary. The "Church Girls' Aid
Society" will meet every Wednesday afternoon at
Sunnyside, the residence of the President. Both
Societies opened under circumstances full of
promise.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.—The Rev. R. Harding, In-
cumbent of Adolphustown, has been seriously
ill, but is, I am pleased to learn, recovering.
A report is current that Mr. Harding has tendered
his resignation of the Incumbency to the Bishop,
but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the state-
ment. Mr. Harding was so ill as to necessitate his
removal to Napanee for medical treatment. Mrs.
Harding is also seriously ill, and her recovery is
considered doubtful.

MADOC.—The Rev. Christopher T. Denroche
having been appointed permanently to the Incum-
bency of the Church of Saint John the Evangelist,
Madoc will move his family to that village in a
few weeks. Mr. Denroche has been in charge of
the Mission for some time past.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

THE SYNOD—SECOND DAY—(Continued).

Morning Prayer was said at 9 o'clock, and
at 10 o'clock the Bishop took the chair. Numer-
ous notices of motion were given.

The Bishop announced that a deputation from
the Presbyterian Assembly was in waiting, and re-
quested the clerical secretary to invite it the floor
of the Synod.

The deputation, comprising Rev. Dr. Reid and
Senator Vidal, were then introduced and were
received by the members of the Synod standing.
They were greeted enthusiastically, and Rev. Dr.
Reid presented the following resolution:—

The following resolution was unanimously
adopted by the General Assembly of the Presby-
terian Church in Canada:—"The General Assem-
bly desires to express and record the pleasure with
which it has received the resolution transmitted by
the Synod of the Diocese of Huron now in session
in this city. The general assembly heartily recip-
rocate the Christian and fraternal greetings thereby
conveyed, and earnestly prays that an abundant
blessing from the great Head of the Church may
rest upon the synod in its deliberations at this
time, and on all the work in which the Bishop and
members of the synod are severally engaged for
the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord and
Saviour, Jesus Christ."

The Bishop replied that the Synod were pleased
at receiving the resolution and felt flattered at such
courtesy. He hoped that Christian fellowship and
love may inspire all who call themselves Christians.
In the name of the Synod he welcomed them.

The Bishop stated that he had received a telegram from the Bishop of Montreal sending from the Synod, now in session, fraternal greeting and invoking the divine blessing.

The announcement was received with cheers, and in return a message was transmitted to the Synod of Montreal wishing them every blessing in their session.

A long and interesting discussion took place on a motion made by Rev. J. Chance for the appointment of a Committee to draft a Canon on the discipline of the laity. Able speeches were made on the subject, especially by Rev. R. H. Starr and Mr. Jenkins of Petrolia. An amendment referring the whole subject to the Standing Committee to consider if such a canon is advisable, and if so to prepare a Canon to be submitted at the next session of Synod was finally adopted.

The report of the Scrutineers was read showing the result of the election of members of the Standing Committee, and of the delegates to the Provincial Synod:—

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Clerical—Revs. Deans Boomer, Archdeacon Elwood, Canon Innes, Freeman Harding, J. B. Richardson, Rural Dean Falls, W. A. Young, Rural Dean Ballard, Canon Hincks, Canon Smith, W. F. Campbell, John Gemley, Canon Hill, Canon Mulholland, Archdeacon Nelles, Rural Dean Cooper, Evans Davis, Rural Dean McKenzie, Rural Dean Bland, Rural Dean Jamieson, Rural Dean Daunt, Rural Dean Davis, Rural Dean Patterson, Rural Dean Fletcher, Rural Dean Evans, Archdean Sandys, R. Deacon, Archdeacon Marsh, Rural Dean Keys.

Lay—V. Cronyn, E. B. Reed, R. Bayly, T. Doyle, C. F. Cromplin, R. Fox, R. Martin, A. C. Clark, W. Grey, W. J. Imlach, H. Crotty, L. Skey, John Bell, A. H. Dymond, W. H. Eakins, R. Ashton, James Hamilton, D. Rowland, T. Pearce, Judge Kingsmill, Judge Leggatt, Judge Davis, Dr. T. Bradley, A. J. Jeffrey, G. H. Golding, C. Jenkins, Dr. Somerville, H. A. Patterson, T. Woodcock, Adam Spence.

FOR PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Clerical—Revs. Dean Boomer, Canon Innes, Canon Hincks, Archdeacon Elwood, Evans Davis, J. B. Richardson, W. F. Campbell, G. G. Ballard, Canon Smith, W. A. Young, F. Harding, G. C. McKenzie. Substitutes—Revs. Archdeacon Nelles, Jeffrey Hill, John Gemley, J. W. March.

Lay—Messrs. V. Cronyn, R. Bayly, E. B. Reed, Judge Davis, Judge Kingsmill, W. Gray, Robert Fox, H. Crotty, R. Ashton, R. Martin, W. H. Eakins, B. Cronyn. Substitutes—W. J. Imlach, A. H. Dymond, C. F. Cromplin, Major Hipkin.

THIRD DAY.

The Synod met at 10 a. m., and after the adoption of the Minutes, the Rules of Order were suspended, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Bishop of Toronto for his admirable sermon.

The Report of the Sunday School Committee was presented by Rev. J. W. P. Smith. The Report referred to Sunday School Text Books, Reward Books, and Tracts, which had been brought into use and distributed through the agency of the Committee.

The Report of the Standing Committee shewed that the voluntary income for the year amounted to \$16,597. The amount received for Diocesan Missions \$10,862.59, Foreign Missions \$676.77, and Domestic Missions \$2,724.91. The Foreign and Domestic Missions' Funds were distributed as follows:—The Mission Church Missions, \$25.59; The Irish Society, \$47.05; The S. P. G., \$201.37; The C. M. S., \$201.37; The C. and E. Church Society, \$201.38; Diocese of Algoma, \$1,270.66; Sabrevois Mission, collected by Rev. J. Roy, \$1005.00; Diocese of Saskatchewan, collected by the Bishop of Saskatchewan, \$440.00; Indian Missions, \$9.25; Diocese of Rupert's Land, \$352.50; Diocese of Saskatchewan, \$352.50.

Widows' and Orphans' Fund.—The amount received from the diocese during the past year was \$1,317.82, being \$146.10 in excess of the previous year. Of this increase \$101.31 was derived from the half-yearly collections. Twenty-two pension-

ers received \$4,280 from this fund. An addition of \$546.73 was made to the capital of the fund, which has now a total of \$57,318.78.

Superannuation.—Pensions amounting to \$5,008.40 were paid during the year to 14 clergymen.

Good Friday Collections for Divinity Students.—The amount received was \$369.85. The committee recommend that this amount be placed as heretofore at the disposal of the Bishop, for the purpose for which the collections were made.

The question as to what constituted a quorum of the Synod was referred to the Standing Committee with power to obtain legal counsel and if necessary to secure legislative enactment.

The Bishop said the members had all received his second circular postponing the election of a new bishop. It had been his opinion, and he had this morning received a communication from the Metropolitan stating that there would have been no impediment to the election of a bishop at the present meeting, as the consent of a majority of the individual bishops would have been sufficient. However some doubts had been expressed, and he had postponed the elections.

Upon motion, it was resolved that the rules for the election of the new Bishop should be similar to those governing previous elections.

Mr. Charles Jenkins addressed the Synod in reference to the advisability of amending canon 30 so that the election of members for the Standing Committee and Provincial Synod shall take place on the third day of the session. On his motion, seconded by Mr. Johnson the desired change was made.

Rev. R. F. Dixon proposed that the plan of monthly collections for mission purposes be adopted, an amendment was moved and carried.

That the Bishop be requested to appoint a committee to devise a plan for a new organization of parochial missionary associations, and report to the Standing Committee with power to act.

It was moved by the Rev. G. G. Ballard, seconded by Rev. R. F. Dixon, that a committee be appointed from this Synod to confer with the Dioceses of Niagara and Toronto and Ontario, in regard to holding Church Congresses from year to year in our respective dioceses, under the management of an International Committee, who shall be empowered to make such arrangements as shall best tend to united action upon this important subject. Carried.

On motion of Rural Dean Hill, seconded by Canon Hill, the thanks of the Diocese were tendered to Rev. Canon Innes for the zeal, courtesy and energy manifested by him as Commissary.

Moved by Mr. William Grey, seconded by Rural Dean Davis, that the Bishop be requested to issue a pastoral directing that a collection be taken up in every parish of the diocese once a year for three years to provide the nucleus for a fund for the widows and orphans of Algoma. Carried.

The following motion was adopted, on motion of Rev. John Gemley, seconded by Mr. Charles Jenkins:—That the attention of the Provincial Synod is hereby respectively solicited by this Synod to consider the advisability of some emendation of Canon VIII., of the Provincial Synod, on the subject of Episcopal Resignations, so as to prevent the delay in accepting any such resignation, which, under the present canon, is liable to occur.

It was moved by Rev. G. G. Ballard, seconded by Rev. W. Craig, that the Bishop be requested to appoint a committee to devise the best methods to preserve the parochial records of the diocese.

The resolution was adopted, and the Bishop appointed Dean Boomer, Canon Innes, Mr. V. Cronyn, the mover and seconder, and the clerical and lay secretaries as the committee.

Much important business was left unfinished for want of time. The Bishop, in feeling terms, alluded to the fact that this was the last time he would meet the Synod as its Bishop, and assured them that his interest would not cease, and that his prayers would ever ascend on their behalf. He then dismissed the Synod with the benediction.

Appointments.—The Bishop has appointed Rev.

W. T. Cluff to Walkerville; Rev. J. F. Parke to Blythe; Rev. J. W. Ashman to Kingsville; Rev. J. Softley to Wharton; Rev. J. Gunn to Napin; Rev. H. Wylie to Clarksburg; and Rev. Mr. Ashton to Princeton.

Province of Rupert's Land.

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

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

MORRIS.—The new bell for All Saints' Church was rung for the first time on the 10th June, to the great satisfaction of the people.

RAPID CITY.—Mr. Joan Fortin, Divinity Student, has taken charge of this Mission during the College vacation. Mrs. George Balkwell has presented St. Thomas' Church with a set of Communion Plate.

PERSONAL.—Mr. D. Kirkby, Divinity Student, will work in Southern Manitoba during the vacation, under the direction of the Rev. Rural Dean Wilson. There are seven Divinity Students now in connection with the College.

BROADVIEW.—Regular Services are to be held at this point, on the C. P. R., which is the Second Division on the Western part of the Railroad. Canon O'Meara, of St. John's College, held Service in a new School House, on the 10th. He expresses himself as much pleased with the village. It is hoped that a church building will be erected soon. Broadview is between two and three hundred miles from Winnipeg.

HIGH BLUFF.—A correspondent writes that the Rev. S. Miles, who has recently been appointed to this Mission, has made himself very popular, and that the congregations there and at Poplar Point have largely increased.

EMERSON.—We learn that the Rev. C. J. Brenton is not going to a Scholastic Establishment in the United States, but takes charge of a Diocesan School for boys, at New Westminster, British Columbia, which is about to be started by Bishop Sillitoe.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—Special Mission.—The Rev. W. H. Cooper has returned to Winnipeg to prepare for his long tour through the Northwest. During the months of July and August he purposes visiting Fort Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, and returning to Winnipeg by rail from Calgary. For the last five weeks Mr. Cooper has been travelling through Southwestern Manitoba, and during that period he rode upwards of four hundred miles, and held twenty-eight Services. Many places had never before been visited by a Church of England clergyman, and he was everywhere received with a hearty welcome. 530 persons attended the Service, and strong desires were expressed in several places for the settlement of a Church of England clergyman. The result of Mr. Cooper's visit to Plum Creek has been the immediate commencement of a church, which it is expected will be completed by the end of August.

PERSONAL.—Rev. C. Howard Wright, of Cambridge, England, has been visitor of Manitoba for his health. He preached in Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, on the morning of the 17th June, and assisted at Christ Church in the Evening. On the 24th he took the Services at Littleton. Mr. Wright devotes part of his time to St. Matthew's Church, Cambridge, where over sixty University men are Parochial workers. He is also actively connected with the Church of England Temperance Society work there. He returns at once to England, and his interest has been enlisted on behalf of the Diocese. Ten men are urgently needed for promising Missions, and it is hoped he may be able to turn the attention of some of the clergy to this country.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WHEN it was first suggested that London demanded increased and energetic Bishops, wiseacres shook their heads over this demand for novelty. Bishop Walsham How was appointed, and has worked hard among the teeming population, and the Church has increased wonderfully during his episcopate. In 1879, the number of persons Confirmed in the Diocese of London numbered 13,434; in 1882, the number was 17,550. Then, in addition, there are the increased personal episcopal oversight, stronger enthusiasm, and broader sympathy with individual workers. The significant results achieved in all these particulars have been of immense benefit to the Church and give cause for much rejoicing.

At the Rochester Conference, Mr. Rhodes Bristow brought in a very sensible resolution, urging that Christians should pay more attention to points of agreement than to bickerings and uncharitableness over non-essentials. The Reverend gentlemen suggested interchange of pulpit ministrations as a means of promoting greater charity and co-operation. When put to the vote, the resolution was carried, 176 voting for it, and 33 on the losing side. The Church can no longer afford to waste her energies over hair-splitting puerilities, while vigour is required to ward-off the attacks of infidelity, and check the persistent and pestering persecution of sects hostile to our whole system.

IN large towns the young man, with only a lonely lodging for his home, finds himself exposed to innumerable temptations. A movement has been started in London for the purpose of offering wholesome and humanizing attractions to young men by erecting residential clubs. The projectors propose to provide comfortable lodgings and board, with all the advantages of a high class club, for young men earning not more than sixty or seventy pounds per year. The movement is certainly an important one, and must look to the charitably-disposed for funds wherewith to initiate it. Wealthy Churchmen in cities ought to take a practical interest in this work, and thus secure and wield an influence over the most promising, and yet most erratic, members of the Church and community.

AN extraordinary drain has been made upon the army this year. Long-service men enlisted in 1870, and short-service men enlisted in 1876, have been passing out of the army together. Under the two terms of enlistment more than 55,000 men have left the army in a single year. This has caused a great deficiency in the ranks, and the opponents of short-service are trying to make much capital out of the situation. So far statistics tell against the long-service supporters. In 1863 the army required 14,853 recruits in order to bring it up to its full proportion. That was the time of long-service, and it could only obtain 11,786 men. Under short service, 1882 produced 25,109 recruits; and 1883 will give a full total of 30,000 at least. The deficiency is not consequent on the popularity or unpopularity of long-service, but is due to the fact that there are too many outgoings in the one year. The authorities should offer special inducements in order to retain some of the outgoers for a year or two longer. Unless this is done, the same difficulties will arise when the proposed large enlistment of this year expires.

A DYNAMITE scare seems nothing in comparison with an Australian rabbit scare. A series of coercion acts have been passed, and a formidable list of seditious districts proclaimed in Australia against the poor rabbit. Persons wishing to indulge their inclinations in the way of keeping pet rabbits, or even introducing a rabbit scalp into the country, will henceforth be liable to a penalty of \$500. The prolific rodent has become a perfect plague in the antipodes.

"CORNERING," that outcome of American push and genius, often overwhelms its authors in irretrievable disasters. "Cornerers" on the Chicago lard market have dominated all business for the past three months, but the crash came, and the speculators and operators are nervously twitching their fingers over the loss of \$3,700,000. Fortunately, those who were most to blame have been hit the hardest. Business men know that furious speculation is a dangerous game, and that true business principles of fairness, honesty, and steady attention gain the day in the long run.

THE inaugural address of Professor Huxley at the International Fisheries Conference in England teems with the most interesting information. Among other things the Professor noted the great improvements that have taken place in agriculture during the last thirty years, and yet fisheries during that time had attracted but little attention. One acre of good fishing ground will yield more food in one week than an acre of the best land will yield in a twelve month, and this alone shewed the great importance of at once working up this peculiar, yet ancient, field of wealth. Some of the statistics were startling. Mountains of cod, 130 ft. in height, passing the Norwegian coast for two months every year; 120 millions of fish in every square mile, and these eating no less than 840 millions of herrings per week. Professors are great on statistics, but just fancy a few Norwegian cod eating in one day as many herrings as are toasted in Canada in a twelve month!

THE French occupation of Tamatave in Madagascar is evidently a sore point with many English journalists. Urbanity is not always a strong point with the "scribe," and certainly censorious criticism and reckless words have been showered on all sides. "French aggression," "Filibustering," and "Empire hunger," are specimens of the handicraft. How the cunning Frenchman must smile when he reads all this and coolly remarks that "that was the kind of blistering pepper we gave Johnny Bull when he was so anxious about Egypt, Cyprus, Basutoiland and Afghanistan."

"THE Dynamite Conspiracy" trial will have a beneficial effect in deterring foreigners from interfering with English political questions. The four prisoners, Americans, were charged with treason and with attempting to blow up public buildings. Being found guilty the Lord Chief Justice reminded them that they were citizens of a foreign country, and could not possibly have had just ground for complaint. Their chief aim was devastation and destruction, but foreigners must learn that they could not be permitted to blow up public buildings without rendering themselves liable to severe punishment. Parliament had fixed that punishment, and amid deafening cheers, the Chief Justice sentenced the prisoners to penal servitude for life.

THE great revolutionary Russian "Stepniak"

wishes it to be known that the Nihilists are quiet now in order to prepare themselves for a coming contest. Acts of terrorism are to give way to the idea of insurrection pure and simple; he says "at this moment the work of the party is principally directed to binding together all the elements of opposition into one central body, capable of taking the initiative in revolt at the opportune moment." Any excuse is thought by some persons to be better than none; and surely the Nihilists may be allowed to enjoy their crumb of comfort in this respect. We sincerely hope that they have entirely broken away from their acts of terrorism.

WE are glad to note, from an article in the *Boston Traveller*, that there have been fewer business failures in the United States and Canada during the last six months than in the previous half year, and that business at the present time is in an exceedingly healthy condition. The danger of over-productiveness which has been so frequently dwelt upon in commercial circles, seems to have been avoided up to the present, or the demand has been in excess of what those who seemed despondent anticipated. With good crops throughout the United States and Canada, we may congratulate ourselves upon a favorable outlook.

The *New York Truth* is justly severe upon the Irish Emigrant Aid Society of that city, which, it says, not only neglected to aid the destitute, but in the case of several hundreds who recently landed in New York from Ireland the President appointed himself a committee to see that the unfortunates were returned. It also says: "One of the Emigration Commissioners says the society has made millions of dollars, negotiating the drafts of emigrants between the old and new world. Its object seems to be to make money." It compares the action of this society with the Hebrew organization, which when several hundred poor Hebrews arrived, did not move to have them sent back, but immediately raised \$200,000 for their wants. It closes by saying that it is a queer aid society that will make war on the poor devil who has been "assisted" by somebody else.

THE remarks of a portion of the secular press both here and in England on the rejection by the House of Lords of the Sister's Marriage Bill on its third reading, and the action and efforts of the Bishops in defeating it, is not only uncalled for but exceedingly puerile. That public opinion in England is much stronger than it was against the bill we cannot doubt from the attitude of the *London Times*, which is always a pretty correct index of public sentiment, and which in a very powerful and clear-headed article denounced the bill as simply pandering to the desires of a few wealthy persons who think that all laws ought to be subservient to their wishes.

THOSE dread foes of mankind, Cholera and Yellow Fever, have made their appearance in Egypt and on the North and West Coasts of Africa. Hundreds of deaths are occurring daily at Damietta and other places. The Russian Government has ordered the establishment of rigid quarantine on the Black Sea, and has also forbidden the usual pilgrimage to Mecca. The Prussian Government has ordered that precautionary measures be taken against vessels arriving in Prussia from ports in Turkey, ports on the Red Sea, ports on the north coast of Africa, or any port where existence of cholera is suspected, or where an epidemic of yellow fever prevails.

Jottings from Algoma.

BY THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

IN order to keep the many friends of our Missionary Diocese, abreast with the story of the Church work there, we resume our narrative at the date of the Bishop's removal from Toronto to his summer headquarters, at Sault Ste Marie, where he arrived with his family in time to hear the thunder of the village gun, announcing to the loyal inhabitants, as well as to their American cousins across the river, another anniversary of the birth of that Gracious Queen, whose name is a synonym, the wide world over, for all that is good and pure and noble in womanhood, and the influence of whose example, radiating from the central throne of an empire on which the sun never sets, her done so much to elevate and purify society, down even to its lowest strata.

Several days of the week previous to the Bishop's arrival had been devoted to the examination, by his chaplain, the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of three candidates for ordination, Mr. F. Frost (catechist at Sheguiandah), for the Diaconate, and the Revs. R. Renison (our indefatigable Missionary to the Neepigan Indians), and H. Beer (our equally faithful representative in St. Joseph's Island), for the Priesthood, with a view to the administration of the rite on Trinity Sunday. But as the Bishop found it impossible to arrive in time, the date was changed to June 3rd, when the two first gentlemen were to present themselves to receive, in the laying on of hands, that larger equipment for their sacred duties, on which their hearts had been so long set, and for which the report of the Examining Chaplain shewed that they had made more than ordinary preparation. (Mr. Beer's ordination had been postponed to a later date, in the hope of its being combined with the opening and consecration of the new church he has built at Mud Lake, at the cost of much patient, self-denying labor.) For the ordination on the 3rd all the arrangements had been completed—"si quis" read, "letters testimonial" furnished, "oaths" taken, "declarations" made, private interviews held with the Bishop, in which opinions were freely expressed, and counsels given on various practical aspects of the work of the sacred ministry, closing with prayer for the Divine blessing on the services of the morrow, and the toil of the labourers about to be sent forth "into the harvest."

Sunday morning dawned auspiciously, but very soon its early promise disappeared in certain tokens of coming disappointment. The clouds suddenly rolled up in heavy masses, like armed battalions mustering on the battle field; the heavens grew blacker and blacker, and presently a very torrent of rain descended, which was at its heaviest when Mr. Renison, drenched through and through, was seen hurrying to the See House to announce (what one of its occupants had already seen with dismay) that the S. S. "Manitoba," by which he hoped to have sailed for his distant Mission in the afternoon, or evening possibly, had arrived, and was about to leave again for Red Rock immediately, i. e., about two hours before the ordination service! What was to be done? If he remained, he lost the opportunity of meeting the Paqan Indians at their great annual gathering at the "Post," as in all probability no boat would leave for Red Rock for ten days later; if he went, he must go unordained. After a hurried consultation, it was decided, as the least of two evils, that he should go, in the hope that the ordination might possibly be held at Neepigan, a hope, however, which, for the present, seems unlikely to be realized, as after going to Red Rock, and starting up the river with Joseph Esquimaux and Paul Bukkwassenene, who had come down to meet him, Mr. Renison was taken so seriously ill as to be compelled to turn back at Split Rock Portage, and make his way home to Garden River as best he could. Meanwhile, Mr. Frost's ordination was proceeded with, the Rite of Confirmation being administered on the same occasion to a class of 20 persons, the large and liberal first-fruits of the faithful labours of the

Rev. G. B. Cooke during his first winter in St. Luke's. Morning Prayer was said at 10.30, then the laying on of hands in Confirmation, followed by a brief address by the Bishop on some practical aspects of the Christian life; then, for the first time in the history of the Diocese, the ordination (of Mr. Frost) to the Permanent Diaconate. The Bishop preached from 2 Cor. v. 18, after which the Holy Communion was administered to the newly confirmed and a number of other members of the congregation. In this connection it is not too much to say that during his as yet brief tenure of the Incumbency, the Rev. Mr. Cooke has already wrought wonders in the parish, and the Diocese is to be congratulated on the increase of its little staff of clerical workers by one who is not only indefatigably zealous in his labours, but combines with this zeal a knowledge of human nature which enables him to steer his way wisely and judiciously through the intricacies of parochial life, even when, as in this case, the difficulties of navigation are rendered more than ordinarily perplexing by local peculiarities connected with its past history and administration. In the evening the Bishop preached again from Ezek. xxxvii. 1-10, making a threefold application of the passage to the national condition of the Jewish people, the fact and doctrine of the final general Resurrection, and the state of human souls "dead in trespasses and sins."

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Books for the Clergy.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—A letter signed G. M. Wrong, Librarian, Wycliffe College, Toronto, (*Evangelical Churchman*, 28th June), directs attention to the very liberal offer of Mr. S. H. Blake, to present to any of the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto who may desire it, a yearly volume for their library, and intimates, quoting Mr. Blake's words, that the "first book of the series" will be the "Life of Dr. Duff." Now, without wishing in any degree to depreciate its usefulness as a Missionary study, may we not, as Churchmen, suggest that a Life of Henry Martyn, Bishop Pattison, Bishop Selwyn, or other of our own devoted Missionaries, Martyrs, some of them in will, others in will and deed, would be equally instructive, and certainly more appropriate, and in many instances more acceptable as a gift-book to clergymen of the Anglican Church. Doubtless, many of the young and newly ordained graduates of Wycliffe College will avail themselves of Mr. Blake's offer, and will have presented to their admiration and imitation the life and labors of the subject of the work. And what of that? some will ask. Simply this. The Clergy of the Church should study first the lives of their own Spiritual heroes.

To give such prominence to the work in question, to send it forth as a herald amongst our clergy, is to invest it with a dignity and importance quite incommensurate with its value to Churchmen, and quite out of taste. Dissenters never make mistakes like this. It is reserved for the liberal Churchmen of our day to play into the hands of those who, if not against us, are certainly not, as a rule, for us. There is a zeal which is not according to knowledge.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

E. N. D. S.

Diocese of Montreal, July 3, 1883.

Increased Confirmations.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—Your correspondent "Ecclesia" is on the right tack. A Bishop should be in each and every Parish once a year, and I think that our Dioceses would readily provide the means for an increased episcopate. If the "means" stand in the way, then better a Paul and his tent-making, than no Paul at all. A mighty worker of a Bishop on

\$300 a year! What a splendid sight, if we could see it.

Concerning Confirmations. Every clergyman knows that he loses many younger members of his congregation who go away before the Bishop arrives. Sad to say, many others have been prepared for the Sacred Rite, but a loving Father took them before the full privileges of the Church were theirs. The Church, if she wishes to increase, must fairly face these facts. We need an increased episcopate, and the sooner we bestir ourselves about it, the better.

ATHANASIUS.

BOOK NOTICES, REVIEWS, &c.

"Life of the Right Reverend Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Lord Bishop of Oxford and afterwards of Manchester, with selections from his Diaries and Correspondence, by A. R. Ashwell, M. A., and Reginald D. Wilberforce, abridged from the English edition, with portraits and illustrations. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. Price \$3.00.

This is an American abridgment in one volume of the large three-volume English edition of a book which our readers know attracted so much attention and provoked so much adverse criticism when first issued. Indeed it is said that the sale of the third volume has been stopped by authority in England. The first volume was by Canon Ashwell, who, however, did not live to see it made public. The second and third are edited by the Bishop's eldest son, and these are the volumes which have called forth the largest amount of indignation in some quarters. The abridgment, like all abridgments, is open to criticism. It is a difficult matter to condense two or three thousand pages into five hundred, and yet preserve all that is of value in such a book as the Life of a great and important personage, and not only a great and important personage for a few of the last years of his life, but a great and an important man nearly the whole of a long and eventful life. And yet while the task was an extremely difficult one, the abridgment has been exceedingly well done, as any candid person in examining both editions will readily admit. Very much, of course, has been eliminated—some things that we should like to have seen retained—but taking into consideration the differences which must exist among many minds as to what shall be retained and what shall be removed in order to effect the needed reduction, we are quite prepared to speak in warm praise of this American abridgment. Of the work itself it would be superfluous for us to speak. It is the life of one of the most wonderful men that ever sat upon the bench of Bishops. He was not only a great Bishop, but he was a great man in almost every particular which goes to make greatness, and was so recognized by universal consent. This Life ought to be in possession of every one who would wish to understand something of the remarkable revival within the Church which began over forty years ago, and who would become acquainted with the leaders in Church and State during that eventful period. To the clergy, as well as to others who cannot afford the money for the English edition, this abridgment will prove a boon, and will be read with absorbing interest from first to last.

The July Homiletic Monthly, Funk & Wagnalls, New York, is a good number, and possesses some features not to be found in other works of the kind. It is principally a magazine of sermons by eminent men of the Church as well as of the denominations.

"The American Church Review" for July is no less valuable than its predecessors, which is saying a very great deal in its favor. We should like to see this monthly in the hands of every clergyman in our Canadian Church. It will not only prove interesting, but highly valuable and instructive. The price is \$3 a year. American Church Review Association, New York.

"The Wheelman" for July is full of fresh and entertaining reading, and well maintains its past good character for cultured discrimination in the selection of its articles. The illustrations are excellent.

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The Associate Editor can be found daily between 9 a. m. and 12 at the Branch Office, 515½ Main Street, Winnipeg, opposite City Hall.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THIS subject has not been allowed to rest, and perhaps it is well that it should be so, for above all other questions that which refers to the Spiritual work among the masses ought to be of the very highest interest to all Christians. For ourselves, we have not hesitated to lament the lack of zeal for souls among our Church-people, and especially the neglect to provide for the evangelization of the poor and the outcast which the Salvation Army has so ardently engaged in. But while longing to see souls now perishing brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, and every effort put forth to follow in the blessed Master's footsteps, and to seek out and bring to Christ those who are lost, we have hesitated to endorse the extravagancies of a movement which we are confident must eventually result in doing harm instead of good. Our friend, Mr. McGregor, for whose faithful labours we entertain the highest respect, evidently knows but little of—cares but little for—these ultra sayings and doings of General Booth and his Army. Indeed, he does not want to see or know aught but the great need there is for something to be done, and done at once, to awaken dying sinners, and bring them to Jesus' feet, to accept Him as their Saviour. It is a praiseworthy temper, and not in any way to be despised or ignored. But without wishing to dampen by one iota the enthusiasm and ardor of the gentleman to whom we have been referring, or any other earnest-minded man, it nevertheless becomes the duty of those who see more than a *possible*—a very real and present—danger, to hesitate before committing what may prove to be a great and serious blunder, the evil results of which may be far-reaching and permanent. We have evidence enough, that while General Booth's movement has done some direct good, it has also done much direct evil. But more. Its tendency is to reject and oppose all Church organization and ordinances, even when explicitly ordered by God himself. Its claim to special enlightenment, which is placed even above and beyond God's written word, is in itself enough to lead Christians of every name to view its encroachments and successes with alarm. Is it necessary that this new organization should be called to occupy the ground and fulfill the mission which the Church of Christ ought to occupy and fulfill? We want to see the work

done, but we want to see it done in some respects altogether differently from what the Salvation Army would do it. We are disposed to advocate a movement (of course within the Church) which shall avoid the excesses that already have seriously compromised and disfigured General Booth's work, but which, adopting and adapting all that is good in that movement, shall wage an unflinching and perpetual warfare against Satan and all his works.

THE PERMANENT DIACONATE.

WE revert to this subject, because a correspondent in another column charges us with seriously reflecting upon the entire body of the Clergy, when we had not the most remote intention of doing so, nor do we think our language capable of the construction our correspondent has seen fit to put upon it. This is what we said:—

"The way having been thus smoothed, have any of our Bishops yet ordained Deacons under the Canon XVIII? And if not, why not? Have there been no applicants properly qualified? The question have there been no applicants is a very serious one, for its answer in the negative will show one of two circumstances. Either that the Church has not sufficient hold upon the affection and zeal of her children to call forth volunteers who will give themselves thus to the service of the Lord for nought, or that the clergy have been afraid to seek such aid from among the earnest and pious of their congregations.

We are not unaware of the sad fact that the hold upon the confidence and affection of their people is, in some cases, so very slight that certain Rectors and Incumbents *fear* the creation of a possible rival in popularity. We can only say that where such exists, especially after a lengthened incumbency, the best thing that could happen to the *Church* would be the severance, of course if possible in an amicable way, of a tie, which means the continuance of stagnation, spiritual sleep, or death in the congregation. We are not referring to the faction which, impelled often by a worldly spirit of the baser kind, is often found in the parishes of the most successful, pious and hard-working clergy, we speak of those cases where clergymen, after many years incumbency, have not gained the confidence of even a respectable minority of the people. If then the *fear* of a possible rival keeps any clergyman from presenting some earnest, pious and zealous member of his congregation to the Bishop for ordination under Canon 18 to the Diaconate, it argues ill, not for the wisdom of the said Canon, but for the whole discipline of the Church which fails to provide for such a case."

The statement we made with reference to *some* Rectors and Incumbents is capable of proof. We know it to be true or we would not have made it. But to understand our remarks as applying to the whole body of the clergy, as our correspondent has done, is as unfair to us as we would have been to the clergy had we made the charge.

But the fact remains that no candidates have been presented by the clergy to their Bishops for the office. And the question arises who is to blame for the failure to make operative a Canon of Provincial Synod which was felt to be so needful for the future growth of the Church in this country?

Our correspondent attempts an explanation. He says:—

1. The canon is only permissive and not compulsory.
2. The clergy are not all strongly in its favor.
3. Seven out of ten school teachers are dissenters. Where they are not, they change their places every few months.
4. Many of the doctors belong to the other

bodies, and of those who belong to the Church few are morally fit for the office.

5. An intelligent pious farmer associating familiarly with his fellows during the week, would not have their respect in the desk and pulpit on Sundays.

These may be truths but some of them are indeed very serious and painful ones. Persons can be found among the Presbyterian laity qualified for the office of Elder. The Local Preachers among the Methodists, and the Deacons among the Baptists, are each a numerous body, and these officials are taken from every condition of life in all sections of the country.

Accepting what our correspondent says as true, we ask him and others of the clergy whether they are content that such a state of things shall continue? Will our correspondent explain how it is that no Church school teachers are to be found; no Church doctors and lawyers whose moral character is above suspicion; no pious Church farmers sufficiently respectable and respected to occupy the position with credit to themselves and advantage to the Church? If he is right no time should be lost by himself and his brethren to arouse the people to a sense of their degraded and unhappy condition.

We chose to accept the other alternative; our correspondent has thrust upon our attention a state of things which, if true, is a terrible indictment not only against the laity, but against their teachers, the clergy, and the matter demands the immediate and most earnest consideration of all who desire the prosperity of the Church.

SURPLICED CHOIRS.

FOR the first time we suppose in her history, the choir of St. James' Church—sometimes called the Cathedral—of Toronto, was filled on the occasion of the opening of the Synod of Toronto, with a surpliced choir. The service, "Tallis' Ferial," was well rendered by a choir composed of members of the various choirs in the city. Though the service was at an hour most inconvenient to business men, that is to say, at half past ten, yet there was a large congregation present.

It is a most hopeful sign of the times when such a service as that on the occasion referred to can be had to give tone to the august assembly of Synod, and in the more central and largest church in the city.

What then is this question of surpliced choirs? Many will say that it is a Popish innovation.

Unhappily for their argument, such a thing is, we believe, unknown in a Roman Church upon this Continent. Unfortunately there are too many who yet fear the Pope more than they do the Devil, and to whom the fact that a Roman Catholic does any particular thing is sufficient grounds for entire and unconsidered disapproval.

A surpliced choir is the natural outcome of that revival which, sweeping over the Church, is compelling men to greater decency, reverence and glory in the outward surroundings of the public worship of Christ.

The question as to the fittest ministers by whom to render and lead the praises of God in the great congregation, soon resolves itself into a choice between a company of clerks composed of men and boys or a mixed company of men and women.

It needs not that we should enter upon the many things that combine to cast discredit upon what we call a mixed choir.

The behaviour of such, the irreverence, the gaudiness, the often bitterness of spirit, generated in these assemblages, are to be found in so great a proportion of cases present, that the most ordinary observer must have long since concluded that the singing of "Old men and maidens" is looked for by the psalmist in the great congregation, but that they are not fitted for selection as the leaders of the Church's public worship, and do not by any means satisfactorily fulfill the functions of those whom our Book of Common Prayer calls *Clerks*.

The day is not far distant when, with advancing woman's rights in one direction, in another she will decline the prominent position of a "clerk" in the sanctuary of the Lord's House.

When the gorgeous colors and fashionable raiment of both men and women will cease to distract the eye of the worshipper; when fashion plates will be relegated to the shop windows, ladies' monthly magazines, and the courts of the Lord's House shall be filled as in the days when Jesus worshipped here on earth, with white-robed leaders of the sanctuary.

If it becomes a question between men and women, and men and boys, and is decided in the favour of the latter, then the surplice becomes necessary. The white surplice makes all appear alike; the rich man's son and the labourer's boy stand on equal footing as singers to the Lord. The cassock is a garment of decency; it covers variety in patterns of trowsers, and these patterns are now very various; it gives to the whole choir uniformity of appearance. Many who are the greatest sticklers for uniformity of services will put up with terrible incongruities in the aspect of the leaders of the service. Uniform is helpful in keeping up the *esprit de corps*, and, above all, the Scriptural analogy as seen in the Old Testament worship, as also in the Revelation of the manner of the worship of Heaven, will bring powerfully before us the exceeding comeliness of the "singers in the House of the Lord clothed in white garments."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Toronto Synod.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian.

SIR,—As the CHURCH GUARDIAN has a large circulation in the Diocese of Toronto, perhaps it may interest many of your readers to learn something about the late Synod of that Diocese.

The first thing to be noticed is the Bishop's charge, which, as usual, was full and very interesting. As his Lordship has a happy way of doing he paid a warm and affectionate tribute to the memory of four of his clergy whose work on earth ceased during the past year.

One thing struck the writer as being of very grave import, that is, that there are no such things as free vestries in this Diocese. The Synod in 1868 enacted that in churches having all the seats free, a vestry should be formed by members of the congregation signing a declaration that they are members of the Church. But it appears that for some reason this was not submitted to the Legislature. Now the Bishop is informed that that Canon has not, and has not had, any effect. If his Lordship is correctly advised in what position are we? Simply that all our acts since 1868 are invalid; for there has no resolution, or by-law, or canon been passed since then, but representatives of such non-existent vestries have taken part in.

Another matter which merits notice is the gratifying position of the mission fund by which the Mission Board has been able to meet all demands, to make some special grants, to pay

\$1000 to Algoma, to give \$1000 between the Universities' African Mission, the S. P. G., and the C. M. S., and to show a balance in hand of \$3194.39. *Laus Deo!* indeed; very devoutly should we give thanks to the Great Head of the Church for such a result. In view of such a prosperous state of things—due largely to the Bishop's Parochial Missionary Scheme and general administrative ability—allow me to suggest to the Mission Board that it take into consideration the action of the Diocese of Montreal, which has given to its Missionaries *bonuses* amounting to \$1460, ranging from \$30 to \$150; there are two of \$30, five of \$50, ten of \$100, and one of \$150. None but the recipients can tell the value of such a gift, and there are numbers of back-country Missionaries to whom it would be new energy. I know one who not long ago had to get medical advice for the first time, as he said, in his life. He was told that there was no organic disease, all he wanted was a three months' trip to England, which would make a young man of him—his brain was weakening,—the patient looked at his doctor, smiled, and went back to his work.

A matter of much interest was discussed during Synod, viz., a proposal to alter the way of raising funds by the General Purposes and Assessment Committee. The change was not effected. It appears that that Committee is paying annually \$800 for rent for a See House. Certainly this is not to the credit of a wealthy Diocese like Toronto. A scheme has been in hand for a number of years to acquire or to build such a house, and surely if it was in the hands of a committee of energetic men who have the confidence of Churchmen there could be no difficulty in raising \$25,000 or \$30,000 for such an object. It should be a house worthy the Diocese, and worthy the head of the Diocese—a house so furnished and so endowed that the Bishop could, without embarrassment, and without fear of embarrassment, invite his country clergy to make it their home during their official visits to Toronto. We want to see more of our Bishop, to consult him more, to derive instruction or advice from our spiritual head. Take example by that noble Sisterhood, the Church Extension Association, Kilburn, England. In addition to their many other magnificent works of mercy, they startle us with an article in *Our Work* for June, headed "Missionaries on Sick Leave," and the intention is to establish a home for Missionaries wanting change and rest from Toronto and from all other Dioceses in the Holy Church throughout all the world, AND THEY WILL SUCCEED. Although it is of course out of the question for a See House to partake of that character, still it might be arranged, and it ought to be so arranged, as that the clergy of the Diocese visiting Toronto in the way of their duty might find a home there under the same roof as their Right Reverend Father in God, and it might be managed so as not to intrude on his Lordship's privacy. At all events it is a Churchly thing.

It has been frequently noticed that the President of Synod occasionally steps down from his high position and takes an earnest and energetic part in the various debates.

On the whole the Synod passed off very well; one thing will be found to work injuriously, that is, the change in the qualification of Lay Delegates. There are back-country places in which there is not one who can go as Delegate to Synod, and there are Churchmen of highest standing in Toronto who do not communicate in the Parish in which they live; this is not likely to be known in country places, therefore there is great risk that such will be disfranchised.

The Bishop appears to have erred in stating that Synod has not power to assess Parishes for the support of the Widows' & Orphans' Fund, remarking that there is one thing which Parliament jealously retains in its own hands—the power to levy taxes on the people. But Parliament can and does depute that power; in all municipal matters the council has power to assess and levy; in public school matters that power is, or was, practically unlimited; and Synod itself has power to assess Parishes for Synod expenses.

It would be a great omission to pass unnoticed the opening services in St. James' Church—a complete revolution in the rendering of public worship there; a surpliced choir of about 100 voices, and a long procession of clergy and dignitaries singing the processional, "Onward, Christian soldiers," A. & M., 391, *without alteration*. A hearty service heartily entered into by the very large congregation, followed by a good, sound doctrinal sermon by Dr. Courtney of Boston, who turned to the altar in pronouncing the ascription, concluding with a celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

PHILECLESIA.

June 27, 1883.

The Permanent Diaconate.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—In your article (June 27th) on the Diaconate you appear to throw the principal part of the blame upon the clergy, and not only so, but you accuse us of being grossly selfish in the matter. It is true you say "in some cases," and "certain Rectors fear the creation of a possible rival in popularity," but as you do not specify, the charge is virtually laid against all of us who do not present candidates for the *Permanent*—for that is the intention of the Canon—Diaconate. And as this is not the first time that you have accused us of selfishness in this matter, will you allow me space for a few words on the other side?

In the first place, then, you must remember that the Canon is merely permissive; it does not compel either the clergyman to present, or the Bishop to ordain. It therefore does not follow that *all* who framed and passed it were very sanguine as to its usefulness, or even strongly in its favour. Much less does it follow that a majority of the clergy in the Diocese believe in its utility. I therefore think that, if for no other reason than this, it would be charitable, at least, to be a little more sparing in such charges as you make.

In the next place, supposing a country Rector to be desirous of securing the services of such a help, how is he to accomplish it? In seven cases out of ten the public school teacher is either a female, or a member of some other body. And even if he happened to be a member of the Church in its highest sense, *i. e.*, a communicant, such is the love for change among our school trustees, that the probability is he would have to move away within six months after his ordination. And such is the hatred of Church principles on the part of most of the ministers of other denominations, that they would leave no stone unturned to prevent the election of a teacher in Deacon's orders. And if we turn to the doctors we find many of them belonging to other bodies. And I am sorry to say amongst those of our own Church few are morally fit for the office under consideration. And even where they are, it would be next to impossible to utilize them, as they are liable to be called away on professional duty at any moment, and the probability is that twice out of every three times the congregation would come together to find no minister, or else have the service broken up by his being called away before it was over.

Then we have but one resource left, viz., to take one of the more intelligent and pious farmers. But would this answer? I fear not. From what I know of the people of this country they would not attend the services of the Church, to any extent, if the person conducting them and preaching the sermon was one of themselves. A man working in the field or woods with "Dick" all the week would not feel inclined to call him the Rev. Richard on Sunday.

The conclusion, therefore, at which I arrive is, that in the country, where we most need them, they are not to be had. I may be wrong. If I am, please correct me. But do not charge me, even by implication, with being selfish, jealous, etc.

Yours truly,

W. J. ANCIENT.

Rawdon, June 30th.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

PRAY FOR ME.

BY ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

I beg of you—I beg of you, my brothers,
For my need is very sore;
Not for gold and not for silver do I ask you,
But for something even more,
From the depths of your hearts' pity let it be—
Pray for me.

I beg of you whose robes of radiant whiteness
Have been kept without a stain—
Of you, who, stung to death by serpent pleasure,
Found the healing angel, pain;
Whether holy or forgiven you may be—
Pray for me.

I beg of you, calm souls, whose wondering pity
Looks at paths you never trod,
I beg of you who suffer—for all sorrow
Must be very near to God;
And my need is even greater than you see—
Pray for me.

I beg of you, O children—for He loves you,
And he loves your prayers the best;
Fold your little hands together, and ask Jesus,
That the weary may have rest;
That a bird caught in a net may be set free—
Pray for me.

I beg of you—I beg of you, my brothers,
For an alms this very day;
I am standing on your door-step as a beggar
Who will not be turned away;
And the charity you give my soul shall be—
Pray for me.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Service of the Girls' Friendly Society was held on Thursday, 15th June, at 11.30 a. m., in St. Paul's Cathedral. When the *Te Deum* had been sung the Ante-communion Office, was read, followed by the hymn, 'The King of Love my Shepherd is,' after which the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bedford, from 2 Cor. i. 6: 'Whether we be afflicted, it is for your consolation and salvation, which is effectual in the enduring of the same sufferings which we also suffer; or whether we be comforted, it is for your consolation and salvation.'

The Bishop said; 'The wholesome lesson of affliction is a familiar thought to us all: "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." When suffering has come, when your lives have been darkened by sorrow, or when you have smarted under a bitter disappointment, you, dear sisters and associates, have said, as all who love God and follow Jesus Christ have said at such times, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted." You have seen what God could do for yourselves, and that He of very faithfulness has caused you to be troubled. So, too, when He has poured on you His consolations, when the trials have been removed, or when He has said to you, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and strengthened you to bear them, you have felt that He was very gracious. You have thanked Him and taken courage. It is much to be able to see in all God's dealings with us the Father's hand of love and wisdom.'

'Have you ever thought of God's purpose, that His dealings should pass through you to others? They are meant to be not for you alone, but for the consolation and salvation of others too. First I know, for your own blessed consolation and salvation. You are not mere channels; the stream will first water your own garden, but it will flow on to water the gardens of others. Think for a moment of the Apostle's two examples of this. First, afflictions. Thou, my sister, hast suffered; for thy own soul's health it is well. It was said of the Captain of our Salvation that He was 'made perfect through suffering,' and shall the soldier seek a different way of perfection? But was the trial to be well for thyself alone? No! It was

God's gifts through thee to others. It did not belong only to thee, but partly to them. So it was with Jesus Christ. He was a man of sorrows that He might become the fountain of boundless sympathy with all the sufferings of man; that his whole human heart might beat in response to all human woe. What fruit, my sister, has thy sorrow borne? Thou art sent, according to thy place and power, among the sorrows and sufferings of others of those to whom thou dost minister; thou art sent with added power from thy own sufferings. Is it no gift of God to be able to say, "Ah! my sisters, I, too, have suffered?" It should make thee gentler, tenderer, more loving, more full of sympathy.

'Then about the consolation. Has balm been poured on thy own stricken heart? Has the veil been drawn over this world's brightness to open up a view of something better beyond? Why? for what purpose? For a purpose of tender love to thyself but also that the comfort may pass on in a bountiful fruitfulness to others, "that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God." One who has passed through the storms and found peace, passed through the dark valley of desolation into the light, how potent she is among others! They turn to her in their troubles and find the help they need. Her comfort is theirs, her peace is theirs, her strength is theirs. She has taken her consolation as a trust for others. The more she sheds her light abroad the brighter and the fairer will it shine for herself.

'The principle I am advocating is a very wide one: "No man liveth to himself." It meets and refutes a common argument of unbelievers, who talk of the selfishness of Christianity, and say that Christians only want to save their own souls, while the aim of unbelievers is far nobler, to elevate humanity and promote the general welfare of the race. Why, that is the principle at the root of Christianity itself! It is startling to hear Christianity accused of selfishness. It is as large in the embrace of its divine charity as the world; it is the true heavenly communism, its model is the One Who gave His life for others, and its motto is "No man liveth to himself."

'All the events of our lives, all the phases of our souls' history, are meant to pass on in blessings to help other people. Even our sins can do so. How good God is to let our sins help others! This is the one thing in which our sympathy can be deeper and fuller than Christ's. We all have sins to look back upon, sins against the Father of infinite love. Well, our sin, our shame, our despicable weakness, these are matters between ourselves and God; but they can pass on for good to others too, by filling us with tender pity and love for sinners. As you go about, my sisters, in your loving, womanly ministrations, you will find many suffering from the memory of past sin, many bowed down by their impotence against some besetting sin now. You can feel for them, since you too, have sinned. But you and I have had advantages—careful training, social influences—which they have not had; in God's sight a girl in her first situation who is dishonest or bad-tempered may still be far, far above us; we cannot judge her: "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." God only knows, according to the opportunities and the circumstances of each life, which soul has resisted the most temptations and made the best use of the grace given to it. Our sins should send us forth both gentle and humble.

'Then as to repentance. We have repented with a godly sorrow, and lost our sense of guilt under the blessed assurance of pardon through the Redeemer's blood. That, too, is meant by God to be for the good of others, not ourselves only. If we have sinned we can feel with sinners; if we have repented we can show the way of repentance and lead to the Cross of Christ.

'Lastly, our joys. How much home happiness we have! how many hours of innocent enjoyment! These, too, can be passed on. These joys should make us bright, hopeful, encouraging to others; the thankful heart must overflow in its thankfulness to those who need more gladness.

Our joy must become the joy of those with whom we come in contact; even as Christ prayed that His joy might remain in His disciples, and that their joy might be full. Dear sisters, will you pray God now, as you kneel to lay your hearts once more as an offering at His altar, for new strength for your work? And will you also pray that whatever His dealings are with you, you may pass them on in blessing to those for whom you labour, for Jesus Christ's sake?

After the sermon the anthem, "See that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently," was sung after which there was a special celebration of the Holy Communion.

THE STEWARDSHIP OF WEALTH.

No serious minded man can contemplate the deplorable waste of money, time, and energy that is bestowed upon exciting and exhausting amusements, without a feeling of distress. There are so many great works languishing for the want of men and money, while the life and wealth of thousands are thrown away in worse than idle amusements. It seems to be the curse of wealth that it paralyses noble ambitions, smother's sympathy, shuts out the great issues of life, and tempts men to self-seeking, and the gratification of low desires. Poverty may press down the soul, frustrate the best endeavors, and check the aspirations. But wealth is liable to pervert the best gifts of body and mind and degrade the noblest endowments to the basest ends.

This is not saying that all who are rich are given over to the lusts of the flesh and pride of life. The greater part of the world's beneficent works are carried on by the enterprise and sustained by the offerings of the rich. But how small is this "greater part" compared to what it might be, compared to what is needed! How few of the rich in this world, administer their stewardship with reference to the great needs of humanity; how many use it only for the gratification of their own vanity or lust.

It is this fact that saddens the hearts of pastors who are striving to imitate their Divine Master in bearing the burdens and alleviating the miseries of mankind. They see on every side the weak who need support, the ignorant who need instruction, the fallen who need reclaiming, the poor who need assistance; and at the same time they see, within easy reach, the means that would suffice for all this. But they cannot command these means. They cannot in very large measure influence them. It is only in exceptional cases that they can provide for exceptional and distressing needs. As a rule, the rich hold back their treasures. Some hoard them in order to increase power and to secure the distinction of great wealth. Some lay up in order that they may leave great legacies for others to squander it on themselves and families. From whatever motive, the larger portion of the wealth of the world is locked up and shut out from the Lord's work of saving the bodies and souls of men.

It is only as men learn to regard wealth as a stewardship, that it comes to be a blessing to themselves and to the world. While they regard it as a possession, a power of self-assertion or self-gratification, it must continue to be a snare and a reproach. The rich man who makes no use of his money, is a miser. He who uses it only for his enjoyment, is a brute. He who uses it only for the position and power it gives, is a vain and worthless man, not deserving of respect. Let no man be trusted. He allows the highest interest of humanity to suffer before his eyes, rather than part with his money, and he will see you distressed and ruined before he will lend you a helping hand. His heart is metallic, and he is dead to sympathy. But there are, thank God, some men of wealth who are unselfish, without personal ambition, humble, kind, and generous. To these how much does the world, and how much does the Church, owe! Their way of life is marked by monuments of beneficence, and their memory is blessed to children's children.—*Selected.*

STINGY DAVY.

Davy was a very pretty little boy. He had light curly hair, dark blue eyes, and rosy cheeks. But he was very stingy. He did not like to share anything with his little brothers and sisters. One day he went into the kitchen where his mother was at work, and saw on the table a saucer of jelly.

"Can I have that jelly?" asked Davy.

"Mrs. White sent it to me," said Davy's mother. "She has company to dinner, and made this jelly very nice. But I don't care for it; so you may have it if you won't be stingy with it."

David took the saucer of jelly and went out into the yard; but he did not call his little brothers and sisters to help him eat it.

"If I divide with them, there won't be a spoonful a piece," he thought. "It is better for one to have enough than for each to have just a little."

So he ran to the barn and climbed up to the loft, where he was sure no one would think of looking for him.

Just as he began to eat the jelly he heard his sister Fanny calling him. But he did not answer her. He kept very still.

"They always want some of everything I have," he said to himself. "If I have just a ginger-snap they think I ought to give them each a piece."

When the jelly was all eaten, and he had scraped the saucer clean, David went down into the barn-yard and played with the little white calf, and hunted for eggs in the shed where the cows were. He was ashamed to go into the house, for he knew he had been very stingy about the jelly.

"Oh Davy," said Fanny, running into the barn-yard, "where have you been this long time? We looked everywhere for you."

"What did you want?" asked Davy, thinking that of course his sister would say she had wanted him to share the jelly with her.

"Mother gave us a party," said Fanny. "We had all the dolls' dishes set out on a little table under the big tree by the porch; and we had strawberries, cake, and raisins. Just as we sat down to eat, Mrs. White saw us from her window, and she sent over a big bowl of ice-cream and some jelly, left from her dinner. We had a splendid time. You ought to have been with us."

Poor Davy! How mean he felt! And he was well punished for eating his jelly all alone.—*Our Little Ones.*

THE CATACOMBS.

The catacombs represent the subterranean Christianity of the ante-Nicene age. They reveal the Christian life in the face of death and eternity. Their vast extent, their solemn darkness, their labyrinthine mystery, their rude epitaphs, pictures and sculptures, their relics of handicraft worship and martyrdom, give us a lively, and impressive idea of the social and domestic condition, the poverty and humility, the devotional spirit, the trials and sufferings, the faith and hope, of Christians from the death of the apostles to the conversion of Constantine. A mo-

dern visitor descending alive into this region of the dead, receives the same impression as St. Jerome, more than fifteen centuries ago; he is overawed by the solemn darkness, the terrible silence, and the sacred associations; only the darkness is deeper, and the tombs are emptied of their treasures, "He who is thoroughly steeped in the imagery of the catacombs," says Dean Stanley, "will be nearer to the thoughts of the early church than he who has learned by heart the most elaborate treatise even of Tertullian or of Origen."

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BAPTISMS.

BROWNLEE.—At the North-West Arm Mission Chapel, on the evening of the sixth Sunday after Trinity, by the Rev. Charles Crocher, of Lockeport, N. S., Albert, infant son of Joseph and Elizabeth Brownlee, of Melville Island, N. W. Arm.

MARRIAGES.

BAGNALL.—TOWNSEND.—By Banns at St. Bartholomew Church, Louisburg, C. B., June 18th, by the Rev. T. Fraser Draper, Priest-in-charge, Robert Bagnall, to Margaret Townsend, both of Louisburg.

DEATHS.

HOYT.—At Weymouth, on the 29th June, June Dixon Hoyt, aged 52 years.
LEY.—June 25th at Madu-a-Dieu, George Daniel, son of James and Jeanette Ley, aged one year and eight months.
RIGBY.—At Madu-a-Dieu, C. B., June 29th in Communion with the Catholic Church, Clara Susanna, wife of Geo. Rigby, Esq., aged 74 years and 6 months.
SPENCER.—At Lorrain, C. B., July 2nd, of typhoid fever, in Communion with the Catholic Church, Amelia Patience, daughter of Cyrus Spencer, aged 30 years and 1 month.

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PARAGRAPHIC.

Bishop Webb, of Bloemfontein, has accepted his election to the see of Grahamstown.

The Bishops of Lincoln, Truro, Liverpool, and Sodor and Man have become Presidents of the Young Women's Help Society.

It is estimated that the liquor drunk in Louisiana every year costs \$2,000,000 more than the entire product of its cotton, sugar and rice crops.

Harvard University has a Total Abstinence Society. It is only a year old, but the membership has already reached the number of seventy-four.

A gift of \$13,000 has been made by one of the congregation of the Rev. J. B. Morgan, at Paris, towards the sumptuous American church now building in the avenue de l'Alma.

The subscriptions for the Free Christian Schools of Paris have now reached the amount of £56,000. Those for the church of the Sacre-Cœur, on Mont-Martre, are stated at half a million sterling.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a bill requesting that all pupils in the schools of that State shall be instructed in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics on the human system.

A pilgrimage, to be organised from Spain to Lourdes, is announced by the committee under the curious formula of being "on the occasion of the silver wedding of the very Blessed and Immaculate Virgin, honoured at Lourdes under that beautiful and glorious title."

The Jewish *Messenger* justly reproaches the Russian Government for invoking at the coronation the name of the "God of Jacob" as a defence and yet neglecting to grant the fullest freedom to the children of Jacob—"proclaiming liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

In Natal, St. Alban's College, for training a native ministry, is making a hopeful beginning. A gentleman near Maritzburg, though not of the Anglican Church, has been so struck by the zeal of Messrs. Green and Thompson that he has offered the institution a house rent free for five years—equivalent to a yearly gift of £90.

The city of Copenhagen has long been poorly provided with churches, and has of late years been greatly growing. It is, therefore, a token of increasing religious life that a number of new churches are to be erected in the Danish capital—seven immediately. Parliament and the City Corporation both make a grant towards the object.

An interesting service was held in the Cathedral, Reading, Tuesday afternoon, June 12, when the Rev. T. Ege, a Methodist clergyman, and for many years principal of a young ladies school at Mechanicsburg, Pa., was confirmed by Bishop Howe. He immediately applied for admission into Holy Orders and was admitted. It was reported that another Methodist minister presented his papers to the Standing Committee at the same time.

It is reported that the pictures in the private galleries of N. York have cost at least \$6,500,000. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt comes first, with a collection valued at \$1,000,000, and then follow Mrs. A. T. Stewart, \$550,000, Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, \$450,000, and August Belmont, \$350,000. These collections are made up almost entirely of works of foreign artists.

Prince Albert Victor begins his university career at Cambridge, in October, when he is to join the famous Trinity College. The University has been keeping its annual festival with unusual gaiety, and has honoured itself by conferring its high distinction of D. C. L. degree upon many eminent personages, among whom General Menabrea, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and Professor Roscoe were welcomed with exceptional warmth. Commemoration at Oxford has been attended by the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

The Rev. T. Godfrey Pope, writes from Lisbon May 8th:—"A provisional Church Council has been formed at Senor Diaz's Church. This will be sanctioned formally by our little Synod, which will shortly meet; and then somewhat later the regular Church Council will be duly elected. Senor Diaz is about to publish the sermon which he preached at the opening of his new chapel. The building will (D.V.) shortly be consecrated by Lord Plunket, who, to the great joy of us all, has expressed his intention of paying a visit to Portugal."

Antiquaries and Churchmen often meet on common ground, and in this connection an effort is being made to purchase the ancient building known as the Abbey House at Tewkesbury, as a complement to the restoration of the Abbey, which was recently accomplished. The Society of Antiquaries is taking up the matter, and in a resolution which the Council has passed an earnest hope is expressed "that funds may be forthcoming to purchase at least the portion immediately adjacent to the church, so as to place these valuable architectural and archaeological features of the Abbey in a state of security, and remove what has often been felt to be a great ecclesiastical incongruity." The house stands on land which embraces the site of the whole of the old monastic buildings, the house itself being a portion of those buildings.

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

The white perch of the Ohio are noted for the musical sounds they make. The sound is much like that produced by a silk thread placed in a window where the wind blows across it.

What's Saved is Gained.
Workmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and others humors. Sold by druggists.

Prince George of Wales has once again left England for a cruise, and this time he joins the *Canada*, which is to form part of the North American Squadron under Sir Edmund Commerell.

At a meeting of British ship owners, opinions were received from eminent English counsels, which were decidedly against Count DeLessep's monopoly of work in constructing canals across the Isthmus of Suez.

A Ministers Evidence.
The all prevalent malady of civilized life is Dyspepsia. Rev. W. E. Gifford, of Bothwell, was cured of dyspepsia and liver complaint that rendered his life almost a burden. The cure was completed by three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Records kept for many years show that there is a steady subsidence of the waters of Lake Ontario. The entrance to its harbors is being slowly closed, and the harbors themselves are becoming insufficient. No sufficient explanation has been given of the facts.

A Remarkable Fact.
It is a remarkable fact that W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, who was so far gone with liver and kidney complaint that his life was despaired of, was cured with four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. At one time he lay a fortnight without an operation of the bowels.

The fact that lightning struck a contribution plate, which a deacon was passing in a Western Church the other day, conveys a very important lesson. Never put pennies in a contribution plate. Copper is a dangerously good conductor. Gold, silver, or bank bills are safer.

One Of Many.
Mr. R. W. Carmichael, Chemist and Druggist of Belleville, writes as follows:—"Your Burdock Blood Bitters have a steady sale, are patronized by the best families here and surrounding country, and all attest to its virtues with unqualified satisfaction."

It is not only in England that Mr. Bradlaugh is busy. If we are to judge from the tracts and hand-bills circulating just now in Dublin, he has some active propagandists over there who are seeking to spread his mischievous opinions. These things are dropped into letter-boxes and handed to people coming out of public meetings.

A Voice From the United States.
I have suffered for the last 20 years with Dyspepsia and General Debility and tried many remedies, but with little success until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief was quick and permanent.

A. LOUGH, Alpena, Michigan, U. S.
Aniline dyes are produced chiefly in Switzerland, France, and Germany. During five years, in five establishments in the first country, \$4,000,000 worth were distilled.

What Every Person Should Know.
The grand outlets of disease from the system are the Skin, the Bowels and the Kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters is the most safe, pleasant and effectual purifier and health-restoring tonic in the world. Trial bottle 10 cents.

The Fontaine locomotive engine is constructed with two sets of driving wheels, one above the other. The speed is largely increased.

A Pleasant Acknowledgment.
"Had sour stomach and miserable appetite for months, and grew thin every day. I used Burdock Blood Bitters with the most marvelous results; feel splendid."

MRS. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure
BOZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. All first class druggists have it. Price \$1. per package.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



Woman can Sympathize with Woman
You're for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

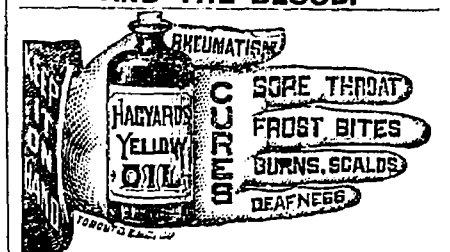
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 234 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1. per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Inclose 2c. stamp. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. 23

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.



PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).

Pianos by Weber.

Pianos by Stevenson.

Pianos by Wheelock.

Pianos by Dominion Co.

Organs by Bell & Co.

Organs by Dominion Co.

Largest Stock, best value.

Easy Terms.

W. H. JOHNSON,

Name this paper.

123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX.

Aromatic



A Summer

Montserrat.

Beverage.

Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTSERRAT

LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE,

For Cutlets, Chops, Curries, Steaks, Fish, Game, Soups, Gravies, &c., adds an Appetizing 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.

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited).

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO., Montreal,

Toronto Agency—23 Front Street West.

ARMY AND NAVY HAT STORE THOMAS & CO.

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

Civic and Military FUR GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

MASONIC OUTFITS Always on hand. Our SILK and FUR HATS are from the Best Makers in England, viz. Christy, Woodrow, Bennett, Carrington, and Lack.

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

44 to 48 Barrington Street,

CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Geo. Robertson,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHOICE TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Finest Groceries,

Java and Mocha Coffees, Fruits, Preserved Jellies, etc.

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

GEO. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Orders from all parts executed promptly.

ROOM PAPER!

New Designs, Fast Colors, Lowest Prices.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S.

Feather Dusters.

LARGE ASSORTMENT. Just in time for House Cleaning.

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For Bibles, Church Services, Prayer and Hymn Books, Poets, Cheap Standard Novels, Seaside Library, Current Literature, Birthday Books and Cards, go to

BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S,

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BLANK BOOKS.

Memo. Books, Pocket Ledgers, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Wallets, Pocket Photo Cases, Fine Commercial, Fashionable and Mourning Stationery.

Wholesale and Retail, Low. At

BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S,

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WORKS AT WAVERLEY, N. S.

AND AT BROWNSHURF, P. Q.

Named "Pacific Powder Mills."

D. G. SMITH, Manager at Works.

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INCORPORATED 1867, 1880, 1888.

Authorized Capital, \$300,000.

Keep constantly on hand:

Electric Batteries, Electric Fuse, Mining Fuse, and Detonators.

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DUALIN.

C. J. WYLDE, Secretary.

70 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

\$5 to \$20 per Day at home. Samples worth \$5 Free. Address STISSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE?

USE EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE

And if you are in the first or second stages of the disease it will cure you, provided that your diet and general mode of life are good, and even in hopeless cases it will afford relief. This preparation is a scientific combination of pure Hypophosphites, with the finest Norway Cod Liver Oil, a combination in which the ingredients are medicinally proportioned, according to the latest experience in the treatment of wasting diseases, the assimilation of oils and the necessity for such a combination in not only wasting diseases but dyspepsia, debility, &c., &c.

The celebrated Dr. Millner Fothergill says "that a perfect Emulsion should resemble milk." Eagar's Emulsion or Phospholeine is the only preparation in the market that resembles milk, and is the only preparation of Oil that will mix with water. Try it for yourselves and be satisfied.

DON'T WASTE YOUR VALUABLE TIME AND GET BEYOND RECOVERY by trying every greasy and much puffed compound which is offered to you; get a trial bottle, at 25 cents, of EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE, and you will be benefited from the first dose.

Large Size 75 cents; Trial Size 25 cents. For Sale by all respectable Chemists.

EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET for making Sweet Curd, Junket, Cheese Cake, &c. This preparation combines the digestive principle of the stomach with the active principle of the Rennet of the sucking calf, and it is therefore an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, as well as a delicious dessert. The coagulation of milk being the first step in the process of indigestion; the junket of milk made by this Wine of Rennet, (which is peptonized milk,) will prove a valuable food for infants who have been deprived of the breast, and who have a difficulty in digesting cow's milk. As a preventive and in the treatment of Infantile Summer complaints, it has proved to be of great value both here and in the United States; and as milk contains all the constituents necessary for the healthy formation of bone, brain and muscle, it will when peptonized by Eagar's Wine of Rennet, prove far superior to many of the infant foods which are so largely sold. Be sure and get EAGAR'S. For sale by druggists and grocers.

EAGAR, Chemist, HALIFAX, N. S.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

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

CLOTHING,

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

DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE In variety, value, and extent, exceeding any we have heretofore shown.

DRY GOODS

RETAIL. Advantages detailed above enable us to offer exceptional value in this department.

W. & C. SILVER,

11 to 17 George Street, CORNER OF HOLLIS, Opposite Post Office, Halifax, N. S.

30 YEARS.

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

Minard's Liniment

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

KING OF PAIN!

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

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT,

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

W. J. NELSON & CO.,

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

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

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 instantly 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 Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Disinfects of the Spine and Lane 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.

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MADE BY THE WINDSOR POSTMASTER RESPECTING

Puttner's Syrup,

WHICH CONTAINS NO OIL.

WINDSOR, N. S., April 2, 1883.

C. E. PUTTNER, Ph.M.,

SIR,—Since I gave you my opinion respecting Puttner's Emulsion, I have had occasion to use in my family your latest invention, PUTTNER'S SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES, and have found it to act much better than the Emulsion, and more particularly that which I got before trying the Syrup.

Mrs. B. had been suffering with a most severe cough, which I mentioned in my last was becoming alarming, so that she was completely prostrated, but she found after taking a few doses of your Syrup it disappeared, and she rapidly improved in health and strength, and I think it is the best medicine she has ever taken, and cordially agrees with her much better than the oil.

Your Syrup only requires to be taken to prove its merits.

I am, yours truly,

P. S. BURNHAM, Postmaster, Windsor.

BE CAREFUL AND GET PUTTNER'S SYRUP

as you will find it is prepared by skillful and experienced hands, and endorsed by the medical profession.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

DISEASES OF THE

Lungs and Liver

Immediately yield to the powerful influence

—OF—

GATES' Life of Man Bitters, Invigorating Syrups.

Mill Village, N. S., Sept. 18th, 1879.

G. GATES, SON & CO.—

Gents,—This is to certify that I was sick and under the Doctor's care three months from Lung and Liver Complaint, but the medicines he gave me had no good effect. I then took your No. 1 and 2

Life of Man Bitters, Invigorating Syrup,

and received immediate relief. I believe they saved my life, and I would recommend them to all and every one suffering with the same complaints.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. T. HENDRY.

For sale everywhere at 50 cents per Bottle. Manufactured by

G. GATES, SON & CO.,
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Wholesale Agents—BROWN & WELLS, FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO., JOHN K. BENT, Halifax, N. S.

\$66 A Week in your own town. Terms and \$50 outfit Free. Address H. HALL & Co, Portland, Maine.

\$72 A Week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit Free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

STAR KIDNEY PAD. INDUBITABLE EVIDENCE

(Condensed)

From Doctors, Druggists, Merchants, Farmers

Some of the additional home testimony received since publication of last pamphlet. GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Pictou, April 20. *Gentlemen*:—I find that your Pads are giving entire satisfaction, and wish you increased sales for so valuable a remedy for disease of the kidneys.

J. B. MORDEN, M. D.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CONQUERED.

ENTERPRISE, April 13. *Gentlemen*:—

Five years ago I fell with a bag of grain, which caused weakness in my back, and also brought on an attack of Bright's disease, and which caused me to loose considerable in weight. After wearing your Pad for six weeks, I gained 13 lbs., all pain and weakness has left. I would have been yet in the doctors hands, had it not been for my using your Kidney Pad.

W. FENWICK, Miller.

THE ONLY PERMANENT CURE.

TAMWORTH, April 13. *Gentlemen*:—

I was troubled with painful back, and could not retain my urinal secretion, from painful inflammation of the bladder. I have been treated by a dozen physicians to no purpose, but have worn your Special Pad six weeks. The pain, swelling and inflammation is gone, and I am well. Your Pad is the only cure for Kidney diseases.

J. A. FRANK, Mfr. of Wooden Wares.

ALL PRAISE THEM HIGHLY.

TAMWORTH, April 13. *Gentlemen*:—

An accident 12 years ago wrenched my back. I could hardly walk, and never lifted anything. The Pad purchased from Mr. Jas. Aylsworth has nearly made me as strong as I ever was. I know of several being used, and all praise them highly.

Jos. SUMMERS.

Prices.—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Pad, \$2.00; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$3.00. Sold by John K. Bent, Sole Agent, Halifax; W. F. O'Neil, Turro, A. B. Cunningham, Annapolis; William A. Piggott, Granville; J. A. Shaw, Windsor; Geo. A. V. Rand, Wolfville; W. H. Stevens, Dartmouth.

The "Uxbridge ORGAN,

The best in the Market, for HOUSE OR CHURCH.

JAS. C. FAIREY, Agent, NEWCASTLE, N. B. References given. 2m Je 27

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY

Favorably known to the public since 1823. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Pans. Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.

JOHN SNOW,

SIXTON ST. PAUL'S, UNDERTAKER

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Jewellers & Silversmiths, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1810. —DEALERS IN— Artistic Jewellery and Silver Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., 123 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

CALL attention to their SPECIAL COMMUNION SERVICE, as per cut, as very desirable where appropriate vessels of Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 6 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; 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 CRUCIFIXES, 18 inches, suitable for small Churches; Sterling SILVER COMMUNION VESSELS made to order in suitable designs. Goods securely packed for transit free of charge.

LONDON HOUSE

WHOLESALE. APRIL 2ND, 1883.

OUR SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

IS NOW HERE in every Department. NEW GOODS

Arriving weekly. Orders by letter or to our travellers will receive prompt attention.

DANIEL & BOYD,

Market Square And Chipman's Hill, ST. JOHN N. B.

Crotty & Polson,

REAL ESTATE

Commission Agents.

LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Estates Managed & Rents Collected.

Office, No. 493 Main St., Winnipeg OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

H. S. CROTTY. S. POLSON.

Church of England Temperance Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Branch of this Society will be held at the Church Institute Rooms, Halifax, on Friday next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

North-West Arm Mission Chapel.

A GARDEN PARTY

—AND—

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

is announced to take place at Hosterman's beautiful grounds on Saturday next for the purpose of raising funds to erect a Bell Tower to the North West Arm Mission Chapel. Besides aiding a most worthy object we feel confident that all who patronize this Festival on Saturday next will be amply repaid, for no more beautiful spot on the shores of the North West Arm is to be found than the popular grounds of Mr. Hosterman. Steamer will be plying to and fro from 11 a. m. and tickets can be had at the usual places and from members of the Committee for 25 cents, children 15 cents, including outward and return trips by Bus or boat and admission to grounds. Refreshments in abundance will be provided and every effort made to make the day enjoyable to visitors. Church people in the city desirous of contributing to the Refreshment Tables will greatly oblige by communicating with SELWYN H. SUREVE, 16 Carlton Street, Halifax.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Collegiate School

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

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

D. H. WHISTON,

Jeweller & Silversmith, 181 Barrington Street,

—MANUFACTURES—

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

SILVER SPOONS, FORKS,

And every description of

SILVER TABLE WARE.

Material Warranted to be standard quality,

Swiss and American Watches

Sold at very LOW Prices.

D. H. WHISTON,

181 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The variation in the strength of steel depends upon the presence or absence of phosphorous acid.

The Mayor of Halifax writes: "I have on several occasions used Eagar's Phospholine in my household, and believe it to be a very valuable remedy in building up and strengthening the system.

To avoid fracture in wheels, tires and axles of cars, pure steel, free from phosphorous should alone be used.

Physicians are using Eagar's Wine of Rennet to produce a light and nutritious, and at the same time delicious, food for patients recovering from sickness. It is important to obtain a pure article. Eagar's new method of preparing it has proved satisfactory.

A stenographic piano has been invented in France, and can be continued for hours without wearying the operator.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Adamscobite stone is peculiar in its structure and properties. It has a cutting power like that of the diamond, and will cut steps rapidly without losing its edge.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured my neuralgia." Rev. Dan'l Allen, Montevideo, Fla.

The horrors of war are nothing to the horrors of Neuralgia. Immediate relief may be had by bathing the head with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and snuffing it up the nostril.

In Wyoming Territory a deposit of sulphuric acid in the natural state has been discovered. The nature of the deposit is shown by its odor, chemical action, and appearance. One hundred acres, at least, are impregnated with it.

Purson's Purgative Pills are a priceless boon to the people of the South and Southwest. They effectually prevent fever and ague and all malarious diseases, and cost only 25 cents a box.

In no other medicinal preparation have the results of the most intelligent study and scientific inquiry been so steadily and progressively utilized as in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases.

Insects that are called mute, are capable, by various appliances, of producing sounds. The chirp of the cricket is produced by the rubbing together the wing cases. The grasshopper makes its shriek by friction of the legs against the wings. The song of the mosquito and the busy hum of bees is the result of the rapid motion of the wings while flying.

PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT RESPECTING PUTTNER'S SYRUP. Made by W. B. SLAYTER, M. D., L. R. C. P. Eng., &c., Consulting Surgeon, P. & C. Hospital and Prof. Obstetric and Discharges of Women, Halifax Medical College. HALIFAX, March 1883.

I have used C. E. Puttner's Syrup of Hypophosphites and find it well made and very palatable and admirably adapted to do good in cases in which the Hypophosphites are called for, &c. W. B. SLAYTER, M.D.L.R.C.P. Eng. &c.

Dr. C. Rigby, Surgeon Halifax Dispensary says:—"I have been employing your SYRUP PUTTNER'S in my practice ever since you first introduced it to the profession and have never found reason to be dissatisfied with the results obtained.

Yours, &c, C. D. RIGBY, M. D. To C. E. Puttner, Ph. M.

The sulphuric acid generated by the combustion of gas in our houses, is very injurious to the bindings of books and it tarnishes the lettering on the backs. It is said the evil may be remedied by suspending two plates of perforated zinc, one three and one twelve inches above the burners, or a single plate about a foot square. The plate will retain nearly all the noxious examinations.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp." Jno. A. Andrews, Attorney, Ashton, Ill.

By securing variety of temperature through planting oysters at different depths, it is said they can be found suitable for food at all times of the year.

*The celebrated Vegetable Compound for females, which, within a few years, has made the name of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham known in every part of the civilized world, relieves suffering by the safe and sure method of equalizing the vital forces and thus regulating the organic functions. It is only by such a method that disease is ever arrested and removed.

Alchemy, while generally accepted by Oriental scientists of old, found some to oppose it. Avicenna maintained that metals differed in species, and that their differences being ordained by God, could not be changed by chemical operations.

Testimonial from Capt. Joshua Harper.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 13, 1877. J. H. Robinson, Esq., St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir,—Early in October last I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs. After having a bad cough for about six weeks, I had a very severe attack of bleeding from the lungs, while on a passage from Queenstown to Dover. I had daily spells of bleeding for some days, until I lost about two gallons of blood, and was so weak as to scarcely be able to stand. I put back to Queenstown, where I received such medical assistance as enabled me to get home.

I saw an advertisement of your Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil Emulsion in a paper. I immediately sent and got half a dozen bottles, after taking which I feel myself a well man again. My weight, which was reduced to 120 pounds, is now up to my usual standard of 152 pounds. Seeing what it has done for me, I can confidently recommend it to others afflicted with lung disease.

Yours very truly, (Signed) JOSHUA HARPER, Of the barque "Mary Lowerson."

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime is prepared only by Hanington Bros., St. John N. B., and is for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

According to Professor Young, the central portion of the sun, is for the most part a mass of heated gases, the photosphere is a shell of luminous clouds, the chromo-sphere is composed mainly of incondensable gases, and what constitutes the corona is entirely unknown.

No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure in the treatment of malarial diseases. It contains, besides a specific and unfailing antidote for miasmatic poison, other remedial agents which unite to expel the poisonous humors, purify the system, and leave it in a healthy and reinvigorated condition.

Potato-Sugar contains as impurities, sulphuric acid, iron-sulphate, and lime, and more dangerous than either, a bitter matter which remains after the sugar has fermented. Wines are poisonous treated with this sugar, and also the product of brewings.

Greatest Discovery since 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer or tonic and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

The number of eggs consumed as food is something enormous. Great Britain imports from the continent 785,000,000, and these represent a money value of more than \$12,500,000. Ireland furnishes nearly 500,000,000, and the home production is thought to equal the importation from the Continent.

He Did.

Job went pretty heavily into the boll business, and the venture was a complete success. This reminds us that Puttner's Painless Corn Extractor is another success, and that it gives more comfort to the world than Job's baals did. Remember the name, then, for the little plaything corn cometh, and the remedy therefore will gladden the heart. Positively sold by all druggists. N. C. POLSON & Co., Kingston, Proprietors.

Convincing Proof.—The attention of readers is respectfully called to the advertisement of the Puttner Emulsion Co., appearing in the columns of this paper. Convincing proof is there given of the unbounded popularity of their valuable proprietary medicine which cannot be gain-said.

PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONIAL.—J. F. Brine, M. D., Port Hill, P. E. I., writes:—Messrs. Puttner, Emulsion Co., Halifax. Dear Sirs—I have used your Emulsion extensively during the past four years, and have much pleasure in adding my testimony as to its efficacy. We had here last summer numerous cases of Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. I found the Emulsion answer admirably when the acute symptoms had subsided, in very many instances. In most wasting disorders, especially those peculiar to children, your Emulsion has rendered me good service, being pleasant to the taste and no feeling of nausea following its administration. It seldom fails giving good results, and I prefer it to any other preparation of the kind.

I am, yours respectfully, J. F. BRINE, M. D.

Dyes from coal-tar are supplanting such standard coloring material as safflower, cochineal, turmeric, and several tropical dye-woods, and substitutes have been found for madder and indigo.

WINSTON, FORSYTH CO., N. C.

GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your bitters. Very respectfully, REV. H. FEREBEE.

Home Remedies.—"All your own family. If you remain sick when you can get hop bitters that never FAIL.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use Hop Bitters with safety and great good.

Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop bitters are not the best family medicine on earth.

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters.—Ed. Quezogo Sun.

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with Hop Bitters in each draught.

The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all Dealers.

ROCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. VANDUZEN & CO. Cincinnati, O.

Beware of Imitations.—The original and genuine "Quinine Wine and Iron" was originated and prepared solely by Hannington Brothers, Chemists, St. John, N. B., under the name of "Hannington's Quinine Wine and Iron," and can be purchased of all druggists and general dealers throughout the Dominion of Canada. To guard against imposition see that Hannington's name is on the outside wrapper, and that the "Hannington's Brothers" on each bottle, none other is genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

7 PERCENT NET SECURITY. THREE TO SIX TIMES THE LOAN Without the Buildings.

Interest semi-annual. Nothing ever been lost. 25th year of residence, and 9th in the business. We advance interest and costs, and collect in case of foreclosure without expense to the lender. Best of references. Send for particulars if you have Money to Loan.

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



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.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER. SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

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

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

Seeds, Grocers' Drugs, Fine Teas.

MACDONALD & CO.,
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Steam and Hot Water Engineers,

IMPORTERS OF

Cast & Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies & Machinery
 Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers', Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods and the heavier classes of Brass and Copper Work. Also,—VESSELS' FASTENINGS and FITTINGS.
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Sole Agents for the Sale and Application of Warren's Felt Roofing And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.
 No. 160 to 172. Also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

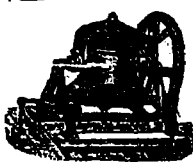
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WE are now prepared to supply our friends with
FRESH AND RELIABLE
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Of this year's importation. We have taken our usual care in their selection, and feel quite sure that they will merit the well earned Reputation which our FIRM has always held for **GOOD SEEDS !**
 CATALOGUES FREE. Small Seeds sent Free by post.

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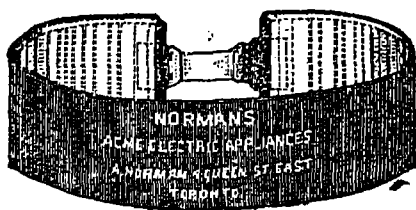


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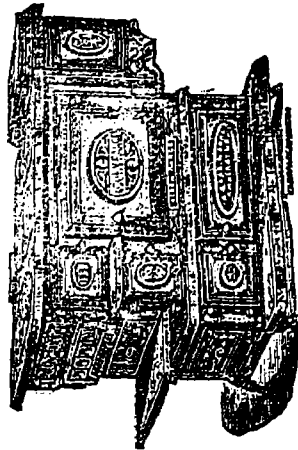
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Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Lame Back, Liver, Kidney and Lung Diseases, and all diseases of the nerves and want of circulation are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these appliances. Circular and consultation free.



The Acorn Range!
 Plain, Substantial, Convenient.

The Best COOKING RANGE in use
 —ALSO—
 Base Burners, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds.
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 59 Barrington St., Halifax.

WANTED.
 Left-Off Clothing!
 VERY HIGHEST PRICES PAID
 Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon at their residences.
 ADDRESS—
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 Corner Duke & Argyle Sts.
 Please mention this paper.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
 Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small **White Shark**, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as **CARCIA RGDON RON-DELETH**. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1110. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me. My hearing is much benefited. I have received untold benefit. My hearing is improving. It is giving good satisfaction. Have been greatly benefited, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—[Editor of Mercantile Review.]

To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER.

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WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
 Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
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A VOICE FROM THE TRADE.

HALIFAX, N. S. May 5th, 1883.

WE the undersigned Druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold **PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c.**, for a number of years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as (especially of late) one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung diseases. The sale of it, **PUTTNER'S EMULSION**, is steadily increasing and is larger than for all other preparations of the kind in the market combined. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

- Brown & Webb, Wholesale Druggists.
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