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The Church Guardian.

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi., 24.
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude: 3.

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ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

ONE of the most remarkable signs of the times is the great demand for an increased episcopate both in the Old Country and on this side of the Atlantic. The atest movement is for the speedy reconstruction of the ancient Diocese of Bristol. The success of the movement depends largely upon the raising of the necessary funds, a considerable amount having already been subscribed, and also upon the enactment of a bill in Parliament. The Bishopric was founded in 1542, and was refounded in 1551. In 1685-6 Dr. Lake was the Bishop of the diocese and received James II. there. He was one of the historical seven who went to the Tower, and was succeeded, owing to a translation, by Dr. Trelawny, another of the seven. Bishop Dutler subsequently added great lustre to the see. In the reform riots in 1831 the episcopal palace was burned to the ground, and in 1836, by an arbitrary act of the legislature, the amalgamation of Gloucester and Bristol took place. We trust that before the year is over Bristol will have its new Bishop.

VERY few Churchmen fully realize the great importance of religious newspapers both for the Church and also to oppose the ever active friends of infidelity. From all sides infidels are using the press to disseminate their peculiar opinions. They know its power and use it well. The different Sects push their publications with commendable activity, and the Roman Catholics in the States have over a hundred Roman Catholic journals, and are establishing new papers every month. We ask both the clergy and our wealthy laity to disseminate as much as possible good Church literature; publications that will tend to elevate the lives and homes of the people, meet the superficial and ensnaring attacks of infidels, and press forward the Church's system as the best guarantee of stability in this age of unrest.

THE following reasons by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the Duke of Westminster, the Earls of Aberdeen and Dartmouth, and Viscount Cranbrook, why all should help the work of Funeral and Mourning Reform, are being circulated:—
1. The long-established funeral and mourning observances prevalent in this country have helped to create a mistaken view of death, which in its turn has created an imperfect and impoverished estimate of this life. The Church of England Funeral Reform Society aims at giving prominence to the Christian idea of death as a transition from one state of existence to a higher. 2. The bereaved are not always so situated as to be able to resist the tyranny of custom or fashion, but a Society such as this gives moral support to those who wish to follow their better judgment, and each name added to the list of members strengthens the power of the Society for good. 3. It is true that many persons of influence have adopted plain, unpretentious funeral arrangements, and that no better method can be adopted of spreading the desired reform; but the people at large still cling to the old pompous and costly so-called "handsome funeral," with in various parts of England much feasting and treating, entailing often absolute want, and conducing to permanent pauperism. This Society, therefore, has still a great work to do in forming public opinion, by

means of lectures, sermons, meetings, and distribution of information, and especially by enlisting the powerful agency of the press in aid of Funeral Reform." The same is equally applicable to our Canadian funeral system.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"Christianity has been busy killing caste ever since the Apostle James wrote his epistle; but pride, says John Bunyan, has as many coats as an onion. You no sooner get one off but you find another below." Nothing tends to keep up the religious caste feeling so much as the pew system in our churches. When the church is free and open there is an appearance of a complete family meeting before the Great Common Father of all. But when the best seats of the synagogue are sold at auction; or when the Church practically says "sit thou here" and to the poor "sit thou there," then surely we have the worst form of caste—so severely dealt with by St. James.

RECENTLY Archdeacon Farrar presided at the first of a series of penny concerts which are to be held at Exeter Hall, London, held under the auspices of the National Temperance League. The ven. gentleman took occasion to say that the experiment was absolutely disinterested, because if the hall had been crammed in every corner the expenses of the entertainment could not have been recouped. It was really an endeavour to provide an entertainment for as many persons as possible, and entertainment and recreation were becoming more and more necessary for a healthy life. If the clergy had been supposed to frown on amusement and recreation it was a mistake. He should be glad to see such entertainments and gymnasia and popular lectures multiplied a hundredfold, so that young men might have healthy amusement without being driven to the streets or the music halls. Foreigners had said that the English people were not musical. He did not believe a word of it, for somehow or other all the great singers and musicians of the Continent found their way to London and made their fortunes.

SPEAKING of these entertainments it is well to notice a growing danger in Canada and elsewhere which should be guarded against. If these entertainments are provided by the Church authorities for the purpose of improvement and for drawing the congregation closer together, they must not be carried on for financial purposes. "The five or ten-cent readings are now becoming simply business ventures at twenty-five and fifty cents admission fee. The poor are excluded on account of the high charge, and the wealthy members are only induced to go by the perpetual boring of the diligent ticket-seller. There is an air of business-like covetousness about the whole affair which we fear does but little good to the Church. By all means have the entertainments, but be certain that they never sink their general Church-like object in the aim of trying to make them financial successes. The great aim is frustrated if the poor are excluded and if a spirit of covetousness prevails in the managers. We strongly recommend free entertainments by the Church with admission by tickets. In this way rich and talented members of the Church would give their services, feeling that they were helping, in a kind of missionary way, the work of the Church and the civilizing influences of its system.

Education without Religion.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON tells us that two difficulties are to be met. One of them already referred to, is a common fallacy that, if children are sent to school and "get knowledge," they will get all that is needful to make them good citizens. It may be that nothing but time and suffering will uproot and kill this fatal delusion. Time and suffering have done a great deal that ought to destroy it already. Where on earth has an active cultivation of the mind, and the mind alone, produced a pure society, a strong commonwealth, happy homes? On which of the continents? In what age? Does it need to be said again that, in every period, not a few men of the richest intellectual endowment and ripest culture, have been the worst men? It has been published that, within thirty years, the records of crime in New England have shown enough names of medal scholars, and other promising pupils to knock the fallacy just mentioned to pieces. In New York it is well known that the most desperate and daring criminal lately before the courts was an adept in several sciences and a master of many languages. What horrible mischief the introduction of printing without Christianity does for a region in India, President Seelye has reported. There are sometimes pernicious relations of the sexes, and a circulation of obscene publications, which are not favored by the teachers, but for which schools furnish facilities, and for which the teachers are guilty if they do not use all their power and constant efforts to prevent. Furthermore, there are forms of sin, that, instead of being displaced are aggravated if not engendered by mental activity. Long ago, an English statesman, in Parliament, warned his countrymen that, if they educated the intellect of the nation without the conscience, they would only prepare accomplished villains to pick the locks and break into the treasure-houses of civil society. It will be terrible, if, being a country of school-houses, we are roused to our duty only by the development of a generation, corrupted and depraved by what are supposed to be the very fountains of health.

The other difficulty is in the covenant, whereby doctrinal religion is excluded from the public schools. Spiritual and ethical Christianity is so related to formulated truth that it is not always easy to say what is doctrinal and what is not. We are not to enter here into the complications of that part of the subject. Those who believe that the Christian life is inseparable from Christian dogma, or definite doctrinal belief, can hardly be expected to look favorably on any education that is religiously colorless or even creedless. Stephen Girard thought he could separate a nurture in morals from the Christian religion. We all know what Daniel Webster, not being a preacher, said on that question; and we believe that it is a fact that, when the college went into operation, it was found that the only satisfactory text-book in morals was the New Testament. Teachers are sometimes employed by Christian Committees in public schools who disbelieve in Christianity, and somehow their pupils are apt to find it out. Whenever it shall be proved that religious freedom means freedom from religion, or that some mistaken notion of toleration condemns our children to a heathen tuition, it is to be hoped that prophets will appear who will tell the people what God has been teaching mankind ever since there were men to be taught.

News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—*Church of England Institute.*—The Committee intend having entertainments at the Freemasons Hall on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Mrs. Jarley, brilliant tableaux, and the Haydn Quintette Club are on the programme. We hope that the people of Halifax will crowd the building.

Cow Bay, C. B.—A tea meeting and fancy sale were held at South Head, on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, by the ladies of Christ Church. Our numerous friends in this and distant parts of the Mission had been looking forward for some time to a pleasant sleigh drive, a good tea and an enjoyable meeting with their friends; and in order to secure this, almanacs were duly consulted and compared by the committee, and although they varied very considerably as to the probable state of the atmosphere at the time appointed, they all agreed to provide a moon of sufficient size and power, to be visible in the whole Mission. On the day and hour appointed, the good tea was provided; the moon was in the very place in which the almanacs said she would be; but alas! for the anticipated sleigh drive—alas! for Jehu and his fair one, who was longing to witness his furious driving—the snow, so necessary for the occasion, had “melted and gone,” and the only appearance of winter was the narrow strip of ice between the harbour and the house where the sale was to be held. But in spite of the occasional showers of rain and conspicuous appearance of waggon wheels on the harbour ice, the gathering was an unusually good one. An excellent tea was provided at 30 cents. At the same time, the work of the committee during the past year was exhibited in another room. Aprons with stripes, and aprons without stripes, were in abundance; and owing to the careful manipulation and gentle pleading of the young lady in charge, a number of those useful articles were disposed of. The “wild and deadly raspberry vinegar” was dealt out at a fixed price per glass; and whilst, no doubt, this accounts for the wild actions of some on the occasion, the large proportion of water, as compared with the raspberry vinegar, as clearly accounts for the handsome profits in that particular branch. The auctioneer was no less in earnest at the work assigned to him, and disposed of the cakes, etc., in a manner which resulted in credit to himself and profit to the committee. The sum of \$60 was realized, and will be devoted to Church purposes. Whilst it would be difficult to decide on any one person of the committee as excelling in zeal, owing to the great interest displayed by all, we would tender our thanks to Miss Jane Spencer, for her kindness in giving the use of her house for the occasion, and to all the kind friends who assisted.

A building committee has been formed with A. Belloni, Esq., as chairman, for the erection of a parsonage house in Cow Bay, and the work is to be proceeded with at once.

In the deaths of Senator Bourinot, of Sydney, and Sir Edward Archibald, of London, this part of the Mission has lost two kind and liberal friends. We tender our deepest sympathy to the bereaved.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

St. JOHN.—The Church of England Teachers' Sunday School Association held a regular meeting on Tuesday evening, in Trinity Church school room. The Secretary, Rev. F. S. Sill, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, the Rev. gentleman having accepted a charge in the Diocese of Albany. Addresses, of an interesting character, were delivered by Mr. Sill, and also by the Rev. S. G. Schofield and G. O. Troop. Mr. W.

S. Carter was elected to succeed Mr. Sill as Secretary of the Association.

THE annual soiree of the Mission Church was held in the school room of the Church, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., and was largely attended. The proceedings consisted of conversation among the members. The ladies provided a bountiful display of refreshments, which were handed round. The Rev. Mr. Davenport, the Mission priest, read a Report of the work of the Church during the year ending 31st December, 1883, of which the following is a summary:—Forty-four fresh names had been added to the roll of communicants; 11 left the city; one died; total number at present, 103. During the year, 22 infants and 6 adults were baptized, and 13 persons confirmed by the Metropolitan. The usual number of celebrations and services were held, four on Sundays, and 13 to 15 on week-days, in all 995, with 183 services, 38 lections, and a weekly public catechising of the children in Church, besides various classes for instruction. The Church has been enriched with several valuable gifts of Church furniture from anonymous donors, including a handsome pulpit. A fund of \$250 was raised for building an organ chamber, and removing the organ from the west end. Also, a bell was subscribed for, cast in Messrs. Warner's bell foundry, England, the founders who cast the Fredericton peal. Good work was done by the women's branch of the guild for the altar, and other needs of the Church; also, for some of the needy country Churches of the diocese. The work done by this society for gifts and funds for Church work amounted to \$529.00 during the year. \$583.82, including childrens' boxes, was given to the D. C. S.; \$94, and various gifts to the sick and needy; \$60 for Sunday School library. Next year, it is to be hoped, the Church will be in a position to make good grants to Foreign Missions, such as Rev. F. Benson's Indian Missions and the struggling Bloemfontein Mission, South Africa. The Sunday School, under the efficient management of Mr. Frith, has increased its numbers and efficiency. The night school is progressing favorably under Mr. Hurd Peters. A guild, consisting of four wards, has been started for men, women boys and girls. A large number of excellent tracts, published by the Church League at New York, has been circulated. Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Frith, Hurd Peters, G. A. Schofield and Steel, and the staff of teachers; also to Rev. Dr. Simpson and Rev. G. J. D. Peters, for kind services in the absence of the priest; also to Mr. Black, architect, of Boston, for several designs and working drawings given by him from time to time.

CHATHAM.—The 4th in the St. Mary's series of popular evening entertainments came off in the school-room on Monday evening, the 11th inst. As usual, the room was filled with an appreciative audience, and the performance elicited much commendation.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

LONDON SOUTH.—As the Board of Missions in the circular lately read in the several churches in the Ecclesiastical Province asked for \$50,000 for this year, a member of St. James' Church, London South, at the missionary meeting held last week, suggested that 1,000 men give \$50 each, or 2,000 give \$25 each, and he offered to be one of either number, and considered that there should be no trouble in having that suggestion carried out.

WOODSTOCK.—On Sunday, 3rd inst., during the absence of the Rector, the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Brantford, who preached an eloquent and impressive sermon to a large audience. The collections were much in excess of former years.

PARIS.—The Bishop has appointed Rev. J. L. Strong, of Port Stanley, to be incumbent of St.

James' Church, Paris, vacant by the removal of Rev. Mr. Caswell to the Brantford Indian Mission.

St. MARY'S.—On Sunday morning, 3rd inst., the Bishop administered the rite of confirmation to about fifty candidates in St. James' Church, and preached at the evening service. On Monday evening the annual missionary meeting was held, when the Bishop and Revs. Patterson, Deacon and Turnbull addressed the meeting.

BRANTFORD.—The Rev. J. D. Caswell has resigned the rectory of Paris, and been appointed to the rectory of Kanyungeh, on the Grand River, among the Six Nations Indians.

St. JOHN'S, WOODHOUSE, AND CHRIST CHURCH, VICTORIA.—*Bishop Baldwin's Visit.*—On Sunday, 20th January, the Bishop of Huron preached to a full church at Vittoria, and the large congregation seemed much impressed by his earnest appeal to “come unto Jesus.” On Monday, 21st, St. John's Church was well filled by an audience who listened with wrapt attention while the Bishop preached to them from the words “Behold I stand at the door and knock.” After the service most of the congregation met at the residence of Hiram Bowlby, Esq., where a reception was given the Bishop and Mrs. Baldwin. All were very highly pleased with the whole proceedings. The following address was presented, to which the Bishop replied feelingly:—Right Rev. Father in God,—On behalf of the congregation which we represent and on our own behalf, we desire, on the occasion of this your first visit to our parish as our Bishop, most cordially to extend to you the “right hand of fellowship” and to bid you “God speed” in your most important work. We believe that we express the unanimous feeling of the two congregations when we say that we are deeply thankful to the Great Head of the Church that He has called you to preside over our Diocese as its chief Pastor. Your well-known earnestness in preaching “Jesus Christ and Him crucified” is an assurance that your ministrations among the many thousands to whom you will have the opportunity of proclaiming the everlasting Gospel will be blessed of God to many souls. Your faithfulness and ability in doing battle against the sins and errors of the times in which we live will, we are confident, stir up many to “arise and put their armour on.” Your great loving anxiety for the salvation of immortal souls is a guarantee that the missionary work of our Church will “prosper in your hands.” We earnestly pray the Lord of the Harvest may abundantly bless your work, that you may be spared to discharge the responsible duties of your high and honoured position and that you and Mrs. Baldwin may find a happy home in our diocese, as we are certain you will find a warm place in the affections of our members of our Church. Wm. B. Evans, B. A., R. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Woodhouse, and incumbent of Christ Church, Vittoria; James Covernton and Alfred Ades, Church Wardens of St. John's Church; Henry Selby and James Smyth, Church Wardens of Christ Church.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

BALDERSON.—His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario has authorized the Rev. D. V. Gwilym to collect subscriptions throughout the Diocese towards building a new church at Balderston. Although the congregation is very small, eight hundred and fifty dollars have been promised on the spot.

OTTAWA.—*Agnosticism.*—It will be remembered that during the last session of the Diocesan Synod, held at Kingston, in June, the Bishop read a paper on “Agnosticism,” which has since been published by request in pamphlet form. Mr. W. D. Le Seur, B. A., Assistant Secretary, Post Office Department, Ottawa, has just published a reply entitled “A defence of Modern Thought.” Some time ago the Bishop preached an able sermon on this subject before His Excellency the Governor General, the Marchioness of Lansdowne

and suite, and a large congregation, at Christ Church, and I understand it is the intention of His Lordship to deliver a second discourse on "Agnosticism," at the same Church shortly. It is also announced that Mr. R. J. Wicksteed, D. C. L., of Ottawa, intends giving a lecture on "Modern Thoughtfulness, the cause of progressiveness backwards and downwards." Like all exaggerations, "Agnosticism," having no foundation in eternal verities, will disappear in time, but notwithstanding, we have need in these days of doubt, to take good heed to the Apostolic injunction, "Contend earnestly for the faith once delivered into the Saints."

DIOCESAN MISSIONS.—The annual Diocesan Missionary meetings have now all been held at Ottawa. The first was at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Monday evening the 13th January, J. W. Forsythe, M. A., of Pembroke, Convener. He delivered an excellent address on the position and wants of the Diocese, in which he gave a brief sketch of what the Church had accomplished in the diocese during the past twenty years, a work calculated to give cause of thankfulness to earnest Churchmen and Churchwomen, and to rouse them to increased efforts in providing for the growing wants of the diocese, many sections of which have no minister or church accommodation for public worship. Mr. Forsythe gave instances of his own experience in his mission on the Upper Ottawa, of parents having to travel seventy miles to have their children baptized, while very many families never hear a sermon from one year's end to another. Special intercession was made at both Morning and Evening Prayer for a blessing upon Mission work.

The second missionary meeting was held at the Church of St. Alban the Martyr on Sunday evening, the 27th January, when excellent addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, M. A., Rural Dean of Fróntenac, convener, Mr. Thomas White, M. P., and the Bishop. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Ottawa, Dr. Lauder, officiated.

The third meeting was held at Christ Church on Sunday evening, the 3rd February, the speakers being the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Rural Dean of Hastings and Prince Edward, convener, the Bishop and the Archdeacon. The remarks of each secured the closest attention, particularly those of the convener, who gave an interesting account of the missions in several of the Rural Deaneries. The presence and addresses of the Bishop added much to the interest of the meetings. The collections were liberal at all the churches. In response to the appeal at Christ Church, the offertory amounted to \$71.75, being an increase of about \$7 over that of last year. A larger collection was hoped for, but when it is remembered that the congregation is taxed to the utmost to meet the charges of maintenance, the debenture debt, and the many other claims it has constantly placed before it, it was, perhaps, as much as could fairly be expected.

MUCH regret is felt by the Church people of Ottawa at the approaching departure of Major-General Luard, Mrs. Luard, and family. Their stay at the Capital is one that will long be remembered in most kindly manner, more especially by the members of the congregations of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Ottawa, and of Trinity Church, Billings Bridge, and they may rest assured that the evolution of time will not efface from their memory the energy, devotion, liberality, and many kind acts performed by the Major-General, Mrs. Luard, and family, on behalf of their respective churches. I am aware there is a strong feeling amongst some of our volunteers against the Major-General because he found fault with them for several reasons. No doubt he did not make allowance for the unavoidable deficiencies of the volunteers, but not the less he will always be kindly remembered by those amongst whom he is best known. The remarkable impetus militia work has received throughout the Dominion

is a sufficient answer to his detractors. The Major-General and family will, I understand, leave Ottawa for Bermuda on or about the 1st of March, where they will remain for some time, Miss Luard having been recommended change of air by her physician.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

LANGTRY VS. DUMOULIN.—The arguments in this celebrated case, which has employed the energies of the best legal talent in the Province, and which, it is confessed, is one of the most difficult and intricate that has come before our courts for years, were concluded on the 7th inst. The eminent counsel engaged in it addressed the court in lengthy speeches, Mr. MacLennan, Q. C., occupying over six hours, and answering clearly one by one the various points taken by counsel for the defence. Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., in answering the insinuation that Canon Dumoulin was responsible for the unseemly litigation, spoke very fairly, but his offer came rather late in the day. He said, "I am perfectly willing that your Lordship should refer this case to the Master of the Court to hear all parties, to consider, in fairness and justice, what is the position of St. James' Church, its circumstances, its present position, and its future prospects, what is the position of the other churches to which this matter could extend, to say in fairness and justice how much St. James' should keep, how much it should give, and refer that scheme to the court, and let the court either approve it or alter it as in their judgment is fair and just, and I add, as I have always added, that if any parliamentary aid is required to carry such an award into execution, we will join with the opposite parties in a petition to Parliament in order to complete it." One would have supposed, however, that the Acts already obtained in 1866 and 1878 were quite sufficient to settle this vexed question, yet Canon Dumoulin, by his counsel, said these Acts were nugatory and futile, and insisted on opening the matter as if no legislation had existed. The matter is now in the hands of Mr. Justice Ferguson, and we need hardly say the learned Judge's decision is anxiously awaited on all sides. We sincerely trust whatever decision is given, that there will be no further appeals to the law to confirm or alter the award, and that whatever further settlement of the Rectory question is required, may be sought by arbitration.

TRINITY COLLEGE CONVERSAZIONE.—A large and fashionable gathering of the friends of Trinity College took place on the 7th inst. at the Annual Conversazione. The guests numbered between seven and eight hundred, and were received by Provost Body and Dean Jones. At 8 o'clock a short musical programme was carried out in the Convocation Hall. Solos were given by Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Berryman, Miss Bown, and Messrs. Thompson and Scadding. From 10 o'clock dancing commenced, and for some three or four hours was indulged in with great energy. The band of the Queen's Own Rifles supplied the music with their accustomed skill. The evening was a most enjoyable one.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.—A public meeting of the Literary Society in connection with this College was held on the 1st inst. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Toronto. Rev. G. M. Wrong read an essay on "The Decay of the Pulpit." After a short programme of readings and music, a debate took place on "Resolved, that the privilege of the franchise should be extended to women." The Bishop congratulated the speakers on their ability, and the discussion was given for the negative.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—At Carlton a meeting was recently held to form a branch of the C. E. T. S. Several persons joined the Society, and the election of officers was postponed.—At St. Stephen's branch, Revs. Messrs. Dyson Hague and J. F. Sweeny lectured, the former taking as his

subject "The Reason Why," the latter, "Society, with a Curse Removed."—At Lindsay, the Temperance Society held a meeting lately, when an address was to have been delivered by the Rev. W. C. Bradshaw. Owing to a great snow blockade, however, the Rev. gentleman could not be present. The President of the Society, Rev. S. Weston Jones, read Canon Farrar's recent sermon on Temperance, and several musical pieces were rendered by members. The roll of membership is over 200.—At Rosemont temperance work is progressing with rapid strides. The membership of the C. E. T. S. branch is now 212, over 200 of whom have signed the total abstinence declaration. Seventy-four persons joined the Society in January.—A petition has been presented to the City Council by the C. E. T. S. of Toronto respecting the evils of Grocers' Licenses, and praying the Council to take the necessary steps to separate the sale of liquor from that of merchandise. The petition was signed by over 1700 persons. Bishop Sweatman and Mr. N. W. Hoyles urged the matter before the Council, and the result was that a vote of the ratepayers is to be taken on the question on the 25th Feb. We sincerely trust that it will be in favour of the abolition of grocers' licenses, owing to which intemperance is greatly promoted.

TORONTO.—St. Philip's.—This church was opened for Divine Worship on a recent Sunday. The Bishop preached in the morning and the Rector, Rev. J. F. Sweeny, in the evening. The building is plain French Gothic, the architects being Messrs. Stewart & Denison. Work began May 22nd, 1883. The total cost of the building is about \$15,000, two-thirds of which has not been secured. The seating capacity is 1,000. The church is 100 feet in length, by 64 in width, chancel 16 feet by 33 feet, basement 10 feet under entire building. It is built of red brick, with Ohio stone dressings. The opening services were continued the following Sunday, sermons being preached by the Archdeacon of York and Canon Dumoulin. Last Sunday Dr. Sheraton and Professor Schneider officiated.

BROCKTON.—A Conversazione was held at Brockton Hall on the 5th Feb. in aid of the organ fund of St. Anne's Church. Mayor Boswell occupied the chair, and a very fine programme of vocal and instrumental music was prepared and fully carried out. Trinity College Glee Club contributed greatly to the success of the entertainment.

NEW MISSION.—Another offshoot as the commencement of a new mission has been made in connection with St. Thomas' Church. Services began in a room on the 10th Feb. The work is undertaken by two Trinity College students, Messrs. Oliver and Kenrick.

TORONTO.—Holy Trinity.—The Sunday School had their regular winter entertainment a few evenings ago. Tea was provided by the congregation, and an excellent concert was given by the choir. Prizes were distributed the following Sunday afternoon by the Rector, Rev. J. Pearson, and the Superintendent. They consisted chiefly of Bibles and Prayer Books.

OMEMEE.—The congregation of Christ Church here made a presentation to their organist, Miss Allie Stephenson. The gift consists of a gold watch, and it is given in token of her generous and self-sacrificing services in the position of organist for seven years past. Messrs. H. Daws, Curry and McNeely made the presentation, and the Incumbent, Rev. W. T. Smithett, delivered an address on the occasion.

DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

The Church at large may rejoice in the fact that the Bishop of Niagara has greatly improved in health, and is able to attend to the duties of his high office. His Lordship has recently issued the

following Pastoral Letter:—"To the Clergy of the Diocese of Niagara:—Dear Brethren,—I write to say that I should be glad if you would improve the time between this and the opening of spring, by instructing classes for confirmation in the spring, when I hope with God's blessing to resume the apostolic duty of confirmation. These classes should be under instruction at least ten weeks. Praying that God may bless you in your most important work, I am, dear brethren, yours, very faithfully, T. B. Niagara. Bishophurst, Hamilton, 20th Jan., 1884."

DIocese OF ALGOMA.

GORE BAY.—Please allow me to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of a large number of beautiful Christmas Cards, for our Sunday Schools; from Mr. Alex. Dewdney, of Wycliffe College.

W. MACAULEY TOOKE.

THE Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contributions: *General Diocesan Fund*.—The Misses Saunders' Mission Box, per Rev. T. C. Desbarres, \$12; Mrs. C. M. Arnoll, Bath, England, per Mr. Ryder, St. John's, P. Q., \$20; Wilmot Mission, \$9; St. John's, Woodstock, \$11.41.

DIocese OF QUEBEC.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Church Society was held on Wednesday the 6th inst., in the National School Hall. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese occupied the chair. Among the clergy and laity present, we noticed Revs. C. Hamilton, G. V. Housman, A. A. Von Iffland, M. M. Fothergill, T. Richardson, R. W. Colston, C. B. Walker, A. W. King, R. Kerr, G. G. Nicolls, and Messrs. John Hamilton, B. R. Lobell, J. B. Forsyth, W. Marsden, M. D., H. N. Jones, J. S. Fry, Geo. Lampson, J. R. White, H. M. Price, E. A. Jones, Geo. Veasey, W. G. Martell, Robert Hamilton, W. H. Carter, W. G. Petry, C. Judge. The reports of the Society together with those of the Clergy Trust Committee, Bishopric Endowment Fund, and Diocesan Board were submitted by the various Secretaries and all highly approved of. A long discussion took place over a report from the important district of St. Francis. The Secretary of that district had made allusions to the various sums contributed to Foreign and Domestic Missions by the Diocese as compared with amounts given by other Dioceses, and it was by many thought improper thus to travel out of our own bounds. Eventually the report in question was allowed to be printed in the annual report as received from the district.

The accounts of the Society were presented by J. B. Forsyth, Esq., who has kindly acted for the past year as Hon. Treasurer. While the Diocesan Board of Missions were presented by John Hamilton, Esq., who has also acted as Hon. Treasurer. The Society is to be congratulated on having two such efficient officers who are willing to give their time and energies to the Church's work without any remuneration.

Mr. Veasey submitted the accounts of the Clergy Trust Committee, Local Endowments, and Bishopric Endowment Fund. All the accounts were in good condition and unanimously adopted. In a recent issue we gave a brief synopsis of the voluntary subscriptions and offertories for the Church Society; in addition to that we beg to add that \$8831.93 has been raised by the various Missions serving under the Diocesan Board and paid into the General Stipend Fund as assessments. The operations of the Diocesan Branch have been most successfully carried on during the past year and gives general satisfaction throughout the Dioceses. There are now some thirty Local Endowment Funds outside the city of Quebec.

Twenty-three new members were elected in the Corporation and twenty members to act on the Central Board in conjunction with other ex-officio members. After the appointment of the other

usual committees, the following amendments to the Bylaws were taken into consideration, viz:—

That Article XIV. be amended by adding the following words after the sentence not less than \$600 per annum:—"Provided nevertheless, that in the case of Missions possessing Local Endowment Funds, the scale of payments to the Missionary shall be reduced in each instance by the amount of the available revenue of such Endowment Funds, provided also that this clause shall not be held to apply to those Missionaries, who were in receipt of the revenue of any such Local Endowment Funds at the time of the enacting of this Proviso; or of Missionaries in charge of Missions, whose Endowment Funds shall have been brought up from \$1,500 or less, to the sum which yields \$200 per annum interest." After a great deal of discussion the amendment was lost.

The following amendments to Articles six and thirteen with the repeal of Act XIV were adopted:—

To strike out words from annual meeting (line 4, p 27) to "January," and substitute the following, "and in the third week of each month of the year, except June, July, August and October, and to substitute the words "the January" for "the last" in the 9th line.

Also, in Article XIII:—To substitute "Sustentation" for "Missions" in 11th line, page 34; also on page 34, 3rd line to strike out all the words after "augmented" down to "Fund" and insert the following: "By as much of the revenue of the Clergy Trust Fund, to the extent of not more than one-half of the surplus revenue, as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and the Clergy Trust Committee is hereby authorized and required to pay over to the Treasurer of the Diocesan Board."

Also, to strike out all the words from Diocesan Board in 5th line, p 34, down to "currency per annum."

Also, to strike out all the words from "so augmented," 14th line, p 35, down to "\$700" and to substitute the following: "That from and after the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the scale of payments to the clergy, serving under the Diocesan Board, shall be raised so that the income of every clergyman who has served in this Diocese twenty-five years and upwards, shall be not less than seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; of every clergyman who has served fourteen years and under twenty-five years in this Diocese shall be not less than seven hundred dollars per annum; of every clergyman who has served in this Diocese over five years and under fourteen years shall be not less than six hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and of every clergyman who has served in this Diocese less than five years' shall be not less than six hundred dollars per annum."

Also, to repeal Article XIV.

The following proposed amendment to Article 13, was declared lost. To add after words "Lay Secretary of Synod," line 14, p 34, the following: "of the Treasurer of the Clergy Trust Committee."

The Lord Bishop announced that His Excellency the Governor General had kindly consented to become Patron of the Society.

Cathedral.—The Rev. J. Ridley, Rector of Onandaga, Diocese of Huron, has accepted the position of assistant at the Cathedral. He is expected to enter upon his duties in Easter week.

St. Peter's.—A very successful Sunday School Tea Party was held in the St. Peter's Church school room a few days ago. About 110 children sat down to tea, and all appeared to thoroughly enjoy the good things prepared for them. The evening was spent in songs, recitations, &c., and ended in the Rector distributing some beautiful Christmas cards and other presents which had been kindly furnished by friends of the school in the city.

PORTNEUF.—A really successful temperance meeting was held in the Mission of Portneuf on

the 13th Jan. The village school house was full with young and old, who evidently were in earnest in the good cause. The Rev. Elson J. Rexford, Secretary of the Education Department, of the Province, made an excellent speech. The Incumbent in a few words told the story of the growth of the Society in his congregation. Mr. Fothergill, Inspector of Schools, urged upon all to give the Society every possible help, and referred to the evils of intemperance, dwelling upon cases which had come under his notice while ministering to the inmates of a large hospital, of which he is chaplain. The Portneuf choir sang some admirable songs and glees in an efficient manner, and after tea, coffee and cake had been disposed of, the party broke up, all evidently pleased with the evening's entertainment. Mr. Fothergill on the following day inspected the schools of the district, and pronounced them to be in good order and well taught.

SHERBROOKE.—It is always gratifying to chronicle interest taken in and improvements made upon the "God's acre" of a parish. The Vestry of St. Peter's Church has purchased, at a cost of over \$2,000, a large addition to their cemetery, and, no doubt, the whole lot will receive that care and attention which Christians should always show to their burying places.

Province of Rupert's Land.

INCLUDING THE DIOCESES OF RUPERT'S LAND, SASKATCHEWAN, MOOSENEE, ATHABASCA, ASSINIBOIA, & SOUTHERN ATHABASCA

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

WINNIPEG.—The opening of the new St. John's College was celebrated by a concert and conversation given by the members of the St. John's College Choral Society and friends to which about three hundred and fifty invitations were extended. A large and distinguished assembly gathered in the three class rooms on the first flat which were thrown into one. The Bishop and Professors in their academical gowns received the guests, and the Professors from the Roman Catholic College of St. Boniface and the Presbyterian College were present on the occasion. The Rev. Canon Coombes, Professor of Classics and Music in St. John's College was the musical director. Mr. W. A. Jowett, organist of Christ Church, was the accompanist for most of the selections, and Dr. MacLagan, organist of Holy Trinity, accompanied several of the solo singers. The concert was of a very high order. During the interval between the first and second part the guests inspected the building which is most complete in all its appointments. The spacious library lighted from the dome having a gallery running around its side and containing many thousand volumes was a great attraction. After the concert the guests proceeded to the dining room in the basement story, where the hospitality of the Warden and Professors was thoroughly tested.

BRANDON.—The Bishop and Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham, Financial Secretary, have visited Brandon on Church business. The Archdeacon has been inspecting various missions of the Diocese with a view of bringing before the congregations the necessity of systematic contributions.

WINNIPEG.—*Christ Church*.—The second of a course of lectures under the auspices of the Guild of this Church was delivered in the School House by the Very Rev. Dean Grisdale. The subject was "India" in which country the Dean spent some years as a missionary. A very interesting account was given of that country, its climate, inhabitants, and other peculiarities, religions, &c.

NEW ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE BUILDING—CONCLUDED.

The third floor, or highest story, is divided into student's rooms. Altogether in the college, allowing for a separate room to each student, there is accommodation for thirty-five students. Over the

corridor in the top-most story is situated a large "cistern," which in summer is filled with water from the roof, and in winter from an artesian well, from which it is elevated by means of a force pump. From this cistern water is supplied to the various flats, each of which is furnished with a trap having a nozzle to which a hose can be attached in case of fire. The pressure is sufficient to force the water to all parts of any flat. In the towers are situated stairways, which can be utilized as fire escapes in case of necessity. The view from the top of the western tower is a very fine one. The penitentiary at Stony Mountain can be distinctly seen when the weather is favorable. A hoist extending from the basement to the top of the building affords great facilities for conveying student's trunks and other heavy articles to the various flats. The basement story contains at the east end the furnace and steam boilers, of which there are two of thirteen horse-power each, which supply heat to all parts of the building, and also to the warden's residence. The fuel used is coal, in the proportion of one-third Saskatchewan to two-thirds American. In the same story is situated the dining room, of which the dimensions are 41x21 feet; also adjoining it the combination room, used as a drawing room for consultations of Professors. The basement is well lighted, the windows being sufficiently high above ground for the purpose. There are two large water tanks beneath the floor, the larger having a diameter of twelve feet and a depth of eight feet. In winter these are supplied with water by a force pump from the artesian well, and another force pump fills from the basement tanks the one above the highest story. In the basement is situated also the bath-room, which is supplied with water from the cistern at the top of the building. The room contains three baths. In the same story is situated the servants rooms and the kitchen, 24x36 feet, which is furnished with a large range, two pumps, one supplying soft and the other hard water, pantry with all required conveniences, sinks, taps, appliances for distinguishing fire, etc. On the ground floor the Deputy Warden's office, before referred to communicates with the Warden's residence which adjoins the main building, at the east end, and which is now occupied by the Deputy Warden, Rev. Canon O'Meara. The office mentioned opens into his private study. From this room, the main hall of the residence is reached, as also from the main entrance on the south side. The stairway leading thence "is a model piece of workmanship," the carved oak banisters and posts being really beautiful. The drawing room to the east of the hall, on the ground floor, is 30x18 feet, with a square bay window. The mantel over the fire grate is of a beautiful design. An admirable arrangement is a dump grate, by means of which the ashes are thrown down into a pit instead of being carried out through the room. The house is to be supplied with electric bells, and it has all the necessary gas-fittings in readiness for the time when the mains shall be extended northwards. The front door opens into a large verandah, which is extended upwards to form a balcony at the next flat. In the basement are situated a large and convenient breakfast room; a cellar, into which the thought of frost never comes; a drying room; a kitchen provided with drop-tables, sink, pump and other modern improvements; servants' room, pantry with shelves, bins for flour, oatmeal, etc. Over the kitchen is situated the dining room, a dumb waiter affording means of communication between the two. In the upper are situated the family bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, servants' bed rooms, bath rooms, guests' room, and sewing room, main and back stairs furnishing means of ascent and descent. The wood work generally is grained, with the exception of that in the drawing-room, which is finished in white and gold. The officers of the college are as follows:—Warden, the Bishop of Rupert's Land; Deputy Warden, Rev. Canon O'Meara; Dean of the College, Rev. Canon Coombes; Steward, Rev. Canon Matheson; Secretary, the Very Rev. Dean of Rupert's Land.

The professors in Arts are as follows:—Lec-

urers in Classics, Rev. Canon Coombes, M. A., Cambridge University, England; Rev. A. L. Parker, M. A., Trinity College, Toronto; Lecturers in Mathematics, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Fellow of Sydney College, Cambridge; and Rev. A. L. Parker, M. A., Assistant Lecturer; Lecturer in Mental and Moral Science, Rev. Canon O'Meara, University of Toronto; Lecturer in English and History, the Dean of Rupert's Land; Lecturer in French, Rev. O. Fortin, B. A.; Lecturer in Natural Science, Rev. A. L. Parker, M. A.

Lectures in Theology. Professor of Liturgiology, the Bishop of Rupert's Land; Professor of Pastoral Theology, the Dean of Rupert's Land; Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics, Rev. Canon O'Meara; Professors of Exegesis and Hebrew, Rev. Canon Matheson; Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Rev. Canon Machray, B. A., Cambridge; Professor of Music, Rev. Canon Coombes, M. A.

DIocese OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This diocese which composes the Island of Vancouver is presided over by Bishop Hills. It has been reported of late that the Bishop contemplated resigning. The revival of this rumour we learn from a British Columbia paper is now contradicted by authority. Nothing definite has been decided on, but the union of the Dioceses of Columbia and New Westminster is deemed improbable. Bishop Ridley of New Westminster has been at Ottawa on business connected with the difficulty at Metlakatlah.

Use Them.

THE Bible and the Prayer Book must be used in order to be loved. It is a common fault for those who know nothing of the value of a book to speak against it. We do not believe that any one in the daily use of the Bible and Prayer Book ever found difficulties worth mentioning. The best way to silence objections is to give these volumes a fair trial by living awhile, at least, in their company, before deciding that they are open to the popular criticism which comes only from those who have never made this experiment. All objections to Christianity are second-hand. They may be said to be impossible to those who live as Christ teaches. Knowing the beneficial effect of using the Bible as a rule of conduct, and of making the Prayer Book a devotional guide, how is it that the ability to handle them practically is so rare, even among those who have accepted them as standards? The root of their disuse is in the lack of training the young to find their places. Perhaps the habit of committing the very words has fallen off, but before the words can be so learned there is a previous training as to where the richer portions are to be found. When sorrow or joy comes to a family, or an individual, how invaluable the power to turn to the very passage in promise or prayer which expresses the ripest Christian feeling! Reform is sadly needed in our Sunday Schools on this point. The lesson to be learned is put into the children's hands in some form which becomes a substitute for the Bible and Prayer Book. Whence this utter blindness? Next to possessing knowledge is the ability to lay one's hand on it in printed form. This much, at least, every child in the Sunday School ought to know, and yet it is the one thing left untaught. There is not one in a hundred among our pupils who can intelligently use these most precious of all hand books. There are many in the Sunday Schools who do not attend Church because they are not at home in using the ritual. The first, and by far the most important lesson is the constant reference to the Book itself. The most honorable scholar in any school is the one who has a Bible and a Prayer Book in constant use, and yet in that use keeps the volumes neat and clean. We fear that many children not only do not know how to refer to their devotional books, but are without the books themselves. This evil needs immediate attention.

OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

SHERRED HALL, the new building of the General Theological Seminary, which has just been dedicated, has been built with money given by Jacob Sherred, who was a glazier and painter in New York many years ago. He gave \$60,000 to the General Theological Seminary.

THE clergy of New Jersey including a majority of all the ministers of the different religious bodies, have united in a very decided disapproval of "chances" and other modes of gambling at Church and other fairs. They have issued a card expressive of their condemnation of such measures and their determination to discountenance the same.

In the last issue of *The Spirit of Missions* contributions are acknowledged from one clergyman, amounting to \$6,500.

THE Hospital Saturday and Sunday collections amounted in New York to over \$40,000.

BOTH the President and the acting Vice-President of the United States are Churchmen.

IN Georgia there are ninety counties out of one hundred and thirty-six with partial or entire prohibition.

CHICAGO is gaining an enviable notoriety for leading in good works. Dr. Tolman Wheelma has recently endowed a Theological Seminary to be erected in that city, and has given \$25,000 towards the new St. Luke's Hospital in course of erection and which will cost \$108,900. To the same object eight citizens of Chicago have given \$5,000 each, and fifteen others \$1,000 each. The smaller subscriptions amount to \$39,000.

ST. PAUL'S Cathedral, Fond du Lac, which was only consecrated in October, 1882, and which represented so much of self-denial and zeal on the part of the faithful in the See City, was destroyed by fire in the early morning of its titular Festival—the conversion of St. Paul.

THE Church of the Messiah, Boston, wishes to enlarge its present building and make the seats free. At the Church of the Advent, after evening service, the organist gives a recital of sacred music.

MRS. QUINCY SHAW, of Boston, says the *Chicago Tribune*, spends \$50,000 annually out of her private income in support of thirty kindergartens and twenty nurseries which she has established in those parts of the city where the roughest and most squalid features reign. In addition to this she spends \$200,000 a year in other charities.

OMAHA in 1883 has witnessed the completion of a model Cathedral and "Child's Hospital and Home." The Cathedral is without debt and has been consecrated.

THIS is the hundredth year since Samuel Seabury was consecrated the first Bishop of the Church in the United States. Three years after his consecration Bishop White and Bishop Provost, the first of the English succession, returned to America, and in 1790 Bishop Madison was consecrated in England also. These four joined in the first consecration of the American Church, that of Bishop Claggett, in 1795, that is, not until eight years after Seabury returned home. It is a curious fact that Bishop Benjamin B. Smith, (Kentucky), who is now alive, was consecrated by Bishop White. So that he forms a connecting link with the interesting period of a hundred years ago. The Bishop of Michigan (McCoskey), was consecrated before Bishop White died in 1636. In 1789 the fourth General Convention met in Philadelphia.

INSTEAD of a Vestry, the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, has a board of nine trustees, elected in threes for terms of three years. No Easter Monday excitements ever turn out a whole vestry at once for a new one.

MARY V. YOUNG, the seventeenth wife of the late Mormon Prophet, Brigham Young, died in Salt Lake City, January 5, in the fortieth year of her age. Sixteen widows still survive Young, fourteen of whom live in Salt Lake City.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE trouble in Egypt has afforded much subject-matter for parliamentary disputants during the week, but the tremendous effect of the rhetoric of the "old man eloquent," has completely turned the battle against the badly-generalised conservatives, and Mr. Gladstone's brilliant defence of an almost indefensible position has acted like magic in parliament, the press, and on the people.

THE weakness of the opposition has brought into further prominence the irrepressible Lord Churchill, who, since the debate, has become a recognized leader of the malcontent conservatives, and bids fair to succeed Sir Stafford Northcote as leader of the House of Commons. There is much to be said in his favor, and too much could be said of his parliamentary vices. He has youth and unbounded impudence on his side, rhetorical fluency and courageous persistency in annoying his opponents, and he is prompt in parliamentary skirmishing. The responsibilities of sole-leadership, and the experience gained from a knowledge of the practical working of the parliamentary machine will soon mellow down the vehemence and the vagaries of the coming successor of Disraeli.

THE turn in Egyptian affairs has aroused the British Lion, and there is activity in the war departments. Several regiments are to be sent to Suakim, and the garrison at Alexandria is to be transferred to Cairo. Having subdued Arabi's rebellion, England has now to face another rising quite as difficult to quell. At such a time Lord Wolseley's latest public certificate concerning England's army is of value. In it he says, "England has at no period of her existence had an army more worthy of her reputation than the army which she has at the present moment, and in every way, officer for officer, and man for man, the army is more effective than it was before the Crimean War." Which report will be of little service to alarmists concerning short service.

THE notorious Bradlaugh has once more repeated the farce and sacrilege of administering to himself the oath in Parliament. The opposition at once moved that he be excluded from the precincts of the House. Bradlaugh has applied for the "Chiltern Hundreds," and a new writ has been issued for Northampton to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. It is to be hoped that the Christian electors of Northampton will exert themselves to wipe out the stigma that has stained too long their constituency.

SOME controversy is already going on as to the range of subjects to be dealt with and objects to be exhibited next summer at the Health Exhibition, which is to be held in the grounds and buildings devoted last year to the Fisheries Exhibition. One question worthy of consideration would be the reasons why so many clergymen break down in their work, with practical recipes for arresting this unhealthy feature; and another question worthy the attention of the promoters is the effect of present parliamentary sittings on the health and morals (it engenders bad habits) of the sitters, and its ultimate effect on the families of the picked men—the flower of the country.

THERE has been started in England a National Food Reform Society which is now shewing its practicability by providing dinners at the cost of six cents per head. Last week, about 125 mem-

bers sat down to a meal which consisted of soup, pie, and pudding. The dinner was relished by the partakers and the Society found that three courses could be supplied at the rate of six cents per head. The practical test to the value of the Society will go far towards the settlement of the vexed question of the "cry of the outcast poor."

THE Canadian estimates for expenditure for 1884-85 have been laid before the House and shew in some ways a due regard to economy. The expenditure on account of the consolidated fund is placed at \$29,811,638, against \$31,010,327 for the current year, a reduction of about \$1,200,000. The principal decrease occurs in public works, for which \$1,300,000 less is asked than was appropriated last session. The capital expenditure upon railways and canals is reduced \$2,290,000, of which \$700,000 is on account of the Pacific Railway and \$762,000 on account of the Intercolonial Railway. The amount asked for land surveys in the Northwest is \$300,000, or one half that voted for the current year. One item grows perceptibly larger every year and requires careful watching by those who take an active interest in the progress of the country. Nothing swallows up the taxes of the people so quickly as the military, and we find that the militia estimate is \$140,000 larger than the current year. The insidious glare of military life and honour often blind the eyes of the people to the fact that the pay for all these things come from the hard earnings of the tax-payer.

THE Kingston Ladies' Medical College has received a charter, and two of the senior students have been appointed demonstrators of anatomy. We hope that the institution will be the means of specially training those noble women of our Church who wish to give their services to the missionary cause. In India, Siam, Burmah, and other places, the woman medical missionary is one of the mightiest evangelizers.

THE Hudson Bay route is soon likely to become an established one, if we may judge from the enthusiasm manifested and the plans proposed at a recent meeting in the North West. London capitalists have offered about 20 or 30 millions towards the project. Although the central aim of the promoters is the shipment of wheat, a vaster field of trade is in prospect when it is remembered that mineral wealth abounds in that region. Many years ago Sir John Richardson suggested that the Imperial Government and the Hudson's Bay Company should make thorough explorations, and said he was convinced "that it would not be long before the value of the mines would far surpass that of the fur trade." A judicious and yet public spirited use of capital in developing these mineral resources will prove of incalculable good to the prosperity of Canada.

A PROPOSITION has been introduced in Congress for establishing a school of forestry in Dakota to be supported by a grant of 250,000 acres of public land. The coming forestry exhibition at Edinburgh will create an increased interest in this direction, and Canada must not be behind the age in starting important schools or in coming out with a poor record from the exhibition.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne is to be captured and held as hostage for the safety of Fenian prisoners. So the Fenian Brotherhood of New York have decreed. Canada is not alarmed, and the Marquis is not nervous at the prospect.

SCHEMES for the promotion of every phase of electrical contrivance for transmitting intelligence grow apace every day in the United States, and an examination of the records in the Secretary of State's office shows that within the last three years the number of companies incorporated under the Telegraph Companies Act is 135 distinct organizations, with a capital amounting to \$225,000,000. This is a gigantic figure, and yet scientists tell us that the manipulation of electricity is still in its infancy.

THE indefatigable Barnum has succeeded in obtaining from Siam a sacred white elephant. These animals are not white, but are dotted with whitish patches, and are freaks of nature. The animal is said to be accompanied by all the customary sacred regalia of his own country. Native Priests feed him, and pitch their "moving tent" beside him. These attendants, who are said to make a picturesque array in their native drapery and umbered skin, have doubtless been cautioned never to address each other as Mike, Tim, Pat, or "Arry." But Barnum is a great man.

THE town people of Hazelton, Philadelphia, was last week startled by finding that a part of the town had caved in and wrecked many houses and damaged much property. A colliery was underneath the town, and the timber gave way, causing the land to subside. Fortunately no lives were lost nor was anyone injured.

WAR has its after-burdens no less than its honours, and one great burden is that of the inevitable pensioner. In the United States a vast army of pensioners, numbering 303,658 names, cost the government \$116,000,000 last year; and the unhappy prospect is that 40,000 new names were added to the rolls last year, and only one-half of the claims actually filed for disabilities were allowed. The total cost of the pension list since 1861, including the cost of disbursement, was \$621,073,297. Truly an enormous burden to bear from the effects of war, and which, if spent in cultivating the industries of the country and in ameliorating the distress of the "outcast poor," would redound much more to the honour and prosperity of the country.

THE divorce question in the United States is receiving more than ordinary attention, and people are wishing for a better state of things than the present instability of the marriage bond. And not too soon, for we find that in the State of Vermont the number of divorces to the number of marriages is 1 to 4, in Connecticut 1 to 7, in Maine 1 to 10, in Rhode Island 1 to 13, Massachusetts 1 to 20, in Ohio 1 to 18, in the city of Chicago 1 to 19, and in the country at large 1 divorce to every 13 marriages.

THE floods along the banks of the Ohio have been appallingly disastrous this year, and threaten to be the most destructive that have yet taken place. Villages and towns have been washed away and many thousands of people rendered homeless. The distress is fearful for thousands of women and children are exposed to cold and hunger. Saddest of all, it is feared that the loss of life will be terrible, one telegram alone giving an account chronicling the loss of a hundred lives.

TWO notable men have passed away, Thomas Chenery, editor of the *Times*, and Professor Balfour the most eminent botanist of the day.

CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

THE Bishop of Minnesota in a recent sermon said:—"I fear much of our unbelief lies at the door of Christian folk. They have overlaid the simplicity of the faith with human opinions. They have builded hedges in the Lord's vineyard. They have placed altar against altar until all certainty is lost in the strife of tongues. The things which separate Christians are not the things which are necessary for salvation, every wall of separation which has been builded in the garden of the Lord is a matter of opinion. No sect has been founded whose corner-stone was a doctrine, without which man cannot be saved. The blame of the division does not lie at any one door."

PHILLIPS BROOKS preaching on the same subject has the following:—"The lack of faith, or the disturbance of faith, which is such a serious feature of our times, is very manifold and puzzling in its influences, but is very simple in its nature and causes. It is traceable, almost everywhere, to the wonderful increase of men's knowledge of second causes, interfering with, or overclouding their belief in first causes, in principles, in providences, in a personal and loving care back of everything."

BISHOP HUNTINGTON in a recent sermon said:—"The supreme individual and national good," is character. Character includes elements that are moral and religious, as well as the intellectual; it includes conscience, affection, and will. Morality, as well as religion, gives way before the idolatry of the brain, and we are thus brought to confront the vast defect of our public school system."

We are all almost tired out with the "Luther Celebration," but the following from the *Churchman* is so much to the point that we cannot refrain from placing it before our readers:—"The doctrinal system of the religious body named after Luther embodies teaching much nearer to that of Rome than the most elevated views tolerated in the Church of England, or views held by the most extreme Sacramentalists. The Lutherans also indulge in practices which certain persons denounce as Popish in tendency. Take, for example the Lutheran doctrine in regard to the Eucharistic elements. It requires a metaphysical order of mind to comprehend the difference between the Lutheran theory and the Roman. Then, look at their decoration of churches; for the late celebration the Lutherans went to far greater lengths in honouring a man's memory than Ritualists do in honour of our Lord or any Church festival. Luther directed the ceremonial of the Mass to be retained, vestments, lights, incense and all, and the only change he wished was the singing of one or two German hymns. Yet there are persons in the Church and out of it who week in and week out denounce Churchmen who hold very moderate views indeed as to the Sacraments compared with the Lutherans, as being no better than Papists, and who will not hold fellowship with their fellow-Churchmen because of these moderate views. It is quite consistent for these good people to gush over their Lutheran neighbours as though they were utterly free from all taint or suspicion of Sacramentalism? The Luther celebration will we hope, cause men to read and reflect upon this ludicrous inconsistency."

THE *Living Church* says:—"Doubtless the clergy should keep abreast with the thought of the age, and be prepared to meet the issues of the times in public and private discourse; but do they preach the Gospel when they read scientific and metaphysical essays? Their congregations are mostly made up of the young who need inspiration to higher life and nobler ambitions, and of the old who are weighed down by the cares and sorrows of life. We don't care a continental about Tyndal, said a parishioner, after listening to a learned discourse; "Tell us about Christ." The people are not so much concerned about their origin as about their destiny. They know what is here now, and they are interested to know what is to be for them a hundred years from now.

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

DURING the vicariate of the Rev. Dr. Pigou, of Halifax, extending over the past eight years, about £40,000 has been raised by gift for Church purposes in the borough.

ANOTHER "Free Church of England" quarrel is reported in a Spalding newspaper. This "church" has been established apparently for the promotion of "free" fights.

It has been decided to enlarge the college chapel at Marlborough. The work, which is to cost £10,000, has already been commenced, and will consist of a new chancel and an ante-chapel.

THE *Echo* says that Canon Mason has made a good beginning at Allhallows, Barking. He has engaged six clergymen to reside with him, for Mission work in the adjoining East end parishes.

It is proposed to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of John Wycliffe, by restoring Wycliffe Church, Richmond, Yorkshire, which stands close to Wycliffe Hall, his supposed birth-place.

THE Rev. J. M. Fuller, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been elected Professor of Divinity, at King's College, London.

A million copies of the Book of Common Prayer are printed every year, for use at home and in her Majesty's foreign possessions. It has also been translated into more than sixty different languages.

"MANY of the heads shaken at the old Bible are empty," says one of the Bishops of the Irish Episcopal Church. He was quite as sharp in his definition of an "Agnostic," a title which some men of note are rather proud to wear. He says its most exact synonym is "Ignoramus." Evidently a Bishop whose "head is level."

THE name of the warden at Keble, Mr. Talbot, is mentioned as the probable successor of Bishop Jacobson. The Prime Minister will naturally select one with whom he could continue those friendly relations which have always subsisted between Hawarden Castle and the Palace at Chester. Mr. Gladstone is a personal friend of Mr. Talbot, with whom he has been recently stopping at Oxford; and the Warden appointed Mr. Herbert Gladstone lecturer at Keble before he made his entry into political life.

IN St. James' Church, Avebury, England, a wattle and daub floor has been found two feet below the Saxon floor. There are other portions of wattled work which are thought to be earlier than the Saxon parts, and to have belonged to a British Church.

A memorial, very largely signed, has been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the clergy and lay officials of the deanery of Jersey, against the proposal to constitute the Channel Islands into a diocese, and to give the Bishop of the new see Episcopal jurisdiction over English congregations on the Continent which are not under that of the Bishop of Gibraltar. They deprecate any attempt to sever the Channel Islands from the diocese of Winchester, to which they have belonged for more than three hundred years, and from which they receive constant Episcopal care and supervision.

THE Church of England has had few more remarkable clergymen than the Rev. Robert Walker, who ministered for sixty-six years in the parish where he was born, and where he was buried. He was clergyman and schoolmaster—teaching in the Church for there was no schoolhouse. He sheered his own sheep, spun his own wool, made his own clothes and those of his family, made his own shoes, gathered his peat for fuel, made his own candles, and while thus labouring, preached the Gospel every Sunday in the lowly little Church of Leathwaite.

THE election of an Anglican Bishop for the united sees of Killaloe and Ardfer, in room of the late Dr. Fitzgerald, took place on January 16th, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. The choice fell upon Archdeacon Chester, of Killaloe. Archbishop Trench presided and Judge Warren acted as legal assessor.

To the Clergy.

In response to several of the clergy who wrote to me asking for drafts and specifications of the *Patent Chariot Attachment*, I beg to state that for the better securing the effectual working of the gig, without the giggling motion, I am in communication with a firm to have the important parts *malleable cast*, so as to obtain exactness and strength with neatness, which I hope can be supplied, so that any carriage maker can adapt them. And as soon as I know I will communicate, through you, to the clergy of both the place and the price. Since I last wrote you, *the patent has been allowed me in the United States*. I am using the sulky now on the icy roads, and find the riding motion quite enjoyable after the sleighing. The more I use it the more I like it. On slanting icy places it is far preferable to the waggon, as there are no hind wheels frantically struggling to pass the front wheels every now and then.

F. J. H. AXFORD.

Book Notices, Reviews, &c.

"A Short Festival Evensong in B flat, composed for a full choir, by Chas. F. Davies, Montreal. J. L. Lamplough, Publishers."

The above comprises the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, arranged in full score for the voices, and with a free organ accompaniment. The Nunc Dimittis is specially melodious and effective. Both pieces shew much talent in the composer, and they will be found useful in choirs and places where pieces somewhat classic in form can be appreciated. The Gloria is fugal in form, and would require careful practice to make it effective. We wish the publishers every success in their efforts to keep a supply of Church music for the choirs of the Dominion, and for encouraging native talent.

"Mumu, and the Diary of a superfluous Man." by Ivan Turgenieff. The recent death of Turgenieff, the great Russian novelist, has greatly intensified the interest in his novels. Sketches of his life, and estimates of his work have abounded in the reviews and magazines of Europe. In England his writings are becoming all the rage. In France they have been so for some time. Able and enthusiastic critics have pronounced him the greatest European novelist of our times. The translations here given are direct from the Russian, made by an accomplished fellow-countryman of the novelist. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 12 Dey St., N. Y.) Standard Library, No. 107. Price 15 cents. Halifax, S. F. Heustis.

"The American Antiquarian," edited by Rev. S. D. Peet, and published by F. H. Revell, 150 Madison St., Chicago, has now entered upon its sixth volume. The first number of the bi-monthly series has just appeared and is full of good things. Some of the papers are of great interest and value as contributions to a field of knowledge that is attracting much attention. It seems to us that this magazine is worthy of a place in every library. Its articles are of permanent value. Back numbers can be supplied. It is published bi-monthly by F. H. Revell, 150 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. Price \$4 per annum.

The well known music firm of Oliver Ditson & Co. have forwarded to us the following nine pieces of music:—The Coble's coming in (35 cts.), Scotch ballad by Pascal; I once had a sweet little doll. (30 cts.) Child's song by Charles Kingsley; Little Footsteps Polka-mazurka. (35 cts.) By Thomas Baldwin; My Love. (30 cts.) Song by Charles S. Plummer; Incognita Mazurka. (35 cts.) By Otto Gunnar; Gioconda Tarentella. (25 cts.) By Leo Delibes; Gavotte Stephanie. (25 cts.) By Czibulka; I think of thee. (40 cts.) Song by Arthur E. Fisher; The Maiden's Secret. (40 cts.) By Arthur E. Fisher. All the pieces are in good and scholarly musical style, and yet have few difficulties which may not be at once surmounted by the moderate performer.

The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Published in the interests of the Church of England.

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

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B. D. & F. M.

THE Board of Management of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada are making efforts to extend its influence by getting the clergy to take a personal interest in its welfare. Slowly, but, we trust, surely, the feeling is growing, that the Parishes and Dioceses must combine in advancing the great Missionary work of the Church, and that a lack of co-operation has had much to do with the smallness of the offerings to that object in the past. Speaking of the work of the past, it is but fair to our people to say, that it has been impossible to determine exactly what has been done, as no complete returns could be obtained, and that it is thought the new arrangement will demonstrate what we all shall be only too glad to learn, viz., that our people have really done not so badly, but their gifts have not been placed to the credit of the whole Church. We hope every assistance will be given the Board of Management in their responsible and most important undertaking, and that they may be able to devise such a plan of operations for arousing the Church people of the Dominion to their duty and to the needs of the Domestic and Foreign Fields, as will lead to a large increase over previous years, and that the results exhibited at the next meeting of Provincial Synod may be a just cause for the heartiest congratulation of all true lovers of the Church and of Missionary success.

"A MODEL PARISH."

A CORRESPONDENT elsewhere comments upon the article which recently appeared in our columns under the above caption, and which so conspicuously lauded the noble work of a Liverpool Parish, and presents a striking contrast to the example of hard work and personal magnetism which characterized the clergyman of the Parish to which the Bishop of Liverpool made reference. We cannot refuse making public the criticism of the writer, because we believe it has been written from the best of motives, but while doing so, and while agreeing with him that the clergy should be all he desires them to be, we cannot refrain from saying that in our opinion the blame does not all belong to the minister. and ought not, therefore, to be placed entirely on his shoulders, but should fall in just proportions upon the laity who grow so absorbed in their business and pleasures, or so indifferent to their religious duties, as often to quite dishearten the clergyman, who otherwise

might have proved himself to be a faithful shepherd of the flock. It has been too long the habit for the laity to suppose that they are not called upon to do their share in preaching (we do not mean in the pulpit, although they might occasionally not be out of place there,) to their fellows, and in bestirring themselves to arouse their friends and neighbours, and so lighten, or, at least, take a share in bearing the heavy load which the parish priest must carry, and which must overcome him if he has to bear it alone. It is a lamentable fact that the men who volunteer to help their minister are exceedingly few in number, while many are ready to criticize him, and in some cases to find fault with everything he does, even when he is trying to arouse them from their Spiritual torpor.

We say at once to our lay brethren, let us be impartial and entirely fair in this matter. We go with you when you ask for earnest devotion, warm, friendly intercourse, and much hard work from your minister, and hesitate not to say that no man should assume the solemn and dreadfully responsible duties of the clerical office without a perfect willingness to "spend and be spent" in the service of Christ, to "endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." But on the other hand, we insist that you should do your part, which does not consist simply in going into your well-cushioned seat on Sunday, and in finding fault, and perhaps criticising his sermons, or his efforts to do the work God has entrusted to him, but to take hold and assist him with your time, money, and talents, and with your prayers, to hold up his hands, and to draw around him others like-minded with yourselves to cheer his way and make his labours pleasant. How much might be done in this way to make a clergyman a success who seems now to be a failure. How it must depress and harass, and finally take away all brightness and aggressiveness, to find one's efforts, instead of being warmly supported, found fault with, and opposed. We trust the clergy will be more and more impressed with the fact, that if the laity are not workers and fellow-helpers of their Rectors they will be fault-finders and stumbling blocks to themselves and others, and that the clergy will so live and work, so earnestly strive to awaken their people, that their labours and trials may compel even the most worldly of their flocks to acknowledge their zeal and godness, and compel the most indifferent and godless to speak of them with respect.

WHILE upon this subject, and moved to it by the letter of our lay correspondent, we beg to remind the clergy that the laity expect to be led by their Rector, and are not satisfied—no matter what some may say to the contrary—are not satisfied with being let alone in their indifference and selfishness. No, the laity may complain of what they sometimes term his "scoldings," and of his frequent appeals for money, but in their heart of hearts they like to know that their minister is bold and brave, self-sacrificing and faithful, earnest, and anxious to bring them up to a higher standard of living and working. And if they resist such influences at first, his zeal and devotion, his persistency and personal influence, will finally gain the day, and win them over to be his staunchest friends and supporters. We believe that our clergy as a rule are content with asking far too little from their people. We do not mean of

money only, but of personal devotion and labours for Christ and His Glorious Cause. And, as our correspondent points out, if the laity do not notice these higher qualities in their minister, they themselves are almost certain not only not to possess them, but not to desire them, not even to know of them, and consequently to continue dwarfed and undeveloped, losing the exceeding great happiness which comes from such a knowledge and such a life. Often and often we hear of parishes being weak when we are confident they are not being asked to do enough to develop in them the desire to do more. The laity come to Church on Sundays, they are on the Vestry, or attend a parish meeting occasionally, it may be they are Sunday school teachers, but they are not doing enough, they are not being trained as they should be, and consequently they are not expanding under the light of the Gospel as the plant does under the genial warmth of the sun, because they are not brought where the glorious rays of the Sun of Righteousness may fall in His fulness and power upon them. Occasionally the laity speak out, as our correspondent has done, and they tell us so, and what they say in the better moments of their lives should be heeded and acted upon. Our advice to the clergy is, give your people plenty to do, ask them frequently for money, call upon them unceasingly to bring forth fruit, and to let their light shine before men, and point them to the Great Example, and of what He did and gave for their salvation, and you may expect the largest and happiest results.

MARRIAGE.

WE have not yet descended to the level of some of our contemporaries who seem delighted at times to make capital out of the misfortunes and mistakes of those opposed to them; but we cannot refrain from noticing the peculiar position occupied by a Methodist minister, and the serious results which have followed from his strange conduct. We refer to the Halifax Methodist minister, the Rev. W. G. Lane, who, according to the daily papers, has subjected himself to a law suit by performing what has in it the elements of a marriage service, but which, it appears, is not a proper marriage, and yet is sufficiently like one to make him liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment. The facts of the case we gather from the papers are as follows: A couple came to the minister without a license and asked to be married. The minister told them he could not perform the ceremony until they got one. They urged him, and finally he consented on the man's promise to obtain one early the next morning. This he neglected to do, and subsequently the fellow refused to recognize the woman as his wife.

We are not going to endorse the action of the Government in bringing Mr. Lane as a culprit before the Courts, for we deeply regret that such a course should have been thought necessary, nor are we disposed to join others in loading the offender with strong adjectives condemnatory of his action. We leave this to persons more disposed than we have ever been to take advantage of another's troubles. The point we wish to draw attention to is the subject of marriage itself, and to ask what constitutes a valid ceremony. We ask the question because, according to the account furnished to the papers, Mr. Lane is reported to have gone to the parties and informed

them that they were not married. Does the license, then, constitute the marriage? According to Mr. Lane's ideas it would appear so. We may well ask, therefore, what constitutes a valid marriage ceremony. We know the subject has a legal aspect as a civil contract between two persons—the contracting parties—and that the law's consent in the form of a license must be first obtained, but surely it is not this which makes a man and woman one in God's sight. Surely the blessing of the Church, and not the consent of the State, is the important feature—is the real act which makes a true union. We supposed that all bodies of Christians held to this most strongly, and we have been startled at finding that such is not the case. If Mr. Lane's views prevail among Protestants, then marriage is not a Divine rite, but a civil process, carrying with it no more weight and authority than any other civil contract. We profess again to surprise and astonishment that such a view should be taken by our Protestant brethren, and feel the time has arrived when, more than ever before, the Church is called upon to maintain with all the weight of her position and influence the true doctrine. We care not what Mr. Lane, or the Government, or the various Christian bodies, or any other power may say to the contrary, marriage has been instituted of GOD, and is a Divine rite, to be performed by His authorized ministers, and is real and binding on the parties even if the State has not been consulted and a license obtained. The Church's clergy receive not their office and powers from the State, but are set apart by the service of the Ordinal for the work of their high calling as ministers of GOD, and are given authority by their Bishop to perform the marriage rite and all other of their sacred functions.

Forgotten Saints.

AT one time and another, Bishops, editors, and other good men, bespeak for the clergy the consideration of their people. And it is well. But who ever yet heard in Convention Address, or saw in leading Editorial, much, if any, mention of the clergyman's wife? Yet hardly is there a class in Christ's Church Militant worthy of so much consideration and honor. They are a class, of whom far more is expected than with any reason ought to be. Only too often, also, are they forgotten saints. If a Rector be an eloquent man, he is sure to have due meed of praise. If warden or vestryman does even a little, he is sure to be praised for much. But, if the Rector's wife be perfection itself, little will be said of her. If she is thought to fail in anything, she is sure to have it made the most of; and only too often her blessed ministrations are taken as a matter of course, and seldom appreciated. And yet, very often, her character and influence are factors of quite as much account in the prosperity of a parish, as any that can be mentioned. We do not have in mind women of a shrewd and managing turn, but those of unobtrusive ways, who, like St. Mary the Virgin, rejoice first and most of all in being a benediction to those around them. We approve of a married priesthood. Honor, all honor, to the priest, who, for the Kingdom of Heaven's sake, for the need of some special work, remains unmarried. No doubt there is a special calling and special grace for exceptional work. But ordinarily, for the Clergy as for the Laity, it is better for a man that GOD should find "an help meet for him." We say that GOD should find "an help meet for him." Alas! for a clergyman who tries to find one for himself. A venerable and honored man, Professor in a certain School of the Prophets (we refer to the Rev. Dr. Adams of Nashotah,) was wont to advise his students to pray, that,

if ever they were to be married, the Lord would guide them to a wise choice. "You are very foolish," he used to say, "if you think you have sense enough to select a wife for yourself, and without his guidance." Dr. Adams never gave better advice in his life, and some there be who thank him for it.

Happy is the clergyman, who, in his wife, has a wise counsellor; and well for him if he has wisdom enough to know and to acknowledge it. Think of the few instances, if you know of any, wherein an unwise woman has for years been a drag and a detriment to a clergyman in his great work; and you may begin to appreciate what a blessing in a parish is a wise and loving Rector's wife. And let such be duly appreciated and honored. Let the people love them, and do what they can to make the lot of their Rector's wife easier and brighter. Be considerate of them. Do not expect too much of them. Remember how many matters in the parish and out of it claim their thought and time and attention. With only a tolerable income, they are obliged to incur expenses not expected of other women. They must live in a certain way, and maintain a certain appearance suited to their station. They must entertain, where of others it would not be expected; and that too on an income far less than others in their social position. Those in trouble and necessity come to them, who would not to other women; and often privately, in cases that cannot be made public in the parish or locality. They are generally obliged to practice, systematically and constantly, small economies to which very likely they were unaccustomed in early life. Besides, the cares and anxieties of other women are theirs as well. They have a house to order, and children to teach and train up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They have, too, cares and anxieties that are peculiar to their lot in life. Therefore, remember them. Be thoughtful and considerate of them. In little ways which cost you little, but which are much to them, you can show them kindness. Think of your clergyman and honor him for his work's sake, his Master's sake. But also consider his wife; honor her and esteem her highly for her work's sake. And honor that clergyman the more who duly honors his wife. The man who does not do it, whether clergyman or layman, is not worthy of honor.—*Living Church.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A Model Parish."

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—In looking over the GUARDIAN of last week, I was forcibly struck with an article headed "A Model Parish," taken from a recent speech of the Bishop of Liverpool, showing, as it most unmistakeably does, the immense amount of good a minister may do, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, if his heart is really in his work. And further, that a great deal of the indifference and apathy in Church matters and to Church support, of which we hear such frequent complaints, should be attributed, not so much to the indifference of the people to the interests of the Church, as to the lack of energy and perseverance on the part of the ministers who are placed over them.

It is unreasonable to expect the people to be ahead of those who are supposed to be their leaders. When, therefore, we hear of a congregation languishing for want of Spiritual life,—when we see them cold and indifferent towards the Church and her interests, we may (unless under very peculiar circumstances) safely assume that their minister is not what he ought to be, that he is either deficient in the tact, ability, and magnetic force necessary to infuse religious life and vigour into his people, or, having it, he is too indolent or indifferent to his duties to exert it.

As a practical illustration of the above remarks, I need only refer to a series of Missionary meetings that has been held here during the past week, some of them exceedingly cheering and encourag-

ing, others again not coming up to the standard of efficiency that we have a right to expect from them; one in particular, I cannot help referring to as standing out in marked contrast to the "Model Parish" of the Bishop of Liverpool.

The largest Church, and unquestionably the richest congregation, in the district, and where (if anywhere) in the Diocese we would expect to find spiritual life and prayers abounding, and yet what did we see? A few ladies, and less than a score of gentlemen, scattered thinly over the beautiful edifice, few and far between, and characterized by one of the speakers rather sarcastically, as I thought, as "a fair representation of the congregation; there was no life, no enthusiasm, scarcely a vestige of that kindly reciprocity of thought and feeling that ought to subsist between a pastor and his people. The very speeches, eloquent though they were, seemed to fall still-born from the lips of the speakers. The whole scene was apathetic and hopeless.

"So coldly sweet, so deadly fair
We start, for soul is wanting there."

That this cold apathetic feeling exists in that Church to an alarming extent is evidenced by a single glance at the state of its finances, and requires no further explanation than a reference to the well-known fact that, no man can successfully serve two masters. The Church can tolerate no divided allegiance. The man that aspires to the dignity of a minister of the Gospel, no matter in what capacity he expects to serve, who is not prepared to devote all his time, and all his talent and energy with which GOD has endowed him to the work, had better pause before it is too late, and turn his attention to something else.

It is as true of spiritual as in temporal warfare, if we expect to succeed, we must adopt our weapons to the requirements of the times. The old-fashioned smooth bore cannon and flint lock musket did good service in the days of old, and won for us many a glorious victory, but what General would send his men into the field, armed with such weapons, in these days of Armstrong guns, steel shot, and breech loaders?

In like manner, Sir, the Church, if we expect her to come out victorious over the thousand deadly modern influences with which she is surrounded, must abandon the old-fashioned, easy-going mode of warfare, and adopt the more modern and effective weapons of zeal and devotedness.

I am afraid, sir, we have too many old-fashioned smooth bore cannons and flint lock muskets in the Church for the Church's good. We will have to rifle them, and adapt them (if possible) to the modern mode of weapons, or spike them and throw them aside as useless. In a word, and to drop the metaphor, we want men whose heads are pure, whose doctrine and whose life exhibit lucid proof that they are honest in the sacred cause.

Yours, &c.,

LEAH.

Pumps Without Spouts.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—Your correspondent's letter about "Animated Windmills" has prompted me to write a few lines on those clever men, possessed of much learning, a classic diction, and good literary taste, but who never try, or when trying utterly fail, to make a few extemporaneous remarks. I infinitely prefer a studied, chaste sermonic composition to a wild, frothy, wordy, extemporaneous wandering in the pulpit; but still it seems strange to a regular listener that some of these clever men should be like pumps without spouts, plenty of water in the well but it cannot find a ready outlet—plenty of knowledge in the head but no extemporaneous use for it. In the name and for the honour of Pegasus, let us hold on to carefully written sermons, but do let our men strive to be apt and ready for a few remarks when the occasion arises.

Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

Where is God?

BY A. R. G.

In the brilliant rays of the morning sun,
As they kiss the dew-drops one by one.

In the heart of the rose, giving odors rare,
In the song of birds on the perfumed air?

In the vaulted sky, in the moon's silver hue,
'Mid the twinkling stars in their home of blue.

In the whispering wind, in the zephyr mild,
Caressing the cheek of the little child?

In the forest grand with its quivering leaves,
In the harvest home with its golden sheaves?

In the voice of the tempest abroad in the land,
'Mid the billow's white crest leaping up on the strand?

Yea, these and more! He dwells in the heart,
That wisely hath chosen the better part.

In the home where love is the guiding star,
In the place where His people meet for prayer.

Christian Charity.

Is not charity, or, as the New Version has it, love, the key-note, the corner stone of Christianity? He who has not felt that love should be the principle of his life can scarcely, it seems to us, have entered upon that course which is to lead at last to the knowledge of Him who is the perfect good, and whose name is Love, and the saint who has almost finished that course must feel that here he can but dimly comprehend the measure of that love which passeth knowledge.

And yet even in these days there are too many among us who do not feel bound to obey the command, "Love one another," or who think that it admits of many evasions and mental reservations. We will undergo or, at all events, think we will, anything rather than deny any doctrine which we hold to be true, and yet what doctrine did our Master so earnestly and so persistently teach as the truth that God is Love, and that if we would be like Him we must love not only Him, but all mankind. Ye who harbour within your breasts feelings of revenge, anger, or hatred, and still presume to call yourselves followers of Jesus of Nazareth, read the Sermon on the Mount again. Let us try to picture to ourselves the scene. The Master seated on the hill, the inner circle of disciples near Him, and the multitude gathered around. Not a promising audience one would have thought, nor one likely to receive into their hearts the teaching of the Galilean carpenter. Most of them had been accustomed to look with distrust and dislike upon all who differed from them in race or religion, and to punish promptly and severely any who should be so unfortunate as to offend them. Anxious y looking for a deliverer from their hated Roman masters, they were little likely to listen to the message of peace and good will. Yet He who saw with wiser eyes than ours knew that even here was good soil in which to plant the seed. He had come to sow with infinite trouble. Let us read carefully the words, and try to imagine, as surely we reverently may, the tones of the Speaker, and the amazed looks of His audience as one after another those plain, uncompromising sentences are uttered. Can we not almost see the looks of bewilderment with which those who, from their earliest childhood, had listened to the denunciations which their teachers had poured out upon their enemies greeted the Galilean peasant as He spoke with authority the words which now sound as sweet to us, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy;" or the more startling ones, "I say unto you that ye resist not evil!" "Love your enemies;" "Bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you and

persecute you," or more sternly, "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses," "He that is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment," &c., and as He warned those who came to worship that their service would not be accepted unless they were first reconciled to the brother whom they had offended, and commanded them to try to be at peace with those with whom they had quarrelled. No wonder they should be ready to ask, as they afterwards did, Whence has this man this wisdom? Who gave Thee this authority? And He, as if anticipating their question, gave them His authority. Knowing how hard obedience to these commands would be, He gave them as their example and criterion no less a one than the Eternal Father Himself.

"Be ye therefore merciful as your Father is merciful." Luke vi. 36. "That ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven, for He maketh His sun to rise upon the evil and upon the good, and sendeth rain upon the just and upon the unjust. Be ye therefore perfect as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." Once again we advise our readers to read that short sermon for themselves, and see if they do not agree with us, that the leading thought in it is love. That again and again the Master repeats and enforces the lesson that want of charity in any form is a sin. These are the words of Him whom we worship as the Son of God. We who call ourselves by His name should earnestly ask ourselves if we are not of the number who call Him Lord, Lord, and do not the things which He says. We are surely if we allow one uncharitable thought to go unchecked or permit ourselves to do a revengeful deed. Remember these words were spoken at the beginning of His mission. How hard it was for even His dearest friends to obey them we find from their frequent dissensions and the envying and heartburnings that sprang up even in that little band of twelve men.

It was not till after the short life was ended that they, looking back over their daily, hourly time of intercourse with Him, and seeing that through the whole of it He had lived a life devoted to others, that in every deed which He had done, every word which He had spoken, nay, in every thought of His heart, He had been animated by pure, unselfish love—love for them, love for every human soul, aye, and body too, no matter how stained by sin or rendered loathsome by disease, that they felt that in this, as in all else, they must follow Him. No wonder those men, animated by that self-same love, did a work which calls forth the wondering gratitude of every Christian heart, and which even the bitterest sceptic cannot refuse to acknowledge and admire. He could say hard things when there was no other method of reaching hard hearts, but was it not against those sins which are caused by a want of love that His denunciations were aimed? The bigoted, the covetous, the cruel, the unloving, the censorious, were those whom He blamed. While for those whose hearts were still warm, though deeply stained with sin, He had words of pity and encouragement.

Can we not imagine the tenderness of the voice, the glistening of the eye, as He told of the Father's love in such stories as that of the Prodigal Son, or the Wandering Sheep, or assured the penitent Magdalene of forgiveness. His enemies were bitter and unrelenting, but we have no record of His wish to do them harm, while the city, which contained the most vindictive as well as the most successful of them, was the object which called forth one of the very few displays of strong feeling which are recorded of Him. The rude taunts and cruel blows of the soldiers charged with His execution received as their only punishment the prayer, "Father, forgive them."

It is the old story, but do we not need to lay it to heart. Who are there who feel their whole soul so full of love that all other feelings are crowded out. Are not our hearts too often empty, empty and garnished ready for the entrance of the spirits of murder, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness."

O women who have no feeling for the fallen of your sex, but one of angry contempt, how dwelleth the love of God in you? How is it that the purest could associate with the most sinful, while we, their fellow sinners, feel polluted if we breathe the same air or but touch their garments? The disciples learned the lesson, though imperfectly it is true at last. St. John the beloved caught perhaps the most of His spirit, but it was left for that grand man, of whose hard won victories, perhaps the hardest was to conquer his disposition to revenge, to write the grandest eulogy and the clearest exposition of Christian love in words which should be graven on the heart of each one of the followers of his Master. If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal. And if I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing. And if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor: and if I give my body to be burned, but have no love, it profiteth me nothing. Love suffereth long and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil; rejoiceth not in righteousness, but rejoiceth with the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth. But whether there be prophecies they shall be done away; whether there be tongues they shall cease; whether there be knowledge it shall be done away. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I felt as a child, I thought as a child; now that I am become a man I have put away childish things. For now we see in a mirror darkly, but then face to face; now I know in part, but then shall I know as also I have been known. But now abideth faith, hope, and love, but the greatest of these is love.

THERE is one sin which seems to me is everywhere and by everybody underestimated, and quite too much overlooked in valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes more or less complaining statement of something or other, which most probably every one in the room, or on the stage, or the car, or the street corner, as it may be, knew before, and which most probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith in somebody has resulted in discomfort. There are always plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are born to trouble as sparks fly upward; but even to the sparks flying upwards in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.

It is no disgrace to be poor. The praise of honest poverty has often been sung. When a man will not stoop to do wrong, when he will not do a dishonest act, then his poverty is most honorable. But the man is not poor when he can pay his way and save something besides. He who pays cash for all that he purchases, is not poor, but well off. He is in a happier condition than the idle gentleman who runs into debt and is clothed, shod and fed at the expense of his tailor, shoemaker, and butcher. Montesquieu says that a man is not poor because he has nothing, but he is poor when he will not or cannot work. The man who is able and willing to work is better off than the man who possesses a thousand crowns without the necessity for working.

BAPTISM.

We presume most of the children who read *The Visitor* have been baptized; but perhaps they have never considered very much what Baptism means, nor what it requires of them. If they will listen to us, we will tell them some things which they may be glad to know. When the blessed Jesus was in this world, He was very fond of children. He would have the parents bring them to Him that He might take them in His arms, put His hands on them and bless them. He came to save them just as much as grown people. Sometimes children think they are too little to be saved. But this is not so. In establishing His Church He provided that children should have a place in it just as much as they have a place in the family. No family is perfect without children, nor is the Church complete without them. Now, Baptism is the outward and visible sign or mode by which children are declared to be members of the family of Christ. He died for them; and He would them and all the world know that they belong to Him, that they are His children, and should grow up in His service. He has promised that He will never forget or neglect them.

Baptism is called a Sacrament. We do not suppose our young readers know very well what this word means, but we will try to make it plain. A Sacrament is a sacred or solemn agreement or promise entered into by two parties. We have two such Sacraments in our Church, and they are called Baptism and the Lord's Supper, or the Holy Communion. In Baptism the parties are God and the Parents or Sponsors. These two parties enter into a solemn agreement, or Covenant, and this agreement is signed and sealed. What is used as the outward or visible sign. With water the child is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. God promises on His part that He will grant to the child thus given to Him the Holy Spirit, that he may grow up as a child. As the child is too little to make such an agreement for himself, God permits the parents to do it for him. They promise to give the child to God, to train it up for Him, to instruct it in all things which are necessary for it to know; and thus to fulfil their part of the agreement. God promises to fulfil His part, and thus the Sacrament is completed.

After Baptism comes Confirmation. When the children were given to God in Baptism, their parents or sponsors made certain vows and promises for them to the Lord.

These children are now old enough to know what was promised for them at their baptism, and they desire to make all these promises upon themselves. Perhaps there is not in our Church a more touching or interesting service than that of Confirmation. The young disciples, sometimes not young in years, but young in the Saviour's service, come forward, and before angel's and men take their stand on the Lord's side. To many it is the great event

of life. It forever commits them to the service of the Blessed Jesus.

"Before the Lord they speak,
To Him they make their solemn vow,
A vow they dare not break."
Parish Visitor.

A KISS FOR A BLOW.

A visitor once went into a school in the city of Boston, where he saw a boy and girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless passion, the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was provoked, and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed the rage that was working within, and her clinched fist was aimed at her brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said he: "you had better kiss your brother than strike him!" The look and the word reached her heart. Her hand dropped. She threw her arms around his neck, and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against the blow, but he could not withstand a sister's kiss. He compared the provocation he had given her with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the sister, and with her handkerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight of her kindness only made him cry the faster; he was completely subdued. Her teacher then told the children always to return a kiss for a blow, and they would never get any more blows. If men, women, families, and communities and nations, would act on this same principle, this world would almost cease to be a vale of tears; "Nations would not lit up the sword against nations, neither would they learn war any more."

I heard of two little children—a boy and girl—who used to play a great deal together. One day the boy came to his mother and said: "Mother, I know that Emma is a Christian?"

"What makes you think so, my child?"

"Because, mother, she plays like a Christian?"

"Plays like a Christian?" said the mother, the expression sounding a little odd.

"Yes," replied the child; if you take everything she's got, she don't get angry. Before, she was selfish, and if she didn't have everything her own way she would say: 'I won't play with you; you are an unruly little boy.'"

A RULE OF ACTION.

If everyone would accept as a rule of action, never to grieve over what they cannot help, they would be much better off. In the presence of death it is altogether useless for us to say that we do not wish to die. We might just as well say, and had better say—I must die, and I will make the best of it. All of God's laws are as immutable as the one that says we must die. We cannot change them one jot or tittle. But there are always to be found men who are wearing their lives away, mourning over spilt milk. If the milk is spilt a barrel of tears cannot save it. Better to devote your time

to getting some more milk. If we spilt it ourselves so much the more reason for finding no fault. This sitting on the fence and mourning over the dead past, will never pay one cent. It is the most profitless business imaginable. The present and the future claim our attention. Our hope is centred in the present moment and the next, since the past is gone.

MARRIAGES.

FROM—GATES—At Amherst, Feb. 12th, by the Rev. V. E. Harris, John From, of Point DeBute, to Catherine Gates, of River Herbert.

SMITH—WAUGH—At Dartmouth, on the 12th Feb., by the Rev. Dr. Uniacke, Josiah Smith, Jr., to Clara J., eldest daughter of Thomas Waugh.

ISLEY—PALMER—At Aylesford, 4th Feb., by the Rev. R. Avery, Rector, Isaac L. Isley, of Wilmot, to Amanda E., daughter of Benjamin L. Palmer.

DEATHS.

ROBINSON—On Jan. 30th, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Robinson, of Church street, Cornwallis, in the 80th year of her age.

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Rector Wanted.

THE Rectorship of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Moody, applications for said vacancy will be received, accompanied by testimonials and recommendations, by L. E. BAKER, dec 12 8m Senior Church Warden.

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Vol. II, Ascension to Advent 1 30
 - No. 3.—Pauline Charity, Discourses by Rev. Joseph Cross, D.D., L. L. D., 1 30
 - No. 4.—Companion to the Prayer Book Psalter, by John Dart, D. C. L., President King's College, Windsor, 1 00

- The S. P. C. K. List.**
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 - No. 7.—Addresses to Candidates for Confirmation, by Rev. E. L. Cutts, .30
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The Mission Field.

BAPTISM OF AN AGED CONVERT IN INDIA.

IMMEDIATELY after my arrival, two young Christians set off to fetch an old man who should have been baptized last year, but came just after I had left for Ning-Taik, whose home was some three miles away. It was interesting to watch the people come in to the service after their evening meal; here an old man, his head enveloped in a wind-hood, made of black cloth; there a strong young fellow who despised such head-gear, but about whose shaven skull a thick turban was wound; here again a blind boy who has worshiped God for some two or three years, and whose mother is now glad for him to come, though she still clings to her idols; there two little children carried in rice baskets across their father's shoulder—one only a few months old, and to be received to-night into the congregation of Christ's Church.

It was nearly 9 o'clock before the old Christian and his escort arrived, and he was very glad indeed to see me. His is a strange history. Some two years ago sickness entered his home, and his wife was taken from him; then one and another of his sons were taken, until he only and one little daughter were left. He relates that at that time he had a dream in which he saw a white-robed personage who offered him some cakes; he declined them with thanks saying that his teeth were so bad he could not bite them. He was then told he ought at once to worship Shangti, or all that was left would be taken from him. This dream evidently made a strong impression upon him, and he has given up all connection with idolatry ever since. The converts speak very highly of him, and although weak in body he is evidently strong in faith. I was much pleased with his examination, and had no hesitation in admitting him into fellowship.

In a letter just received from a lady missionary in North China, she says:—"The medical work is winning its way to the hearts of reserved people as almost nothing else could. Our own doctor is overtaxed; she sadly needs help. Can you not stir up some of our girls to this all-important work? We need workers so much! Do send us help.

THE new Queen of Madagascar, Razafindrahety, is said to exert quite as active an influence toward the advancement of Christianity as her predecessor, the late Queen Ranvalomaunyahak. She was educated in a Christian school sustained by the London Missionary Society, and was baptized when she was sixteen years of age. Her beauty is described as marvellous.

THE census missions to be taken next year will, it is said, show an increase of 200,000 Christians in India, Ceylon and Burmah for the last ten years—600,000 in all.

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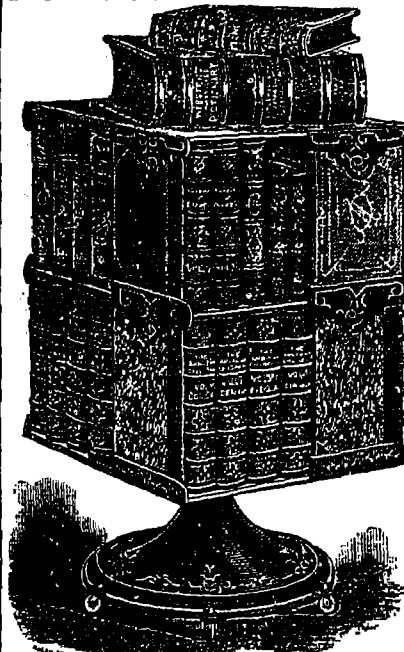
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The subjects of examination for the JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS and BURSARIES in 1884 will be as follows:

1. LATIN, Caesar, Gallic War, Book V.; Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book II., Fab. 1, 2, 3; Book III., Fab. 1, 4, 5, 6. Grammar: Accidence, Syntax, Prosody, Scansion of Hexameter Verse. Composition: Easy sentences to be translated into Latin prose. Text Books: Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, or Bryce's Latin Grammar; Smith's Principia Latin, Part IV., Exs. 1-35; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exs. 1-9, 21-40.

2. GREEK.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Books V. and VI. Grammar: Accidence (omitting Accentuation), chief rules of Syntax. Text Book: Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar.

3. MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic: the ordinary rules of arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion and Interest. Algebra: as far as Simple Equations and Surds, with Theory of Indices. Geometry: First, Second and Third Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

4. ENGLISH.—Language: Grammar, Analysis, Writing from Dictation, Composition. History and Geography: Outlines of English and Canadian History and General Geography.

The relative values of these subjects shall be as follows: Classics, 250; Mathematics, 200; English, 150.

*These Text Books are mentioned to indicate in a general way the extent of knowledge required. Jan 30 41

MISSIONS.

THE Nova Scotia Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions asks for contributions towards the work in Algoma and the North-West, and the Foreign Field. Funds are urgently needed. From returns presented to the Provincial Synod, Nova Scotia is far behind the other Dioceses in the amount of its contributions to these objects. Address the Secretary.

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(Signed), JOHN W. BLACKLEY, Cornwallis St. Halifax N. S.

Halifax, N. S. March 26th, 1880.

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Timely Aid.

A little daughter of the Captain of the Steamer "Empress of India" was suddenly attacked with Croup while at a friend's house in Toronto. No medical aid being handy, recourse was had to Hagyard's Yellow Oil; this popular household remedy afforded prompt relief and the little girl was as lively as ever in a few hours.

The largest ice crop ever gathered in the Hudson has been stored this winter.

Which the Figures Reveal.

G. M. Everest, of Forest, says that in one year one family purchased over fifty bottles of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their own use and that of various friends. He has sold this invaluable throat and lung remedy over sixteen years, and its sales are steadily increasing.

California is at present producing about \$18,000,000 a year in gold and silver bullion.

An Important Enquiry.

Are you threatened with Consumption? If so, the cause may be in the blood. Impure blood and Scrofula are close companions, and Scrofula and Consumption are still closer related. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all forms of Scrofula by cleansing the blood and regulating the secretions.

It is a sad thing when a man has either a reputation beyond his merit or an ambition beyond his ability.

Help Required.

Dyspepsia does not get well without assistance. It requires careful diet and thorough treatment. Burdock Blood Bitters have effected the most remarkable cures on record of chronic Dyspepsia.

The P. E. Island Railway is not a paying property. It cost last year \$254,808 to run it and the receipts were only \$147,170.

Narrow Chance of Escape.

A person exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate has little chance of escaping from colds, sore throat, rheumatism, frost bites, and other troubles incident to change of temperature, to say nothing of accidents and emergencies. The best external ready remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Lord Lansdowne is said to be more proficient in speaking the French language than any Governor-General since Lord Elgin.

Sure Signs.

Distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, belching of wind, heart-burn, irregular action of the bowels, and nervous irritability are sure signs of Dyspepsia. The sure cure is Burdock Blood Bitters. Procure and read the testimonials.

A German company is in process of organization to acquire possession of the territory in the island of Borneo in opposition to the British company.

The German Empress confers a golden cross on all female servants in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine who have uninterruptedly remained in the same family for forty years. During the seven years 1877-83 this distinction has been bestowed on 1,027 persons.

FANCY WOVE
Shirtings

in a great variety of FIRST CLASS patterns,

FAST COLORS,

And warranted to give better satisfaction to the wearer than any other make in the market, suitable for all seasons of the year.

FANCY DRESS
CHECKS

—AND—

Galatea Stripes

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

Cotton Yarns,

Carpet Warp,

—AND—

Cotton Hosiery Yarn

Of every description, White and Colored.

BALL KNITTING
COTTON

All Numbers and Colors.

Our Goods can be purchased in all first-class Dry Goods Establishments.

Manufactured and Sold to the Wholesale Trade only, by

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

FERTILIZERS.

The Celebrated

"Ceres" Superphosphate.

(The complete Fertilizer). Three grades of

GROUND BONE.

Fertilizers Analyzed by Prof. George Lawson, of Dalhousie College. Silver and Bronze Medals awarded at the Dominion Exhibition, 1883. Manufactured at the

Chemical Fertilizer Works.

JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

Pickford & Black's Wharf, Halifax, N. S.
Send for Circulars.
Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory.

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS.

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).

Pianos by Weber.

Pianos by Stevenson.

Pianos by Wheelock.

Pianos by Dominion Co.

Organs by Bell & Co.

Organs by Dominion Co.

Largest Stock, best value.

Easy Terms.

W. H. JOHNSON,

Name this paper.

123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX.

Aromatic



A Winter

Montserrat.

Beverage.

Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTSERRAT
LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE,

For Cutlets, Chops, Curries, Steaks, Fish, Game, Soups, Gravies, &c., adds an Appetizing Charm to the plainest and daintiest of dishes.

"The Climax of Perfection."

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

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited).

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO., Montreal,

Toronto Agency—23 Front Street West.

ARMY AND NAVY
HAT STORE
THOMAS & CO.

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

Civic and Military

FUR GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

MAONIC OUTFITS

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.

44 to 48 Barrington Street,

CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Geo. Robertson,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHOICE TEAS
A SPECIALTY.

Finest Groceries,

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

Retail Store—67 Prince Street,

Wholesale Warehouse—10 Water St.

GEO. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Orders from all parts executed promptly

The Temperance Cause.

At an entertainment in Newcastle, largely attended by the working classes, Mr. Cowen, the member for Newcastle, said that intemperance created poverty, disease, and crime. It corrupted the morals and enfeebled the intellect; it induced idleness, shortened life, and spread a pall of grief over families and over nations. Yet in face of the accumulated experience of ages men persevered in the practice. There never was a time when greater efforts were made on behalf of temperance than now. But the hold which the custom of drinking had on the population seemed to be fixed and firm. The annual expenditure of the population in intoxicating drinks in the United Kingdom was—in 1882, £126,252,000. The sum of £126,000,000 appeared large, but when divided among the population it was said it would only be about 2¼d. per day each, or if they left out the children and divided it among the adults it would be 4½d. a-day each person. He allowed that, but against it he set these facts—that we expended only 2d. a-day on bread, 1d. a-day on butter and cheese, and less than 1d. a-day on milk. We spent five times as much on drink as we did on sugar, and nearly seven times as much as we did on tea, coffee, and cocoa. That surely was not a trifle, and stripped of all partiality and partizanship, was not the prevailing intemperance of our countrymen a national dishonor? The cause of drunkenness was to be found in the dominance of sensual appetite and impure tastes. If it were to be destroyed they must appeal to the reason, to the enlightened self-interest of the drunkard. They must endeavour to develop the power of self-restraint. They must not only amend the practice of the people, but elevate their aspirations. If they merely deprived a man of stimulants by legal enactment without implanting in him higher tastes the deprivation would only sharpen his desires. Let them labour to inspire men with feelings of their moral worth, make them sober, thinking, intelligent, and reflecting beings, and they would find proof of the efficacy of such efforts in their character and conduct. The outlook might be overclouded, but all clouds had sunshine behind them, and even the darkest had a silver lining. He had faith in the moral influences at work, and he believed they would carry us to brighter and better times.

THE Recorder of Leeds, in charging the Grand Jury, a short time ago, at the borough sessions, in regard to a singularly light calendar, expressed the opinion that few persons commit crime through want. In proof of that he instanced the falling off in the number of prisoners in time of depressed trade, and said that, having little money to get drunk with, the working classes did not so often render themselves a prey to those who took advantage of their condition to commit crimes of violence.

A STRIKING contrast is sometimes gained by seeing how much is spent for wines in the house, and how much for religion.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

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

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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

MAKE HENS LAY

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

City of London Fire Insurance Company of London, England, Capital \$10,000,000.
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, Capital \$10,000,000.
 Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Established 1825.
 Invested Funds.....\$30,000,000
 Investments in Canada over..... 1,600,000
 Claims paid in Canada over..... 1,500,000
 Total amount paid in Claims during last 8 years over..... 15,000,000
ALFRED SHORTT, Agent.


Office, corner of Hollis and Sackville Sts., Halifax, N. S.
Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits
 Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which **AYER'S SASSAPARILLA** enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.
 For sale by all druggists.

L. & F. Burpee & Co.
IRON,
STEEL,
TINPLATE
 AND GENERAL
Metal Merchants
ST. JOHN, N. S.

Confession and Absolution.
 OBSERVATIONS upon the late Mission Just Published by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by **WM. GOSSIP** Granville St. Price 5 Cents.

GATES' Acadian Liniment
 Is a well known vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of soothing and healing virtues, and has been extensively used throughout Nova Scotia for a number of years, and has proved itself to be one of the best internal and external remedies;
 Inflammations or Pains seated in any part of the body;
 Diarrhoea; Bites and Stings of Insects;
 Dysentery; Colds and Coughs;
 Chills; Toothache,
 For Diphtheria and Sore Throat it has particularly proved itself to be the best article in use, having saved the lives of numbers of children and adults, especially during the past two years, when it has been so prevalent. It is equally effectual for Quinsy, and for Sick Headache, Sprains, Rheumatism, Felons, Pleurisy, Etc. Spinal disease or Affection of the Spine it should be used in connection with the Nerve Ointment.
 It will cure a Horse's Cough; Cuts and Wounds of every description, on man or beast, like magic; as well as all ailments for which Liniments are used. This preparation is recommended as a perfectly safe remedy, being entirely free from the opening ingredients so commonly found in popular Liniments which render the patient so liable to take cold, which they invariably do. For internal use as a gargle it should be diluted with water.
 Sold everywhere at 25c, per bottle Manufactured only by **C. GATES, SON & CO.,** Middleton, N. S.

\$50 5-TON



JONES
 Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass JAW BEAM.
JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
 Duty 5cts, making cost \$55 at your L. S. Station.
 Free book Address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

What is Catarrh?

(From the Mail, Can., Dec, 14th).
CATARRH is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effluvia matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat, up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.
 Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous-tissue. Some time since a well-known physician of 40 years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, **Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,** 305 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

Books for Churchmen

S. P. C. K. Depository,
WM. GOSSIP'S
 No. 103 Granville Street, Halifax.
 Commentary on Old and New Testament, Bookform, and in serial parts, at 15c. a number. In Volumes, \$1 each.
 The Narrow Way, 17c.
 Communicants Manual, by Bishop How, Bishop Oxenden, Sadler, Burbidge, Wilson, from 16c. 25c.
 Blomfield's Family Prayers, 23c.
 Commentary on Book of Common Prayer, 63c.
 Dr. Barry's Commentary on Prayer Book, 75c.
 Large supply of Church Tracts, Confirmation Cards, Baptism Cards, Cards for first Communion, Lectures on Confirmation, (Morse) 30c.
 Official Year Book for 1884, 75c.
 Book of Offices, \$2.50 and \$1.50.

From a Gentleman well known.

CAPTAIN ROOD, of the steamship *Edgar Stewart*, has just brought to our notice a most remarkable case of a young lady who was a passenger with him some little time ago, who was on her way home "to die, as she expressed herself," as she had been told by her physician that there was no hope of her recovery, that she was in an advanced stage of consumption, and recommended her to go home.
 The captain seeing that she was very sick having a very severe cough, gave her a bottle, that he had on board, of Putner's Syrup of Hypophosphites, which at once relieved her cough, and gave her much comfort. When she got home, she continued the bottle, and found that it had done her so much good, that a messenger was despatched to the captain to get the patient half a dozen bottles.
 The patient has been taking it for some time, and has improved in a most astonishing manner, so that she is now able to attend to her duties, and enjoys better health than she has for over two years.
 This is not the first charitable act of Captain Rood, who always looks after the interests of the passengers committed to his care, and says, "I always recommended your Syrup, as I could do it with the utmost confidence from the personal experience I have had with it, and I consider my medicine chest not complete without Putner's Syrup Hypophosphites."

NEWS AND NOTES.

For Coughs and Colds, use Allen's Lung Balm. See adv. in another column.

John Hutton Balfour M. D., F. R. S., the distinguished botanist and physician, is dead.

I have used Minard's Liniment for bronchitis and asthma, and it has cured me. I believe it is the best.—MRS. ALLEN LIVINGSTON, Lot 5, P. E. I.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a bill providing for the trial of habitual drunkards.

BUDD'S EMULSION is looked upon as the best remedy for BRONCHITIS CHRONIC COUGH. It never fails. If you want a reliable and well prepared compound, get BUDD'S EMULSION.

A few English landholders own in the United States land which, put together, would make a state about as large as Indiana.

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it.

The production of English shipping during 1883 was the launching of 1,200,000 tons, composing a fleet of 883 vessels, with a cash value of nearly £20,000,000.

Patent medicine venders are now putting up condition powers in packages as large as a nigger's foot for 25 cents, but they are utterly worthless. One small package of Sheridan's Condition Powders is worth a dray-load of them.

The Bibliotheque Nationale, the great library of France, according to the annual inventory just completed, contains 2,500,000 volumes.

DIPHTHERIA.—In that state of the system which precedes Diphtheria, Low Fevers, &c., Eagar's Phospholeine will prove to be a valuable Tonic, bracing the system and often averting what would have been Diphtheria. Get a circular and read it.

The organized militia of the United States comprises 81,000 non-commissioned officers and men, and 6,000 commissioned officers. The unorganized militia in all the States number 6,412,000.

Women suffering from rheumatism should use Minard's Liniment. Mrs. Prathers was not able to sweep her own room, but after three applications of the Liniment she chased her husband half a mile with a pitch fork.

An eccentric official in the Court House at Montreal for thirty-six years, named Duteau de Grandpre, died Monday very suddenly. For thirty years before his death he slept in a coffin, which he had made and in which his remains will be buried. He built a church costing \$10,000 on condition of having a sepulchre inside of it. He lived like a hermit and amassed wealth.

"The Old Life Preserver" is what they call Johnson's Anodyne Liniment way up in Maine where it is made. This name is well deserved for it is the best liniment in the world. It will certainly prevent diphtheria, and will relieve croup and asthma instantly.—Western paper.

Some of the mines from which the inhabitants of England in the stone age obtained flint for their weapons and implements may still be traced. Their age is estimated by Mr. S. J. R. Skerchly to be not less than 5000 years.

For Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and deep Lung troubles, use Allen's Lung Balm, See adv. in another column.

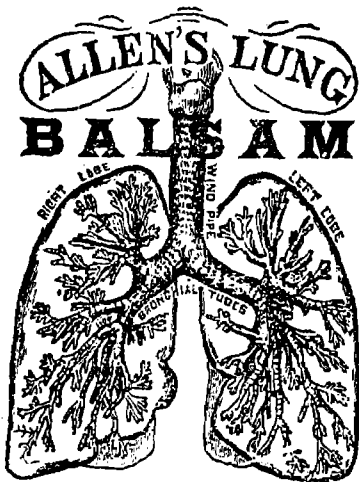
Fifteen Million of Horses are now in America, and more than a million a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from \$175 to \$250 each.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant and sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; 3 for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila. Pa. Sold by Druggists. feb8

The Swedish frigate Vanadis has started on a scientific cruise round the world, having among its passengers King Oscar's second son and a Government commissioner who is to collect materials for starting a national museum of ethnography in Stockholm.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color.

Engineering in China has achieved a notable triumph in the construction of the bridge at Lagang, over an arm of the China Sea. It is five miles long, built entirely of stone, has 300 arches seventy feet high, and the roadway is seventy feet wide. The pillars are seventy-five feet apart.



This Engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption Coughs

COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, —ALL— Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, And PULMONARY ORGANS.

By its faithful use Consumption has been Cured When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring RELIEF. As an EXPECTORANT it has no equal. It is harmless to the most delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.



M. S. BROWN & CO. Jewellers & Silversmiths,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840. —DEALERS IN—

Artistic Jewellery and Silver Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., 128 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.,

CALL attention to their SPECIAL COMMUNION SERVICE, as per cut, as very desirable where appropriate vessels of Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 8 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruet, 1 pint or pint size, as preferred, Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$3.00 each. Also—A select stock of BRASS OFFERTORY PLATES, 10 to 14 inches; Plain and Illuminated ALTAR VASES, 7 to 9 inches. A few CROSSES, 18 inches, suitable for small Churches; Sterling Silver COMMUNION VESSELS made to order in suitable designs. Goods securely packed for transit free of charge.

A Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. feb8

XMAS BOOKS.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN, 124 GRANVILLE STREET,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that their Stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS,

is now complete. An early inspection is solicited.

BOOKS in every department of Literature, Books in sets, elegantly bound Books, Poetical Works Children's Books in great variety.

PRAYERS—Church Services & Bibles in Ivory, Russia Leather, Calif, Morocco, &c.

ALBUMS for Photographs and Scraps, all sizes, styles and Prices.

PURSES and Pocket Books, a very large stock direct from one of the largest Manufacturers, offered at Lowest Prices.

Ladies' Hand Bags in Seal Skin, Calf Skin, Crocodile, Morocco, &c., newest styles.

Gold Pencils and Pens, Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Watch Charms & Tooth Picks.

Christmas Cards—Young's Artistic Christmas Souvenirs on Satin, Novelties in Push, Canadian Scenery Cards, Ivory and Ivoride Cards, great variety English, French and German Cards.

ANNUALS—Office and Pocket Diaries, Almanacks, Bound Magazines, &c.

NOVELTIES in Games, Writing Cases, Porte Folios, Paper Weights.

Send for our Christmas Book List sent post free to any part of the Province.

Buckley & Allen, 124 Cranville Street, Halifax.

PHOSPHOLEINE

All who have used it join in praise of it, and herald the facts of their cures.

The Train Dispatcher at Vanceboro, writes:

M. R. Eagar, Esq.: Dear Sir,—My wife, Laura A. Finson, was taken sick early this year and suffered severely with a bad cough, accompanied by expectoration of mucus containing blood, and great weakness of the chest, general prostration and clammy night sweats, and continued to grow worse until I was recommended to procure for her some bottles of

Eagar's Phospholeine

and WINE OF RENNET. This I did, and after using about five bottles of the PHOSPHOLEINE, taking a teaspoonful at a time in a wineglass of milk, increased afterwards to a tablespoonful, and shortly after each dose a teaspoonful of your WINE OF RENNET, she became thoroughly well, her improvement commencing after the first half bottle had been taken. She can now superintend her household duties without inconvenience, eats and sleeps well, and every symptom of consumption has vanished. I have to thank your medicine for her restoration to health. WALTER R. FINSON, Vanceboro, Maine, U. S.

The statement of facts contained in the above certificate is in all respects accurate. I feel assured that I owe my cure to your medicines.

LAURA A. FINSON. For sale by all Druggists. In two sizes—25 and 75c. per bottle.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS ON EASY TERMS.—We control exclusively the great Agencies of Steinway & Sons, Chickering Sons, Albert Weber, J. & C. Fischer, Hallett & Davis Co., R. S. Williams, and Mason & Rice, comprising Instruments of a high class, not elsewhere to be obtained in this province. Those who desire a really recognized first-class instrument should write or call and obtain our prices. Our easy payment system, or INSTALLMENT PLAN, offers great advantages. S. SICHEL & Co. may 9 1 yr

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Collegiate School

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

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

Church Music!

I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Clergy, Organists, and Choirmasters, to my splendid Stock of

CHURCH MUSIC.

I keep always on hand all Novello's Musical Times, Octavo Anthems, Parish Choirs (Te Deums), Voluntaries, &c., in fact all the Music used in the Services of the Church.

ANTHEMS

For all Seasons Davies' Church Chant Book, 25c.

Hymn Books Oratorios, &c.

J. L. LAMPLOUGH,

Successor to De Zouche & Co's Sheet Music Business, 49 Beaver Hall, MONTREAL.

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

BROWN & WEBB,

Wholesale Druggists,

Corner of Duke & Hollis Streets,
HALIFAX, N. S.,

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

- DRUGS**—of the finest qualities, and pure Powders.
- MEDICINES**—Pharmaceutical Preparations of official strength and unsurpassed excellence.
- CHEMICALS**—Heavy and fine Chemicals from the leading manufacturers of the world.
- SPICES**—Carefully selected and ground and packed by ourselves, WARRANTED PURE.
- OILS**—Machinery, Medicinal, and other Oils.
- DYE STUFFS** And Drysalteries of every description.
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