

# Quebec DIOCESAN GAZETTE

Under the sanction of the Bishop.

A  
MONTHLY RECORD  
OF  
CHURCH WORK  
IN THE  
DIOCESE.

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

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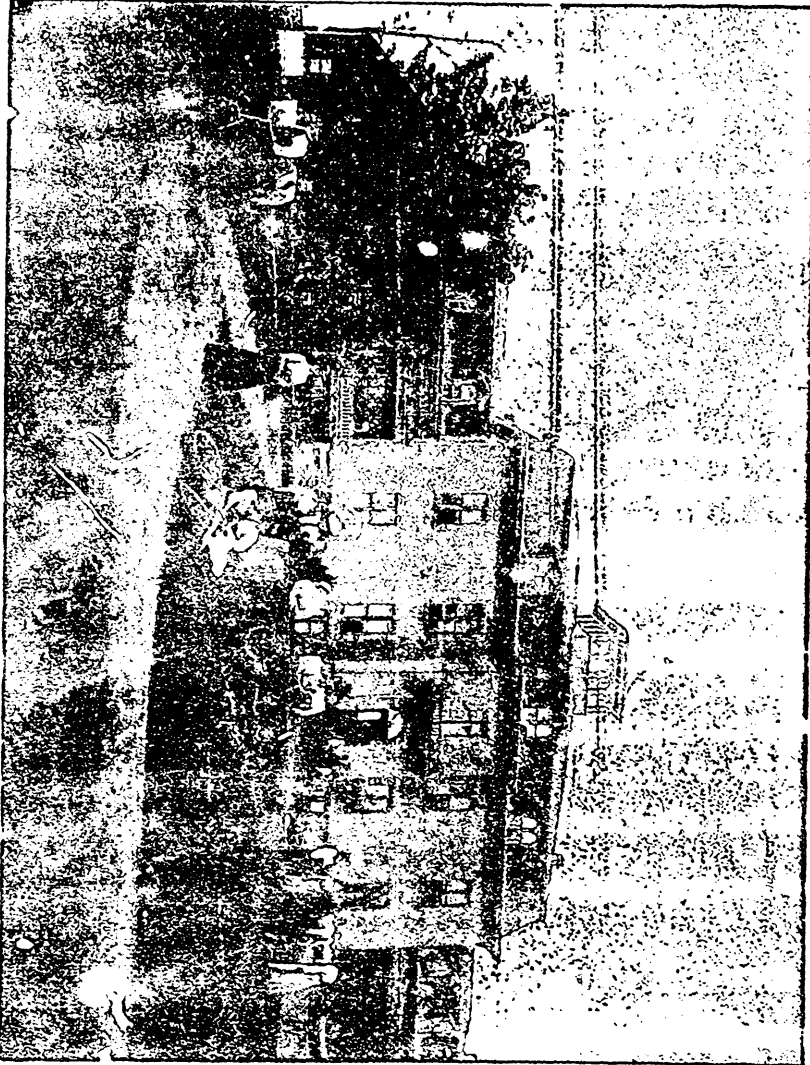
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# Quebec Diocesan Gazette.

Vol. VII, No. 5.

MAY, 1900.

Price Three Cents.

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### The Bishop's Engagements for May.

- Wednesday, May 2—Travel to Sherbrooke. Attend Meeting of the Committee for the selection of a Principal for Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and also a Committee on the relations of College and School at Dr. Heneker's in the evening.
- Thursday, May 3—Preside at Meeting of Corporation at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, 10 a.m.
- Friday, May 4—Interview Divinity Students and hold Confirmation at Milby, 8 p.m.
- Saturday, May 5—Return to Quebec.
- Sunday, May 6—Celebrate Holy Communion, Cathedral, 8 a.m.
- Sunday, May 13—Celebrate Holy Communion, Cathedral, 8 a.m., and preach at Morning Service.
- Tuesday, May 15—Preside at Meeting of Central Board.
- Wednesday, May 16—Preside at Meeting of Diocesan Board.
- Friday, May 18—Travel to Windsor Mills. Confirmation in the evening.
- Saturday, May 19—Confirmation, Brompton, and return to Richmond.
- Sunday, May 20—Consecrate S. Anne's, Richmond, and Confirmation in the evening.
- Monday, May 21—Travel to Acton. Confirmation.
- Tuesday, May 22—Return to Quebec.
- Thursday, May 24 (Ascension Day)—Celebrate Holy Communion and preach at Cathedral 11 a.m.
- Sunday, May 27th—Confirmation and Holy Communion, Valcartier, 11 a.m.

Wednesday, May 30—Travel to Bourg Louis. Confirmation.

Thursday, May 31st—Return to Quebec.

### Business and Pleasure.

Setting out from Quebec by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, two objective points, in different directions, are Grand Mere, and the Grand Discharge, Lake S. John. Both, as can be seen from our Pictures, are most beautiful spots, the one already the nucleus of a large and flourishing town on the banks of the S. Maurice River, owing its prosperity to the extensive pulp and paper mills of the Laurentide Pulp Company, the other, the outlet of the great Lake S. John, being one of the fisherman's finest sporting grounds to be found in the whole world.

Both in the Lake S. John district and at Grand Mère the Church is carrying on good earnest work, progress being the more apparent in and around the latter centre owing to its rapidly increasing population. But it would be quite impossible for us to do all that is being done in these parts if it were not for the kind and generous assistance rendered in various ways by the Railway authorities.

We believe that there is a great future for both localities, and we would strongly recommend all, who are able to do so, to travel up this way and pay a visit through this charming region. We are indebted to the Quebec and Lake S. John Railway for the loan of the Cuts, from which our views are printed.

### Rogation Days.

May 21st-23rd.

"Ask and ye shall receive." Yet, when the Church calls us to congregate, that we may entreat Almighty God to bless us with the kindly fruits of the earth, how poorly we answer! God has chosen to make Prayer a great and real power. On this account He bids us pray for the blessings, which He is ready to give. Let us therefore be as careful to come to our Church on the Rogation Days as we are in our attendance at the Harvest Thanksgiving.

### The Ascension.

Few of us, who call ourselves Churchmen, would refrain from attending the Church Services at Christmas or Easter, yet how often do we find ourselves entirely failing to join in remembering that great occasion of the Ascension of Our Blessed Lord into Heaven. We, who have seen the condescension of the Son of God in taking upon himself our sinful nature and bearing it upon the Cross, who have heard of His miraculous Resurrection from the dead and followed His subsequent appearances to His Apostles and others, ought to rejoice when we see the Conqueror of the last enemy received up into Heaven. "If ye loved Me, ye would rejoice, because I go unto the Father." If we have truly sympathized with the suffering, humiliated Christ, who made Himself of no reputation, we shall be glad to commemorate His ascending where He was before, in order to become our great High Priest within the Veil, living to make intercession for us. Thus, it is meet and right to lift up our hearts to our Ascended Lord.

And again it was only after the Ascension that the full comforting Spirit became a living power among men, changing a number of Disciples of Jesus Christ into the Holy Catholic Church. For on that great birthday of the Church, the first Whitsunday, from the Father and the Ascended Son there went forth the Comforter to quicken and strengthen. Truly then Ascension Day is one of our greatest Festivals.

### Thanksgiving Sermon.

Preached at St. Anne's Church, Richmond on the Sunday after the relief of Ladysmith, by Ven. Henry Roe, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Quebec—

(Printed by the request of the Congregation who heard it.)

Psalm 110. 7. "He shall drink of the brook in the way, therefore shall he lift up his head."

I think I am safe in saying, my Brother Christians, my Brother Britons, my Brother Canadians, that there is but one thought and intention in the hearts and minds of all English people throughout the world this morning, at least of all who have in them one spark of religion, and certainly of all English Church people throughout the world-wide empire of Great Britain, as they throng the temples of the Lord to-day, the feeling of deep thankfulness to Almighty God, thankfulness for His mercies so abundantly poured out upon us as a people, as an Empire during the past week.

This sense of God's mercies is, I am well assured, your heartfelt response to the invitation of your Rector to make Thankfulness the key-note of your religious Services to-day.

According to the order of Divine Service in our Christian year, we ought to be preaching to you to-day upon the great Christian duty of repentance and self-examination and conversion, and humbling our souls before God. But, in the meantime, there has come in, into our community, into our country, into our great world-encircling empire, a great gift from God, the gift of two great victories for England's armies fighting our battles in far-away lands,—two great victories partaken in, shared in most intimately by our own Canadian Contingent, who have already most heroically, most willingly, most effectively poured out their greatest treasure, their life for their country; binding, cementing together the mother-land and their own Canada into one imperial body, and sealing that union by the most precious, most binding of all things,—their own heart's blood. Is not this, my brethren, something for which we have the best of reasons to be thankful?

And I am persuaded we are thankful, we, I mean our whole Empire, to Almighty God.



**Grand Discharge, Lake St. John.**

No thoughtful reader of the great leading newspapers both in England and Canada could, I think, come to any other conclusion.

I was much struck as I eagerly ran through in our newspapers, in common with you all last week, the accounts which they gave—those brilliant and eloquent histories which they gave, — histories so wonderfully able and heart-stirring, telling how the great news of the great victories was everywhere received with intoxicating joy,—I was struck, I say, and filled with thankfulness to find that, while there were two great thoughts in those newspaper columns struggling everywhere for utterance, and each struggling for precedence—the one the thought of gratitude to our noble soldiers for their heroic bravery, the other, the thought of thankfulness to Almighty God for inspiring and sustaining them in the wonderful way they were sustained,—I was deeply thankful to find, that while there were these two great thoughts struggling for utterance, yet the thought of God and of thankfulness to Him had everywhere the first place.

From among all the proofs I might allege of this most encouraging fact I select two which seem to me both conclusive and conclusive.

The first was this: When the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the great commercial metropolis of England, appeared under the portico of the town-hall of that great city with the paper containing the announcement of the relief of Ladysmit in his hand, which he was about to read to the immense throng of 20,000 people there before him, his first word with which he prefaced the announcement was a reference to the Almighty: "I thank the Almighty God for the glorious news." And then he added these beautiful words, words breathing the most beautiful spirit, full of forgiveness and peace: "We have waited for it, (said he) patiently. We are satisfied that under the humane laws and government of this country, the Boers in a very short time will be loyal citizens of the British Empire."

And perhaps still more striking and encouraging to a religious mind were the closing words in the brilliant leading article of the great London secular newspaper, The Daily Telegraph, upon the victory.

The words are these:

"Never since the deliverance of Lucknow has the Empire been so thrilled to its inmost soul with splendid pride and strong pathos, by any event as by the relief of Ladysmith. England had never known a more bitter thought than that the difficulties obstructing its relief might prove insuperable, as they were unparalleled; and that, after the terrible sacrifices on the part of the garrison, all might be lost. But the hour of change from gloom to gladness is as swift and as radiant as the dispersal of the mist by the magic of the morning." And then the paragraph closes with these remarkable words:—

*"It is at such moments that an earnest people lift up their souls to God."*

Let us, as an integral part of "that earnest people," lift up our souls to God in devout and humble thankfulness as we sing our Te Deum here to-day.

II. But there is another fact most intimately connected with the two great victories we are called upon to thank God for to-day, which the preacher must not pass over in silence.

When I had the honor of addressing you on your annual Thanksgiving Day in September last, I made some reference to England's war with the Mahdi and the great victory of Omdurman, I spoke of it "as a war which brought great honour and glory to England from all nations, and which generated in English hearts wherever found a boundless confidence in our noble soldiers,—a confidence of victory under almost any circumstances,—a war which developed great heroes in our armies,—lion-like men; of whom England would be proud as long as the world lasts."

The preacher little knew—his hearers that day little knew—what was before those soldiers, and what they would have so soon to pass through; little knew that there was close before them a war, battles, sufferings,—proofs of the most splendid qualities as soldiers, which England's or any other wars and battles ever saw — to which the victory of Omdurman was as nothing at all. Oh, how terribly, how unspeakably have our brave soldiers suffered since then! And how heroically have they endured those sufferings!

Lord Tennyson, in his exquisitely beautiful sonnet on "The Charge of



the Light Brigade," poetically depicts the whole world as looking on that splendid charge, and says of it,

"All the world wondered."

It is not too much to say,—not in the burning brilliant lines of Lord Tennyson's poetry, but in calm sober prose, that "all the world"—looking on at the sufferings of our soldiers in South Africa—those marvellous achievements, those unsurpassed deeds of valour, those heroic periods of patient endurance undergone by our noble soldiers all through this war,—in which we have now at length won two great victories,—there is, I am bold to say, not a tinge of exaggeration in saying that "All the world wondered."

And when we can add to all this,—when we here in Canada, we Canadians can add to all this that among the most valiant, most splendidly brave, most heroically fearless of dangers, most calmly prepared to meet death as it faced them in its most dreadful forms—suffering and agony and pain—which might well be thought sufficient to daunt the courage of the bravest heart, were the men of our own Canadian Contingent—our own countrymen, companions, friends, here only a few days back, all around us,—surely I am justified in saying that we have ground as true and real as ever people had to thank our God to-day, and to feel that this great mercy so remarkably shown to the British Empire for which we are met to give Him thanks, belongs also to us Canadians and to our children forever.

And now we proceed to sing our Te Deum. In doing so, let us "lift up our hearts, let us lift them up unto the Lord." Let us pray and strive that our thankfulness for past mercies may win for us and our army even greater and better victories for the time to come. Let us pray to God to grant that, in the case of this war, a way may be found in the wisdom of our great statesmen by which it may come to a speedy and an honorable end. Let us all pray that if such a speedy ending of it cannot be found, it may please Him to show our great warriors, generals and leaders in the future as He has done in the past, the way to victory and peace.

Let us pray Him to grant to all within our Empire who may be, owing to the accidents of their birth and

education, to their own great misfortune, disloyal to the Empire which secures to them liberty and security and all other blessings which are the best heritage of a free people,—let us pray God I say, to change their hearts, to open their eyes to the blessings to which they are blind, and let us, who enjoy both consciously and thankfully these blessings, learn to have patience with those around us who are not so happy, and never to cease our efforts to help to mould all the elements of the population of this Canada of ours into one happy, thankful, integral part of that greatest and best of political organizations the world has yet seen, the Empire of Great Britain.

### Professor Clark on South Africa.

Some persons have asked what business we had in South Africa. Precisely the same business that we had in North America. We had to protect our own people. The French had done a great deal more for Canada than the Boers had done for Africa, yet we had no idea of giving up Canada to the French, and happily the French in Canada were more than contented to be under the British flag. If we looked back upon the history of South Africa, we should better understand the position. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese (1486), who effected no permanent settlement. In 1652 it was occupied by the Dutch East India Company. In 1796 the Cape Colony and South Africa were captured by English forces; and in 1803 they were restored to the Dutch. Finally in 1814 they were ceded to the British Crown. The Dutch inhabitants denied the right of the Netherlands to make that cession, and many of them went into the wilderness, becoming the Vortrekker (first emigrants) to the north. Many of them settled in Natal, but left when it was annexed by Great Britain, certainly not because any civil rights were denied to them—they were allowed all the same privileges as the British inhabitants of the province—but chiefly because they were not allowed to do as they liked with the native races. In 1840 the Transvaal was founded by the Boers, in 1852 its independence was recognized by Great Britain, but in 1877 the Boers were defeated by the Kaffirs, and disorder and insolvency reigned in the Transvaal to such an

extent that the debt of the Republic became £215,000, and the amount in the exchequer was only 12s. 6d. Not unnaturally the Transvaal was then annexed to Great Britain; but soon afterwards the antipathy of the Boers to the English manifested itself in an insurrection (1880). After some not successful conflicts, Great Britain made a treaty with the Boers (1884), by which certain powers were reserved to the British Crown as suzerain. The discovery of gold and precious stones in the Transvaal led to a great immigration of English-speaking men and British capital; and the revenue of the country was speedily doubled. The Boers saw that there was a danger of their supremacy being overthrown, and began a deliberate attempt to deprive all Outlanders (as they were called) of their rights. It is easy to trace the process. Up to 1882, the franchise was conferred upon all who either held property or were qualified by one year's residence. In 1882 aliens were naturalized and enfranchised after five years' residence. It was necessary for them, however, to register with the Field Cornet; and, as this functionary kept his registers very badly, it was not quite easy for anyone to secure his rights. In 1890 a residence of fourteen years was required, and all petitions of the Outlanders for more generous treatment were received by the Raad with derision. In 1894 the Outlanders and their children were disfranchised forever, and the country entailed on the Vortrekkers and their children. There was now no disguising the fact that the Boers meant to have the Transvaal for themselves, shaking off every vestige of dependence on the British Crown, and resolutely refusing all civil rights to the Outlanders. The concessions made by Mr. Gladstone only rendered them more insolent, and even he had to threaten war. The resolution which they had formed years back to govern the Transvaal, without allowing the least interference from the English-speaking population, soon found expression in their preparations for war; £250,000 was spent on the fortifications of Pretoria, £100,000 on those of Johannesburg, large purchases were made of cannons and maxims, and rifles enough were bought to arm all their fighting men three times over. German and other mercenaries were engaged, as well as German, Dutch, Belgian and French officers, soldiers of fortune.

Stores of provisions were laid in, and the drilling went on, and everything was brought into a state of preparation for war. On these subjects we have abundance of testimony from men of the most diverse opinions and positions, and some of these may be quoted. Take an Anglican authority first. Dr. Fisher, rector of the Cathedral Church at Pretoria, speaking of the losses and suffering endured by himself and others who have been driven from their homes in the Transvaal, says: "On the whole," this is borne patiently, even cheerfully, for all Uitlanders recognize that the struggle is for their own elemental rights, and for the punishment of as iniquitous a gang of conspirators as ever escaped the gallows." Lord Rosebery declares, "We are fighting not against freedom, but against a corrupt oligarchy, and, what ever other nations may think, our position and prestige after the war will be stronger than ever." Rev. Hugh Price-Hughes, an eminent Wesleyan, writing in the Methodist Times, asks: "What have we demanded from President Kruger? Simply this, that he should treat us as the Orange Free State has treated us, and as we invariably treat the Dutch in Natal and the Cape. If President Kruger had been willing to treat us as we invariably treat the Dutch in South Africa, there would not have been, there could not have been, a war. We have submitted with almost measureless patience to what no other great power would tolerate for a single month."

If there is no case for war here, then there never can be one. It is not a question of voting, it is a question of liberty. It is the cause for which our people contended, for generations and for centuries, with their kings. For this liberty of ordering their own affairs, of protecting themselves in person and in property, the Barons bound over King John to abide by the ancient laws of England. For this Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, strives with Henry III.—and the battle went on with Charles I., with James II., with George III., until it was won, and gained a kind of government which has become the type of constitutional government throughout the world. Doubtless, war is terrible, and life is precious. But there are things more precious than life—honor, liberty, self-respect, all that makes life noble; and we are sure that the brave men whom we have sent forth,

if need be, will gladly give their lives for their country, for the Empire, for humanity. They know and we know that sacrifice is the condition of all progress; and they will not grudge their own. Incidentally many blessings will result from this war. The Empire will be consolidated, and we shall have learnt many a useful lesson. So far we have had trials, but nothing to bring us shame; nor need to fear, under God, but that the end will be assured.—*The Canadian Churchman.*

### S. George's Society.

The Annual Service of S. George's Society was held in the Cathedral on S. George's Day, April 23rd, at 8 P.M., and consisted of Evensong, with special Psalm and Lessons, followed by a Sermon. A very large Congregation attended, and in the centre of the Cathedral were seated the members of the Society. Almost all the Clergy of the City were present. The Lessons were read by the Rev. A. J. Balfour and the Rev. F. G. Scott, and the Sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. J. Etherington. Taking his text from 1 Peter, ii. 17, the Preacher gave a very practical address, showing that England's strength and glory were seated in English character, that fear of God, brotherly love, justice and loyalty were the virtues which must form the mainspring of every Christian's conduct. The Service was fully choral, the music of the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis being by Trimmell, and the Anthem being the Gloria Patri taken from Barnby's setting of Psalm XCVII. The Hymns, one of which was "For Our Valiant Soldiers, Lord to Thee We Pray," were most heartily sung, and at the conclusion of the Service, after the giving of the Benediction by the Bishop and the singing of "God Save the Queen," the Cathedral Organist, Mr. E. A. Bishop, rendered in his usual brilliant style "Home Sweet Home" and "Rule Britannia."

### S. MATTHEW'S GUILD.

#### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Guild has held during the past year thirty-three meetings, making eight more than last year, seven of which were monthly.

Several very interesting addresses were given by the Warden at the monthly meetings. The subjects were "The Rule of Life," "Eucharistic Adoration," "Eucharistic Sacrifice," "Church History," and "The Church, Christ's Body."

The Vice-Warden also gave two very interesting addresses on "Buddhism." Quite an amount of work has been accomplished during the past year. A list below gives the articles sent out:

Seven sets Altar Vessels.  
Three sets Cruets.  
Three White Stoles.  
Three Green Stoles.  
One Violet Stole.  
One set Stoles and Case.  
One Red Altar Cloth, Dossal and re-Table.  
One Violet Altar Cloth.  
One Violet Altar Cloth.  
One Long Cloth and Corporal.  
One Muslin Surplice.  
Three Linen Surplices.  
One Full Surplice.  
Four sets Fair Linen.  
One Dossal.  
One Red Marker.  
Five Hoods, 2 D.D., 1 D.C.L., 2 B.A.

Before closing our report we wish to express what deep sorrow we feel at the departure from Quebec of our Vice-President, Mrs. P. P. Hall. She was one of our most faithful members, also one of our most active workers, and shall be very much missed by the Guild, to which she has so endeared herself.

She leaves behind her a very fond memory, and we all join in wishing her and family every happiness in their new home.

E. L. WHITE,

Assist. Secy. Guild of St. M.

April 17th, 1900.

### S. Matthew's Ministering Children's League.

At this, our thirteenth Annual Meeting, we have much pleasure in submitting to you the following report:—  
At present we have 18 Associate Members and 62 children (41 girls and 18 boys) on our list.

During the past year 22 weekly meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 18 children (13 girls and 5 boys).

In May a small sale of fancy arti-



Grand'Mere.

cles was held, which realized the sum of \$70.24. The proceeds were given to the General Fund. The amount realized by orders taken came to \$83.82.

A few small things remaining, amounting in value to \$8.75, were sold during the summer and the money given to the "Ethel Memorial Bed" in the Dynevor Indian Hospital, Manitoba.

In December a letter was sent us from Mrs. Whatham, asking for something, no matter how trifling, to help brighten Christmas in a poor Parish in our own Diocese. With the generous assistance of some friends, the League was enabled to answer the appeal by sending gifts and candies for 50 children.

Very grateful letters have been received, in return, from both Mrs. Whatham and her little girl.

At Christmas tide, by request of the Rector, the M. C. L. provided the Annual Entertainment for the children of the Parish. The President and Committee would take this opportunity of thanking the many kind friends who so kindly helped them, by subscriptions and donations, to place on the tree gifts for all. And very specially would they thank the Associate Members, who took so much trouble to make this Entertainment a success.

Very few orders have been received this year, but much good work has been done by the members, and we hope next month to add to our funds by having a sale of Tea and Cake and many pretty things.

In response to an appeal from Miss Halson, Provincial Diocesan Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary, the members of the League have made and donated two quilts, a sofa pillow, a picture scrap-book, and a dressed doll to Lytton Indian Hospital, British Columbia. A picture screen has also been made by the younger boys for Jeffery Hale Hospital. Our bed in this institution has been occupied, during the past year, for 230 days, by three different people—two women and a little boy. The wear and tear of time will necessitate the immediate outlay of a small sum to keep this in order.

The League has agreed to take charge of the Baptistry on festival occasions, and be responsible for its suitable decoration. And, lastly, we would mention our chief work, viz. :—The main-

tenance of a Parish Nurse. As you will see from the Treasurer's Statement, only a little over \$200.00 of the \$500.00 we are pledged to provide is annually subscribed. This with the necessary expenditure for medicines, etc., leaves a large balance for the League to make up. So we would earnestly beg that more kind friends will come and help us by subscribing annually to this worthy fund, for we are persuaded that the Parish could ill afford to lose Miss Acres. During the past twelve months Miss Acres has paid 320 Sick Visits, 1,073 Parochial Visits, besides attending several regular patients.

Three girls and two boys having been regular in their attendance, are entitled to receive prizes.

EDYTHE WHITE,  
Hon. Sec.

19th April, 1900.

### St. Paul's Church, Quebec.

St. Paul's Church looked bright and beautiful with its floral decorations for the Easter Festival. But, what lent additional beauty to the Church was the fact that the whole interior had just been repainted and decorated, including three handsomely illuminated texts on the East wall. The Easter Morning Service was hearty and inspiring and there were many Communicants. On Easter Monday Evening the Rector, the Rev. E. A. Dunn, M.A., presided at the Easter Vestry at eight o'clock. The financial statement showed a considerable balance on the right side, and the outgoing Wardens, Messrs. E. H. Taylor and James Piper, were re-elected for the ensuing year. Messrs. Oliver Kennedy and Edwin Delo were re-appointed sidesmen, and the usual votes of thanks were proposed and carried, with special mention of Miss Walthroth, who assists the work of the Church in a multitude of ways.

### Labrador Mission.

The Rev. George Pye writes to the Bishop from Natashquan, under date March 24th, 1900 :—

I have made the usual trip over the Mission and reached Natashquan yesterday, the 23rd instant. Not long before starting out I met with a mishap and injured my knee coming over

a hill near Blanc Sablon, known as Good Child's. The weather was thick and I did not see the danger in time. This gave me a holiday, which I did not enjoy. After about three weeks I started again and came all right to Tabatiere, but had some peculiar spins, slips and slides with my cométique and dogs over the rough and rugged hills along that part of the coast. Between Tabatiere and Mutton Bay, coming over Big Mecatina, my cométique got away from me three times, and finally it went to pieces under me. I had to finish my journey that day on one runner. After getting repaired and enjoying a week with the people, and especially at the Services in the Church, I worked my way to Harrington and found Mr. Boyle enjoying good health, and apparently very happy in his new School House. Here I spent a fortnight, waiting for the courier. The weather and travelling were unfortunately so bad that one could scarcely get about. On the Sunday evening, after having Service on the mainland, Mr. Boyle and I tried to return to Harrington Island in a snow storm, but we had to go back in order to save ourselves a cold night in a snow bank. At length I started with the mail, and had to journey day after day with very bad travelling, and I so injured my dogs that they are not going to be the same again for the remainder of this season. The travelling this winter has been altogether over hills and not across the bays. This makes it more dangerous and difficult, and the journeys are longer. But after glancing over my road I feel that I have much to be thankful for, and that your Lordship's text for the year 1900:—"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts," applies to my case, for there seems to me to have been One who guided me safely, I may say, through all.

### Corrigenda.

To the Editor of the Quebec Diocesan Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me space to correct the following misprints in my report to the Church Society from Windsor Mills, just issued. I would not trouble you to correct these errors were it not that they make nonsense in nearly every case of the clauses in which they are found.

Page 127.—For 'Henry Seaby' read 'Henry Sealey.' For 'Mrs. Walter Young' read 'Mrs. Walter Morey.'

Page 128.—For 'I have the parish out of debt' read 'I leave the parish out of debt.' For 'inveigh the people,' read 'inveigle the people.'

Page 129.—For 'they were insisted to do so,' read 'invited.'

Page 130.—For 'Mr. Silas Varney,' read 'Mrs. Silas Varney.' For 'from the first settlement,' read 'from the first of the settlement.'

HENRY ROE.

Richmond, 9th April, 1900.

## CHURCH SOCIETY.

### ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Church Society was held in the Cathedral Church Hall on Thursday evening March 29th. This year it was thought well that two of our own Clergy, who have laboured under the auspices of the Diocesan Board, should be invited as the special speakers. The Bishop, therefore, selected for this purpose the Rev. Albert Stevens, Incumbent of Hatley, and Hon. Secretary of the St. Francis Deanery Board, and the Rev. A. H. Robertson, Rural Dean of Cookshire. Both addresses were most instructive and interesting. We may be able to give Mr. Robertson's speech in a future issue. The following is an epitome of what was said by the Rev. Albert Stevens, and will, we are sure, be appreciated by our readers as a careful summary of the early settlement of the Church in the Eastern Townships and its consequent growth.

Mr. Stevens said:—

"The southern townships of the district of St. Francis were settled about 100 years ago principally by people from the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Between these townships and the French country were settlements of Old Country people. Of these Drummondville was settled by a company of soldiers who were disbanded about 1803; Durham was largely settled by people from Ireland; Kingsey by English people and Melbourne by both English and Americans. The Old Country people came possessed with a definite religious faith which had been taught them by their fathers and which they expected to hand on to their children. The settlers from the States were not so decided

in their religious views. With them religion was a thing of personal conviction and experience, and many of them objected to all creeds. No Ministers accompanied the settlers from the States, but they were visited every autumn after the crops were gathered in by preachers who were for the most part Free Will Baptists, and they held their meetings in tents, barns and houses, as they found most convenient. In the autumn of 1817 Dr. Stewart came over from St. Armand to see what he could do for the English speaking people, who were living east of Lake Memphremagog. He came to Stanstead and found a Congregational Society in the village and a Baptist Society in the vicinity of the village. He then came on to Hatley and was welcomed by the principal people of the place, and decided to make this place his headquarters. Church Services have been held here ever since and from this as a centre Congregations were organized in Compton, Stanstead, Coaticook and Waterville.

From 1840 to 1843 a remarkable religious movement spread over this district. Wm. Miller, a farmer in Massachusetts began to study the prophetic parts of the Bible and invented a system of interpretation. By his system he proved the world would come to an end in 1843. He began to teach his system in his own neighborhood and it soon attracted the attention of more influential people, and preachers were sent out to other parts, and some of them followed the American settlers into Canada. Miller's system was received with favor by many people, and the result was that Congregations of Free Will Baptists were weakened, and in some cases entirely broken up, by those who seceded. So earnest were many in their belief that they gave away their property and refused to till their land. When the time passed and the prophecies were not fulfilled, a re-action set in and many became atheists, others returned to the Societies which they had left, but many joined the newly formed Second Adventist Association.

In 1875 I was ordained and appointed to the newly formed Mission of Barford and Hereford. I found a few Church families, but most of the people were unbaptized and not attached to any religious body. I found at Dixville, the principal village in the Mission, organized Congregations of Baptists, Adventists, Methodists, and

after I had been there a short time, a Congregation of Seventh Day Adventists. I was told by a friend that the Saints had all been gathered in and that consequently the prospect for the Church was rather poor, but when I told him that I was more interested in the sinners than the Saints, he acknowledged that, if I got them all, I should have the biggest crowd. I was in this Mission for six years and a half, and baptized about 120, and presented to the Bishop 40 for Confirmation, and for some time before I left I was the only resident Minister of the Gospel in the two townships. The work has gone steadily on ever since, and now there are two Clergymen at work there, and six Churches and a Parsonage have been built, and paid for, and the influence of the Church for good upon the whole community is quite marked. About eighteen years ago I came to Hatley and succeeded the Rev. A. S. Balfour. I had regular services at Hatley Waterville and Massawippi, and a week-day Service in a school house near Way's Mills in Barnston, and later began a fortnightly Service at North Hatley. There are now three Clergymen ministering in this field, and four Churches and a Parsonage have been built and are all free from debt. This is but a sample of the work which has been done all over this district. In 1843 there were but seven Clergymen in the five counties and now there are twenty four besides those engaged in educational work.

This work could not have been done except for the self-denying labours of those gentlemen who have managed the affairs of the Church Society. They have so carefully handled and invested the funds placed in their hands, that they have been able to win the confidence of the benevolent Church people and have placed the Missionaries in a very secure financial condition. The Governor of New Hampshire has lately called the attention of his people to the sad religious condition of many of the rural parts of that State, where over large sections there are no Ministers of the Gospel to baptize, visit the sick, or even bury the dead. When we compare this with our District of St. Francis, where every hamlet has its Church and regular Services, with all the means of grace which God has provided for His people, we ought to feel truly grateful."

## ORDINATION

OF THE REV. CHARLES WILFRID BALFOUR, B.A.

Sunday, April 29th, was in every sense a glorious day at Grande Mère. It was bright and sunny with cool and refreshing air, and for the members of the English Church it was also a day to be treasured and thankfully remembered.

Only about a year ago the Rev. William Barton, M.A., began his pioneer work at Grand'Mère, and the few Church of England people welcomed him by agreeing to do what they could, as long as they were not obliged to raise more than \$100 for the year. During the year, however, they were seized by the determination to have a Church to worship in, and a site having been deeded to the Bishop of Quebec for them by the Laurentide Pulp Company, they actually gathered together some \$600 to \$700 and put up the outward shell of a Church, good in its proportions and solid in its structure, so that the Bishop was enabled to go and hold a Service of Dedication on Sunday, November 5th, 1899.

And now at the opening of the new year, 1900, these same people approached the Diocesan Board of Quebec, and in effect said: - "We need something more than one Service on a Sunday; our men work in shifts in the mill, and consequently with only a single Service on Sunday they are often shut out altogether. We ask you to make such arrangements that Grand'Mère may have Services in its Church, both Morning and Evening on Sunday, and, if you can do this, we will contribute \$500 a year instead of \$100, which we have been contributing." This was a request which it was not easy to neglect and therefore, although to accede to it would involve the employment of an additional Clergyman and would consequently cause an expense much larger than the proposed assessment, it was gladly agreed by the Bishop and Board to send another man.

The Bishop's choice fell upon Charles Wilfrid Balfour, a promising graduate of Bishop's University, who not only passed through the Arts Course with credit and honours, but also passed the Voluntary Preliminary Examination in Divinity, arranged by the Provincial Synod of Canada, in the first class with sufficient marks to enable this Examination to count as the first Examination for the

Degree of B.D. This, with successful experience in several Missions as a Lay Reader, seemed to indicate good material, which, with the Grace of Holy Orders and further practice and labor, would ripen into valuable work.

Sunday, April 29th, was the day chosen for Mr. Balfour's Ordination, and the Bishop rightly thought it would be well to hold this solemn Service at Grand'Mère itself, so that the Congregation might be present and add the virtue of their prayers. On Saturday, April 28th, therefore, he travelled to Grand'Mère, accompanied by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, M.A., Rector of S. Peter's, Quebec, and Rural Dean of the District of Quebec, which comprises Grand'Mère and all other places north of the River St. Lawrence, and uncle of the Ordinand, to act as Chaplain and Presenter of the Candidate. Here they were, during their stay, most kindly and hospitably entertained at the House of Mr. H. Seymour, Chief Engineer to the Laurentide Pulp Company, who with Mrs. Seymour did much to make the whole occasion a very bright and happy one.

The Ordination Service, which commenced on Sunday morning at 10.30, consisted of first Morning Prayer, with Special Psalms said by the Rev. W. Barton, M.A., the Incumbent, the special Lesson being read by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, M.A. The Bishop then himself preached the Ordination Sermon, the text being Acts. viii. 56, "Behold I see the Heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing at the Right Hand of God." With a few earnest preliminary words concerning the rapid development of the work of the English Church at Grand'Mère, and with a strong commendation of the Candidate about to be ordained, the Preacher brought his subject the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, one of the first seven Deacons, vividly before the large and appreciative Congregation, and at the same time pointed out to the Candidate the real secret of S. Stephen's wonderful charity and marvellous strength.

The Sermon ended, the Bishop seated in his chair before the Holy Table, the Rev. A. J. Balfour formally presented the Candidate and the Bishop having addressed the people in the words of the Ordination Service, called for Special Prayer and said the Litany. Thence he proceeded at once to the Communion Service, using the Special Collect enjoined



ed. The Rev. A. J. Balfour read the Special Epistle, after which, as ordered, the Bishop again sat in his chair, and, before the whole Congregation, catechised the Candidate, receiving his solemn promises of obedience and service. He then again called for Special Prayer, and this time the "Veni Creator," Hymn 157, was sung over the kneeling Postulant. This done, the Bishop resumed his seat and executed, according to the order of the Church in all ages, the Solemn Laying on of Hands, afterwards delivering into the hands of the Candidate the New Testament with a commission to perform certain acts.

The Rev. A. J. Balfour now added to the Layman's Surplice, Cassock and the B.A. Hood, already being worn, the Deacon's Stole. Then at once the new Deacon entered within the Chancel Rail and read the Gospel, after which the Bishop said the Nicene Creed. At the Offertory the offerings, which were considerable, were devoted to the homeless sufferers by the great fire at Hull. The rest of the Service followed in due course with special prayers for the Deacon ordained, as ordered, before the Benediction. The whole Congregation remained to offer these prayers, a striking example to Congregations at Ordinations generally, and there was a very large number of Communicants.

The music was under the direction of Mr. H. Seymour, while Dr. Montgomery, an old Bishop's College graduate, to whom the Church work at Grand'Mère owes very much, presided at the organ, and the whole Service was well rendered, both as regards the responding and singing throughout.

At three o'clock a Metrical Litany was sung and a few collects said, and the Bishop shewed to those, who were present, how Bible Readings for those who are older, and Catechisings for the young may well find a place in the Sunday School System on Sunday Afternoon.

In the Evening at 7.30 there was Evening and Confirmation. At this service the new Deacon read the Lessons, four candidates were confirmed, and another large Congregation listened with earnest attention to the Bishop's addresses.

There are already large and growing industrial works at Grand'Mère, Shawenegan, Radnor Forges, and at several other points, so that in the future everything points to the gathering together of important and thriving populations, producing here in the Province of Quebec

results, which a few years ago would have been thought impossible and starting a wave of enterprise and prosperity, which we trust and believe will be felt in its energising influences far and wide.

### Holiday Engagement.

It has been brought to our notice that Miss Hedges, who is one of the staff of teachers at Compton Ladies' College, is anxious to meet with a holiday engagement to do a little educational work during the summer holidays, from the middle of July to the beginning of September, in return for a pleasant home. Miss Hedges is able to teach Music, French and German: certificates and testimonials on application. Any of our readers, who may be needing a holiday teacher, should address: Miss Hedges, Compton Ladies' College, Compton, Q.

### IN MEMORIAM.

ANNE MAY BOLTON, aged 19 years and 10 months, who entered into rest at Radnor Forges on Sunday morning, March 18th, 1890.

After four and a half years of suffering, which grew more and more intense, as the end drew near, she surmounted her gentle and chastened spirit into the hands of her loving Redeemer, who had chosen thus to purify her and make her meet for the inheritance of the Saints in light.

Just 19 weeks before her death, she—on Sunday, 5th November,—was carried in the arms of her father from her bedroom to our little Church here that she might be confirmed by His Lordship the Bishop. It was the last time she ever left her home alive. The following Sunday the Sacrament of Holy Communion was administered to her and a member of the family at her bedside by the Rev. Wm. Barton, the Incumbent. On both occasions the sufferer seemed to enter with a solemn joy into the acts in which she participated.

G. B.

### DISTRICT NEWS.

#### RIVIERE DU LOUP.

The Rev. Geo. T. Harding writes.—An improvement to the Interior of the Parish Church here has been made lately, which deserves some notice. The Sanctuary Platform was widened and deepened, the Chancel being also enlarged and altered to correspond, and

the whole provided with a new carpet, so that the East End of the Church now presents quite a pretty appearance and, regarding the matter of convenience for the conduct of the Services, the improvement is great.

The work was taken up at my request, and carried through with energy by the Ladies' Guild, which has thus proved itself a very effective aid to the Church, and although the total membership of the Society is less than a dozen, they have within the year, by their own exertions, also repapered a large part of the Parsonage, besides having, under the name of "The Woman's Auxiliary," raised a considerable sum for Missionary purposes.

Miss Hill, the Secretary, is especially to be commended in regard to the present work; as she secured \$26 of the total cost (about \$29) by a House to House Collection.

Partly on account of the improvements mentioned, I thought our Easter Morning Service particularly bright and pleasant. There was a good Congregation, the Altar was decked with flowers, the music and responding were hearty, though we had made no special preparation, and the number of Communicants was the largest I have yet seen here, except when summer visitors are with us. The Offertory collection was \$14.64.

At the Vestry meeting on the following day, the accounts were very satisfactory, showing a balance on hand, after everything had been provided for, which is, I believe, a rather unusual circumstance here. The same Wardens were reappointed for the ensuing year, namely, Mr. J. W. A. Jarvis, for the people, and Mr. Le Brocq for the Clergyman.

While writing, I should like to mention a very enjoyable Service held in Lent at Grand Metis. This place is, properly speaking, outside of my Mission, but in response to a request from Mrs. James Coffin, whom I knew in Gaspé, I made two visits to them during the winter, and found there, besides Mrs. Coffin and family (including three children and Miss Ahern who teaches them) a Mr and Mrs. Le Feuvre and a Mr. Seal, the three latter being also from Gaspé. On my last visit Mrs. Le Feuvre was not in good health, and on her account I put off the Celebration of Holy Communion till 11 o'clock. For the same reason, and because it was a week-day,

and Mr. Le Feuvre was a business man I offered, when we came together, to have simply the Celebration. But they all wished to have the full Service just as on Sunday in Church. We, therefore, had Morning Prayer, with two Lessons, Canticles, and two Hymns, followed by the Celebration of the Holy Communion and a Sermon, the children remaining to the end, though not communicating. It was a most devout and affecting Service, and I do not know that I have ever enjoyed one better. The Offerings amounted to over \$3, and after the Service a handsome gift was handed to me, sent by Mr. Seal, who was unable to be present. Since that Service I have thought that, if even half our people were of the stamp of those few I found at Grand Metis, there would soon be a great revival in the Church in our Diocese.

#### MELBOURNE.

The Rev. C. T. Lewis reports.—

*St. John's.*—On Monday, April 2nd, we were favored with a visit from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who came to dedicate the Bell recently purchased for St. John's Church, through the energy and perseverance of the ladies of the Congregation. Considering the state of the roads, there was a larger Congregation than might have been expected. The Venerable Archdeacon of Quebec and Rural Dean Hepburn were also kind enough to drive out to take part in the Service, which was most beautiful and appropriate. The Bishop, attended by the Clergy, proceeded to the West entrance of the Church. His Lordship then called upon the Rev. C. T. Lewis to read the petition for Dedication, which was signed by the Incumbent, by Messrs. O. R. Burt and W. J. Nelson, Church Wardens, and also by Messrs. A. Burrill, E. J. Gallup and H. W. Armstrong, other parishioners. The Bishop, thus satisfied that the bell was entirely free from debt, requested that ten strokes on the bell be given, and announced that the Service of Dedication would at once be proceeded with. After Hymn 242, special Dedicatory Prayers were offered by the Bishop in the Sanctuary. Ten more strokes were given on the bell now dedicated and Hymn 273 was sung. His Lordship then addressed the Congregation. At the outset he said that he

had arranged to be present two weeks earlier, but the storms had necessitated a change in his plans. At that time he had carefully prepared an address upon the subject of Church Bells, but as we were now in Passion Week he thought it would be more appropriate to give the story of the Passion as a preparation for Good Friday and Easter. The Bishop's address was full of pathos and edification, and the Passion of Our Lord was most beautifully and graphically portrayed. The Congregation listened with rapt attention and felt very much helped by the words of spiritual counsel and comfort given them by their Bishop. We thank his Lordship very sincerely for his pastoral visit.

DRUMMONDVILLE.

The annual Vestry meeting of St. George's Church, Drummondville, was held on Easter Monday morning, when there was a fair attendance. The Rector, the Revd. R. J. Fothergill, presided. The various reports presented were satisfactory, and it is hoped the coming year will be a very prosperous one, as one or two new industries have lately been started in the town. Several new families also have settled here and connected themselves with the Church. It was decided to have the Battlements and Tower of the Church repaired, some portions having loosened and shown a tendency to fall down. According to an old resolution, all seats in the Church are free, and it was resolved that the Rector should refer to this fact from the pulpit, in order that it might be made known to every member of the Congregation.

The retiring Rector's Warden (Mr. C. Miller), was very cordially thanked by the Rector, and all present joined in expressing their appreciation of his past efficient services.

The following were elected as the officers for the ensuing year:—

Rector's Warden—Mr. W. Miller.  
 People's Warden and Delegate to Synod—Mr. W. J. Watkins.

Sidesmen—Messrs. J. B. Mitchell, Wilfred Watkins, D. Niel and Herbert E. Beck.

Vestry Clerk—Mr. L. F. Hebert.

BARFORD.

The Rev. G. H. A. Murray reports:—  
 The Easter Services in this Mission

were very well attended, notwithstanding the fact that owing to the condition of the roads nearly every one who came from a distance had to walk, while the number of Communicants exceeded the record of any previous year by about 25 per cent. The Easter offerings also of the respective Congregations were in keeping with the increased attendance.

*St. Guthbert's, Disville.*—This Congregation raised \$21.60 for the "Robert Hamilton Memorial Fund." There were 37 Communicants at the Easter mid-day Celebration, the offerings amounting to \$9.57.

The Vestry Meeting was held on Easter Monday. The Church Wardens' report showed an increase in the year's receipts and a small balance on hand. T. J. Grady was re-elected People's Warden, and F. H. Johnson was elected Incumbent's Warden. A. E. Humphrey and C. H. Damon were elected Sidesmen, and M. J. Beaton, Delegate to the Deanery Board, Sherbrooke. It was decided to have the electric light installed in the Church, and other improvements are to be made.

*St. Paul's, Stanhope.*—Amount raised for the "Robert Hamilton Memorial Fund," \$11.25; Easter Communicants at 8 a.m., 16, out of 20 on the roll. Large Congregation at 4 p.m. Easter. Offerings for Clergyman, \$4.65; presented to the Organist by the Ladies' Guild, \$5.

*St. George's, Perryboro.*—Since the beginning of March this Congregation has been so fortunate as to have the ministrations of the Very Rev. Dean Smith, of Trinidad. Consequently there have been Services weekly on Sundays and Thursday evenings during Lent, and also special Holy Week Services. Last, but not least, the Incumbent and his horse have been spared a good many hard trips over bad roads. All owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Dean for his kindness.

Subscribed to the "Robert Hamilton Memorial Fund," \$7.60; Easter Communicants, 21; Easter Offering, \$6.13. Total Easter Communicants, 74.

Amount of Easter Offerings, \$20.35.

GEORGEVILLE AND FITCH BAY.

The Rev. G. G. Nicolls reports:—  
 We were all very much gratified to

have the Bishop amongst us again on Passion Sunday, after an absence of a year and a half. His Lordship had a very busy day; and, as usual, did not spare himself. Plain Matins was said at Fitch Bay at 9.30, and at 11.00 the Bishop baptized two adults; then took the Confirmation Service with Address, and also celebrated the Holy Communion, and gave a second Address. In addition to all this, he was kind enough to baptize an infant after taking the other three Services. His Addresses were, as usual, eminently helpful and practical,—simple, and at the same time convincing and most interesting. They dealt with Confirmation as exhibited in the New Testament, showing it to be an essentially scriptural rite, and a "Bible" institution through and through, and also emphasized the fact that it is the "complement" of Holy Baptism, which is incomplete without it, and that therefore those who had been baptized, but yet held back from Confirmation, were both depriving themselves of one of the most powerful helps that we can have to a good life, and also neglecting their duty. The Addresses were listened to attentively by a great congregation of a hundred people. His Lordship confirmed five persons,—one woman of nearly seventy, one adult, one young man, and two young girls; all of whom made their First Communion at the succeeding Service.

For the Confirmation at Georgeville, at 3.30, there was also a large congregation of sixty-five, notwithstanding that the roads were almost bad enough to keep people at home, and we fear the Bishop had an uncomfortable drive. Here, again, five were confirmed,—one married woman and four lads; and the Addresses covered practically the same ground as in the morning, though with variations.

At Fitch Bay, in the evening, after a very bright Service of Evensong, the Bishop gave a lecture, harmonizing the Gospel accounts of the Passion of our Blessed Lord, which was listened to with breathless attention by the fifty persons present—a number surprisingly large, considering the not too attractive weather and the state of the roads; especially as many of the congregation had to drive some distance. Nothing could have been more interesting, and many telling points were made; a whole Sermon being

several times compressed into a brief sentence.

Easter Services in both Churches were joyous and hearty, and well attended, especially at Georgeville. The Vestry Meeting at the latter place has not yet been held, but we are in a position to announce that, the financial statement of the wardens in both congregations is gratifying.

Fitch Bay is deeply grieved over the loss of Dr. Codd who left us on Easter Monday to take up his work as a Deacon at Haileybury, in the Diocese of Algoma. No words can express the value of the work done, as a labor of love, in this Mission by Dr. Codd during the last nine years as Lay Reader; and his example both as a man, and—more especially—as a Churchman has we are sure, been even more effective than his work. All this will do good for years to come in the Mission, where "the Doctor" will never be forgotten, but will to the end of his life, hold as warm a place in the affections of the people here, as he held during his residence amongst them. We wish him, needless to say, all possible happiness and prosperity; and also success, though of this we are confident and well assured.

### POSTSCRIPT.

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

Rev. A. E. Robertson (2), Rev. N. M. Payne (8), Rev. R. W. E. Wright, Rev. W. Barton (2), Rev. Mr. Dobbs, Au ter, Man., Rev. C. W. Balfour, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Smith, Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. Jas. Piper, Miss Ruth Scott (2), Mrs. St. Geo. Boswell, Quebec, Mr. C. A. Damon, Dixville, Mrs. D. Pozer, S. George (2), Miss Hedges, Compton, Mrs. Geo. Church, Mitchell Station, Mrs. Marsden, Montmorency, Mr. E. J. Smallhorn, South Quebec.

Also for 1898:—Miss R. Scott (2), Miss Schwartz, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Smith, Quebec.

Also for 1899:—Miss R. Scott (2), Miss Schwartz, Mr. Ghent, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Smith, Quebec, Mrs. Geo. Church, Mr. B. Lay, Montmorency Falls.

Also for 1901:—Mr. D. P. Barrie, Lennoxville (2 years).

All items of news, etc., intended for the June number should reach us on or before May 21st.

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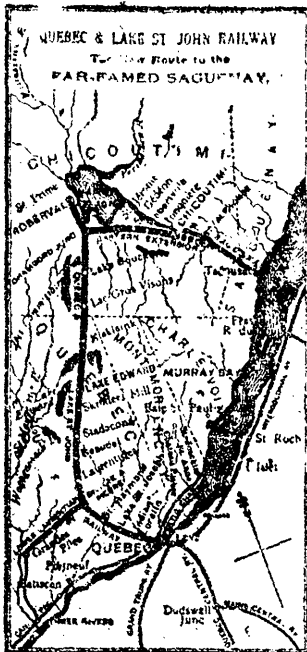
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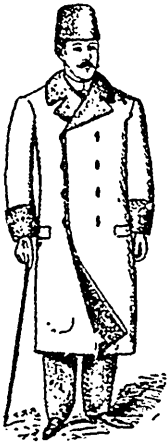
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