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The Church Guardian.

"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.

Vol. 2.—No. 3.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

One Dollar a Year.

REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE,
REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH,

LOCK DRAWER 29, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

EDITORS.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The offerings in St. Paul's Church, Chicago, on Easter Day, amounted to \$10,000, and ensure the removal of the debt resting upon the Parish.

ON Easter Monday the Hon. Geo. Heywood was elected a member of the vestry of St. Andrew's church, Mount Holly, N. J., for the sixtieth time consecutively.

SIR EVELYN WOOD has procured some twigs from the Napoleon willow at St. Helena to plant on the spot where the Prince Imperial lost his life. These he will give to the Empress on her reaching Zululand.

THE Duchess of Marlborough's committee is sitting regularly, and the amount of the fund reached £104,252 on the 1st. The usual letter, enclosing a remittance of £2,000, was received from the Lord Mayor of London at the last meeting.

A TURKISH paper published at Constantinople, the *Jerdjiman Hakiket*, known to be in intimate relations with Said Pasha, the Prime Minister, says candidly, in its last issue.—"We consider it an honour to detest and insult that Europe which approves the brigands who violate and burn alive the people who receive them hospitably. We abhor Europe.

SOME days ago a party of Styrian wood-cutters in the forest of Drommling began to fell a venerable oak, which, being half decayed, speedily came to the ground with a crash, disclosing a skeleton. By its side was a powder-horn, a porcelain pipe-bowl, and a silver watch on which was engraved the name "E. von Krackowitz, 1812." It is conjectured that, while hunting, the man climbed the tree, and slipped into the hollow trunk, from which he could not get out.

It is related that Archdeacon Denison was once closely pressed in an argument, but was evidently resolved to die hard; and at length his antagonist, a virtuous engineer of the Smiles ideal, lost patience at the irregular warfare of the Archdeacon. "Look here, sir," he exclaimed despairingly, "do you acknowledge that two and two make four?" "I am not prepared to make an admission of that importance," replied the Archdeacon, "till I have given the subject the maturest consideration. Sometimes it is supposed that they make twenty-two."

THE Cleveland *Herald* is before us. In its accounts of the Easter doings we are glad to note that the Presbyterians had a "chorus choir" which sang amongst other anthems "They have taken away My Lord." The Congregationalists had "praise services." The Baptists had "floral decorations" and service of song, while the M. E. and First Methodists had Solos, Recitations, Cornet Solos and songs—by a "chorus choir assisted by a chorus of children" the whole concluding with a "Postlude organ" whatever that may be—perhaps it is the sectarian phrase to denote a retrocessional. They also indulged in "readings" and "responsive readings." All of which is powerfully suggested of "Protestant Episcopal Germs."—*Western Church.*

At the chief criminal court of Tiflis are now being tried the Prior and several monks of the Monastery of Etchmiadzeen, the residence of the Patriarch of the Armenian Church, and situated near Mount Ararat, on a charge of manufacturing false Russian bank-notes and silver pieces. Suspicion attaches to them of having also killed the man who engraved the plates for the notes. These seem to have been very badly executed, but the coins were better imitation. In company with the monks figure some Armenian traders, accused of complicity.

ON Easter Thursday the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, vicar of *St. Paul's Clerkenwell*, baptised the large number of 285 children and adults.

THE fact that the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, London, England, was a candidate for the House of Commons at the election just held, in which by law, no ordained "clergyman" can sit, shows the admission on his part that he is not in Holy Orders, and is not a clergyman.

THE centenary of the introduction of Christianity into Tinnovelly has been celebrated at Palamcotta, India. The Anglican Bishops Gell (Madras), Caldwell (coadjutor), and Sargent (coadjutor), and all the missionaries connected with the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, were present, besides a very large number of native Christians. One hundred years ago there was a congregation of forty persons in Palamcotta; now some 1,500 villages in Tinnovelly are occupied. There are 89 native ministers, 59,263 baptized and 31,402 unbaptized Christians, and 13,265 communicants.

BISHOP SELWYN'S life in New Zealand proves that there may still be Apostles: "He journeyed all over the island to inspect the different parishes. His first visitation occupied six months, during which he traveled 762 miles on foot, 86 on horseback, 249 in canoes or boats, 1,180 by ship. Wherever he went, his manly gentleness and absence of cant caused him to be welcomed by all who crossed his path. He visited the poor as well as the rich, and spent much of his resources in relieving the sick and needy. He would sit up half the night by a pauper's bedside, cooking little delicacies with his own hand, and numbing the pain of suffering by pleasant chat and counsel. Whatever creed men may hold, an exquisite humanity appeals to all; and it was Selwyn's winning unselfishness and sympathy that were at the bottom of all the missionary successes he achieved. During his rule in New Zealand, he parted with more than half his income to assist in the erection of colleges. When he landed at Wellington, he found the colony lacking spiritual supervision, schools, hospitals, and Churches; but when he quitted the island, he left behind a large staff of active clergy, Churches in every important town, hospitals not wanting for funds, and schools well attended by the children of the colonists."

WHAT IS THE SACRAMENTAL SYSTEM OF THE CHURCH?

The Church invites, nay commands, all Christian parents to come and dedicate their offspring to God at an early age. The child is to be taught as soon as it can understand, to look back at the vows and pledges under which it is living and to remember its high and holy privileges; taught also to look forward to the day when it shall itself solemnly renew the pledge of Christianity in sight of the congregation, and dedicate itself afresh to Christ. *Alas what evils have arisen through not keeping these things present in the child's mind!* But the young person is not left here, but is commanded further to come frequently to the Lord's table and there to dedicate himself afresh to God, "and here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto thee." And does not such a system, even setting aside for the moment all mystery connected with it, specially commend itself to the judgment and to common sense; nor less so in these days when we hear so much of the value of taking pledges; and should it not inspire us with heartfelt gratitude to Him who has had, in this, such tender solicitude for his young followers?—*Col.*

ON Tuesday in Easter-week the Bishop of Wisconsin received the following letter: My dear Bishop:—My sister and I went without eating butter this Lent, and we saved five dollars we will send to you for the Missions. Good-Bye, from—

WHEN Michael Angelo came one day to inspect the drawings of his students, he wrote on one of them the word *amplius*, wider; and so in some other way or other we must widen our interests, if, at least, we would keep our minds vigorous, our hearts fresh and characters full-rounded.—*Christian at Work.*

AN "Occasional Note" in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a report has somehow got current in St. Petersburg that "an apartment is just now being furnished very comfortably in the fortress of Schusselburg, which has always been appropriated as the residence of Russian political prisoners of high rank." It is believed that "the real chief of the Nihilist conspiracy has at last been discovered, and that this apartment is destined for him."

ON Palm Sunday, at St. Paul's, Richmond, Indiana, Bishop Talbot ordained to the Diaconate Zachens Test, M. D., and Wm. H. Milnes. It is worthy of note that on this occasion, the ordaining Bishop, the presenting Presbyter (Rev. Dr. Wakelield), and one of the candidates for Holy Orders (Dr. Fest), were all formerly members of the "Society of Friends," and all came into the Church at a mature age. It is not likely that another such instance has occurred in the Church, or will ever again occur.

THE Bishop of Exeter has granted a preacher's license to the Rev. Richard Perkins, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the West of England, who was for nearly 20 years an Independent minister. Seven years ago he was appointed to the secretaryship, which brought him into contact with Church people and enabled him to contrast the spirit of Church life with that of Independency. The result was that three years ago Mr. Perkins conformed, and was admitted to Holy Orders by the Bishop of Exeter, in whose diocese a larger part of his work lies. He was thus better able to advocate the interest of the Bible Society by preaching in its behalf in the Churches in his district, and, that there may be no irregularity in such a method of work the bishop has now taken it under his own supervision, and has licensed Mr. Perkins as a roving preacher throughout the diocese. Mr. Perkins is a fluent speaker, whom the Independents must have been sorry to lose. He is the author of a "History of Great Malvern."

OUR brethren of the secular press sometimes give very queer notices of Church Services, from not understanding the ancient usages and terms of the Church. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* has a reporter, whose descriptive powers as tried on the Easter services in Milwaukee, are worth a fortune, while his idea of the object of a Church Service is evidently not a Scriptural one. This is the way he "gushes" over the Easter Service in a certain Church:—

"At 11 o'clock the magnificent Church auditorium was comfortably filled. There was a marked attendance from other Churches, everyone anxious to witness the impressive exercises, hear the sermon, or listen to the charming choral music presented. The altar was adorned with the Easter cloths, and on the floor at either side were not less than half a dozen full grown calla lilies, and two beautiful bouquets of begonias, scarlet geraniums, white roses, carnations and other choice flowers. The lectern was decorated with calla

and festooned with smilax and several varieties of Hyacinths. The font was beautifully clasped in callas and light tinted oleanders. The pulpit was exquisitely intertwined with ivy, callas, oleanders, etc., while a rich embroidered pulpit cloth fell partially over the front.

The music was truly delightful, surpassing anything before heard in the Church. The offertory, was sung in soprano solo by Miss Nellie Wells as was the novel and harmonious cornet accompaniment by Hutchins."

SOME offerings of the Churches in the United States on Easter Day: St. Michael and All Angel's Church, Baltimore, \$2,800; Christ Church, Dayton, Ohio, 1,500; Zion Church, Palmyra, N. Y., 1,260; Christ Church, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,000; St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y., 4,171.52; Grace Church, Baltimore, 6,000; St. Paul's Church, Akron, Ohio, 4,200; St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, 8,000; Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, 3,000; St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, among others an offering of 1,000 from Seymour L. Husted, for debt on the Rectory; Grace Church, New Bedford, for Church, 15,252; St. Paul's Church, Troy, 4,000. And so we might go on column after column if we had the space. Truly, God is blessing the American Church with generous hearts.

INFANT BAPTISM.

The baptism of infants was universally practised by the early Christians. It is admitted by those who now oppose infant baptism, that from the 3rd to the 15th century infants were baptized.

Before the third century we have the writings of Cyprian witnessing to an assembly of 66 Bishops, in the year 253, which fully recognized the duty of baptizing infants. If infant baptism had been an innovation, some mention would have been made of it in that assembly, instead of which these 66 Bishops were of opinion that baptism should be administered immediately after the birth of the child.—*Com.*

Foreign Missions.

THE DAY OF INTERCESSION FOR MISSIONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 4TH.

Annual Summary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

FIVE hundred and sixty seven Missionaries have been engaged in the past year in the various fields. They are thus distributed:—In Asia, 135; in Africa, 121; in Australia and the Pacific, 60; in America and the West Indies, 248; in Europe, 2. There are also about 1,200 catechists and lay teachers, mostly natives, in heathen countries; and about 250 students in colleges abroad.

1. ASIA.—Famine and the sword have made their presence felt in divers parts of the Eastern World during the past year. In Southern India and in China the scourge of want has evidently been blessed by God as a means of winning the heathen who have been attracted by the benevolent aspect of the Religion of Love. In Tinnovelly more than 30,000 persons have abjured heathenism and offered themselves for instruction. The appeals made by the Society, first to relieve the necessities of the thousands who were left orphans in the South Indian famine, and, secondly, to provide for the spiritual education of the new converts, were nobly answered. The generous donors have the satisfaction of knowing that in the one instance they will be the means of bringing up under the influence of Christian teaching thousands of destitute children, and in the other that their

beauty, under the administration of Bishop Caldwell and the native Church Councils, has secured for that Church freedom from all pecuniary anxiety under the increased responsibilities of these large accessions for a period of five years. In China, where the Missions of the English Church are in an earlier stage, English benevolence has been distributed by the Missionaries amid the wonder and the gratitude of the heathen. The growth of the Church in Ahmednagar, in Bombay, and in Delhi is a continued source of thankfulness to God. In Northern India and in Burmah wars and rumours of wars have prevailed. If in these cases the sword shall prove to be, however incongruous the thought, a pioneer of the Gospel of peace the phenomenon will not be unprecedented.

2. As in India, so still more in Africa, the sword has been drawn—to the hindrance of the Missions, and in some cases to the destruction of Missionary Stations. The Bishop of Pretoria arrived in his adopted country to find the land suffering from drought and war, and his position calls for the warm sympathy of his friends. In the friendly warfare which has in many instances been given by Kafir Chiefs to the Missionaries, and which has enabled them and their converts to escape from impending dangers, a convincing proof is afforded of the influence of Christianity even over those who have never accepted its teaching.

3. In Australia, the Episcopate has received an addition in the See of North Queensland, and in the person of Bishop Stanton. Here, as in many other Colonies, the Church has a great missionary field before her in the Coolie immigrants from the East, and the Bishops and Clergy of the Australian Dioceses are alive to their responsibilities.

4. From New Zealand the Primate (the Bishop of Christ Church), and the Bishop of Dunedin came to England to take part in the deliberations of the Lambeth Conference. Bishop Willis still continues his patient work in Honolulu.

5. In North America, the See of Montreal has lost Bishop Oxenden, who is succeeded by Bishop Bend; by the vote of the House of Bishops the office of Metropolitan has been vested in the person of the Venerable Bishop of Fredericton. The Diocese of Algoma still remains unendowed, and dependent on the contributions of older Dioceses. In Rupertland and Saskatchewan the volume of immigrants calls loudly for the prompt efforts of Churchmen that the faith may progress as these important countries are developed. The See of Newfoundland is again happily filled.

6. In the West Indies the Church is suffering severely in some places from the progress of disestablishment; and in others is making satisfactory efforts towards self-support; in some of the islands and specially in Trinidad, and in Guiana, Coolie labourers afford a hopeful field of Missionary effort. Nassau has a worthy successor to the late Bishop Venables.

7. The course of public events has connected Great Britain with the Island of Cyprus, and the Society with the warm approval of the Bishop of Gibraltar, has arranged for the maintenance of a clergyman in that island, who, while caring for the members of our own Communion, will be "not a rival, but a friend," of the clergy of the Eastern Church.

8. To another Missionary effort the Society has contributed by placing a sum of money at the disposal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to enable His Grace to respond to the appeal for teachers; which has come to the English Church from the (so-called) Nestorian Churches of Kurdistan. The subject has recently attracted the attention of the Upper House of the Southern Convocation of Canterbury, and it may be hoped that action will shortly be taken in the interests of these poor and ignorant, but faithful brethren.

News from the Home Field.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

HOME MISSIONS DEFICIENCY FUND.—All amounts are to be sent to the Associate Editor, Moncton, N. B., and will be deposited in the Bank of Montreal.

Encouragement.—The first response to our appeal for a Deficiency Fund for Fredericton, has been placed in the Bank. It came in the shape of ten dollars from that earnest Churchman, F. E. Winslow, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, Chatham.

THE METROPOLITAN has issued the following circular to his clergy with reference to the day of Intercession for Missions:

Fredericton, April 20, 1880.

My Dear Brethren:

I think it desirable again to remind you, that May the 4th is the first of the Rogation days, on which it was agreed at the Lambeth Conference our annual Intercession on behalf of Missionary work should begin, that week being devoted to this good purpose.

Copies of the "Intercession Service" may be obtained from our Board of Foreign Missions, through the Secretary, Rev. T. F. Dowling, Carlton, St. John.

I remain,

My dear brethren,

Your faithful friend and brother,

JOHN FREDERICTON.

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Fredericton.

FREDERICTON.—The congregation worshipping at the Cathedral have elected as Representative to the Synod, Hon. Judge Fisher, G. R. Parkin, Esq. Substitutes—G. E. Fenoty, Esq., Jas. S. Beak, Esq. Delegates to the D. C. S.—G. E. Fenoty, J. S. Beak.

ST. JOHN.—A Bill has passed the House of Assembly, enabling the Parish of St. Mark to issue debentures for \$4000, in sums of \$200. When the "stone Church" was built, we believe that Trinity Church loaned this amount on a bond to assist in building it.

THE S. P. C. K. Depository at McMillan's, was replenished last Friday, with an excellent assortment of all the Society's newest publications. We noticed a large supply of the revised edition of Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons against joining the Church of Rome," a wonderfully cheap book for thirty cents.

SACKVILLE.—A correspondent of the Dominion Churchman states that the Rev. O. J. Booth, has declined an election to this parish. Mr. Booth was ordained Deacon in 1878, and was lately an assistant at St. James' Church, St. Johns, P. Q.

DEANERY OF KINGSTON.—The regular meeting of the Deanery will be held at Nerton Parish, on May 12th and 13th. The programme is: May 12th—Chapter Meeting, 3 p. m.; Divine Service, 7 p. m., with addresses bearing on the present position of the D. C. S. May 13th—Divine Service with Holy Com-

munion, 11 a. m.; Chapter Meeting, 3 p. m.; Greek Testament Revelation, chap. 16-17; Hebrew, Psalm iii. The Church Bill will be discussed.

CAMPBELLTON.—On Sunday 18th inst, the new Church at Campbellton, which was begun in course of construction during the last eighteen months, was opened for the use of Public Worship. The building thus far completed is intended to be the Nave of the Church when finished by the addition of Chancel &c. Its dimensions are 23 by 54 ft. with a porch at the South side.

The site of the building is one of the most desirable and convenient in the locality, and the congregation have been most happy in securing it for its sacred use.

At the opening services the Rector, the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet was assisted by the Rev. D. Forsyth, Rector of Chatham, Rural Dean, who previous to the morning prayers, read the Bishop's License for the use of the building for Divine Services and administration of the Sacraments, until opportunity was afforded for its being consecrated by the Bishop.

The Holy Communion was then administered, the Rural Dean being celebrant, and the Sacred Feast was devoutly participated in by a goodly number.

At half-past 2 o'clock, a second service was held at which a still larger congregation completely filled the building. Evening prayer was said by the Rector and the Lessons were read by the Rural Dean, who also preached from the Text, Psalm 138, 2 verse. "I will worship towards Thy Holy Temple and praise Thy name, because of Thy loving kindness and truth; for thou hast magnified Thy name and Thy word above all things."

The Sermon was listened to with great attention, by the large congregation. Suitable selections from Hymns, A. and M. were sung at both Services. The offerings, which were in aid of the Building Fund, amounted to \$16.25.

The people of Campbellton and their earnest Rector are to be congratulated upon the success which has crowned their endeavours to have a building wherein the Services of the Church may be properly conducted, and the evidences are that a bright day has dawned upon our Zion in this community.

After the second service at Campbellton the Rector in company with the Rural Dean, drove to Dalhousie where evening service was held in the Parish Church. Prayers were said by the Rector and the sermon was delivered by the Rural Dean.

The Envelope system is a great success in this parish.

THE Secretary of the D. C. S. has issued the following circular:

Diocesan Church Society.—Mr. Frith having resigned the office of Treasurer—to take effect 1st May next—and Mr. Samuel Schofield having been appointed in his place, all remittances, after that date, should be made to Mr. S. Schofield, whose address is St. John, N. B.

W. Q. KERCHUR, Sec'y. St. Andrews, April 19th, 1880.

RICHMOND.—We regret that the following was unfortunately supposed to have been sent to the publisher. Our editorial alluded to it. "During Lent about forty special services have been held in different parts of the Mission. The work was

arranged as follows. On Wednesday evenings there was a Communicants meeting, with service and instruction in the H. C. On Friday afternoons, "The Parish Day." The Ladies' Sewing Society met in the S. S. House, and a part of the time was spent in service. Readings were given by the Rector, from Bishop How's plain words. In the evenings there was service in the church, consisting of Bishop's litany and sermon, on a series of penitential subjects. During Holy Week two services daily, with short addresses, were held in the Parish Church. At St. Paul's Church, South Richmond, a week of special services were held. At Belleville, another portion of the Parish there were daily services for a week; in addition to the sermon, short addresses were given. Among the subjects treated was "The Church and Baptism in connection with the latter subject. Modern conversion was alluded to. Services of a similar kind were held in other parts of the Mission. These services were largely attended, and a deep interest manifested by those present. About every church-house in the Parish was visited, and prayers read in each. On Easter Day there was service at the Parish Church at 10.30 a. m., with a celebration of the Holy Eucharist. A large congregation was present, the majority of whom remained to partake of the Lord's Supper. The Service began by singing Hymn No. 131, A. & M.:

"Christ the Lord is risen to-day."

The rest of the music was as follows:

To Deum.

Benedictus.

Hymn 133—"The day of resurrection."

In the Communion Service:

Hymn 125—"Ye choirs of New Jerusalem."

Sanctus.

Nunc Dimittis, as a recessional.

The Easter offering, amounting to about \$20, is to be given to the D. C. S. The altar and sanctuary were simply adorned with natural flowers.

On Easter Monday the annual meeting of the Church Corporation was held at 10.30 a. m. The report of the Church Wardens showed the financial condition of the Mission to be in a flourishing condition. The meeting was a very harmonious one. Messrs. W. Stokes and E. Cunliffe were again chosen as Church-Wardens, and Messrs. J. Kilburn and H. B. Montgomery were elected as delegates to Synod and D. C. S. A few changes were made in the election of Vestrymen. After the general order of business was transacted, the Rector was requested to leave the chair, and Mr. H. B. Montgomery was appointed chairman.

The meeting then took into consideration the necessity of increasing the Rector's salary, in appreciation of his services. The subject was freely discussed, and a unanimous feeling prevailed that it should be done. But as the D. C. S. proposed rearranging the Mission, a portion of the parish would be cut off, consequently extra subscriptions would have to be given to contribute the amount now required. This being the case the corporation did not at present feel like pledging themselves to give any stated amount of increase. But it was resolved that the meeting resolve itself into a committee to furnish at the Rectory such farm produce as was required, such as hay, oats, wood, vegetables, etc., in addition to salary now given.

Mr. Shaw, agent for THE GUARDIAN, has been in the Parish during the past few days. He has succeeded in obtaining a hundred subscribers, which for this mission, is a very large number. Mr. Shaw is just the man for the work, being a thoroughly good, earnest layman; he does a great deal of good in a Parish, not only in getting subscribers for THE GUARDIAN, but also in working up an interest among Church people for the welfare of the Church. We hope every Parish in the Diocese may have the pleasure of a visit from him, not only for the good of THE GUARDIAN, but also for the welfare of the Church.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ALBION MINES.—Already several secular papers have congratulated Mr. Joseph G. S. Hudson on his success in the old Country, when examined for mining engineer. Only 4 passed out of 50 or 60 candidates, of whom Mr. Jos. Hudson was the youngest. As he is son of our active Church Warden, and was for several years a pupil of our Rector, we naturally desire to add our hearty congratulations, and cordially welcome him back to assist (as we understand) his father at the Halifax company's works.

HALIFAX.—Col. Lovell, of the Royal Engineers, whose death, after a lingering illness, took place on Friday last, was interred at Camp Hill Cemetery on Monday afternoon. All the troops in garrison were in the funeral cortege, and together with a large number of our principal citizens, followed to the grave a man as modest and simple in his demeanour as he was skilful and brave in his profession. The remains were first taken to the Garrison Chapel, where the solemn Burial Service of the Church was participated in by His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the two Army Chaplains, who also took part in the service at the grave.

Notwithstanding the rain which fell heavily during the afternoon, an immense concourse of people lined the streets through which the procession passed.

Trinity.—The members of this congregation have presented their former minister, the Rev. W. J. Ancient, with a purse containing over one hundred and fifty dollars, as a mark of the high esteem and love in which he is held by them. The presentation was made at Mr. Ancient's house on Saturday evening last, and was as unexpected as it was gratifying to the Reverend gentleman. Mr. Ancient goes at once to Rawdon, over which Parish he has been elected Rector. We wish him every possible success in his new field of labor.

St. Luke.—The Clerical Secretary of the Diocese is to preach the Annual Sermon on behalf of Foreign Missions in the Cathedral, on Tuesday evening next, the day appointed for Intercession for Missions.

PARSBORO.—Confirmation.—The subject of Confirmation is now being brought to the notice of the Church people of Parrsboro' by sermons and in classes for special instruction, and all should be asking themselves the question, ought I to be confirmed? or, if they have already made profession of their faith in that solemn and apostolic rite, am I living up to my religious profession, and making use of all the privileges to which I have been admitted? There must be, and indeed we know, that there are many persons, both male and female, who have received the laying on of hands of the Bishop, who rarely, if ever, present themselves at the Lord's Table to receive that Heavenly Food which is for the strengthening and refreshing of their souls. Can such give a good reason for their absenting themselves from this Heavenly Feast? Can they give a satisfactory answer to the inquiry of their consciences?

Am I keeping up a remembrance of the Sacrifices of the death of Christ in the way in which he has appointed? Am I seeking by all the means allowed me for that Grace without which it is impossible for me to withstand the buffetings of Satan? These are solemn questions for those who have been confirmed to consider; and they indicate to those who are faithful partakers of the Lord's Table some comforting assurances of the benefits to be received thereby, while they represent to those who have not been admitted to this privilege the advantages that are yet in store for them as members of the Church of Christ, for admission to which they should seek to prepare themselves, by prayer and study and the use of other means placed in their way, for the rite of Confirmation.—Parish Church Work.

TRURO.—The Apostolic rite of Confirmation was administered on Wednesday, April 14th, at the evening service in St. John's Church, to twenty-two persons. As usual the women far outnumbered the men, there being five men and seventeen women. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity, and all candidates and congregation, seemed deeply impressed by the Bishop's earnest words of warning, advice, and encouragement, and the solemnity of the service. The large number who rudely left the Church immediately after the candidates had received "the laying on of hands," suffered the loss of an admirable sermon by the Bishop.

The crowded church on this evening, and particularly on the following morning, when the Rev. Richard Wainwright, Diocesan Secretary, was married to Miss Emily Ross, one of our most earnest church-workers, and most highly esteemed wherever known, made us heartily wish that the new St. John's Church were finished. This handsome new edifice will accommodate about twice as many worshippers as does the old. Soon

after his arrival the Bishop, having learned that one of the candidates for confirmation—Willie Mulholland—was very seriously ill and unlikely to recover, readily assented to administer the rite to him privately; wherefore, accompanied by the Vicar, the Bishop entered the sick lad's chamber, and, in presence of his father and one of his sisters, sought for him by this divinely appointed means a further outpouring of the Holy Spirit. No doubt all who came devoutly seeking for this great gift received it. May they, O Lord, "continue Thine forever," and may they be found amongst Thine own in that day when Thou makest up Thy jewels.

The following were those who received "the laying on of hands": Willie Mulholland, George Laybolt, George Magee, Walter Wall, Abel Wall, George Lather, Ruth Wier, Rachel Geddies, Alice McLean, Margaret Ross, Annie Parker, Lillie Fumagalli, Mary B. Black, Elizabeth Chancey, Margaret Burgess, Mary Snook, Isabella Hamilton, Rebecca Kaulbach, Elizabeth Palmer, Ellen Peake, Rebecca M. Nothing, Emily Rennels, Maria Coleman.

A Communicants' meeting was held at the Parsonage, Truro, on the evening of the 22nd ult., preparatory to the first communion of the newly confirmed, on the following Sunday, at 8 a.m.

The Offertory for Missionary work in the Diocese of Algoma, on Wednesday evening, April 14th, amounted to \$6.

The Sunday School class taught by Miss Emily Ross, waited upon their teacher on the eve of her marriage, and presented her with a handsome inkstand, as a small token of their affection and gratitude for her labors on their behalf.—Parish Church Work.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—St. Peter's.—The Schools in connection with this Church were re-opened after the Easter holidays. We are glad to hear that the boy's school is quite full this term, and now contains the greatest number of scholars since its foundation.

The frame-work for a stained glass chancel window has just been completed. The window is expected from England during the early summer months.

The Rev. G. W. Hodgson read a paper on "the teaching of History in Schools" before the Charlottetown Teacher's Association on Saturday last.

St. Paul's Church Association.—The last meeting of the St. Paul's Church Association was held on Friday evening, the 16th inst. A paper was read by Chas. Palmer, Esq., "The Liturgy of the Church of England," W. O. Moran, Esq., in the chair. The following members joined in the discussion—Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Lieut. J. Whitby Dixon, R. N., Hon. Mr. Justice Hensley, Dr. Leeming, Rev. A. Osborne, A. B. Warburton, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Read. The lecturer replied. The lecture was well written, and was the popular view of the Liturgy. None could dissent, for all believed the statements, and some believed a great deal more. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Palmer by the meeting for his zeal in fostering the Association.

ST. ELEANOR'S.—The Rev. Mr. Richey has adopted Church Work, and has issued it with covers filled with information concerning local Church operations. Ten parishes have now their own Parish Magazine, and in this way 1,050 copies of the paper are circulated. On every hand we have word from those Rectors who are making use of it, that the paper is doing much to stimulate their people to increased exertions for Christ and His Church.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The writer signing himself, "Onward Christian Soldiers," has failed to catch the spiritual meaning of that beautiful hymn, or he would not have attempted a sneer at those who are aiming to draw together, in loving sympathy, brethren of the same congregation and household of faith. An overbearing, unchristian spirit, such as is therein displayed, is certainly not calculated to give others a high estimate of its possessor. The editors of the GUARDIAN would do well in consigning to the waste basket such ill-timed and ill-advised productions which cannot do any good, and which may do much harm.—Com.

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

POPLAR POINT, MANTOBA.—Election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen St. Anne's Parish.—Matthew Cooke, Esq., J.

P., Minister's Warden; James Inkster, Esq., People's Warden. Vestrymen—Mr. James Taylor, John Tate, Gavin Bruce, John Garton, William Slater, Andrew Tate. Lay Delegates to Synod—Mr. Archibald Spence and Mr. David Spence. Substitutes—Mr. Herbert Taylor and Mr. George Inkster.

The Rev. E. Rochford has recently received from his congregation, as a token of respect and goodwill, the sum of \$70, and 59 full loads of poplar wood and some oak, making for the present quarter of the year upwards of \$100 in contributions from his people. Firewood supply for the summer is very important until such time as coal comes into fashion, which it is expected will be introduced this year from the coal mines discovered at Souris River, North-West Territory.

On March 23rd, a Concert was held at Poplar Point. About 150, or more, persons attended, and a special dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Rockford at St. Anne's Parsonage. 33 accepted the invitation of the good Priest and his kind wife.

Also, on Easter Monday evening, a social was held for the young folks and their teachers, in the Church School Rooms. The two Sunday Schools met, and had a happy tea together. At the close of the speeches and singing of hymns, a vote of thanks was given to the Pastor and Mrs. Rochford for their kind invitation.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

At the adjourned vestry meeting of St. Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburgh, the draft of an address to H. R. H. the Princess Louise was approved, and ordered to be engrossed. It will be signed by the heads of families attending the church. Mr. A. Gireton was appointed lay delegate to the Synod.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Annual Election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the Cathedral took place on Easter Monday, when the Hon. W. Walker and Mr. W. Poston, were re-appointed Wardens. The amount of weekly collections for the poor from Easter, 1853 (exclusive of five special collections, amounting to £198 10s. 8d.), is £466 1s. 4d.—Quebec Diocesan Record.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the English steamer up to the time of our going to press, we are unable to print our English letter this week.

BOGUS AND COUNTERFEIT.—There is no genuine Hop Bitters made or sold in Canada, except by Hop Bitters Mfg Co., of Toronto, Ont., nor can there be, for the sole and exclusive right to use the name Hop Bitters is secured to said Company by the laws of Canada, by two registered trade marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any one to use the name Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be like it. Druggists and consumers should remember this and shun all spurious, injurious stuff made by others or elsew here Hop bitters is the purest and best medicine made.

Marriages.

DRURY—HENDERSON.—At St George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on 20th of April, by the Rev. E. P. Crawford, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario, Lieutenant Charles William Drury, "A" Battery Royal School of Gunnery, son of W. Chipman Drury, Esq., Newlands, St. John, N. B., to Mary Louise, daughter of James A. Henderson, Esq., Q. C. D. C. L., Kingston.

Deaths.

NEWNHAM.—At Shediac, on Thursday, April 22nd, of congestion of the lungs, Louisa, third child of the Rev. O. S. Newnham, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, aged 6 years.

COOLEN.—On the 22nd inst., at Foxpoint, Co. Lundenburg, Rose Ann Melissa, aged 7 years and 9 months, and Binney Leopold, aged 2 years and 1 month, children of James and Sophia Coolen.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Iron Bridge Superstructure.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of THURSDAY, the 15TH MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructure over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Halifax; Wm. Ferguson, Ch. zeto-ok, Halifax Co., N. S.; Rev R. Simonds, Dorchester, N. B.; Rev. J. R. Campbell, St. Martin's, N. B.; W. H. Bourke, do.; Rev. J. A. MacKay, Prince Albert, North West Territory; R. C. Sicut Bright, York Co., N. B.; N. J. Hallett, do.; Mrs. Rogers, Nashwaakiss, do.; A. X. Thompson, do.; Henry Keen, do.; Jno. Burridge, do.; Frederick Staples, do.; Rev. H. DacBlais, Annapolis, N. S.; Rev. J. W. Bliss, England; W. H. Binney, do.; J. E. Binney, do.; Mrs. Mathers, do.; Rev. F. Towers, Canterbury Station, N. B.; Hugh MacKay, do.; Jas. English, Senr., do.; Rev. J. E. Flewelling, Florenceville, N. B.; Maurice F. Burt, Centreville, do.; Geo. McLeod, do.; Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Florenceville, do.; Samuel Anderson, Greenfield, do.; Mrs. Geo. Ritchie, do.; Mrs. Robt. Brown, do.; Jas. F. Forsyth, do.; Mrs. As. Cain, Knoxford, do.; Rev. Canon Brigstocke, St. John, do.; G. A. Blatch, do.; Mrs. Jas. Donaldson, Wolfville, N. S.; Jacob Wier, Newport, do.; Mrs. S. A. Knaut, Liverpool, do.; Mrs. Golin Campbell, Weymouth, do.; Mrs. Mason, Mahose Bay, do.; Miss Reggie Hyson, do.; Rev. W. H. Snyder, do.; Rev. Jno. Kemp, B. D. Leeds, Quebec; Jno. Geo. Morash, Cole Harbor, Halifax Co., N. S.; Rev. J. T. T. Moody, Yarmouth, do. (2); Jno. Bragg, Wyndham Hill, Cumberland Co., do.; Harding Carter, Clifton, do.; Chas. Bragg, River Philip, do.; Andrew Taylor, Williamsdale, do.; Mrs. J. K. Smith, Arichat, C. B.; W. J. B. Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.; Ven. Archbishop Read, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Jas. C. Farish, M. D., Yarmouth, N. S.; Rev. Alfred Osborne, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; F. L. Haszard, do.; W. H. Keating, Halifax, N. S.; Rev. J. C. Davidson, Hemingford, Que.; Rev. W. J. Ancient, Rawdon, N. S.; J. G. Millidge, St. Peter's, C. B.; Rev. A. S. Hill Winsor, Burin, Nfld.; Jno. G. Pyke, Liverpool, N. S.; H. B. Hallett, do.; Jno. Campbell, Moncton, N. B.; Jas. Cornick, do.; N. L. Wetmore, do.; J. Albert Gorham, do.; Dr. E. B. Chandler, do.; Murray Botsford, do.; J. H. Nickerson, do.; T. V. Cooke, do.; C. W. Hiltz, M. D., Chester N. S.; Thos. Blenkinsop, Stellarton, do.; Miss Norris, Port Williams, do.; E. Davidson, Halifax, do.; Rev. T. E. Sanders, Delhi, Ont.; Rev. Jas. Neales, Gangetown, N. B.; Rev. W. M. Godfrey, Clements, Ann. Co., N. S.; Joseph Smith, Welsford, N. B.; Rev. Ronald E. Smith, St. George, do.; Mrs. Robert Murray, do.; Joseph McCormick, do.; Mrs. Stynes, do.; Robert Dunbar, Nonfeld, do.; Miss Clara Woodbury, do.; Jno. Crickard, Junr., do.; Mrs. F. Allison, Halifax, N. S.; Chas. F. Cochran, Kentville, do.; Miss M. E. Gregory, Fredericton, N. B.; Abraham Sergee, do.; Jas. McKnight, do.; G. N. Babbitt, do.; J. W. Smith, do.; C. F. Morehouse, do.; Jno. Richards, do.; Chas. W. Beckwith, do.; Lt. Governor Wilnot, do.; J. Henry Phinr, do.; Miss Jacobs, do.; Jas. S. Black, do.; Jno. Black, do.; G. E. Fenety, do.; Mrs. Pennsfather, do.; Mrs. A. C. Bully, do.; A. Inches, do.; Mrs. J. A. Beckwith, do.; Mrs. W. W. Long, do.; Mrs. Chas. Lee, do. Hon. Judge Weldon, do.; Mrs. Thos. Wetmore, do.; Mrs. Vavasour, do.; Mrs. H. G. C. Wetmore, do.; Mrs. Dr. Roberts, do.; Henry Hopper, do.; G. R. Parkin, do.; Jno. Good, do.; Miss Moore, do.; Edward Yarlis, do.; Geo. White, do.; A. E. Street, do.; Geo. S. Seeger, do.; Miss R. E. Luginr, do.; Chas. P. Wetmore, do.; E. Byron Winslow, do.; Geo. C. Hunt, do.; Jno. Parkin, Salisbury, N. B.; Leonard Weeks, Portland, St. John, do.; G. B. Seely, St. John, do.; Dr. Harrison, Fredericton, N. B.; G. Burchill, do.; S. F. Chute, do.; R. H. Rainsford, do.; G. F. Whelpley, do.; F. B. Winslow, do.; Thos. Wandless, do.; Mrs. Jno. Matheson, do.; Mrs. Chas. Leese, do.; Mrs. Robt. Bell, do.; Jno. H. Williamson, do.; Mrs. Street, do.; Wm. Smiler, do.; L. W. Sherman, do.; J. E. Flewelling, St. Mary's, do.; Mrs. C. L. Estabrooks, do.; Thos. Thematson, do.; J. S. B. Clements, do.; Winslow Filley, do.; Henry Gill, Gibson, do.; Jas. Wilson, do.; Rev. C. M. Sills, Halifax, N. S.; W. J. Stewart, do.; Jas. L. Richardson, French Village, St. Margaret's Bay, do.; Chas. Richardson, do.; Jas. Smith, do.; Rev. R. C. Caswell, Wexford, Ont.; J. Travis, St. John, N. B.; Mrs. Catherwood, Fairville, do.; Mrs. Shives, do.; Fred. Mundt, do.; Jacob Knorr, do.; Joseph Mohr, Carleton, do.; Rev. T. E. Dowling, do.; E. H. Dunham, do.; Jno. K. Hains, Barton, Digby Co., N. S.; Wm. Bond, do.; Miss P. Grove, Beaver Bank, Halifax Co., do.; Mrs. R. Pickett, Halifax, do.; W. H. Tremaine, Truro, do.; Dr. Jacobs, Lunenburg, do.; Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Shediac, N. B.; Rev. C. Willis, Petitcodiac, do.; Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, do.; Mrs. Jas. Cripps, do.; Thos. E. Dyer, St. John, do.; H. P. Poole, Stellarton, Pictou Co., N. S.; Rev. Leo A. Hoyt, Andover, Victoria Co., N. B.; Mrs. J. J. Kerr, Halifax, N. S.; Miss Ratchford, Amherst, do.; Alex. Adams, Halifax, do.; Dr. McKee, Baddeck, C. B.; Miss Leaver, do.; Jas. Graham, Portland, St. John, N. B.; Rev. R. W. 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UPHOLDING DISTINCTIVE PRINCIPLES.

The St. John Christian Visitor (Baptist), advocating in a leading article "more perpendicular, plain, and persistent setting forth of our denominational principles," says:—

"Of late we have been struck with the prominence that Episcopalians are giving to their peculiar tenets. Their pulpit utterances and their press are full of the beauties of liturgical service, the importance of infant baptism and confirmation, and the necessity for a more imposing ritual. In this they are wise. They are drawing more closely together their scattered forces."

There is no doubt that the growth of the Baptists has been largely due to the very persistence with which "in season, and out of season," they have pressed on the attention, "believers' baptism," only, to the exclusion of infants, and "immersion" as the sole mode of obeying the Baptismal command. In view of the overwhelming importance they give these two points, no one can blame them as a Body for giving them prominence. The Church of God must have distinctive principles. There is a "faith once delivered." That faith centres around CHRIST as a Living Person. It is comprised in certain facts connected with Him, His Incarnation, Temptation, Sufferings, Death, Resurrection and Ascension. From these facts come certain other truths. And He came not only to teach certain doctrines, but to found a Divine Society. The officers, rite of admission, badge of continued membership, laws of a Society founded by Him, and organized by His Apostles most probably by instructions from Him during the great Forty Days between His Resurrection and Ascension, must be of importance. Infant Baptism, "the laying on of hands" on the Baptized, the three orders of the Ministry, we believe to be a part of the constitution of that Society, and unchangeable.

Our charter is: the Bible, the Word of God; the summary known as the Apostles' Creed, the rule of Faith; the two Sacraments as Christ's ordinances; the ministry in three orders as of Divine Institution. Our principles require to be taught, our Liturgy needs to be explained, so that our people may see that we have solid reasons for everything that we do. We need never be afraid to have our foundation principles brought to the test of Scripture. In doing these things we must speak of "the Church." The Scripture saith of Christ: "He is the Head of the Body, the Church." "We are members of His Body, His flesh and His bones." The Head and the Body are one. As the

Bishop of Pennsylvania wisely says: "With such indissoluble connection between Christ and the Church, let us set forth both in their proper relation and proportion; Christ the head of the Church; the Church the body of Christ; not the Church to the exclusion of Christ; not Christ to the exclusion of the Church; but we put them together on our banners, one, indeed, above the other, but conjoined in such glorious unity that we give reality to the truth that Christ is head over all things to the Church which is His body, the fulness of Him that filleth all in all."

ISOLATED CHURCH PEOPLE.

WE have received a letter from a Churchwoman, who states that some time ago she saw a notice of our paper in one of our secular contemporaries, and desires to see a copy. She makes the following touching statement: "I would like to take some Church paper . . . I seem to be alone here. There are very few Church people in this place, and no English Church within eighteen miles, and I have been living in a place where I could attend Service twice every day." Those who love the Church, and enjoy the privileges of services in their midst, can scarcely imagine the loss incurred by the deprivation of these privileges. We fear that many hardly appreciate the blessings they have. No form of worship can make up for the responsive, congregational service it is our happiness to enjoy. The old words of praise and prayer are like the well-remembered tones of a dear friend. We sympathize with our correspondent, and with all who are similarly situated. There are many of them, we fear, in the Dominion, who do not even have the weekly visit of a Church paper to cheer them up, and tell them what their brethren are doing. But we say to those thus situated who read this, you are not alone. "You are still a member of a vast army, with 200 Bishops, 30,000 other clergy, and millions of private." From their lips, and in every quarter of the world, are ascending the same words you find in your Prayer Book. They love the same truths, they love the same ways. You are a "sentinel on the outposts." Perhaps God may intend you to be the beginning of a church and parish, where hundreds may receive the message of salvation and be trained in the good old paths. STAND FIRM. You love the Church, tell others about it. Tell them about the work she is doing, and God will, perhaps, reward you by seeing in the same place, where now are so few, a goodly number of zealous Church people worshipping God in the good old paths. We see, too, a way in which our paper may be useful. It should be the desire of each clergyman to see a Church paper in the hands of all the families in his scattered outposts, because it will be an additional tie to bind them together. Many, unlike our correspondent, have never even heard of the name of our Church paper. The clergy should, at least, make this known to those who are far away from their ministrations, that so they may have the opportunity of receiving a weekly visitor, which will, in part, relieve the isolation that many experience in a population as scattered as ours must necessarily be:

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

THE Missionary Boxes, introduced by the Board of Home Missions, have been sent to the different clergy ordering them. These Boxes are intended to be given to children of the Sunday Schools, to be opened Jan. 1st and July 1st, and the contents sent to the Treasurer of the D. C. S. A printed form is sent to each Mission, having space for a number, name and date. A record of the numbers is to be kept, and opposite each number the

name of the child who takes the Box is placed. This record must be sent with the money. It is hoped in this way the children of the Church will become interested in Diocesan Missions. It would be a good idea, after the first year, if the plan should prove successful, to assign a Mission or Missions to the children of the Diocese, and let their money go to provide the grant required. If we mistake not, the salaries of the Missionary Bishops in the U. S. at one time were provided by the children's offerings. The Missionary Boxes are neat in appearance. On the front in gold letters on a red ground, are the words: Diocese of Fredericton—Home Mission Child's Missionary Box, with texts around the sides. We wish the Committee who originated the plan every success in their efforts to enlist the children of the Church in the cause of Home Missions.

THE ALUMNI OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE.

St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, has long been noted as a Missionary College. Its graduates are working for their Master in all parts of the world. Wherever the Cross has been planted, there may be found some of the Alumni of this Institution. As far as we can learn from the "Clerical Guide," six are at work in Nova Scotia—the Revs. Messrs. Abbott, Gelling, Padfield, D. Smith, Winterbourne and Parkinson. There are at work in Fredericton, the Revs. Messrs. Dowling, Shaw, Partidge, Campbell, Rushton, Talbot, Barber, H. H. Neales, Greer and Headley.

Six are at work in Quebec—the Revs. Messrs. Debbago, Dinzey, Fothergill, Parker, Richardson and J. Walters. Only one is reported in Toronto, the Rev. J. Pearson. One is in Rupert's Land, the Rev. W. C. Pinkham. Two are at work in Montreal, Revs. H. S. Fuller, and Longhurst.

None are reported from Huren. Five are at work in Ontario—Revs. Messrs. Cooke, Emery, Phillips, Pollard and F. Smith.

Two are in Niagara—Revs. Messrs. Francis and P. W. Smith.

As far then as we can ascertain, 33 of the Alumni are labouring in the Dominion, of whom 16 are in the Maritime Provinces.

INFANT BAPTISM.

THE Christian Messenger in its last week's issue has the following, which sounds so un-Churchly that we feel pretty certain it emanates not from a Church but a Baptist source.

We are prepared to change our opinion as to its authorship when the Messenger informs us where and by whom such a paper as the Church Advocate is published.

We cannot allow the Messenger to deceive itself and its readers by attributing to "Episcopalians" what they do not believe, and, consequently, could never have uttered. This is what our contemporary says:—

"Here is testimony concerning the authority for infant sprinkling from an unexpected source. The Church Advocate, an Episcopalian paper, says:

The very fact that infant baptism is a human institution, and is admitted by the leaders of theological opinion to be so, is enough to show that no harm can come from withholding it from infants.

A great many people will feel relieved and rejoiced to know that their dear children are not seriously injured because they were not sprinkled when babes."

DAY OF INTERCESSION FOR MISSIONS.

THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA reminds the clergy of his Diocese that the Lambeth Conference recommended the observance of the Tuesday before Ascension Day, (being one of the Rogation Days), or any of the seven days after that Tuesday, as a day of intercession for Missions.

To this recommendation the following addition was made: "As our Divine Lord has closely connected the unity of His followers with the world's belief in His own Mission from the Father, it seems to us that intercession for the enlargement of His Kingdom may well be joined with earnest prayer, that all who profess faith in Him may be one fold under one Shepherd."

The Bishop endorses the recommendations, and authorizes the use of the Form published by the S. P. C. K., or any selection from the Collects, together with the "Prayer for Unity," and such special Psalms and Lessons as may be selected by the minister in charge of each Parish or Mission.

The S. P. G. expects annual contributions from all Missions aided by its funds, and the offerings on the Day of Intercession, or on Ascension Day, may well be appropriated to that Society. H. NOVA SCOTIA.

April 27, 1880.

The following are suggested as appropriate selections: One or more of Psalms ii., xlv., xlvii., xlviii., lxxii., lxxvii.; First Lesson, Isaiah lii. 13 to end of liii., or lv., lx., or lxi.; Second Lesson, Matthew ix. 35 to x. 2, xxviii. 16 to end. Rom. x. to 19th verse, Eph. iii. to 13th verse. The Prayers use at meetings of the B. F. M.:—Collects for 3rd Sunday in Advent, 25th after Trinity, S. Peter's day, S. Bartholemew, S. Simon and S. Jude.

PAROCHIAL PAPERS.—XIV.

OCCASIONAL OFFICES.

3. LITANY FOR A DEVOTIONAL MEETING.

In the Name of the FATHER, and of the SON, and of the HOLY GHOST. Amen.

V. Lift up your hearts.

R. We lift them up unto the Lord.

V. Blessed be His glorious Name for ever.

R. And let the whole earth be filled with His Glory.

Hymn, Veni Creator, or other.

V. Let us give good heed, for thus saith the LORD.

Lesson.

V. Thanks be unto God.

R. For the light of His Holy Word.

V. Let us Pray.

O God the Father of heaven; who wilt not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should be converted and live;

Have mercy upon us miserable sinners.

O God the Son, Redeemer of the world; who givest Thyself for us, the just for the unjust, to bring us unto God;

Have mercy, &c.

O God the Holy Ghost, the LORD and Giver of Life, who proceedest from the Father and the Son; by Whom the whole body of the Church is governed and sanctified;

Have mercy, &c.

O Holy, Blessed and glorious Trinity, three Persons and one GOD; our Creator, Redeemer, Sanctifier;

Have mercy, &c.

Remember not, LORD, the sins which have been committed during this week, or aforesaid, by any of Thy Flock in this Parish, but spare and forgive us for Thy mercy's sake.

Spare us, Good Lord.

From all sins, secret and open; from those sins which do most easily beset us; and from such behaviour as would cause Thy Church to be evil spoken of, and Thy Holy Gospel to be hindered;

Good Lord, deliver us.

From vanity, pride, and self-sufficiency; from negligence and sloth; from jealousy and envy; and from prejudice and self-will;

Good Lord, &c.

From all selfish and unkindly thoughts; from a discontented and impatient spirit; from hasty and bitter speech; and from anger, strife, and division;

Good Lord, &c.

From love of the world, and forgetfulness of THEE; from the lusts of the flesh, and the temptations of the Devil; from false doctrine, heresy, and schism; and from hypocrisy, formalism, and apostasy;

Good Lord, &c.

From partiality, and worldly ends; from self-indulgence and impurity; from timorous compliances, and indiscreet zeal; from wavering and backsliding; and from all unedifying controversies;

Good Lord, &c.

From all painful accidents; from

grievous sufferings of the body; from despondency of mind; and from loss of reason; and from sudden and violent death;

Good Lord, &c.

By the mystery of Thy Holy Incarnation; by Thy Holy Nativity and circumcision, by Thy baptism, fasting, and temptation;

Good Lord, &c.

By Thy agony and bloody sweat; by Thy cross and passion; by Thy precious death and burial; by Thy glorious resurrection and ascension; and by the coming of the HOLY GHOST;

Good Lord, &c.

By Thy countless labours and sorrows; by Thy manifold merits and interces; by Thy all-prevailing intercession; by the love which Thou bearest unto Thy spouse; by the sending forth of Thy apostles; by Thy ever-abiding presence with Thy Church; and by Thy second coming with glory;

Good Lord, &c.

O LORD let Thine eyes be ever open toward this Parish and Guild; and give to each of us, we beseech THEE, a loving heart and a sound mind; regular affections and a watchful spirit; pure and holy thoughts; strong and religious purposes; the fulness of Thy grace, and all special gifts of which we stand in need;

Hear us, Good LORD.

In all our public acts; when we meet together to offer up our sacrifice of prayer and praise; when we partake of the blessed sacrament of Thy Body and Blood; and in all religious ordinances; Remember us, O our God, for good.

In every time of doubt or difficulty, of temptation and spiritual conflict, of holy desires and heavenly purposes; and in all our labours for the extension of Thy Church; Remember us, &c.

In our daily life; in the care of our own souls; in seeking the salvation of the souls of others; and in all our desires to promote Thy glory; Remember us, &c.

Blessed LORD, give unto us the spirit of prayer; a lively faith, a deep humility, a steadfast hope, a universal charity; a holy and useful conversation; a grave and sober demeanour; a great contempt of the world, and a love of holy things; Hear our prayer, O LORD, and consider our desire.

Give unto us a true and increasing sense of our brotherhood in THEE; a great zeal for the salvation of souls; and a disposition to give liberally of our means, as Thou hast prospered us, for the support and maintenance of Thy Holy Church; Hear our prayer, &c.

Give unto us healthy bodies and an active industry; constancy and perseverance; a daily growth in grace; and a steadfast purpose in all things to set forth Thy glory; Hear our prayer, &c.

Give unto us a loving and friendly, a sympathizing and forbearing spirit; and grant that we may be of one heart and one mind, and may dwell together in peace and unity; Hear our prayer, &c.

Give us grace to persevere continually in Thy praises; to seek THEE with an ardent affection; by seeking THEE to find THEE; and finding THEE always to rejoice in THEE; Hear our prayer, O LORD, and consider our desire;

Hearken unto us for Thy Truth and righteousness' sake. (To be continued.)

CRANMER.

Paper read before the St. Paul's Church Association of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, by A. B. Warburton, B. C. L., Barrister-at-Law.

(Continued.)

CRANMER first comes into prominence as the noble advocate in what we must admit to have been a most disreputable cause, viz:—as the persevering supporter of Henry VIII., in the matter of his divorce from Catharine of Arragon. Moreover, in all the various proceedings relating to divorce in Henry's reign, and in other matters scarcely less reprehensible, we find Cranmer the pliant tool of that infamous king. This may be partly accounted for as the natural yielding of a timorous disposition to the will of its owner's imperious master or the

logical result from the Archbishop's firm belief in a most mischievous doctrine than widely held; I mean the doctrine of the divine right of kings, for, incredible as it may appear, now when it is happily exploded, that pernicious doctrine, so fraught with evil to monarch and subject alike, was then and for nearly two centuries subsequently, not only held in theory by the bishops and clergy of our Church, but was actually reduced to practice, and throughout Cranmer's whole career, a fruitful source of error was his too great subservency to the head that wore the crown. To him, probably, more than to any one else was due the reference of the divorce, and the opinions of the English and foreign Universities. He certainly accompanied the missions sent by Henry to plead his cause before the Universities, and also at Rome; but it is improbable the king intrusted to him the delicate task of bribing the learned bodies, whose favorable decision he hoped, by golden arguments, to secure. It was during one of these absences from England that Cranmer was first brought into contact with the Reforming princes and preachers of Germany, who were then giving a new and fiery impulse to religious thought. From them he imbibed, or was strengthened in, the purer ideas which gave the brightest colors to his subsequent life, while a second visit to Germany tended to enlarge and confirm the opinions previously formed.

In 1533 Cranmer was summoned home to become Archbishop of Canterbury, a dignity he was very reluctant to accept. His reluctance apparently arose from real diffidence as to his ability worthily to discharge the duties of that exalted station, and also from his objections to recognizing the papal supremacy. He was, however, too useful to the king for Henry to allow conscientious scruples to stand in the way of his elevation. Finally, yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon him, he was induced to accept the office, but, before taking the oaths, gave utterance to a protest favouring more of the casuistical reasoning of those who argue that the end justifies the means, than of the higher notions of morality we look for in men professing to be guided by the principles of a Reformed Faith.

In bold relief to such pitiable subservience stands out the Primate's conduct in opposing the Statute of the Six Articles, a Statute composed or inspired by Henry himself, and in which the leading tenets of the King's belief were set forth. These were, "Transubstantiation, Communion in one kind, Vows of Chastity, Private Masses, Celibacy of the Clergy, and Auricular Confession," all of which were, by Act of Parliament, declared agreeable to the Word of God. The denial of Transubstantiation was to be punished as heresy, the others as felony. Now, we are continually meeting with people, members of the Church of England and of other Protestant Churches, who do not scruple to assert that the Church of England owes her doctrines to Henry VIII; and by them we are time and again taunted with the ignoble origin of our worship. To such I would recommend a careful investigation of the Six Articles and other Acts of Henry's life, and I think they will be convinced that the doctrines professed and enforced by that king are widely different from those taught by the English Church. For three days in the House of Lords, as previously in Convocation, Cranmer opposed this Bill. He even dared disobey the king's express command to absent himself that the Bill might become law, asserting it was his duty to resist it. He did remain and opposed the Act, in face of the king's command, conduct which, if we consider the nature of Henry, required courage of no mean order. Then for a short time ensued a Roman Catholic reaction; five hundred Protestants were indicted; Latimer was imprisoned and forced to resign his See; Cranmer himself was only saved by the personal favour of Henry. True, the fury of the reaction soon wore itself out, and Cromwell, with the wisdom of a Statesman and the craft of a politician, though he could not repeal the obnoxious Statute, managed indirectly to destroy its effect; and Cranmer, after bending before the first shock of the storm, resumed his place when its force was spent.

While we remember the faults and weaknesses of this man, let us not forget it is to his influence wielded in the cause of Christianity we owe so material a change in the ecclesiastical policy of Henry's reign as that which permitted the Scriptures, in the English tongue, to

be set up in the churches, and also to be publicly sold. He exercised great care and displayed no little scholarship in securing a good translation for general use. Assuredly to this, more than to aught else, the English owe their present advanced position in the van of Christian races, and it may not be too much to attribute a great part of their political and secular greatness to the same cause. It would be difficult, nay impossible, to over-estimate the importance of this measure. For centuries the process had been going gradually on of liberating the masses of the people from the state of physical serfdom under which they groaned. Little by little the rigour of feudal vassalage had been relaxed, and now came Cranmer with his open Bible to strike off the fetters in which men's intellects had so long been shackled. A new life then dawned upon England; thought was released from its trammels; fresh spirit was infused into the Commonwealth. The effect was immediate and durable; it becomes more developed as the centuries roll on; it is seen, not merely in the Church, but also in the public life and the daily pursuits of the whole English-speaking race. It showed itself in the emancipation of men's minds from the old bonds, in the impetus given to thoughtful inquiry; in the vast fields of scientific discovery; in the speculative regions of philosophy; in the unrivalled literature of our mother country; in the enlightened philanthropy of her statesmen, who, free themselves, could not rest till the very slaves of less happy lands were also free. And although this freedom of thought, like a spirited steed, has sometimes hurried men to extremes, yet it has continually carried the English people on and on to the first place in the van of nations.

Nor should it be forgotten that, even in Henry's time, the Archbishop's persevering advocacy of the principles of the Reformation procured the royal consent to the change of the Mass into the Communion Service, although I am aware there are those still in communion with the Church of England, who do not regard this wise reform with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. In itself, this was not so important a matter as the translation and diffusion of the Scriptures, yet it was looked upon, and rightly, as the crowning victory of the Reformers, and although this service is not the same, we now have, yet it paved the way for the Prayer Book of the following reign.

(To be Concluded.)

THE ORIGIN AND OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.

By REV. F. H. POTTS, Rector of Grace Church, Cresco, Iowa, U. S.

(Continued.)

Pliny the younger, Governor of Bithynia in the year 107, in his tenth Epistle, Chap. 97, addressed to the Emperor Trajan, speaking of the Christians in his Province, says: "It is their custom to meet together on a certain day before dawn and chant hymns to Christ as unto a God, and bind themselves by an oath (or Sacrament) to refrain from all evil." We know from other sources that this Sacrament was that of the Supper of the Lord, which, as we shall hereafter prove, was celebrated every Sunday, and hence the "certain day" to which Pliny refers must have been Sunday.

Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch in the year 115, in his Epistle to the Magnesians, Chapter 9, enjoins upon his brethren "Not to Sabbatize with the Jews, but to lead a life agreeably to the Lord's Day."

Justin Martyr, who lived only 40 years after the death of St. John, in his second Apology to the Emperor Hadrian, speaking of the practices of the Christians, says: "We all meet together on Sunday, because on that day God, having changed darkness and matter; and on that day Jesus Christ our Saviour rose from the dead."

"Tertullian, of Africa, in his Apology, 'Adversus Gentes,' addressed to the Roman Magistrates in 183, Chapter 16, answering the objection of the heathen, that the Christians worshipped the sun, says: They, indeed, made Sunday a day of rejoicing and worship, but for other reasons than to worship the sun, which was no part of their religion."

Sunday was observed as a solemn festival by public worship and the celebration of the Holy Communion. All secular work was strictly forbidden, except works of evident necessity and

charity. All games, shows, and secular amusements were prohibited; and all civil courts and public business also forbidden by Statute just as soon as the State became Christian.

True it is, that in the East, where the Gospel prevailed chiefly among the Jews, who retained a great reverence for the Mosaic rites, the Church thought fit to indulge the prejudices of her Jewish converts, so far as to observe Saturday as a festival day of devotion, and to meet on that day, as well as on Sunday for religious purposes. But, be it remembered, this was done not because of any command, but only out of regard for the feeling of the Jewish brethren. No one was compelled to attend worship on that day, nor was it deemed wrong to engage in secular work and business in the intervals of worship; whereas, as we have already shown, all such work was strictly forbidden on the Lord's Day.

It is because these facts have been overlooked that some Christians of the present day, who live, however, 1880 years too late in the history of the Church, to make their example binding upon us, have affected to despise Sunday, and have observed Saturday in its stead. But with the great majority of Christians, the sanction of our Blessed Lord, the practice of the Apostles and of the Church in all ages, is deemed, as in truth it must be, sufficient authority for the observance of that day, which the Scriptures term the "first day of the week," or the Lord's Day; which day, moreover, for sixteen hundred years, has been called Sunday, though some Christians very improperly style it the Sabbath. Certainly consistency demands that all things essentially Jewish should be left with the Jews, and Christians should not be opposed to using words employed by God's people for centuries.

So much, then, for the origin of the day. The question then is, How shall it be kept? Before answering this let me remark, Sunday would be much better kept than it is, if people had not lost sight of the object for which it was appointed. On the part of very many, attendance at church is come to be regarded merely as a matter of convenience rather than of duty; and hence when it is not convenient to go to church, people will stay at home. This sad condition of things has been brought about by their failing to heed what the Bible says of the object of Church-going. There is not even a hint in the Bible that we should go to Church for the express purpose of hearing a sermon; on the contrary, in the only place where a sermon is mentioned, it is mentioned incidentally. (Acts xx. 6, 7.) We read of the people's "continuing steadfast in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers;" of their "speaking one to another, in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, and chanting in their hearts to the Lord." (Acts ii. 42; I Cor. x. 16; Eph. v. 19.) Prayer and praise, the celebration of the Lord's Supper and preaching; all these four, and not the last only, were the objects aimed at in the attendance upon the House of God in the early days.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

The columns of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN will be freely open to all who may wish to use them, no matter what the writer's views or opinions may be; but objectionable personal language, or doctrines contrary to the well understood teaching of the Church will not be admitted.

ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE MISSION.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—A Well Wisher to St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission desires me to explain the figures given in an article on the Mission in your impression of April 8th. I do so gladly, as I was somewhat surprised myself to find that by some inadvertence, the accounts of disbursements, given to the Editor some months ago, were inserted, in lieu of a failure on my part to supply him with a later return, I suppose. Since that time our disbursements have amounted to about \$50, making the total about \$135, and leaving us a balance in hand of less than \$70.

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Mission, it was determined to retain as much of the \$119 given (for the Reading Room exclusively) by our friends

of the "Belleroophon," as a fund for that branch of the work. The Committee hoped that the appeal made on St. Andrew's Day would enable them to meet the current expenses of the Reading Room as well as the ordinary expenses of the Mission; but in this they have been grievously disappointed, as the total receipts since St. Andrew's Day amounts to less than \$15, so that we have been obliged to draw on this special fund, which is, of course, becoming smaller each month to a larger extent than we expected when we retained to reserve it as a fund.

As matters now stand, we have the prospect before us of opening the new season with no money in hand for general purposes; and scarcely enough to keep the Reading Room open until the close of the season. We have very few magazines on hand for distribution after the Services; and as we can no longer expect the unwearied help of the Admiral, and the presence of his boat's crew as a choir, I cannot look forward to the opening of the new season with very bright anticipations.

The Committee desire to extend the work in every way, and the hope is that some day we may be able to provide a larger and better Reading Room, and then we shall find a fund of something like \$100 of the greatest use. But that fund is fast disappearing, and with no guarantee of money to pay our way, we must soon close the Reading Room, and simply because the chief supporters of the Mission left when the Belleroophon sailed, and the Church people of Halifax have not begun to realize their duty to their seafaring brethren.

I am half afraid that my explanation may not fully satisfy "A Well Wisher," but I shall be most happy to give any information to him, or to any person who feels interest enough to apply, and I trust that a few may be found who will be willing to help us by prayer, as well as by giving us means to carry on the Mission.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT WYLLIE,
Chaplain, etc.
St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—It is a truism often repeated that "the church that gets the children at the rising generation will have the men and women of the future." Impressed with this idea I could not but be struck with the following from the Bishop of Liefield's primary charge, delivered but a short time ago; he is speaking of the efficiency of the Sunday School:—

"The offer of help in teaching is sometimes accepted too easily, without regard to the qualification of the person from whom the offer comes, and teachers, when once admitted to their work, are too often left to themselves. If the Sunday School is to do the work which it ought to do in bringing up for our Lord children baptized in His name, preparing them to be intelligent and faithful members of His Church, it is absolutely necessary that the teachers themselves shall be taught, and it is to the clergy that they must look for instruction. One or more classes for Sunday School teachers ought to form part of the arrangements of every well-ordered parish, and the instruction given should be both definite in its character, and in full accord with the teaching of the Church in her Liturgy and her Articles.

The great subjects for the Church's children are the Church's Creeds, the Church's Catechism, and the Church's Prayer; indeed, these are the chief subjects of all our teaching, both for young and old, and it might tend to give at once more definiteness and more power even to our pulpit ministrations, if we were to set before us as our object that every one of our people should thoroughly understand the Creed, the LORD's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments."

While quoting this I am reminded of the articles which recently appeared in your columns concerning Sunday School Teachers' examinations. Can you tell me whether any applications for the diploma have been made from Nova Scotia?

S. S. TRACHER.

MISSION OF GRAND FALLS.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—The state of the D. C. S. of this Diocese renders it doubtful whether all the Missions of the Church can be continued. Having resigned the care of that of Grand Falls, I have personally no interest in its continuance. I would, therefore, suggest some considerations, which, I hope, may interest the

people of this parish and the Diocesan Church Society to make all possible endeavors to avert the evil of closing this Mission. The section comprehended within its limits is nearly or quite twenty miles square. This precludes union with any other mission so as to enable the incumbent to hold a service at each station every Sunday. For a year and a half an incongruous connection was made with a small Mission at Van Buren, in the Diocese of Maine, but the places were twelve miles apart, and it was a great exposure to ride that distance in inclement weather. The Mission in Maine paid less than one-third of the Missionary's stipend, yet exacted one-half of his services. To this the Churchmen here assented, because what little was received from the Van Buren people could not be made up here. With the whole of this parish paying each as God blesses him, there is ample ability to raise two hundred dollars, and it is possible, perhaps, for a clergyman without a family to subsist on that sum, increased by the same amount from the Diocesan Church Society. Within the bounds of this Mission there is full work for a zealous and hard-working clergyman. The families are scattered, and many of them unable to attend Church regularly. They require to be visited at their homes, and their children to be taught at their firesides their duties to God and their neighbors, and the love and loyalty to the Church to which their baptism pledges them. Shut the Church doors here, and sustain no Missionary, and these scattered sheep of Christ's fold will be scattered among the sects or be lost on the mountains of infidelity and vice. There is another reason for not abandoning this Mission, growing out of the fact that Grand Falls is fast becoming a summer resort for the citizens of our large towns, and those of the State. If Churchmen, it would be a wound their pride and fill them with regret, to find the fire extinguished upon the altar of the only English Church within the compass of twenty odd miles, a Church which has been so long built, and in which have ministered so many faithful Missionaries of the Church, who here endured much hardship, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. I will add but one other circumstance. At the Easter meeting on Monday, the 20th ult., they were fully organized for bringing out the working power of the parish by appointing a Vestry of seven members, and two Wardens. The Vestry consists of the following gentlemen:—Wm. Watson, Thomas Merritt, Oliver Byron, James Watson, John Taylor, F. W. Brown, F. A. Howard. Of these James Watson and F. W. Brown were chosen Wardens, Oliver Byron Clerk, and F. W. Brown Delegate to Synod. The late Missionary, Rev. Mr. Eastman, in the last two years, has baptized twenty children and presented ten persons, four of them heads of families, for confirmation.

G. C. V. EASTMAN.

Grand Falls, April 17th, 1880.

BISHOP ALFORD.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—In reply to your correspondent "Enquirer," permit me to say that Bishop Alford who is a personal friend of the Bishop of Huron, comes to this country to assist the Bishop in his Diocesan work, and in the various educational institutions which Bishop Hellmuth has founded.

The Bishop of Huron expects to be absent from his Diocese some little time in the interests of the Western University, to which, with characteristic energy and devotion, he is giving much time and attention.

In his absence Bishop Alford will act as his commissary, and he is fortunate in securing one who can also perform Episcopal functions.

Bishop Alford's status in this country will be that of a Colonial Prelate in England. He can only perform such episcopal duties as may be assigned him by some Diocesan Bishop, and is no more entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops than a Colonial Bishop in England would be to a seat in Convocation or the House of Lords.

Bishop Alford's action in seeking to be useful to the Colonial Church, for I understand he gives his services without remuneration, could be imitated with great benefit to the Church at large by some of the returned colonialists who have abandoned their sees, and now, to the scandal of the Church, are unemployed at home. Bishop Tozer's return to Missionary work in Jamaica, and the coming to Canada of Bishop Alford, are indications of a better state of things than has for some time existed; and the exodus of Bishops from England to the colonies is a much more edifying spectacle than that to which, of late years, we were too much accustomed.

Yours truly,
ALFRED.

April 18th, 1880.

HOMeward BOUND.

Rest, weary heart, in peace abide,
Thy warfare's o'er, O sorely tried!
No more to battle with the tide,
Adrift upon the waters wide
Of life's uncertain sea.

Lo, at the ending, thou art blest,
Found is the question of thy quest,
That boon of all accounted best
The longed-for recompense of rest
Thy God hath given thee.

Hath He not led thee all the way,
Through paths where perils hidden lay?
When o'er the gathered shadow grey,
Was not thy strength then as thy day,
O mariner, most brave?

How often, on the dangerous main,
Have shipwrecked souls essayed in vain,
Without a guide, the shore to gain,
Who never could that hope attain,
Storm-tossed upon the wave?

Some perished in the tempest's might;
And some went down with land in sight;
And some who saw no beacon light,
Nor ever steered their course aright,
Among the rocks were lost.

Thou hear'st no more the stormy blast,
The heavens no more are overcast;
But thou, unscathed through danger past,
Art gliding into port at last—
The billows all are crossed!

Selected.

DIARY OF A POOR YOUNG LADY

(From the German of MARIE NATHUSIUS.)

A TALE FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

[Translated for the Church Guardian.]

(Concluded.)

Tuesday, April 16.

On the first of May the will is to be opened and the seals taken off every thing, but we want to move before then. Some people come to see the house and garden; it is very disturbing. On the third of May they are to be sold. Trichen looks so pale that I am afraid. She is fretting and I too, but I must not show it. Grey masses of clouds are piled up over the village yonder; some heavy drops are falling; the nightingales are singing. Jacob is standing under the chestnut-trees with folded arms, looking over his garden. He is often lost in thought, and has given up his work.

Sunday, April 21.

We are in the plantation-cottage. Do with us, dear Lord! We went to Church together—have been very quiet all day. Towards evening I sat down at the piano and sang, "Order Thy ways." Trichen and Jacob sang with me, and afterwards we wept together. And yet we are not sad; we have a wonderful feeling of being lifted above ourselves.

Tuesday, April 23.

Trichen is in bed. The weather is very dreary; it is well that we had moved all the most necessary things. When Trichen lies in bed looking so pale, I could lose courage. O no! "My soul waiteth upon God: from Him cometh my salvation. He only is my rock and my salvation; He is my defence, so that I shall not be greatly moved." "Hope in Him always ye people." "God is our Hope."

The doctor has sent his bill; I did not awaken Trichen, besides I know that we have not the money to pay it. I wrote to tell him that we should pay in May. I found it hard to do so, but I asked him at the same time to come to Trichen; she seems to be very ill. Cold showers of rain are driven against the windows. Every thing looks desolate outside, and no letters from Braunsdorf.

Friday, April 26.

The doctor came and prescribed medicine. Jacob went with our last money to the apothecary. I left little Dorchten to keep watch at the cottage, and ran to the Amtman's. I asked them to lend me a little money. They were full of sympathy. The Amtman's wife said I was not fit for such a load of care, that I ought rather to live with other people. "I will first take care of Trichen to the end," I said, and could not help crying at the same time. When I got home I made some soup; the wind whistled down the chimney, doors and windows rattled. I made a fire in the bed-room, for it was cold. Trichen sighed and said I should not do so. How gladly I did. She looked at me searchingly, but I kept up bravely; she did not see how anxious I am about her. Jacob came back with the medicine, and towards

evening Trichen went to sleep. I went out; the house is so small I cannot cry without being seen. I went up by the wood-path. The wind moaned in the tree-tops, the hill pasture looked desolate. The shepherd was not sitting under the meadow-beech; grey rain-clouds flew over the valley. The rain drove me away. I passed by the Plettenhouse, it stood there so still, and grey, and lonely. I wanted to go in, but the doors were locked. The wind was rattling the panes in the old conservatory, a heavy shower drove me in to it, and I sat and cried for I know not how long.

A wonderful light aroused me, and I went out into the garden. The black clouds had passed eastward; the sun had won a space for itself, and shone in wondrous colours upon the spring-clad world. Purple and golden lights hung about the young green and the dark pines; the tall, poplar trees gloomed like torches against the violet-blue sky, and a perfect rainbow stood over the dear Plettenhouse. Not the smallest wind was stirring, the air was calm and soft and filled with fresh perfumes. Earth and sky seemed blended together. I drew a deep breath and folded my hands. What a miracle! what glory! I could have shouted with joy, and reverence, and adoration. Could I continue to fear, to mourn? O, no! I returned to the cottage; the same glorious light rested upon it. Jacob was singing in his little room. "Let us be quiet for a while and seek our joy within." Trichen was sitting up in bed, the rosy evening-light rested on her face, and she was looking with a happy smile at the rainbow over the dear Plettenhouse. She was better; she had been sleeping and her courage and confidence had grown strong again. "It is a sign of peace, a sign of blessing," she said. "O, yes Trichen, our Lord will do all things well; my heart is full of thankfulness."

"In Thy great mercy Lord,
Accept this feeble praise,
With angel-choirs above
We'll tily sing Thy Love,
Through Heaven's endless days."

Thus we sang. Trichen is up, she is better, we have been making plans.

Braunsdorf, Sept. 26.

Our Lord blesses ten-fold, an hundred-fold in pure mercy, without any desert on our part. He has blessed a thousand-fold. I can do nothing but love Thee, Lord. Yes, take me for Thine own, with all my weaknesses, as a poor, feeble child, but take me altogether.

Trichen made me a beautiful wedding speech. "Do not suppose that you have reached the end of all your trials, and that you can now rest securely in your happiness. Life is now only beginning for you. Up to this time it was like a walk along the shore, you rejoiced in the beautiful flowers and rippling waters, but now you must go out upon the open sea, and storms and waves will not be wanting. Thank God that you will have a faithful friend beside you, but never lose your hold of the True Pilot, without Whom the love of the most faithful friend can be neither help nor comfort. Amen, so may it be! My own dear Trichen, your education of Lulu is finished; some one who loves me just as well will continue it. But every spring, please God, we shall spend several weeks at the dear Plettenhouse. Jacob is already looking forward to our visit. The old conservatory is to be a perfect flower garden for my birthday, and we are to eat ripe cherries. He is very happy that he will not have to go to live with his nephew, and he smokes Louisiana once more. Trichen is taken good care of, and has coffee-rolls for breakfast every morning. I was afraid that she might not get on well with Aunt Julchen, but Lucie writes me that they agree beautifully. The dear Herr Pastor's sister is the right link between them, and makes a better governess than I did. Though my dear lord and master said to me yesterday that as my own education had succeeded so admirably at the Plettenhouse, he thought of turning it into a college for young girls. House and situation would be well adapted for it.

Vollberger came to me just now to ask me which horses I should like to drive with; I could not help smiling. "That is for your master to decide," I said, "go and ask him." "The Herr just sends me to you my lady," he replied. "Well, go back to him and say that I should like to drive with the horses he chooses." Vollberger did not care for the message. "Will you not decide my lady? the Herr is a little cross." I was obliged to answer, "My husband is never cross." Vollberger cannot forget that he carried him about in his arms. But I

have resolved never to decide in matters which do not concern me. I want to be a very lowly house-wife, a noble lady like the one in the picture in the chancel, kneeling by the altar, so gentle, and obedient, and devout, and faithful. Help me in this, Thou gracious Lord.

THE END.

THE DEAD RAVEN.

THERE was a poor weaver living in the little German town of Wupperthal; a poor man in his outward circumstances, but rich toward God, and well known in his neighborhood as one who trusted in the Lord at all times. His constant faith expressed itself in what became his habitual utterance under all circumstances of trouble and perplexity. "The Lord helps," he was wont to say; and he said it undauntedly, even when it looked as if the Lord had forsaken him. Such a time it was when, in a season of scarcity work ran short, many hands were discharged, and the master by whom our weaver was employed gave him his dismissal. After much fruitless entreaty that he might be kept on, he said at last, "Well! the Lord helps," and so returned home. His wife, when she heard the news, bewailed it terribly; but her husband strove to cheer her with his accustomed assurance. "The Lord helps," he said; and even although as the days went on poverty pinched them sorely, nothing could shake his firm reliance on Him in whom he trusted. At last came the day when not a penny was left; no bread, no fuel in the house; only starvation stared them in the face. Sadly his wife tidied and swept the little room on the ground floor in which they lived. The window was open, and possibly the words were heard outside with which the weaver strove to keep up their courage: "The Lord helps." Presently a street boy looked saucily in, and threw a dead raven at the feet of the pious man: "There, saint, there is something for you to eat," he cried.

The weaver picked up the dead raven, and stroking the feathers down, said, compassionately, "Poor creature, thou must have died of hunger." When, however, he felt its crop, to see whether it was empty, he noticed something hard, and, wishing to know what had caused the bird's death, he began to examine it. What was his surprise when, on opening the gullet, a gold necklace fell into his hand! The wife looked at it confounded, the weaver exclaimed, "The Lord helps," and in haste took the chain to the nearest goldsmith, told him how he had found it, and received with gladness two thalers, which the goldsmith offered to lend him for his present need. The goldsmith soon cleaned the triquet and recognized it as one he had seen before. "Shall I tell you the owner?" he asked, when the weaver called again. "Yes," was the joyful answer, "for I would gladly give it back into the right hands."

But what cause had he to admire the wonderful ways of God, when the goldsmith pronounced the name of his master at the factory! Quickly he took the necklace, and went with it to his former employer. In his family, too, there was much joy in the discovery, for suspicion was removed from a servant. But the merchant was ashamed and touched; he had not forgotten the words uttered by the poor man when he was dismissed. "Yes," he said, thoughtfully and kindly, "the Lord helps; and now you shall not only go home richly rewarded, but I will no longer leave without work so faithful and pious a workman, whom the Lord so evidently stands by and helps; you shall henceforth be no more in need." Thus, He who fed Elijah by living ravens, proved himself equally able to supply the needs of his tried servant by the same bird when dead.—Advocate.

THE INDIAN MONKEYS.

A TRUE STORY.

THE blazing sun had climbed half-way up the Indian sky, and the air was getting too hot for either man or beast to bear its scorching beams. The blinds of all the bungalows at Pootna were drawn down, and the inmates were settling themselves for their mid-day sleep. The cattle had long since sought the shadow of the thickest groves; the little native boy who had been sent out to watch for his master had fallen into a doze in the shelter of the wall; even the birds were still; and as for the lizards, which had been darting about on the clay bank an hour ago, they might have been wooden lizards cut out with a knife and painted green, for all the signs of life they showed now.

Presently two gentlemen on horseback, followed by six or eight native servants, came slowly down the road. They had been shooting in the jungle all the morning, and looked weary and exhausted as they rode through the burning heat. They dismounted in the compound of one of the bungalows, and the servants advanced to take charge of the horses and the guns.

And then the cruel thing was done which caused such intensity of pain. Yet it was not done in cruelty—"only" in thoughtlessness.

A charge of shot remained in one of the fowling-pieces, and its owner raised it to his shoulder to discharge it harmlessly in the air.

Just at that moment a tiny face peeped out from the heavy leafage of a tree beside

one of the buildings—the face of a little monkey, all wrinkled, and wizened, and bald. The gun flashed, the charge sped on its way, and as the blue wreath of smoke floated off into the air, the little creature dropped from branch to branch, and then to the ground, dead.

Nobody noticed it much. The natives had not seen that their master had fired at anything in particular. Had they seen it they would have been grievously disturbed, for monkeys are amongst the thousand gods worshipped by the Hindus. The gentleman himself thought nothing of the matter then, and he followed his companion into the house.

But one pair of eyes had watched the little body dropping through the leaves; one small cry of agony had rung sharply out as the baby-monkey fell upon the earth. There was rustling in the tree, and another monkey, older and larger, crept forward to the spot where the little one lay.

It was the mother. She approached the motionless heap, and walked round it, uttering soft pleading cries, evidently entreating it to arise and come away. Then she touched it—gently at first; then she shook it as if to awaken it; then she turned it over, and found the red mark upon its side where the fatal shot had struck. She stroked it with her paws, she bent above it in a paroxysm of grief. And then the poor weak creature lifted her head and glared around, as though her impotent rage could revenge her loss.

Presently despair came upon her, and raising the little body she clasped it in her arms, caressing it, and weeping over it in a way which was terrible because of its very *humanness*.

Slowly and painfully she climbed the tree, holding her little one closely, carrying it softly and carefully, as if it might still be hurt by sudden motion or careless touch.

The leaves upon the tree were broad and heavy, and as they fell together they completely shrouded the touching sight of love and sorrow. Only the birds that were dozing near heard the meaning which came from the mother's breast, pressed tight upon its lifeless burden.

It is written that not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Creator's care. And certain it is that the death of the little Indian monkey has not been uttered in vain; for from the shaded window of the bungalow a man was watching the piteous sight—a man who will never forget it in all his life through.

In heedlessness and idleness he had aimed his gun at the creature, never thinking of the life that he destroyed, nor of the pain that he caused.

But never again will he wantonly kill the least of God's innocent creatures, nor ruthlessly add to the great cry of pain which goes up day and night from all creation.

Mercy and loving-kindness are the teachings of God; cruelty and unnecessary slaughter are the promptings of the evil spirit.

And in dealing with "all things that are put under man's foot," shall we copy Eternal Goodness, or follow the leadings of Evil?—Crown Temple in Little Folks.

J E T.

Our faithful friend, Jet, a powerful dog, lived with us on the Navesink Highlands. One summer we had a bright little fellow who, although not in the least vicious, yet had a boy's propensity to destroy, and to injure, and to inflict pain. Master Willie loved Jet dearly, and yet he would persist in torturing the patient dog outrageously, striking hard blows, punching with sharp sticks, and pulling hair cruelly. One summer's afternoon Jet was lying on the front piazza, taking a nap, and Willie came out and assaulted him with a new carriage whip which had been left in the hall. Jet knew the child ought not to have the whip, so he went and called the nurse's attention, as he often did when the children were getting into mischief or danger. But the girl did not give heed, as she should have done, and Willie kept on following Jet from place to place, plying the last vigorously. Finding he was left to deal with the case himself, Jet quietly laid the young one on the floor, carefully took a good grip in the girths of his little frock, lifted him clear, and gave him a hearty, sound shaking. Then he took the whip, trotted off to the barn with it, came back, stretched himself out in the shade, and finished his nap. The young gentleman did not interfere with him again, and ever afterward treated him with great consideration.—St. Nicholas.

The Week.

HOME NEWS.

The total subscriptions from New Brunswick to the Irish Relief Fund amount to about \$9,000.

Lord Archibald Campbell has sailed from England en route to Ottawa, to visit his brother, the Governor-General and the Princess.

We are informed that the Masonic Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia will not meet on the 27th (as stated in our last), but on June 2nd.

Hon. Mr. McPherson has resumed his place as President of the Senate. Senator Botsford has had his portrait painted to place among the other Speakers.

The Menomites of Manitoba threaten to leave the country if the municipality act is imposed on them. They look upon it as opposed to their notions of economy.

Mr. Fader, of Fader Bros., who recently took over a shipment of cattle to Glasgow, has returned to Halifax. It is understood that he disposed of his shipment profitably.

The circulation of the Toronto Globe, on Thursday of last week, reached the enormous figure of 42,500. The daily average for the week was within 200 of 30,000.

The farmers in the vicinity of Quebec state their belief that the spring this year will be fully from 10 to 15 days later than usual. It will be impossible to commence ploughing before the second week of May.

At the meeting of the Marine Board, just concluded, Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N., chairman, the following candidates passed successfully: As Masters—Jas. Samson, Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland; John F. Wolfe, Port Medway, N. S.

A Fredericton despatch of Friday to the Sun says:—Wm. Lawlor, of Chatham, whose tender for new Parliament Buildings is the lowest, arrived to-night to sign the contract. He is before the Executive Council now arranging details.

On Sunday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Geo. F. McMunn's plumber and gasfitter's shop, Yarmouth, was totally destroyed. The adjoining buildings on each side, owned by Morton & Allen, and Daniel Sullivan, respectively, were also destroyed. Loss \$10,000; insurance between \$6,000 and \$6,150, divided as follows:—Imperial, \$3,800; Etna, \$1,000; North British and Mercantile, \$1,350.

The Allan fortnightly steamer Caspian, Captain Trocks, while entering St. John's, Nfld., on Friday, in a fog, struck a rock, and damaged her forward compartments. She got into the Company's wharf, where she is being temporarily repaired. After the repairs are completed she will sail for Halifax or Baltimore direct, when she will be overhauled. The damage to the cargo cannot yet be estimated. Her mails and passengers will be brought up in the Newfoundland.

DEATH OF A NOVA SCOTIAN IN TOLEDO.—The death is announced, at Toledo, Ohio, on the 8th inst., of Dr. Robert H. Timpany, in the 65th year of his age. Dr. Timpany was born at Digby, N. S., on the 4th of November, 1814. His father was a Nova Scotian by birth, and his grandfather was an Irishman, and a Major in the English army, and took an active part in the wars of 1776 and 1812 in behalf of the English Government. Dr. Timpany's mother was a Scotch lady. The Doctor went to Toledo, O., and began the practice of medicine in 1842, and stood at the head of his profession for many years until stricken down by paralysis, when he ceased to be an active practitioner, he then not being able to endure the exposure and hardships of an active practice; and from about the year 1865 to the time of his death followed an office practice.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gortschakoff is better. Mr. Gladstone received a visit from the Prince of Wales, on Saturday.

A Cape Town despatch says the Empress Eugenie had arrived at Durban, and was well.

Russia is about to issue, through the Rothschilds, a new railroad loan of £15,000,000.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on Ashton Cross, Home Secretary.

New York, April 24.—The Herald's London special says Lord Salisbury refuses to recognize the justice of the claims of American fishermen for \$1,030,000 damages for the Fortune Bay, N. F., outrage.

New York, April 26.—A Pittston, Pa., letter states that great dissatisfaction exists among 60,000 miners in Lehigh, Wyoming and Lackawanna districts, consequent upon the shutting down of work from last Wednesday till the 3rd of May. It is feared that a great strike will ensue.

Cincinnati, April 24.—Near Carleton, on Wednesday, Graham Ormsby, his mother, sister and a young lady friend, while on the way to attend Ormsby's wedding, were thrown into the river by their horses running away, and all drowned except Ormsby.

London, April 26.—The following appointments have been definitely made: W. E. Gladstone, Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; H. C. E. Childers, Secretary of War; Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of Admiralty.

Cabul advices state that Gen. Stewart after entering Ghurnee, was attacked by 6,000 Afghans, and repulsed them with severe loss.

WANTED.

BY a Clergyman's daughter, a Situation as GOVERNMENT to children under 12 years. Able to teach Music, Drawing, and Rudiments of French. Good Needlewoman, and could assist in housekeeping. Terms Moderate. Address C. S. W., care of REV. CANON BRIGSTOCKE, M. A., St. John's, N. B.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS, Eggs for Hatching.

The Advertiser offers to supply EGGS for Hatching from Pullets and Hens mated with Cocks from the celebrated "Pena" strain, from Pennsylvania, imported by him this winter. These fowls are not exceeded in weight, or excelled in beauty by any in the Province. Farmers and others should improve their Poultry stock, by getting Eggs from this popular breed. The Advertiser received the special Prize at the late Halifax Poultry Show for Hatched Cockerels, any variety. Price \$3.00 per 15, and \$5.00 per 25 Eggs, carefully packed, and sent to any part of the Dominion. Eggs from pure stock (Brown Leghorns, same price. Cash must in every case accompany order, which will be executed in turn. Address J. PENNINGTON, 32 Bishop Street, Halifax, N. S.



Tenders.

TENDERS will be received by this Department, at Ottawa, up to the 10th May, next, for the construction of a DWELLING HOUSE for the Fog Alarm Engineers on Sambro Island, County of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender procured, by intending Contractors, at this Department, here, and at the Agency of the Department, Halifax. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Sambro Dwelling." The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, 17th April, 1880. ap 29

New Drug Store, Kentville, N.S. WEBSTER ST., Near the Railway Station.

CHAS. F. COCHRAN, Druggist and Apothecary. A Complete Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Perfumery, at reasonable prices. Sole agent in King's County for Manhattan Feed for all kinds of Stock. Circulars on application. CHAS. F. COCHRAN.



SIGN OF THE GOLDEN KETTLE. RENT'S Stove & Kitchen Furnishing Depot, 31 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

The only complete Kitchen Furnishing Store in the Lower Provinces, with the largest and cheapest stock in STOVES, TIN WARE, Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Woodenware, &c., Wholesale and Retail. Goods too numerous to mention. Send for Catalogue. * Extra Discount allowed to Clergymen purchasing at this Establishment. GEORGE RENT, Proprietor.

Weekly Markets.

FISH. The prices of fish are asking prices from vessel: when sold from Store are more, say from 25 to 50 cents per barrel or quintal.

Table listing fish prices: Large Cod, Small, Shore, Arichat, Bank, Labrador, Hake, Haddock, Arichat, Western Shore, Pollock.

Herring (Vessel): Labrador, per bbl., none; Shore Split, No. 1, 3.50 to 4.00; No. 1 Fat Shore, 4.25 to 4.50; Shore Round, none; B. of Islands Split, none; Boone Bay Round, none; George's Bay, 1.75 to 2.00; Alewives, No. 1, 3.00 to 3.50; No. 2, 1.25 to 2.00.

Mackerel: No. 1, per bbl., none; No. 2, large, none; No. 2, small, none; No. 3, large, 5.00 to 5.50; No. 3, med., 3.75 to 4.00; Small, 2.50 to 3.00.

Flour: Canada Sup. Extra, 6.80 to 7.00; Extra, 6.50 to 6.75; Strong Bakers, 6.40 to 6.50; Spring Extra, 6.50; Extra State, none; Rye Flour, Am., none.

Cornmeal: Kilm Dried choice, 3.25 to 3.35; Fresh Ground, 3.00.

Oatmeal: Nova Scotian, per bbl, 5.00; Canada, 5.50; Barley, per bush, none.

Ons: P. E. I. Black, 48 to 50; Canadian Mixed, 40 to 48; N. S. and N. B., none.

Beans, per bush, 1.90 to 2.00; Peas, round, per bbl, 4.00 to 4.40; Peas, split, 5.00 to 5.50.

Provisions: Beef, Am. Mess, bond, 14.00; Fx Mess, 15.00; Beef, N. Scotia Mess, 5.00 to 8.00; Am. Plate, 14.00 to 16.00; Extra Prime, none; Extra Plate in bond, 13.00 to 14.00; Pork, N. Y. C. Mess, 14.00 to 15.00; In bond, none; P. E. I. Extra, 16.00 to 16.50; Mess, 15.00 to 16.00; Pr. Mess, 13.00 to 14.00; N Scotia Mess, 14.00 to 15.00; Prime, 12.00 to 13.00.

Lard, 12 to 13; Bacon, roll, 13 to 14; Hams, 11 to 13; Shoulders, 9 to 12; Eggs, per doz., 15 to 18.

SALT from store: Liverpool, per hhd, 1.30 to 1.50; Turk's Island, 1.50 to 1.60; Cadiz, 1.50 to 1.60; Inagua, 1.50 to 1.75; Liverpool, bags store, .80 to .90.

Tea: Congou, com & dusty, 25 to 30; fair, 28 to 31; choice, 35 to 37; superior, 35 to 40; Oolong, 40 to 42.

Soap, Candles, &c: Domestic Brown, 4; Pale, 4 1/2; Family, 5; Extra, 5 1/2; B. Mottled, 6; Crown, 6 1/2; Laundry, 7.

Canada Laundry: Candles, 6's and 8's, 13; Molasses: Demerara, per gal, 35 to 36; Cienfuegos, 33 to 36; Trinidad, 33 to 34.

Sugars: Porto Rico, ch. gre'y, 8; Vac. Pan, puty paid, 10; Yellow C, 9 1/2; Extra C, 10; Scotch refined, No. 20; Crushed, 12 1/2; Granulated, 10 1/2; Porto Rico, 7 1/2; fair, 8; choice, 8; Cuba, dark, 7 1/2.

Country Produce: Butter, in firkins, 25 to 28; Butter, in rolls, 20 to 25; Cheese, per lb, (dairy), 8; Cheese (factory), 15 to 18; Beef, 6 to 12; Mutton, 5 to 6; Lamb, none; Veal, 7 to 9; Pork, 7 to 8; Turkeys, 15 to 17; Geese, each, 50 to 70; Ducks, per pair, 75 to 1.00; Chickens, 40 to 65; Partridges, none; Potatoes, per bush, 80 to 40; Turnips, per bush, 80 to 40; Carrots, 80 to 70; Hay, per ton, 11 to 17; Tallow, (rendered), none; Tallow, (rough), none; Buckwheat, (gray), none; Buckwheat, (yellow), none; Apples, 2.00 to 2.50.

BRADBURY PIANOS

LEAD THE WORLD.

Received SEVEN PREMIUMS and GOLD MEDALS in Four Weeks.

Over 16,000 in Use.

Dr. C. H. Fowler, Editor of The Christian Advocate, says: "In preference to any Piano made, we bought and use the Bradbury in my family. We all vote solid that it has no equal in workmanship, sweet tone, and every thing desired. May you always win!"

The peculiar charm of this Piano is its adaptation to the human voice as an accompaniment, owing to its sympathetic, mellow, yet rich and powerful singing tones.

From personal acquaintance with this firm, we can indorse them as worthy of the fullest confidence of the public. We are using the Bradbury Pianos in our families, and they give entire satisfaction.

- List of names: Bishop Peck, Syracuse; Bishop Ames, Baltimore; Bishop James, (dec'd); Bishop Foster, Boston; Bishop Harris, N. Y.; Bishop Wiley, Cincinnati; Bishop Haven, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop Merrill, Chicago; Rev. G. H. Whitney, D.D.; Mrs. U. S. Grant, Wash'tn.; Admiral D. D. Porter; Rev. O. H. Tiffany; Grand Central Hotel, N. Y.; St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.; Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D.; Gen. O. O. Howard, Oregon; Dr. Joseph Cummings, Ct.; T. S. Arthur, Phila.; Rev. J. M. Walden, Cin.; O. Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Phila.; Dr. J. M. Reid, New York; Dr. C. N. Sims, Brooklyn; Dr. H. B. Ridgway, Cin. O.; W. G. Fischer, Phila.; Chaplain M'Case, Phila.; Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D.; Rev. Daniel Curry, D.D.; Rev. W. H. De Puy, D.D.; Dr. Daniel Wise, N. J.; Sands St. Church, Br'klyn.; Rev. J. S. Inskip, Phila.; Rev. L. Hitchcock, Chicago.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage: "Friend Smith is a Methodist, but his pianos are all orthodox; you ought to hear mine talk and sing. It is adapted to family prayers and the gayest parties who visit my home."

Dr. E. O. Haven says: "My Bradbury Piano continues to grow better every day, and myself and family more and more in love with it. All our friends admire it."

Bishop Simpson says: "After a trial in my family for years, for beauty of finish and workmanship, and splendid quality of tone, your Bradbury Piano cannot be equalled."

Dr. J. H. Vincent says: "For family worship, social gatherings, the Sabbath-schools, and all kinds of musical entertainments, give me, in preference to all others, the sweet toned Bradbury Piano. It excels in singing qualities."

The best manufactured; warranted for six years. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased, monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from \$50 to \$200. Pianos tuned and repaired. Organs and Melodeons to Sabbath-schools and Churches supplied at a liberal discount. Send for illustrated price list.

FREEBORN GARRETSON SMITH. Late Supt. fgr and Successor to Wm. B. Bradbury

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New York: No. 14 E. 14th Street, bet. Broadway and 5th Av. Brooklyn: Music Hall, Junction of Fulton & Flatbush Aves. Brooklyn: 838 Fulton Street, near City Hall. Jersey City: Montgomery Street, Cor. Greene. Washington, D. C.: 1108 Pennsylvania Avenue. FACTORY: Raymond St., corner Willoughby, Brooklyn.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO. ORDNANCE SQUARE,

Confidently invite the careful attention of SEED BUYERS to their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

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FOR THE YEAR 1880, embracing a Stock exceptionally large in every department, and first-class in every particular.

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1879 Army and Navy HAT STORE. 1879 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.

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Always on hand. OUR SILK AND FUR HATS are from the Best Makers in England, viz: Christy, Woodrow, Bennett, Carrington, and Luck. * To Clergymen, on all purchases we allow 10 per cent. Please give us a call.

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273 & 275 BARRINGTON ST. CORNER JACOB STREET.

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JUST OPENED, a large Stock, comprising Pompadour Figures and Checks, Flour de Lis, Brocades, Striped and Figured Satin Cloths, Japanese and Persian Figures, Mohair, Metange, DeBelges, Gray and Brown Mixtures, Corda, Lustres, &c., &c.

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New Spring Prints, Pompadour Prints, Oriental Cambrics, all colors.

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2-Button Colored Kid at 45 cents per pair, the best Gloves in the City at the price. Super quality French Kid, Black, Colored, Drabs and Light Shades, 2 and 4 Buttons, from 70c. to \$1.00.

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STRAW AND CHIP HATS AND BONNETS.

Monday, April 5th.

FIRST SHOW DAY OF THE SEASON FOR

LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES, TRIMMED MILLINERY.

A Choice Selection of Rich and Elegant Hats and Bonnets, at very moderate prices.

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Agents for the New York Bazar Patterns.

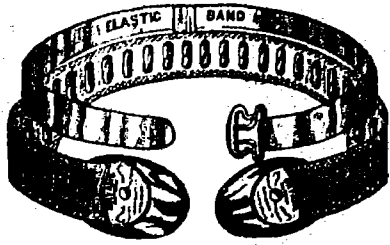
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A SELF CURE WITHOUT MEDICINES

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Kidney Complaints, Impotency, Weakness, and Physical Prostration.

It Gives New Life and Strength to the Waning Organism.

READ THE TESTIMONY

Dwight King, Esq., Albany, N. Y., says:—"I feel that it has saved my life." Geo. A. Preston, Esq., Birmingham, says:—"It has stopped the principle trouble." Edw. Wilkins, Esq., Newark, N. J., says:—"It acted soothingly, and removed the debility." Wm. F. O'Rourke, Union, N. Y., says:—"It has made a new man of me." Miss M. J. Parker, Oswego, New York, says:—"It has done me a great deal of good, and carried me through another year, and I have gained eight pounds of flesh, and my dyspepsia is removed." Any one needing further information is requested to address the office of this paper, or to H. M. MALOY, 147 E. 15th St., New York City.

THE MANHATTAN FEED,

A NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT FOR Horses, Cattle, Milch Cows, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry.

The object of this FEED is to prevent disease, to put and maintain animals in a healthy condition, and to economize food. All the ingredients composing this FEED are certain health-giving Herbs, Seeds and Roots, which cannot be obtained by animals that are stall-fed. A varied diet is as necessary to the horse or any other animal as it is to man.

DIRECTIONS FOR FEEDING.

Horses.—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual quantity of corn or oats. In a short time your horse will be in perfect condition, when you can deduct one-fourth part of the usual grain feed. Discard all bran when using MANHATTAN FEED.

Cows.—At each time of feeding mix at the rate of six pints for every dozen cows, with their usual feed, and in two weeks you will be surprised at the large increase of milk and butter.

Bulls.—Mix same as for Cows.

Calves and Lambs.—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual quantity of milk or oatmeal for every four animals.

Poultry.—Mix half a pint of the Feed in a peck of their usual food.

A measure holding exact amount of one feed is enclosed in every bag.

PRICES.

Bags containing 100 Feeds (25 lbs.), \$2.00.
Bags containing 200 (50 lbs.), \$4.00
Bags containing 400 Feeds (100 lbs.), \$8.00.
For Poultry, a specially prepared Feed put up in 2 1/2 lb. boxes, 25 cents.

Prepared only by **MARSDEN & CO.**
698 Craig Street, Montreal.

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For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
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THE most pleasant and palatable form of administration **COD LIVER OIL**, of which this preparation contains SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Ask your druggist for a printed pamphlet containing certificates from physicians and others WELL KNOWN TO ALL, and not such as are commonly printed with names of FOREIGNERS, of whom we know NOTHING.

Recommended by D. McN. Parker, M. D.; G. D. Naby, M. D.; W. B. Slayter, M. D.; W. M. Cameron, M. D.; Thomas Trenaman, M. D.; A. Lawson, M. D.; D. A. Campbell, M. D.; J. Venables, M. D.

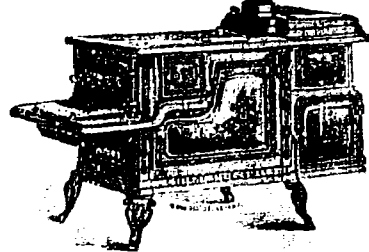
Ask for **PUTTNER'S**, and take no other.

For sale by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

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WINDSOR.

HEAD MASTER:
REV. C. E. WILLETS, M. A.
Graduate and formerly Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

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Stove Pipe, Tinware,
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS.
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Made to order. PHOTOGRAPHS furnished on application. ESTIMATES made from Architects' Drawings. All work warranted.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
First-Class Furniture & Woodenware

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SHOWROOMS, 101 & 103 BARRINGTON ST., & 34 35 & 38 PRINCE ST.
TO THE PUBLIC.
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As in the past, it is our intention to keep always on hand the largest and best assorted stock of **FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE**, suited to the times, to select from, in the city. We have at present a better and larger stock than ever, and shall have an increased assortment of goods for the Spring Trade.

The reduction in prices of Furniture at present is astonishing. Now is the time to buy, as prices must advance soon. Our PRICES, STYLES and QUALITY OF WORK will always compare most favorably with others. **PARLOR and CHAMBER FURNITURE** a specialty with us; 35 different styles and prices Chamber Suites to select from. **Woodenware**—Pails, Brooms, Zinc Washboards, Clothes-pins, &c., wholesale only. Prices lower than American or Canadian manufacture.

Our reputation as the **CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT** in the Province we are bound to sustain. Please call and see our goods or get our rates and satisfy yourself as to what we sell, and sell at, before you purchase from us or others.

Particular attention given to packing and shipping goods.

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We Understand that the whole of the **LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK** OF **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING **PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE** IN **BAXTER'S**

Furniture Warerooms,
PRINCE STREET,
IS SELLING OFF
At Cost.

Now here is a Chance to get what **FURNITURE** you want at **VERY LOW PRICES** for Cash or Good Paper. 42



NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES
Now ready, at Reduced Prices.
Over to Twenty-one Styles, \$64, \$68, \$72, \$84, \$90, \$108 to \$200 and upward. Before purchasing or hiring any organ, send for our latest **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE LIST, and CIRCULARS** with useful information for purchasers. Sent free. **MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.**



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

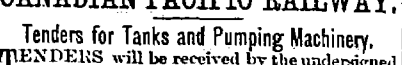
- 20 Locomotive Engines.
- 16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers).
- 20 Second-class Cars. do.
- 3 Express and Baggage Cars. do.
- 3 Postal and Smoking Cars. do.
- 240 Box Freight Cars.
- 100 Flat Cars.
- Wing Ploughs.
- 2 Snow Ploughs.
- 2 Flangers.
- 40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of **THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY** next.

By Order, **F. BRAUN,** Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1880 } 46



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Tanks and Pumping Machinery.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on **FRIDAY, the 15th MAY** next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway under construction, **Free-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power** of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By order, **F. BRAUN,** Secretary.
Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. } 52

LACHINE CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal" will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails, on **THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE**, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications, and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after **THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY**, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except they are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

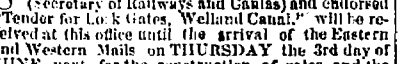
The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract the parties whose tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, **F. BRAUN,** Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal" will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on **THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE**, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans and Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after **THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY**, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except they are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

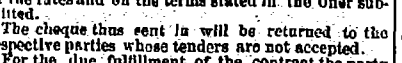
The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract the parties whose tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, **F. BRAUN,** Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal" will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western Mails on **TUESDAY the 16th day of JUNE** next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. These for highway are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except they are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

By Order, **F. BRAUN,** Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

W. & C. SILVER,
11 to 17 George St., cor. of Hollis,
Are now showing a Stock of

Carpets, Floor-Cloths, AND DRUGGETS,
Second to none in the Maritime Provinces.
Hair-Cloths, Cretonnes, REPS, DAMASKS,
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250 Boys' do. } Sound materials;
40 dozen Fine Dress SHIRTS,
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In Chalice, Paten,
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STANDARD REMEDIES that can be relied on.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM.

The most speedy, safe and effectual Cure for Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and similar affections.

The most harassing Cough soon yields to a few doses of this delicious Compound; it at once removes all strictures of the Lungs, and if taken in season will not fail to arrest tendency to Consumption. TEST IT FOR YOURSELVES.

Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.
Ask your Druggist for it and be sure you get the right article.

PERISTALTICS.

Universally Prescribed by the Faculty.) A Tonic Laxative, Refreshing & Medicated Lozenge for the immediate relief and effectual cure of Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, Headache, Biliaryness, Worms, and all diseases resulting from COSTIVENESS the prolific cause of ILL-HEALTH.

Use Pectoral Troches of Wild Cherry. They are Pleasant to the taste and CURE all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by all first-class Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

The PERISTALTIC or PECTORAL TROCHES will be sent to any address on receipt of price, which can be remitted in one cent postage stamps or money.

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Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers', Plumbers' and Steam Fitters'

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Costs no more than inferior Works. Received Prizes, London, England, 1871 Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876.
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