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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.

VOL. V.]  
No. 23.]

HALIFAX. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883. WINNIPEG.

[\$1.50  
PER YEAR.]

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

CANNOT some crusade be made against the small liquor saloons and grogeries? Poverty, vice, crime and pestilence, usually surround them, and the places become centres of degradation. In these places can be found plenty of work for active Christian workers, for these grogeries tend to localize the lowest classes of the population around them. Mission Chapels, frequent, popular, and attractive services will prove to be the best antidote to these evils. The subject is one deserving immediate attention.

A CORNISH vicar tries to shew the practical difference between a "Sister" and a "Deaconess," by saying that the one belongs rather to small parishes and country places, the latter to towns and large fields of work. An ordinary country vicar would find a sisterhood in his house like the "gift of the white elephant" very valuable, but difficult to utilise properly, while a trained deaconess might be a great help to his work. We want to utilise woman's work to a much greater degree, and in both fields of usefulness there is more than enough to be done.

IN spite of the unfair advantages which the far-sighted Bismarck gives to the spread of Romanism in Germany, the old Catholics manage to grow steadily, and with large accessions of able men. The present number of congregations reported in all parts of the German Empire is 107, and the total number of enrolled members given is 38,527. In Prussia the organised congregations in 1874 were 27, but 36 in 1883; In Baden, in 1874, 28, but 38 in 1883. In these two states together the increase of enrolled members during the decade was between eight and nine thousand. There are also congregations in Hessen and many other dependencies.

AMONG the curiosities exhibited at the British Museum in connection with the Luther Centenary is a wood engraving of the famous dream which is credited to Frederick, Elector of Saxony. Luther is represented as writing on the door of the church at Wittenberg with a pen so long that, having passed through the head of a lion, it knocks off the tiara from the head of Pope Leo X. Other Reformers again are drawing smaller pens from this one, while to the right can be seen two men drawing quills from a goose which is being burnt and is emblematical of John Huss. It would be difficult to find a more graphic memorial of the beginnings of the Reformation.

A SIGNIFICANT gathering of the colored clergy of the Church, recently held in New York, gives promise of a great development of the Church's work among these interesting people in the United States, who are rapidly rising in the social scale, and whose religious instincts are leading them into the Church in large and increasing numbers. They have with remarkable unanimity agreed upon what is needed to develop the work, and have asked the Missionary Board for an increased expenditure of money the coming year. With Five Millions of a colored population, and a people anxious for the Church's ministrations, the opportunity is a glorious one, and one which we have little doubt will be taken advantage of by our brethren of the American Church.

LORD CARNARVON in his speech before the Provincial Synod in Montreal, dwelt with marked emphasis upon the fact that while the Canadian Church maintained her connection with the Mother Church in doctrine and fellowship, she was yet a self-governed and independent body, and had the sole management of her own affairs. Such a strong statement coming upon the discussion with regard to the Letters Patent and the Metropolitan question, seemed to many to have been advisedly and pointedly uttered, and as intended to make plain the view of the matter held by the Imperial authorities. However this may be, the fact remains that, in his lordship's opinion, the Church of England in Canada has been altogether set free from her connection with the State.

ALTHOUGH the Laity did not generally credit the statement, the clergy maintained during the recent discussion in the Provincial Synod of the proposed Canon to enforce the Church's position on the Deceased Wife's Sister question, that what was wanted was not only something to strengthen their hands, when repelling offenders, but also to guide their action in cases where the parties had married without having realized the nature of the offence, and where the heartiest sorrow is expressed for having violated the Divine Law. This last is a phase of the subject which it would be wise for the Bishops, if they have not done so, to seriously consider, and to give such instruction to the parish clergymen, as will remove doubt, and, if possible, afford some means of reconciling penitent offenders to the Church.

THE work among the French Canadians, calls for the attention of the Church in this Dominion. The present condition of things suggests immediate and prompt action, while a consideration of the growing numbers and importance and political influence of the race should impel the Church to make the work one of its principal undertakings. If the Church of Rome should continue, as in the past, to exercise an overpowering control over them, it would be a matter of moment how to meet the extension of so great an influence, but when it is known that thousands are every year cutting themselves adrift from their connection with the Roman Church, and are imbibing infidel and irreligious principles, it becomes a most serious matter, and should not for one moment be lost sight of by the Church. It would not be difficult, we venture to say, to substitute the pure Catholic Faith of our Church for the system with which they have grown to be dissatisfied, but let it be distinctly and plainly told them that Roman error and not Catholic truth, is what they are called upon to part with.

THE lovers of Shakespeare are greatly excited at the attempt of some over-zealous persons to remove his bones from their present resting place in Stratford Church, on the bank of the beautiful Avon, to the great Abbey in which so many of the glorious dead of England repose. It is now pretty well understood that the opposition to such a course will prevent it being done. The following will show the feeling which the proposition has aroused:—"At the meeting of the Stratford Town Council, the Mayor said that he had been inundated with telegrams and letters from all parts of the kingdom protesting against the pro-

posed violation of Shakespeare's tomb; but that any such impudent proposal would meet with a contemptuous refusal. Not only would the corporation strain every nerve to prevent such an act of desecration, but he felt certain the townsmen generally would band themselves together to guard the sanctity of the poet's tomb. He could not himself think that any one could be found so base and depraved as even to suggest the violation of the poet's last resting place. Were any person to attempt it, he would find his sacrilegious ardour summarily cooled by immersion in the gentle stream which flows close by the poet's grave.

ONE by one the rules of discipline that John Wesley gave the body which bears (or rather, which until recently bore), his name, are suffering at the ruthless hands of the Methodists of these more modern days. Some of these rules may now seem strangely odd, but in many cases they helped in no small degree to develop the Methodist body, and place it in the front rank as a great propagating Missionary Society, second (if indeed, not standing in the very first place), only to the Jesuit Order of the Roman Church. As the founder of the Jesuits, so, we think, Wesley felt, that absolute and entire submission to arbitrary rules was essential to the success of the system which he purposed introducing, and we know the stern enactments which made the individual submit in silent uncomplaining willingness to the orders of his superiors. At the recent Belleville Conference, amid a storm of laughter and ridicule, the old rule which compelled a young minister, before engaging himself to a lady, to consult the chairman of the district or the District Conference, and obtain his or their approval of his choice, and consent to the marriage, was abolished, and every man left free to act for himself. How far the removal of this and other restrictions will help or hurt the future of Methodism history must decide.

SPEAKING of the Methodists and marriage, the Belleville Conference has, we regret to see, made another change, to our mind of a much more serious character than the one alluded to above, when, in opposition to some of its chief men, it eliminated the word "obey" from the marriage service. The warning of one of its two newly elected Superintendents should have had greater weight when he said, "the tendency of the present age was to treat lightly the marriage compact. These matters were not properly understood. The people were not rightly instructed, hence there was a dissoluteness in society. It was one of his highest honors to obey properly constituted authorities, and it should be so whether among men, women, or in the Church of God." And Dr. Antliff, who said that "those who read the papers would notice that in the States the marriage question was a vital one. They all knew the difficulty which had arisen, owing to the easiness with which divorces were obtained. The tendency on the other side of the line was to lower the sanctity of marriage. The matter was a most serious one, and he hoped the conference would oppose the report on this point." Unhappily, the report was adopted. Such changes in other Christian Bodies make it all the more imperative that the Church should remain true to her declarations as to the Divine institution and sanctity of the marriage laws.

## News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

## DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE.—*Lunenburg Deanery*.—The 38th meeting of the Lunenburg Chapter, will be held at New Ross on Thursday, October 11th. Full Morning Service with the Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. G. H. Butler, Rector of Chester. Afternoon business session. Addresses at Church in the evening. By order of Rural Dean.

W. E. GELLING, Sec.  
Bridgewater, Sept. 26th, 1883.

HALIFAX.—The Rev. H. J. Winterbourne has been offered important missionary work in the North West. We feel certain that the Rev. gentleman's present parishioners will use their most strenuous endeavors to retain his ministrations in Halifax.—The Rev. F. J. Smith of Shelburne, left Halifax for England last Saturday.—Selwyn H. Shreve, Esq., was presented with a handsome book by the S. S. Scholars at the N. W. Arm Mission, and also presented with a valuable escritoire by the members of the congregation.—The Lord Bishop of Rochester passed through Halifax on his way to the General Convention and addressed the children of St. Luke's Sunday School.—The Rev. Bruce MacKay of Somerset, Bermuda, preached in the Cathedral at Evensong on Sunday the 23rd.—The Rev. Jas. Lowry preached in Trinity Church last Sunday morning.—The Rev. J. O. Crisp is visiting Halifax.

*St. John's*.—The beautiful burying ground of this church has been very much improved during the past month. New walks have been made; some of the old fences have been taken down, and many of the graves have been made neat and beautiful. Great credit is due to the untiring efforts of the Rector, the Rev. H. J. Winterbourne, in making "God's acre" one of the loveliest spots around Halifax. There is plenty of room yet in the grounds, and no better spot could be found for a general Church cemetery for Halifax Churchmen.

RAWDON.—On Sept. 19th, the Rural Dean, and Rev. H. How attended the Deanery Meeting in St. Paul's Church. The Rev. Mr. Axford came as far as Mount Uniacke, and could not get a horse to come up. Prayers were said by Rev. H. How, and the lessons were read by Rev. W. J. Ancient. The Rural Dean preached on the Book of Common Prayer, and was celebrant. There were 27 communicants from the Parish, and one could not fail to notice the improvements in the singing. The total offertories were \$5.43, and were collected for Algoma. After dinner the usual business and devotional meeting took place, at which the Rev. H. How, read a "Paper on Cottage Lectures," which he was requested to offer for publication. A suggestion was made that the whole body of the Clergy should pledge themselves to support by their offerings and prayers, one Diocesan Missioner. Will the Clergy kindly express their opinion on this idea? In compliance with the suggestion of the paper by the Secretary, the members decided to order 100 copies of "The Anglican Church" published in "The Canadian Missionary." Evensong was said by the Rector, and the Rural Dean said the Litany. After a hymn, the Rev. Canon Maynard addressed the congregation on the need of being drawn nearer to Jesus, by the Holy Ghost working in and through the services of the Church, and he urged each baptised member of the Church to be more enthusiastic in his or her attachment to her, more abundant in labors for her. After another hymn the Rev. H. How gave an account of the growing work of the Church in the Missionary Diocese of Algoma, and he besought all to do more than they have ever done for this interesting portion of the

Lord's vineyard. The Rector made some appropriate remarks, and after the benediction by the Rural Dean, a recessional was sung.

NEW DUBLIN.—The Rev. W. Ellis preached here last Sunday, and expressed great satisfaction at seeing such a large congregation of men. The reports from the Church are very encouraging, not only is everything done decently and in order, but the congregation thoroughly appreciates the untiring efforts of their Rector, the Rev. A. Jordan.

LONDONDERRY MINES.—Rev. V. E. Harris preached his farewell sermon on Sunday the 23rd. The four services of the day at St. Paul's Church were very largely attended. Rev. A. C. Macdonald of Bayfield was present and assisted. During the last fortnight of Mr. Harris' stay in this parish thirty persons were baptized, twelve of them were adults. Two very handsome coronas of four lights each have recently been placed in the Church. The wooden cross and cheap vases hitherto upon the re-table have been removed and in their place a pair of brass vases and altar cross. For the latter which was quite expensive and is exceedingly handsome we are indebted to the deep interest taken in this parish by Miss Annie Parker, who is at present in Boston, Mass.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

GRAND MANAN.—The Rev. Finlow Alexander, sub-Dean of the Cathedral, and Missionary of New Maryland, in taking some rest, has been spending a part of his holiday season in the invigorating air of Grand Manan. While enjoying the beautiful scenery of this fine island of the Bay of Fundy, he has made his visit doubly pleasing to us, by the advice and help he has given the choir in the Church of the Ascension at North Head. Some of the American visitors from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, take a good deal of interest in this little Church. The Metropolitan helped us liberally to church furniture, and Mrs. Medley gave us a beautiful super-frontal for the Communion Table. We have heard with great regret of the burning of the Church at Oak Bay, in one of the Rev. J. W. Milledge's parishes. The Reverend gentleman and his parishioners deserve not only the sympathy of all, but the substantial aid of those who are free from debt, and able to give.

HAMPTON.—We are glad to hear that the ven. Canon Walker, whose illness has been so severe, is likely to recover.

ST. JOHN.—The Rev. Dr. Simpson of New York, has been assisting in the services of the Church during the absence of some of the city clergy at the Provincial Synod.

BATHURST.—Thursday, September 27th, was a day of great interest to this Parish, because of the accomplishment of a work which had been engaging the attention of the Rector and his flock for no little time past. The new church (St. George's) was consecrated by his Lordship the Metropolitan, as he was returning home from the Provincial Synod. The clergy present, besides the Rector of the Parish, Rev. W. H. Street, and who took part in the services, were the Rev. Canons Medley and Neales, Revs. W. B. McKiel, a former Rector, and D. Forsyth, J. H. S. Sweet, A. H. Hiltz, W. J. Wilkinson, and E. P. Flewelling, the latter five being clergy of the Deanery of Chatham, to which Bathurst belongs. The first service of the day was at 11 o'clock, at which the consecration took place. The Bishop and clergy were met at the church door by Theophilus DesBrisay and Henry Bishop, Esqs., Churchwardens, the former of whom read the petition of consecration. The usual service for the consecration then proceeded. The service throughout was most hearty, the congregation completely filled the seats, and there remained of them about fifty persons to receive the Holy Communion. The sermon of his Lordship the Metropolitan was a plain exposition of St.

Matt. xxviii. 20, "Lo I am with you always even unto the end of the world." In the course of his address he pointed out the duties pressing upon the members of the church, and congratulated the Parish on their having completed their beautiful sanctuary. The singing throughout the services was most hearty. Mr. George Burchill, organist of St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, played the organ. The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flowers, those on the altar and font were especially lovely. A service was held at 7 p. m., when the holy rite of Confirmation was administered by the Metropolitan to seven persons, and a very earnest sermon preached by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet from Ps. lxxxiv. 1, 2—"O how amiable are thy dwellings Thou Lord of hosts," &c. The offertory during the day amounted to about seventy dollars. J. T. C. McKean, Esq., of St. John, is the architect of the building, and his plans being carried out faithfully have produced a satisfactory result. The church is capable of seating about 250 people, and is very beautiful in exterior form and interior arrangement, it has an apsidal chancel, with vestry room on one side and organ chamber in the other. The windows which are unique in form and arrangement, are of glass manufactured by J. C. Spence of Montreal, and are all that could be desired. The chancel lights are especially pleasing, but cannot be particularly described at present. The parish has been fortunate in the number of gifts towards the furnishing of the church, the prayer desk from the Metropolitan who had also given the plans, the chancel carpet from Mrs. DesBrisay of Bathurst, the font from Mrs. Dr. Gordon of Fredericton, the lectern from Peniston Starr, Esq., of St. John, who also furnished the plan for it, the beautiful altar cloth of white and gold was worked by Miss Price of St. John who made a gift of a set of alms bags, and a neatly wrought chalice veil from Mrs. James Beek of Fredericton.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

SOUTH STUKELY.—St. Matthew's Church and parsonage are being repaired and improved. The Parish is flourishing under the able care of its Rector, the Rev. J. W. Garland.

Recently Mrs. Archibald McDonald, who has been Vice-President of St. Matthew's Dorcas Society for several years, being about to remove from the Parish, was made the recipient of a handsome present and a very kind address, which spoke of her warm and active interest in the Society. The presentation was made at the house of Mrs. G. H. Spencer, the indefatigable President of the Society.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We are glad to announce the arrival home of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for whose safety fears were beginning to be entertained. Bishop Williams has been visiting the Labrador coast, and the storm interfered with his reaching home in time for the Provincial Synod. We rejoice to know that his Lordship is in good health. We hope to have from one of his party an account of the interesting trip.

GEORGEVILLE.—The Rev. J. Hepburn, who accompanied Bishop Williams in his Labrador trip, has arrived home, looking all the better for the roughing which the party had to undergo.

## DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

DIOCESAN COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—The chief event of interest in this diocese of late, has been the quarterly meeting of the various diocesan committees at Kingston. They were not as largely attended as usual, but were full of work and earnest discussion. The financial statement of the Mission Board presented by the Secretary shows an improvement in the funds. The balance due the Bank of Montreal is \$1,758.20, as against \$3,340.12, at the corresponding date last year.

while \$9,217.34 had been paid in mission grants, as against \$7,081.98 the year before. The following missions were announced as in default for the Whitsunday collections for the missions, viz.—Ameliasburg, Archville, Bath, Beachburg, Brudenell, Cornwall, Eganville, Fitzroy Harbour, Gananoque, Hawkesbury, Hillier, March and North Frontenac.

A letter was read from the Rev. A. F. Echlin concerning the mission of Hillier and requesting a small temporary grant until the affairs of the mission were settled. The Board passed a resolution sympathizing with Mr. Echlin; making a grant of \$100 for the year, and requesting the Archdeacon to visit the mission and collect subscriptions.

An interesting letter was read from the missionary at l'Amiable whose labours extended over some forty miles of the Hastings road, giving a description of his labours in the country of Renfrew.

Rural Dean Lewis made a statement to the Board concerning the mission of North Augusta, and suggesting that the reduction of \$50 in the grant made by the Board be restored.

The Rural Dean was authorized to visit the mission and raise the money for the missionary.

The Archdeacon of Kingston reported that he had visited the mission of Camden East and held meetings at several stations and had received assurance that the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of the grant would be fully made up.

The Archdeacon of Ottawa made a similar statement concerning the mission of Vankleek Hill.

Some conversation took place concerning the mission of Clarendon, and the Rural Dean of Frontenac was authorized to visit the mission, make enquiry, and report to the Board at its next meeting.

The Rural Deans met and made arrangements for the annual missionary meetings throughout the diocese during next winter.

Nothing definite has yet been done about the See House, but it is hoped some action will follow the responses to a circular which is to be circulated in the diocese, requesting donations from each congregation towards the erection of a See House at Kingston, or a smaller sum for the purpose of paying the rent of a Bishop's house until a See House has been erected.

The Divinity Student's Fund Committee reported an income of \$1,289.76, expenditure \$1,015.05, leaving a balance of \$274.71 to the 1st of August. A letter was read from the Rev. William Lewin of Prescott, stating that owing to his son, Mr. W. H. Lewin, having won a scholarship at matriculation at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, he would not require the grant formerly voted to him. No application was made for a new grant, and none was made.

The Widow's and Orphan's Committee reported a balance of \$414 to the 1st of August. It was resolved that the papers and resolutions affecting the sale of a portion of the Bath Rectory land to Mr. Clough, be referred to the Chancellor, with a request that he report the same to this Committee at its next meeting.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee the most important business was with reference to the payment of the premiums of the late Clerical Secretary, Archdeacon Parnell. The Clerical Secretary was authorized to pay them out of the Assessment Fund, any such payment to be recouped to the Assessment Fund when the committee makes its report at next quarterly meeting.

Archdeacon Jones and the Revs. A. F. Echlin, and Rev. J. W. Burke, were instructed to take all steps necessary for the sale of the material and removal of the Church at Melrose, now in ruins.

Messrs. A. LeRicheux and F. R. Sargent were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Venerable the Dean of Ontario, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and Messrs. R. T. Walkem and G. A. Kirkpatrick, with the Clerical and Lay Secretaries, were re-elected as the Investment Committee.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

LANGTRY V. DUMOULIN.—At the last hearing of this now celebrated case to settle the vexed question of the St. James' Rectory surplus, an adjournment took place, in order to effect a compromise if possible, and so prevent further litigation. Unhappily this is scarcely likely to be accomplished, and the 5th of October, will we believe, again see the question before the courts. The fear is that a large amount of money will be frittered away in litigation and in the meanwhile many of the city rectors are suffering. The city papers state fully the efforts made to effect a compromise. It appears that Canon Dumoulin proposed to hand over \$8,000 of the accumulated surplus funds for distribution among the city rectors on condition that the latter would consent to a reference to arbitration.

COLBORNE.—We understand that a movement is on foot in this village to erect a parsonage. The site was purchased some time ago and about four hundred dollars are in the Church Wardens hands towards the erection of a suitable house. A canvass of the Churchmen in the place a few days ago resulted in procuring six hundred dollars additional. With one thousand dollars in hand and a site paid for, the Committee might commence work at any time.

PETERBORO.—*St. John's*.—It is proposed to hold a Bazaar in connection with this Church in a few weeks in order to meet the first payment on the new organ purchased last November. A goodly sum will, no doubt, be obtained in this way, though many members of the congregation would prefer giving their contributions directly by subscription. The grounds are being nicely arranged and terraced, thereby improving the site.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. J. M. L. Ballard, Rector of St. Anne's, Toronto, who has been in delicate health lately, received the handsome sum of \$125 from the members of his congregation that he might be enabled to procure a well earned holiday, and if possible, through cessation from severe labor, complete restoration to health.—The Bible class in connection with the Cathedral, Toronto, presented their leader, the Rev. R. W. E. Greene, with a handsome silver salver as a token of their appreciation of his efforts on their behalf.—The Rev. O. Fortin, Rector of Christ Church, one of the delegates to the Provincial Synod, preached in the Cathedral and in St. Peter's Church, Toronto, on Sunday last.

KINMOUNT.—During the Bishop's late visit to this parish, the Consecration of the Church, lately erected by the exertions of the missionary, the Rev. E. Soward, took place. The mission is large and scattering and withal poor, being aided by a considerable annual grant from the Mission Board. The Incumbent secured a grant of \$100 from the S. P. C. K., towards the Church, the balance he collected in Toronto, Peterborough, and a few other places. The building will seat from eighty to a hundred and is tastefully fitted up, with altar, prayer desk, lectern and all the accessories of divine worship. On the day of the Consecration the Bishop administered the Rite of Confirmation. Among those present were the Revs. W. T. Smithett, F. Burt, J. E. Cooper, J. Jones, W. Farncomb, and the Incumbent, Rev. E. Soward. There are five stations in the Parish, some of them twelve miles distant from the Missionary's residence at Kinmount, and the number of families in the district is under fifty. We congratulate Mr. Soward on being able to erect a House of God within such a short time (he is little over a year in the place,) and especially under such unusual difficulties.

BRAMPTON.—*Christ Church*.—The Women's Guild in connection with this Parish have undertaken to reseat this church in elegant style. They are also desirous of putting in a furnace to take the place of unsightly stoves and pipes now forming the heating apparatus. The Sunday School of

Christ Church had their annual picnic this year to Hanlan's Point on the Island. The attendance was large, and the day was spent very pleasantly.

WOODBIDGE.—Under the energetic administration of the Missionary here progress is visible on all sides. A new church has just been completed at Clairville, which is excellently appointed in all respects. The parsonage at Woodbridge is rapidly nearing completion. \$500 is still required to finish the work, and contributions are solicited by the Rev. O. P. Ford. The yearly picnic took place in the Agricultural Hall on the day appointed. Owing to unfavourable weather the attendance was not so large as expected.

### DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

CALEDONIA.—The Harvest Thanksgiving Festival was held in the above mission on Wednesday Sept. 19 at St. Paul's Church, which was well filled for the occasion. An effective sermon was preached by the Rev. Jos. Elliot of Van-Kleep Hill. The ladies of the congregation had adorned the Church with decorations suitable for the season, and a very pleasing effect was made which called forth many expressions of agreeable surprise. A picnic in Mr. Bradling's beautiful maple groves followed the service, when ample justice was done to the plentiful refreshments provided. The proceedings were varied with games and amusements, and a sale of fancy work which latter realized \$20. The evening was donated to an entertainment in Town Hall provided by friends of the mission and a sum of \$50 was the gratifying result of their labours which will be devoted to some Church purpose in the mission. Thus ended what many declared to have been one of the best enjoyed Festivals the people of this mission have participated in.

HAMILTON.—His Lordship the Bishop has appointed the 20th Sunday after Trinity, the 7th inst., to be observed throughout the Diocese, as a day of special Intercession for the cause of Missions. The offertory is to be devoted to Missions in Algoma and the North West.

### DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

THE treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contributions: Widows' and Orphans' Fund—“C. D.,” Nova Scotia, \$30; Mrs. Davis, Montreal, \$20; C. Cameron, Esq., Montreal, \$10. Christmas presents for a Sunday-school, from St. Bartholomew's Sunday-school, Toronto, per Miss Vicars.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following contributions:—*Shingwauk Home*—Mrs. M. E. Bromfield, 15s. sterling. *Necipigon Mission*—Mrs. M. E. Bromfield, 16s. 10d. sterling. *General Diocesan Fund*—Mrs. M. E. Bromfield, £7 10s. 8d. sterling. R. A. A. Jones, Esq., England, by W. M. Ryder, Esq., \$50.

### DIOCESE OF HURON.

During the vacancy the Bishop of Toronto will perform such Episcopal acts as may be required. His Lordship has been holding Confirmations in several of the parishes.

The Diocesan Synod for the election of a Bishop has been called for Wednesday, the 27th inst. It is now thought that the Bishop of Algoma will be offered the position, and his disinclination to give up his present work be met by the proposition to join Algoma to Huron, and for him to become Bishop of the united Dioceses. Muskoka district it will be proposed, shall be connected with the Diocese of Toronto. According to the new Canon the House of Bishops will have to be called together before Algoma can become vacant, and we believe we are but doing their Lordships justice when we express confidence in their prompt refusal to consider such a proposition, which we hope Churchmen will consider, means disgrace to the Church of England in Canada.

## PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE].

Synod resumed business at 2.30 p. m.

The Prolocutor named a committee to nominate delegates to the General Convention of the Church in the United States.

Rev. W. F. Campbell moved the adoption of the proposed Canon on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the text of which we shall print further on as amended and finally adopted. The mover, in a very comprehensive speech, entered fully into the need for such a Society. He asked could it be pretended that the receipts for Foreign and Domestic Missions were at all commensurate with the ability of the Church or with the requirements of the work? He knew all must admit that they were not. How then shall a better work be done? The Canon he proposed would meet the case. In the United States there was a mission board similar to the one proposed here, and it had proved eminently successful. There were thirteen missionary bishops in that land who were wholly supported by their board of missions, as well as a host of missionaries. Could it be pretended that without this general board of missions the Church in the United States could have attained to its present proportions? Our own missionary machinery was admittedly inadequate to the work. We should follow the example of the Church in the United States, whose circumstances, in its early days, were similar to our own now. The canon now proposed was copied almost word for word from that existing in the United States, the first copy of which he had received from the late Dr. Twing. We wanted organic unity in the Church of England in Canada. The Presbyterians had it, the Methodists had it, and it told mightily in their favour. The political provinces of British North America found a basis for a political union and one supreme parliament, and surely the members of the Church of England ought to be able to do for their Church what the politicians had done for the country. If we do not do this work other and rival churches will do it instead. The proposed plan would be a saving of energy. It started with the grand principle that the Church itself was a missionary society. Bishop Coxé said that the American Church was in a fossilized condition until it adopted this canon, but since then there were thirteen missionary bishops, thirteen hundred domestic and two hundred foreign missionaries all supported by the Central Board of Missions. Let us adopt a similar plan, and we might hope for a similar success.

Rev. G. M. Armstrong, St. John, N. B., seconded the motion, briefly dwelling on the importance of the North-West as a missionary field. He felt so stirred up by the eloquent addresses this morning that if he was younger, he would devote his life to missionary work in that land.

Rev. Dr. Reid, of Grimsby, wished for more ample time for considering the proposition.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., said they needed some other organization than the present one for carrying on the mission work of the Church. He was bound to say the present system had proved a great failure. It had not elicited the sympathy and support of the several dioceses which were necessary to success. Although we had raised the last three years about \$31,000, yet as a matter of fact less than one-third of the amount had come through the Board of Domestic Missions.

He believed one great drawback to the work of the Church was the intensity of feeling in favor of diocesan control, just as there was a tendency to congregationalism within the dioceses. We should remember, on the contrary, that we were all a united Church, that diocesan Synods had been organized for the purpose of better carrying on work within their districts. But when this

united body ordained anything it ought to be regarded by the diocesan Synods as binding. The present Board had failed in accomplishing this. The object of Rev. Mr. Campbell was to get over that difficulty and make the whole Church itself a missionary society. He was particularly pleased with the feature of the canon which constituted the whole Synod a Board of Missions, and the third day was absolutely set apart as a meeting for that board. On the whole, he thought it would be wise simply to adopt the principle of the resolution for the present and submit the canon to a select committee, who should carefully go over it and revise its details where necessary.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Toronto, heartily desired to see the principle of this canon adopted. There were other religious bodies in this country, not one whit more able than our Church, who would contribute three or four times as much as we. It was a fact that adherents of this Church in the North-West were becoming contributors to and adherents of other Churches, because we had no organization there. The people who occupy that land will, not far hence, rule this country, and it behoved us not to let slip the grand opportunity now presented to us of making this Church take her proper place. The whole difficulty was in our present defective machinery. The great masses of our people know nothing of the wants of Manitoba, they were indifferent, they left everything to the bishops, and the result was that what was everybody's business was nobody's business. Another point was that taking the work in this larger sense would bind the Church closer together. The spirit of congregationalism was rapidly spreading in our Churches, especially in the country where people were liable to confine their sympathies and activities to their own Church; but this scheme would tend to arrest that movement.

Rev. Dr. Carry thought the present system had not yet been adequately tried. The Church of England in England was not a corporation, but a congeries of parishes, and most of the effective mission work done for her had been done by individuals, and not by the Church as a body. In so far as our circumstances were similar the consequence had been a growth of sectionalism among us which was much to be regretted. There had been a good deal of misdirected effort—too much work without sufficient order and legislation. The great recommendation of this scheme was that it was calculated to prevent the growth of sectionalism. While approving of the scheme in the main he could not accept all its details and desired delay before adopting it.

Rev. Canon Carmichael moved in amendment, That inasmuch as the reports of the Central Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, presented and read to this House to-day, conclusively show that a satisfactory growth of interest and liberality has taken place in the Church in respect to missionary work since their formation:

Therefore, resolved, that it is inexpedient at present to organize any other scheme for promoting missionary interests than that which now exists.

He agreed with the sentiment that the whole Church was a missionary body, and this scheme was calculated to promote unity. While making this admission, he would like to see the present Board have another term of trial. Three years was a very short time in the history of the Church, and in the meantime the present organization could tuck over its own laxity in the past and brace itself up for amendment in the future. If, at the end of another three years, it did not present a better report than the one just presented, he would favor its abolishment. But it had not been a failure altogether, and we should not condemn it too hastily. He did not think we wanted more organization, but more zeal and energy on the part of the members.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke, in seconding the motion, said the more he looked at the scheme the less he liked it. The chief objection urged against the present organization was the defectiveness of its statistics. That was the fault of the local organizations, and he saw nothing in the proposed canon to supply any better statistics. It would, he believed, serve to restrain individual action instead of promoting it. If only one clerical and one lay delegate were chosen as representatives on

this Board, speaking for the Diocese of Fredericton, it would certainly fail to give satisfaction. The proposition to take up, for an indefinite time, the attention of the Synod for the business of this Board, would cause great inconvenience. As a matter of fact, the existing machinery was every year working more effectively, and it would be a mistake too hastily to overturn it for a new one.

Dr. Hemming moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by the Rev. G. G. Ballard,

That the principle involved in the canon on the organization of the Board of Missions as set forth in the proposed canon, introduced by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, be approved, but that the proposed canon itself be referred to a committee to be named by the Prolocutor, to report during the present session in what manner the said principle can be best carried out in practice.

The mover said he quite concurred with Mr. White, but desired to save time in the discussion. Evidently the members of the Board are not at one among themselves, and in that case it could not stand.

After a number of other speakers had addressed the House, the amendment to the amendment of Dr. Hemming, to refer the matter to a committee to report during the present session, was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Synod then adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

## FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

The Synod met for the transaction of business at ten o'clock, the Prolocutor in the chair.

The minutes of the previous day's sittings were read by the Clerical Secretary and confirmed.

The Prolocutor named the Committee on the Constitution of a Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, as follows:—Rev. J. D. H. Browne, Rev. Dr. Roe, Rev. J. P. Lewis, Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Rev. Canon Carmichael, Rev. W. F. Campbell, Ven. Archdeacon Jones, Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, Rev. Chas. Hamilton, Messrs. James G. Foster, E. J. Hemming, A. H. Campbell, G. R. Parkin, Thos. White, M. P. L., H. Davidson, E. B. Reed, R. T. Walkem and J. J. Mason; Ven. Archdeacon Jones to be chairman, and eight to form a quorum.

Mr. A. H. Campbell moved, seconded by Rev. J. D. Cayley:

That the memorial from the Diocese of Toronto on the duties of Churchwardens be referred to a committee to, if they see fit, prepare a canon detailing these duties, and that in doing so they take into consideration the draft of canon received from said Diocese of Toronto, and that the Prolocutor do name one clerical and one lay member from each diocese as said Committee.

Carried.

Mr. J. J. Mason, of the Diocese of Niagara, then read a memorial from the Lord Bishop of Niagara, urging the Provincial Synod most earnestly to enact a canon on Ritual which would at least render illegal in each province what had been established as illegal in England for a number of years.

Upon a motion being made to receive the memorial,

Rev. Rural Dean Belt raised a point of order that the memorial could not be received, as it conflicted with the canon forbidding them to deal directly with the Prayer Book without notice.

Mr. E. J. Hodgson raised another point that it was irregular for a Bishop as a Bishop to address the Lower House, and that the only way in which a Bishop could do so was in the ordinary way from the House of Bishops.

The Prolocutor said he had always regarded the right of petition by memorial as a most sacred one, and he would accordingly rule that a memorial or petition addressed to the Synod should be received, unless there should be some feature in connection with it as would lead the House to move directly that it be not received. With regard to the objection of Mr. Hodgson, he said that the right to approach to the Lower House on the part of a bishop was wholly different to any message setting forth what were the opinions of the Upper House, and he would therefore rule that the Lord Bishop of Niagara was entirely in order.

(Continued on Page 7.)

## DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

**THE SAULT.**—We have had a splendid day, a gala day, for "ourselves and for the diocese" exclaimed a missionary as he returned from the Missionary Meeting held in Bishop Fauquier's memorial Chapel, on the evening of the day of the opening service, August 29th. And we do believe that good results, and great results are to follow from what was done and spoken upon that occasion. If I were to attempt to draw any picture in connection with the proceedings in question, the Bishop would, as you know, be everywhere the central and predominating figure; or were I to attempt a succinct history of my visit, the Bishop's sermon would be as certainly its main feature. I have before me notes of all the early portions of that sermon, and could give, therefore, a condensed paraphrase which could not fail to be both interesting in a high degree and profitable; nor do I take it to be a reasonable course to write of speech or sermon as of value, yet refrain from giving any of the ideas it set forth; nevertheless I shall not say more, and for this reason: I do not know whether such a sermon was ever heard before; but this I know, that had the House of Bishops heard it they would decide that if that sermon and the tribute to the late Bishop which it contained were sent to press, its publication would work great results for the Diocese and for the Church, in a word, for all labouring in the mission field or interested in missionary operations. I am aware that some of the clergy are averse to sending matter through the press, and I do not know the views of my chief upon this head; but I hope that steps will be taken in the proper quarter to enable us to peruse and re-peruse the Bishop's words, and make them more widely beneficial. The late Bishop sowed in despondency, but could he have been present and witnessed what took place, (and who shall say he was not permitted to behold or know?) it would have been in no state of dejection he would have seen his fondest hopes budding into bloom—nay, rather beginning to bear fruit under the fostering care, watered by the hands, humanly speaking, of his immediate successor.

The Memorial Chapel has been much admired; but what if we should say that the interior would satisfy the most fastidious taste and embodies the highest of ideals? We may, at least, say this, that nothing has been overdone, but that Mr. Wilson seems instinctively to bear in mind the principle which in painting characterises the school of the pre-Raphaelites and, at the same time, avoid any breach of the determining principle of the school of Reynolds; in other words, while carefully elaborating each detail in particular, he has been scrupulous also that no one should exceed its "proportionate predominance." There is one exception here, the pulpit has been said to be too large for such a building. We question, however, very much whether the size of a building should have any weight in determining that of the rostrum or tribune, rather, perhaps, the average size of its occupants, having due regard, of course, to their not being unnecessarily cramped. The floor of the pulpit of the Chapel ought perhaps to be brought down to the level of the pews and all might then be well. But who shall give the rule for pulpits? There is, we suppose, some angle of elevation taken from the furthest extremity of the building which alone, or in conjunction with some constant, settles this, but that angle is as yet an unknown quantity, and we may take an average all round and be still no better off. There are one or two details which perhaps require rectification—the position of the belfry, the style of chimney inside, and, notably, the steps of ascent to the porch. The space is here small, and the ascent considerable. Perhaps a concave, semicircular or else a three-sided rectangular staircase might solve the difficulty. The rustic gateway, round which we discovered Mr. Wilson laying sods the day before the consecration, adds a charm to the approach, but I do not profess to pronounce upon the dormer windows of the Chapel, whether they are correct or not. I

have no Ruskin to appeal to. If one of his volumes reaches our shores it is the property of some unit of the floating population and so passes on and we see it not; but taking Childe Harold's plan for criticising, they are from the inside admirable; and if the Chapel be all or more than all that could have been expected, it befits well its purpose, and reflects the mind of him it symbolizes. For if we may be permitted to interpret the central idea of Bishop Fauquier's life, it may, we believe, be said to have been the faith that the Church of England should be and could be first wherever she existed; that the cards are in our own hands if we would but play them. But if the Church is to assume the position she ought to hold, she must *think* first and be business-like (there are several problems to be thought out), and she must *know her men*.

There was a missionary meeting in the evening, at which the Bishop and the Revds. O'Meara, Cook, Row and Wilson spoke and Mr. Woods. Someone said of Dr. O'Meara's speech that they liked it exceedingly, only he did not finish when he had done. It was true; but then each time he recommenced it was but to add a richer pearl to the discourse already given. Mr. Cook has a voice that at once strikes one as remarkable, like a sort of melodious sledge hammer, reminding of Handel's Harmonious Blacksmith, and bespeaking a guileless soul within. Mr. Row is a speaker of another style. His voice comes softly as the dew, and his ideas find their way to you subtly, as acids steal into hard solids. (Not through acerbity of course.) Mr. Woods told us he should tell the children of his S. S. and of the Toronto S. S.'s in general all that was done. Between the service and the missionary meeting, as conversation flowed, it touched once the question—"Is it right to compel or to advise a Polygamist convert to divorce his wives?" Is there any Scripture warranty or are we authorised by early practice? Your reporter found himself alone upon the negative, and therefore seeks to be instructed. What the state of morals in a community, after all these divorces, it would, I should think, want pen far abler than is mine to indicate.

As we viewed the various departments of the Shingwauk Home, we could but think how it would puzzle many a man to "run" that institution even if he had the money in hand, and it would puzzle many to find that. How many would be so successful as to achieve the double event? Mr. Wilson's genius is of the constructive, not the analytic order, and his habits less consultative than self-reliant. Then, as I sat at meal in the See House, I thought how I was dining in the room I had so often heard Dr. Fauquier mention where, in early days, he used to dine in veil and gloves; and, as he prepared a morsel, lift up the veil, and then, as he removed his fork, close down the trap to keep mosquitoes out; while in the drawing room my thoughts seemed to tell me, as I looked at the portrait of our present Bishop, that I was scanning what, if Dr. Sullivan be spared a few more years, will some day be, an heir-loom, not of a diocese, but of a nation. We had in sooth a glorious time; your reporter never had a better, and he has seen, as our Southern friends would say, some "tall old times." The offertory at the morning service came to \$40; but I must not stay to tell of the Garden River visit on the morrow, and the charming little papoose over whom the good matrons of Halifax would have been in raptures, but end by saying that the poor people who lately spoke of a "power behind the throne" are right. There are two or three we fancy, but the bishop is not the man to let any one of them have undue influence. If you look at the photograph hanging at the far end of the drawing room in the See House you know this; it, better than any of the likenesses I have seen, gives this reading of his Lordship's character. We do not wish our readers to suppose we think our Bishop perfect. He has a fault; he is a little greedy, over appetite for work, a sort of intellectual alligator, or boa constrictor, swallows whole. Long may he be spared to us, and to the great work before him in this Missionary Diocese.

## OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

**TRINITY CHURCH**, New Orleans, has been decorated with biblical frescoes by Messrs. Erasmus, Humbrecht and Frido Hang.

**MRS. EDWIN LEE** is writing the life of her father, the late Gen. Wm. N. Pendleton, of the Confederate army.

As a result of the work of the Associate Charities of New Haven, it is said, tramps have left the city, street beggars and house beggars have almost entirely disappeared.

**CHRIST CHURCH**, Indianapolis, Ind., is worked like a Cathedral. Instead of deacons on pay, the rector, Rev. E. A. Bradley, has four lay preachers laboring under his directions, holding Sunday services at five different points.

The centre of population of the United States is in Kentucky, one mile south of the Ohio river and one and a half miles southeast of the village of Taylorsville.

The standing committee of the Diocese of Maryland, have decided not to call a special meeting of the diocesan convention to elect a successor to Bishop Pinckney. The election will therefore take place at the next meeting of the convention in May, 1884.

A WORKING man's club and reading-room has just been opened in the parish building of St. Chrysostom's Church, Philadelphia. Three years ago there was nothing here but an empty unpaid lot. The Church is now paid for, the parish building has a small debt of \$100.

The difficulties that have surrounded the first Bishop of Mexico have been of a most formidable character. Bishop Riley has struggled hopefully against them, but it is probable that he will resign his jurisdiction, and that the lot of building up must fall to some one else.

MICHIGAN has given birth to a new sect, mainly composed of Dissenters from other denominations. It calls itself "The Living Church of God," and its members are styled "the chosen." They claim divine revelations regarding the approaching Second Advent; twelve Apostles set forth a new Scripture, to be shown to none but the initiated. They are in a manner Communists; in many things they Judaize; they do not permit second marriages; they reject recreations like the Puritans; their preachers receive no pay.

ONE of the numerous charities which is doing good work in a quiet way is the Day Nursery connected with Grace Church, New York. The nursery was first established on Thirteenth Street, but the Rev. Dr. Potter, by whose instrumentality (having witnessed the benefit of a similar institution in London) the nursery owes its existence, thought it best to move it to more commodious premises. So the handsome and roomy Gothic edifice of white stone at No. 94 Fourth Avenue, which was newly built for the purpose, was taken possession of the latter part of last year. The building is directly in the rear of the Church itself. The nursery has been re-opened after the summer vacation.

It is estimated that in 7,500 of the 9,000 bar-rooms of Philadelphia free luncheon is provided. The quality of the food varies according to the location of the barroom, from the soup made of a half-picked beef bone, a few scraps of fat and lean meat, a small measure of potatoes, turnips, and tomatoes, and two gallons of Schuylkill water, to the spread consisting of Boston baked beans, broiled and baked macaroni, broiled reed birds in season, choice breakfast bacon, "and a variety of other dainties that would probably cost from forty to sixty cents were the patron to get the same thing in a regular restaurant." The daily cost of providing the luncheon first described is only a few cents, while the barkeepers who go to the other extreme expend about ten dollars a day for food which is free to their customers. To counteract these pernicious aids to drinking, we sincerely hope that the Church Temperance Society will scatter attractive and cheap restaurants throughout the city.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE present state of suspense in China is almost as bad as war. China will not accept the demands of France, and now concentrates her troops on the Tonquin Frontier. At present there seems no reason for English interference but it is impossible to ignore the fact that the interests of all Western nations are identical in the East. There is a profound hostility in the East towards the West, and when this hostility is aroused to the highest pitch by foreign interference, the intruder alone does not bear the brunt. France must not be allowed to rule the situation alone. As with Turkey so with China concerted action of Western powers must be the order of the day. The Chinese mobs grow desperate and their wrath is not likely to be restricted to Frenchmen and French interests. The time is not far off when the neutral powers will intervene in order to stop what may prove to be more hurtful to them than to either France or China.

ACTIVE preparations are certainly taking place in the English Dockyards, and the navy at home is being put in readiness for immediate action. Russia, too, is silently concentrating her ships in the Northern parts and it is rumoured that there is a secret alliance between herself and France against Germany in case the latter worries France during the Tonquin Campaign.

M. DE LESSEPS is busily engaged in pushing forward a scheme for a duplicate Canal across the Isthmus, and is somewhat checkmated by a report that the Egyptian Government is elaborating a project of its own to be put forward as an alternative scheme to his own. A second canal is needed, and will certainly be built by someone before many years pass by.

LONDONERS are growing fretful over the network of telephone wires which day by day cages them in more and more. Legislation is demanded to check this caging-in. But what would some of the Londoners say if they saw the mighty maze of wire work which makes some of the transatlantic cities veritable gigantic bird-cages?

ITALY advances in a quiet way as a maritime power. Her dockyards keep pace with some of our modern dockyards, and now the government hopes to create and develop iron merchant-ship building by protecting and nursing the industry. Hitherto, the mercantile marine of Italy consisted principally of wooden vessels.

FRANCE grows more maternal than ever in its school system. Every school is now industrial. One of the studies in the elementary schools is dress making. The official report gives a glowing description of the success attending this study, and says that the girls learn cutting and fitting rapidly, wear neater and better fitting clothes, and are not tired out with the drudgery of book work.

An interesting item comes from Denmark:—"At the recent congress of "Americanists" at Copenhagen, Dr. Loffler of that city read a treatise on "The Scandinavian Discovery of America," in which he combated Mr. Bancroft's opinion of the worthlessness of the stories of early Norwegian discoveries of America, maintaining that the description of Leif's legendary voyage to Labrador-Nova Scotia, and the "wine land" in the year 1000 A. D., agrees perfectly with the actual cli-

matic condition of these regions, the "wine land" being most probably Virginia. That the earliest visitors of the western hemisphere left no traces of their presence Dr. Loffler thinks not surprising as it is not to be assumed that they came to establish colonies. Mr. Steenstrup, of the museum of Copenhagen, read a paper on the ancient Norse ruins of Greenland which Lieutenant Holen examined and sketched three years ago. Among other subjects discussed was the tradition according to which the first Spanish conquerors discovered the sign of the cross in various localities where it was once believed Christianity was introduced by the Apostle Thomas.

A DISPATCH dated London, September 25th, says:—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, was read to day before the British Association, in which he urges that Great Britain should proclaim a protectorate over the Congo country. A Paris dispatch says the Havas Agency publishes a letter from Lisbon, in which it is asserted that the English commissioner has been charged with the duty of acquiring for Great Britain the territory obtained by Mr. Stanley on the upper Congo.

GREAT efforts in recent years have been made in London to improve the condition of the artizan class, and with most gratifying results. Speaking of the latest effort in this direction, the *Record* says:—"The opening of Noel-park—100 acres to be covered with artizans' dwellings—is a memorable event. The public mind has been a long time taking in the urgent need of a wholesale reform in this matter. But the subject is now being grappled with in earnest, and men like Lord Shaftesbury (who for forty years has been agitating for better homes for the working classes) have some reason to congratulate themselves. Movements such as the Artizan's Dwellings' Company, and there are many other similar organizations, are among the most healthy of the signs of the time. Yet it should be remembered that the aggregate of all such efforts barely suffices to meet the *annual increase* of the working population of London."

A SHIP CANAL is projected from Bristol Channel across the peninsula of Somerset and Devon to the English Channel. The length of the canal will be 62 miles; the waterway will be 125 feet wide at the surface, 36 feet at the bottom, and 21 feet deep, the dimensions being similar to the grand ship canal of Holland from Amsterdam to the Helder. Such a canal will accommodate ships of 1,500 tons drawing 18 feet. The cost of the new canal is estimated at about fifteen millions of dollars; and twelve per cent annual dividends on this cost are expected.

It was reported a few weeks ago that the Romanists had converted the great Indian Chief, Sitting Bull, and were soon to admit him in due form into their Church. Now it is said the ceremony of receiving Sitting Bull, the great Indian Chief, into the Catholic Church, which it was anticipated would take place this week at Fort Gates, has been indefinitely postponed because Sitting Bull cannot make up his mind which of his wives he will let go.

IN anticipation of the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science in Montreal, in August 1884, the names of the officers recently elected will be of special interest to Canadians. Lord Raleigh is President, and the

following distinguished men, Vice-Presidents, viz., Lord Lorne, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alex. Galt, Sir Narcisse Belleau, Sir Antoine Aime Dorion, Principal Dawson, Prof. Dawson, late of the Toronto meteorological observatory, Prof. Sterry Hunt, Prof. Thomas Huxley, C. W. Siemens, D. C. L. F. R. S., the eminent inventor; Prof. E. Frankland, D. C. L. Phd., F. R. S., and the Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair. Canada may well be proud that so many of her sons are included in the list. The British association will invite the American society for the advancement of science to become honorary members of the association during its visit to Montreal.

THE Orangemen of Dungamon, Ireland, have been opposing the Parnellites the past week, and serious difficulties are anticipated. Parnell, it is reported, has been accidentally shot. We are not at all surprised at this demonstration on the part of the Orangemen, much as we regret it. They have seen their fellow subjects and co-religionists assaulted and in some cases cruelly murdered because of their loyalty to the crown, and it is most natural that they should feel very bitter against those who have encouraged such blood thirsty deeds.

EVERY season finds two or more rival American railways engaged in a bitter fight, in which the rates of travel are reduced to the merest trifle, and sometimes a premium is paid to passengers. Here is one of the latest:—"The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway announces that it will sell tickers from Chicago to Indianapolis, including a chromo for 5 cents. Its officers say they will make the fight as hot as possible. The Louisville and New Albany lines say they are prepared to meet any rate made.

THE Canada Gazette of last week contained a statement shewing that the receipts of the last fiscal year on account of consolidated revenue amounted to \$35,888,335 and the expenditure to \$28,805,229, leaving a surplus of \$7,083,106, exclusive of the sum received from the sale of Dominion lands in the Northwest, which has been applied to reducing the debt and to meeting Pacific Railway and other expenditures on capital account. Among the increases in the revenue last year as compared with the revenue of 1881-82, customs showed an increase of \$1,434,707, excise \$375,257, the post office, \$209,698, public works, including railways, \$390,899. The nett interest paid on the debt last year was \$159,436 less than 1881-82. This revenue, it is stated, is the largest ever collected in the country.

THE feeling between the French and Irish Roman Catholics in the Province of Quebec seems far from being of the most friendly description. More than once recently the papers have given publicity to some hostile act on the part of one or the other. On Sunday week, we are told, a large number of Irish Catholics rose and left *en masse* the parish church of St. Cunegonde, on Father Sequin severely rebuking them for not paying their dues. The congregation is composed of 1500 Canadian Families and 400 Irish families. Another report says the Priest told the English-speaking Catholics of his congregation, who are mostly Irish, that they were entitled by their numbers to only one sermon a day, and that they could leave. This they did in a body, and the reverend gentleman is reported as having felt glad that they went.

## PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

*(Continued from page 4).*

Chief Justice Allen presented the report of the committee appointed to consider the Constitution of the Synod and the Rules of Order of the Lower House, which was received and ordered to be printed.

Rev. Canon Carmichael presented the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the memorial from the Central Committee for Toronto of the Church of England Temperance Society. The committee were of the opinion that the formation of a Provincial Association, such as was asked for in the memorial, was hardly practicable at present, and that diocesan societies ought to be in full operation in each diocese before such provincial organization was feasible. The committee also recommended the formation of parochial and diocesan societies throughout the province. The committee did not feel themselves in a position to recommend any badge other than that in use in the Church of England in the Motherland. They also considered the appointment of what was known as Temperance Sunday most desirable, but regarded it as a matter within the province of the bishops, and recommend that a request be made to the House of Bishops now in session to appoint such Sunday.

Mr. R. T. Walkem presented the report of the committee appointed to consider the question as to the power of this Synod to pass the proposed canon on vestries. The committee were of opinion that the proposed canon was within the powers of the Synod, and, inasmuch as relief could be obtained by an application to the Local Legislature of Ontario, they recommended that the proposed canon be not passed by the Synod, but that the applicants be recommended to apply to that Legislature for relief.

Chief Justice Allen presented the following report:—

The Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Diocese of Niagara requesting this Synod to enact a canon for the promotion of greater uniformity in the rubric worship of the Church in the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada report that, having carefully considered the matter referred to them, they are of opinion that the question of ritual covers so large a ground and the means for the promotion of greater uniformity in public worship are surrounded by so many difficulties, that it is at present impossible to define in the dogmatic form of a canon what should be considered legal or illegal in the private ministrations of the ritual of the Church; therefore, they are unable to frame such a canon as is called for by the memorial, but they would recommend that this Synod should urge upon all clergymen having care of souls within this ecclesiastical province the duty of submitting to the ruling of their diocesan in all matters connected with the public services of the Church as to the legality of which doubts are entertained, or controversy shall have arisen.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. ALLEN,  
Chairman,

In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Langtry, the Rev. O. P. Ford moved for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare and report a canon dealing with the case of persons who shall contract or shall have contracted marriages within the prohibited degrees, if they consider it advisable and lawful for this Synod to deal with such canon.

After a long discussion the Ven. Archdeacon Jones moved in amendment, seconded by the Rev. W. F. Campbell:—

"That the motion be amended by omitting the words 'the case of' and inserting the following after the words 'dealing with':—

"And directing the conduct of clergymen in this ecclesiastical province brought into contact with."

The motion would thus read:—

"That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a canon dealing with and directing the conduct of clergymen brought into contact with persons who shall contract or shall have contracted marriages within the prohibited degrees, and if they consider it advisable and lawful for the Synod to deal with such canon."

After further discussion, one o'clock having arrived, the Prolocutor named the following members of the Lower House to act on the Joint Committee with reference to Canon of Discipline for the Laity:—Rev. Canon Brigstocke (chairman), Chief Justice Allen, Rev. F. R. Murray, Mr. W. C. Silver, Rev. A. C. Scarth, Mr. James Dunbar,

Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, Judge Benson, Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, Mr. S. Bethune, Q. C., Rev. Canon Innes, Mr. Wm. Grey, Dr. Henderson, Rev. J. W. Burke, Rev. Geo. Bull and Mr. Wm. Birkett.

A motion was made by the Rev. Mr. Bogert that the Synod should adjourn until ten o'clock on Monday morning, which was lost.

The Synod then took recess.

## CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

THE editor of the *Central Baptist* wrote to Mr. Spurgeon asking him if he really did say that he would rather be a cannibal than a close communion Baptist. The orator of the Tabernacle replied that he had not expressed such a preference, and added: "I have not the slightest wish to be either the one or the other!"

Says the *Church Standard* of New York:—"If Lord Penzance had been particularly anxious to reconcile High Churchmen and Ritualists to legislation on the lines of the Report of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission, he could not have devised a more effectual method of achieving his purpose than that which he has adopted, presumably from an opposite motive. He has declined to put his name to the Report of his other Commissioners, and has published a separate Report of his own, in which he criticises and condemns the main features of the Report signed by all his colleagues.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Living Church* thinks that missionary work among the poor and outcast of our own country, should awaken the same enthusiasm and heroism as does the carrying of the gospel to China. Truly, the educating and evangelizing of these millions of home heathen ought to enlist the sympathy and arouse the energy of Churchmen in a far greater degree than has yet appeared.

THE *Church Times* comes to the conclusion, considering the present unsatisfactory state of Religious teaching in ordinary day schools, that after all it is of very little use in training up the young to take their places in the great congregation. It suggests that what is most like to answer would be early Confirmation and communicants' guilds, with machinery very carefully designed to prevent young people who have been successfully trained in their natural parishes from falling away when they are removed into new scenes, and are brought under the influence of new associations. How this could be done our contemporary thinks, is of all others the question of the day.

THE very cautious *Church Bells* has been irritated because the Bishop of Liverpool officiated at a Presbyterian Service, and our contemporary says that some Bishops, like other men, act on that proverb of very questionable morality, which advises those who 'go to Rome to do as Rome does'; and this, perhaps, would be Dr. Ryle's excuse for repeating his act, which excited so much comment last year, of conducting the service and preaching in the Presbyterian meeting-house, instead of attending the Church service held in the same village.

THE *Southern Churchman* pleads the cause of the overworked, and says that work is a duty; work is a privilege; but not everlasting work and drudgery to take away from men and women every ray of happiness which God in mercy has shed abroad. We are to serve the Lord with gladness, which no man can do, who is overworked. Every one should have time for his religious duties and privileges; every one time to enjoy family blessings; every one time for himself and to himself. As there is such a thing as overwork, so there is such a matter as laziness and half work; of which we see plenty. As we pity the overworked, so we pity the lazy and the careless. We were not created for selfishness and self-enjoyment merely; but to leave the world the happier and the better for our having lived in it.

Our contemporary is scarcely courteous when it says that Dr. Ewer, who is an able theologian,

knows as much about the Church, as a duck about dancing.

THE *New York Guardian* says:—"Nothing since the Apostles age can compare with the progress made by the Church in our own land, and in Great Britain, during the last century. In the enterprises which have been begun, in the missions which have been started, in the churches which have been built, in the schools which have been opened, in the money which has been raised, in the successes which have been achieved, the Church has surpassed the brightest anticipations which were indulged in a century ago, and has demonstrated the possessions of a power akin to the miraculous itself; and when our right reverend fathers, with the clerical and lay deputies who will constitute the General Conventions, assemble together, and take a retrospect of the past hundred years, the predominating feelings of their hearts will find expression in the words of the Psalmist, "What hath God wrought!" "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." These assuredly are not the days for repining and unbelief. If ever the Church had cause for exultation and gratitude it is the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to-day; and in reviewing the past in the light of the future we should all "thank God and take courage."

THE present European complication, says the editor of the *New York Churchman*, is a question of far more interest than it appears to receive in the public press of this country, which seems mainly occupied with the nominations to the next presidency. It is a question which one may consider in the light of those ancient prophecies which foretell a great battle of the nations in some valley of the East. Without offering any commentary upon these predictions it is enough to say that the possibility of a close and literal fulfilment seems far nearer than ever before. All the complications of Europe centre in the Orient. The concentration of troops on any battle-ground no longer depends upon mere powers of marching. The conditions of war are changing with every day. And no war can again break out in the East between European powers without involving nearly the whole civilized world.

## Book Notices, Reviews, &amp;c.

DIO LEWIS'S MONTHLY.—The September number of this magazine contains much entertaining matter, and the hygienic department is full of good advice on such subjects as "Air tight stoves," "Consumption," "A tight-lacing girl should not marry," and "Our high civilization is curious." Price \$2.50 a year. Frank Seaman, publisher, 68 and 69 Bible House, New York.

A TRIP TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—This work, by Mr. Hugh Fraser, farmer, of Scotland, has been published for the purpose of telling farmers on the other side of the Atlantic what a fine field for emigrants this Dominion of ours is. The work contains the results of the author's own observation and of information collected from reliable sources concerning Canada. Canadians will read the volume with interest. The book is creditably gotten up at the *Morning Herald* office, Halifax.

"THE CHURCHMAN."—The *Guardian*, a well known American Church paper, has been consolidated with the *Churchman*, one of the finest Church papers in the United States. There is a good healthy ring in the Church tone of the latter, and therefore we wish the consolidation every success. A live Church must have a good paper, for nothing proves the lack of general interest in Church affairs as the absence of a Church paper from a parish or from individual families.

"THERE are sons whose names you dare not mention in the homes of their birth. A veil of silence has been drawn over them. In the thoughts of many, their names are on the tongues of none. And yet they are not dead. No, they are drunkards."



# The Church Guardian,

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Published in the interests of the Church of England.

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

## THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Now that the Synod is over, and we are able to take a survey of its proceedings, we cannot refrain from expressing regret that so much time was lost, and that so much of the really important business which was on the papers to come up for discussion was left undone. The fact is, and the Metropolitan took occasion in his closing remarks to refer to it, too much speaking was indulged in by some of the members, and much valuable time was, in a measure, wasted. The discussion on the proposed Canon with reference to offenders against the Marriage Laws was largely unprofitable and unproductive of good results. The Metropolitan question, notwithstanding the very able speeches, was an inexcusable waste of time. Two whole days spent in a discussion which should never have come up at all, or which should have been settled in a few hours, with the result which ever way it went likely to be questioned, was an egregious blunder on the part of somebody. The altogether uncalled-for treatment which the Report of the Committee on the Constitution and Rules of Order, presented by Chief Justice Allan, received, must have seemed most ungrateful to the gentlemen who had devoted their abilities and energies to its preparation, especially as it embodied changes calculated to improve the working of the Synod.

Comparing the business done with the number and importance of the subjects left untouched, we are almost tempted to speak harshly, and more so, because in several cases committees had carefully considered the questions submitted to them, and had reported.

We strongly protest against the numerous suspensions of the Rules of Order which, more than any other cause, interfered with the rapid and systematic transaction of business. No more serious nuisance could possibly be imagined, and it is to be hoped that the good sense of members will prevent its recurrence at any future session. The motion to reduce the number of Clerical and Lay Delegates from twelve to eight of each order from each of the dioceses, came up too late to be fully discussed. Its reference to the Committee on Constitution and Rules of Order will, however, ensure its introduction at an early period another session, when its adoption may be confidently anticipated.

When we consider, that of thirty-two notices of

motions but sixteen were reached, it is plain that some more effective machinery must be adopted to facilitate the progress of the important business which must of necessity claim the attention of such a body, and we sincerely trust that before another session such a scheme will be devised as will effect the desired object.

## THE NEW MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Session of the Provincial Synod just brought to a close, while not remarkable for the amount of legislation effected, will yet take high rank as having inaugurated a great Missionary Society, which, we may hope, will accomplish much in creating a more active missionary spirit in the Church than has yet been shown. We refer especially to this action because we believe if anything is to make the Church a great religious organization and power in Canada, it can alone be accomplished by a higher conception of her missionary work, and by more comprehensive efforts to evangelize those who are being attracted in such large numbers to our North-West. The very eloquent, and at the same time eminently practical addresses of the delegation from Rupert's Land, and the warm-hearted and unselfish endorsement which they received from the Bishop of Algoma, will go far to awaken those who heard them to some idea of the magnitude of the work which the Church has before her in those new regions. To be told of enormous tracts of tens of thousands of acres of magnificent prairie country, such as is found in the new Diocese of Assiniboia, rapidly becoming populated with an excellent class of thrifty English immigrants, and with but one or two missionaries of the Church to minister to the spiritual wants of the settlers, is, or ought to be, enough to create a strong desire in the breast of every Churchman to contribute towards the maintenance of an increased number of clergymen in that great country. As the speakers well said, this is the day of small things with the Church there, but if taken up and carried on in earnest, it is the beginning of a mighty work which will at some time not far distant redound very much to the Church's glory. What is now an unpopulated country will very soon contain many thousands, perhaps millions, of settlers, and large cities, and if the Church does not follow them up and give them her ministry and ministrations, other bodies will, and the settlers going into that land as Churchmen and Churchwomen will be absorbed by those religious societies who shall most heartily interest themselves in their welfare. An important consideration, and one, too, to which the speakers did not fail to draw attention, is, that while some of our dioceses have been drawing from the English Societies for sixty years and more, the Churches of the North-West only ask for help for a few years, when they hope to sustain themselves, and, as one of the speakers remarked, be in a position and willing to help in return, if required, some from whom they now ask help. It was urged, and rightly, too, that we, as Churchmen, should learn a lesson from the Presbyterians and Methodists, who are contributing very largely to the support of the work of their respective bodies in the North-West, and who are giving freely in money and men, knowing that now is the time for action, and that one dollar expended now is worth one hundred dollars twenty years hence. We do most sincerely trust that

every diocese, parish, and individual, will generously help the new Missionary Society, so that its record the next three years may demonstrate most indisputably that the Church of England in Canada has fully realized her duty and obligations to be a live and aggressive Missionary Church.

## JOTTINGS FROM THE REPORT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS' COMMISSION.

THE enquiry is divided into three periods:—

1. English Church History before the Norman Conquest.

2. The History of the Medieval Church.

3. The proceedings which took place at and have followed the Reformation.

I. THE ANCIENT ENGLISH CHURCH—THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT,

was that of the Bishop who was considered *the protector of the clergy*, and the proper arbitrator in disputes which did not admit or require legal decision. The Bishop had a recognized place in the assemblies of the hundred of the shire, and of the National Council or Witenagemot.

The Metropolitan authority of the Archbishop was recognized by the Bishops and Kings and Witenagemots (Saxon Parliaments). There were

PROVINCIAL SYNODS,

consisting of Archbishops and Bishops, Abbots, and other clergy, which passed Canons, tried disputes concerning ecclesiastical estates, great offenders, and occasionally Bishops were thereby removed from their Sees. There were few

APPEALS,

at least in cases concerning doctrine and discipline. *Of appeals to Rome* in the form which such ultimately took in England, there are no instances.

2. THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH.

The codification of ancient Canons in the 11th century was based on the decretals of *Gratian*, Gregory I, Boniface VIII, John XXII, and later Popes. But the Canon law of Rome, though always regarded *as of great authority in England*, was not held to be binding on the courts.

ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATION

was watched very jealously by the Crown, but in all the numerous instances recorded in which the Crown interfered with the exercise of Church legislation, the Royal Power acted *only in restraint of acts relating to temporal matters*. William I. forbade the Bishops and Archdeacons to bring matters of discipline and doctrine before secular judges, thus strengthening ecclesiastical courts for ecclesiastical causes, and promised the aid of secular justice to enforce the decrees of the ecclesiastical courts. Then arose the

DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF THE ARCHDEACONS, until it had become dangerous to the authority of the Bishops. To counteract this, the Bishops began to appoint trained ecclesiastical lawyers to act for them. These were appointed at the will of the Bishop, their office being terminable at his removal by death or otherwise. Gradually, the office became by usage permanent, and the 17th century, the appointments of chancellors, commissaries, etc., were secured by Letters Patent.

APPEALS

now became common. From the Archdeacon to the Bishop, from the Bishop to the Archbishop, from the Archbishop to the Pope. Against this latter appeal, the English Kings struggled and succeeded in checking the system of appeals to Rome to

this extent, that gradually, such appeals were confined to testamentary and matrimonial business. *Though appeals to Rome became a usage, yet they were never recognized by the laws of the Church and State of England.* It was a rule of Canon law incorporated in the ecclesiastical law of England, that no one who was not in holy orders should take part in Spiritual judicature. To the

JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHDEACONS,

besides the ordinary ecclesiastical causes, belonged the immediate care of the fabric, furniture, etc., of the Parish Churches. Also the Archdeacons held the Rural Chapters. The duty of the

RURAL DEANS

was to prepare for the sessions or visitations of the Archdeacons.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS

were from the earliest days (even before the establishment of Christianity in the Empire) a part of the Apostolic work of the Bishops. In time the visitation and the Synod meeting of the clergy, which were once ordered to be held separate, became amalgamated.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

had for its subject matter—Churches, their patronage, furniture, ritual and revenues; clergymen in all their relations, faith and practice, dress and behaviour in Church and out; the morality of the laity, their religious behaviour, their marriages, legitimacy, wills and administrations of intestates; the maintenance of the doctrines of the faith by clergy and laity alike, and the examination into all contracts in which faith was pledged, or alleged to be pledged, the keeping of oaths, promises and fiduciary undertakings. And the general rule—that no matter touching the government of souls should be tried by a secular tribunal.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is a significant fact that a very general feeling has grown up in the United States among Christian people against the Common School system of that country. The time was when no one could be found, except the Church and Church press, to say a word in opposition to the prevailing notion that education without reference to religious instruction was in itself all that was needed to raise the nation to the loftiest pinnacle of morality and civilization. How is it now? Why, the religious press, without exception, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and the organs of the other bodies, and even the secular press, are admitting the failure of the system, and even go so far as to say that the development of education has led to an increase of crime, and to a painful lowering of the moral tone of society in general. What is true with our neighbours over the border will as surely prove the case in this country, however much people may now ignore it. Upon this subject, as it relates to the United States, a New York paper says:—"We see occasionally remarks made in the secular papers that slightly reflect on the influence of the Church, using that word in a loose sense for religion generally, as not having produced all the good that it might, and for not more effectually controlling the community; more especially has this censure been applied within the past few years, and goes to the condemnation of all spiritual teachers. When the first attempts were made to divorce morality and religion from the education of the children, and what are now commonly known as unsectarian schools were

clamored for as one great panacea for all evils, there were not wanting words of warning as to what the consequences must be. Immorality was hinted at as the result that must follow, if no attention was given to any other training than that of the intellect alone.

"We are now reaping the fruits of the seed that has been so diligently sown and so carefully tilled. It is admitted, but it is claimed very generally that there can be nothing better looked for than the results that are seen and the consequences that have followed.

"Honesty is the best policy" it is found cannot be relied upon as the best method for enforcing that lesson, and if the morals of the women in that particular, which is the sure test of their worth and well-being, do not fall quite so low as the man's—that is to say, if dishonesty is more common than unchastity, we think there might be an explanation given that would partly account for the apparent or real superiority.

"What we specially design to express is that the "I told you so" of the few who were sagacious enough to perceive the fallacy of the claim that education would alone elevate the character and purify the morals of the community, is now fast becoming the sad reflection of the thoughtful.

"The remedy is not by any means one that we can look forward to hopefully. It will be impossible to get back again the Christian influences and the religious training of the young. The State must go on in the course which has been so thoroughly marked out, separating religion and morality from the teaching which it can supply. An article in a late number of the *Atlantic Monthly* seems to advocate the teaching of morality as a part of the business of the public school. But any system of morals that is not based upon the Christian religion can hardly be expected to reach the mischief which has already been done, or to undo that which many years and a thorough system have been permitted to accomplish.

"There is hope only in the one direction, that the costliness of the method may in the end bring about a better state of things. When it has become perfectly apparent that the present system is not only the most expensive that could be devised, but that the results of it are destructive of morality and virtue, that it does not serve to produce honorable men and virtuous women, then we may look for a change. This will not be yet, and may be many years before it comes to pass.

"Meanwhile, the Church must strive manfully with the evil; but the ill-doing cannot justly be charged to any failure on her part when her powers and her influences have been rudely set aside, and her claim to teach has been so generally regarded as one of the mistakes of past ages which these enlightened days cannot tolerate."

CORRESPONDENCE.

On the Prayer Book Amens.

To the Editor of the *Church Guardian*:  
SIR,—I was very much surprised to find in that most valuable and very generally reliable magazine *CHURCH WORK*, an article taken from the *Standard of the Cross*, entitled "Amens." Surely its appearance in *CHURCH WORK* must have been purely accidental, as almost every statement in it is either untrue or misleading. The article will be found in the August number, page 90. The same article may be found adapted in the *Dominion Churchmen*, Sept. 13, page 574. Here it is decidedly improved but still incorrect

in some important points. The writer has not been sufficiently careful in the use of the word "Prayer," as he evidently means by it any part of the Prayer Book to which is added "Amen," otherwise his article is rather meaningless. Allowing this to be his meaning let us examine his statements. He says. "In Roman letters it '(Amen)' is a part of the body of the prayer and shows that the whole prayer is to be said by the minister and people unitedly." There are at least 35 cases in the Prayer Book where this rule will not hold good, and only 21 where it will apply. The exceptions are as follows: The Lord's Prayer at the beginning of the Communion Service. In the Baptismal Service, "I baptize thee, &c., and also "we receive this child," &c. In the Confirmation Service, "Defend O Lord," &c. In the Marriage Service, "Forasmuch as M. and N. &c." In the Visitation of the Sick, "Our Lord Jesus Christ who hath left power," &c., and the "Almighty Lord," &c. In the ordering of Deacons, "Take thou authority to execute," &c., and also in the corresponding places in the Ordering of Priests and the Consecration of Bishops. Also the "Glorias" throughout the Prayer Book. Again he says: "The Lord's Prayer at the beginning of the Communion Service, is, on Prayer Book authority to be said by the whole congregation." My Prayer Book directs that "the Priest shall say, &c. What he says of the prayer in the Baptismal Service, beginning, "Almighty and everlasting God Heavenly Father." Although correct as regards the American Prayer Book, will not apply to ours, as the Amen is printed differently in the two Books. He is quite correct however in concluding that the people are to join in it notwithstanding the opinion of the *Dominion Churchman*. As regards his rule where the "Amen" is printed in italics, it will I think be generally regarded as incorrect in reference to the Thanksgiving near the end of the Communion Service. The *Dominion Churchman*, however, makes the same statement. Upon what authority I know not. Although there is no rubrical direction it seems evident that it is intended to be said by all. On the whole therefore these rules are worse than useless. There is however a very simple rule about the use of "Amen" in the Prayer Book, to which I think most men who have studied the matter will say that there is no exception. It is this: *Whenever the "AMEN" is printed in Italics it is to be said by the people alone. Whenever it is in Roman letters it is to be said by the person or persons who say what immediately precedes with it*

In conclusion I might mention that there are misprints in some editions of the Prayer Book in the "Amens" in the rubric after the Absolution in Morning Prayer and after the sentences taken from Scripture in the Communion Service. Some editions have them printed in Italics and some in Roman letters. The letter, I believe is correct. But it is of little importance as in both these cases the people are specially directed to say them. In Blunt's Annotated Book of Common Prayer the "Amen" after the final benediction in the "Order for the Visitation of the Sick" is printed in Roman letters which is evidently a mistake.

Hoping that hereafter the *Standard of the Cross* will be more careful to follow the Standard of the Prayer Book.

I remain yours, &c.,  
A. V. WIGGINS,  
Rector of Westfield, N. B.

Flowers in the Font.

To the Editor of the *Church Guardian*:  
SIR,—I noticed in one of your accounts in the "Home Field" that a font in a certain Church was filled with flowers. Now no one loves flowers more than myself, and I think that they are singularly appropriate for the adornment of God's temple. But let us think of the "eternal fitness of things. A font has its uses, and it was never intended to be a flower pot. Flowers placed round the font are pretty enough, but it is singularly revolting to some to see the basin of the font used as a flower holder.

CLEMENT.

## FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

## "PURIFIETH HIMSELF EVEN AS HE IS PURE."

When in deep silence my expectant heart  
Waited the sight of its adored guest,  
With lamp in hand, I urged a tireless quest  
For soil, or stain: I sought to place my best  
In every part.

The lamp-light fell athwart my closed rooms,  
Like whitest linen gleamed my draperies,  
Oh, fair shall shine each thing that in them is,  
When on my night the Son of Love shall rise  
To light these glooms.

Soon with that day my windows were aglow;  
I turned to look my ordered heart within,  
Then drowned my pride in tears; for what had been  
Pure in my eyes was dyed with stain of sin—  
I kneeled low.

Lord, not myself but Thou, must make me clean,  
Let love, a river, flood these dusty floors;  
Write Thy name on the lintels of the doors,  
Then when again Thy searching sunshine pours  
I shall be clean.

FRANCIS COLE.

## DOROTHY.

(Written for the Church Guardian)

BY T. M. B.

CHAPTER VII.

(Continued.)

All-unconscious of the tumult of feeling which possessed the mind of his visitor, Mr. Rivers continued engaged for a few moments with his accounts, then folding some papers and placing them in his desk, he locked it and turned to Vere Bolden. "Your father left only ten minutes before you came in," he said, "you must have just missed him."

Something strange in the expression of the handsome face before him produced a passing sensation of discomfort or surprise in Mr. Rivers, but even as he noticed it, it was gone.

"I saw him drive off," said Vere, "but my visit was especially intended to you, Mr. Rivers, if I am not encroaching on your time. The fact is mine hangs a little heavily upon my hands just now. My father, I believe, is negotiating about the purchase of some property which he hopes will, some day, constitute a claim upon the support of the Mudburrough people to get me into parliament, but, as you know, he has never been in the habit of allowing me any share in business even relating to myself. Has it never struck you that he has kept me a little too much in the dark about things?" Vere Bolden had struck the right chord for awaking a feeling of cordiality in Mr. Rivers. The latter had always held that the bringing up of the banker's son had been, from first to last, a mistake, and though he would not have encouraged by a word any feeling of discontent or disloyalty to his father in Vere Bolden, yet the latter saw in a moment the change to a kindlier expression in his face.

"Your father has not educated you with any thought of your one day taking his place. When you were still quite a little fellow he used to speak to me sometimes of his views for your future. You are to reap the benefit of his labours." And then he added: "He is a most generous father."

"I have certainly no grounds of complaint on that score," said Vere, with a forced smile. "Only in our relation to each other he has treated me too much in the spirit of a despot, a most gracious and generous one no doubt, but still making me fully aware that he is absolute."

"But surely he has left you free enough to follow your inclinations!"

"O yes," and Vere laughed, a hard, careless laugh. "The chain has been a very long one and, I must say, easily worn, and invisible to the ordinary beholder! In fact till I came to man's estate I did not realize it myself, but let us change the subject. Can you tell me anything about this Mudburrough business? Do you know anything of the place itself?"

From that day Vere Bolden was on a far more friendly footing with Mr. Rivers; in fact a sort of intimacy grew up between them, not encouraged by the older man, but persistently fostered by the younger. Benjamin Bolden did not think it strange that his son should have fallen into the habit of occasionally calling at his place of business, though formerly he had but seldom been seen there. Sometimes father and son returned home together, more frequently Vere had an engagement which detained him in town, but oftenest it was after his father's departure that he would drop in to Mr. Rivers' office. The latter, if engaged, went on with his work; he grew accustomed to the young man's frequent visits, and felt less and less disposed to distrust him.

One evening when Dorothy and her father had strolled out to enjoy the soft twilight in the meadows, from which the high-road only separated them, they were joined by Rupert Vaughan, who had been on his way to the cottage. He had not visited his friends as frequently of late, and when Mr. Rivers or Dorothy had taken him to task had pleaded pressure of work. He was indeed working very hard, clients were no longer rare with Rupert Vaughan, who had been steadily and surely gaining ground in his profession all these years past, but he had worked with redoubled energy these last weeks, in his effort to put an end to the tyranny which his love for Dorothy exercised over him. The day on which he had met Vere Bolden after the latter's visit to the cottage had begun a new and painful chapter in Rupert's relation to Dorothy. The eyes of love are only too quick to discern any change in the beloved one, and that there was a subtle change in Dorothy, one which her father, with all his tenderness, was unconscious of, Rupert did not fail to perceive. There was a shade of difference in her manner to himself which made her more charming than ever, yet gave him an indescribable feeling of hopelessness. She was kinder to him than had been her wont, but less disposed to tease him with her little tyrannies, and there was just a suspicion of dreaminess about her which was a new feature in the mischievous, laughter-loving girl.

And Rupert Vaughan knew that Vere Bolden's visit to the cottage had been repeated twice, thrice, perhaps many times. One evening as he himself had approached the gate he had seen him pass out and turn again to smile and lift his hat to Dorothy, and Rupert had retraced his steps without being seen, and wandered solitary and filled with an unspeakable loneliness and bitterness through the fields and by the brook side until late into the night. It was the old, old story, so trite in the telling, so common-place, and yet to the actors so full of intensest interest, and which, to the world's end, will be ever new in its joy and sorrow.

This evening, then, as Mr. Rivers and his daughter loitered through the fields in the soft twilight, Rupert Vaughan joined them.

"Were you really on your way to see us?" asked Dorothy, with an astonished air, "you have given us up so thoroughly for these last weeks that I was beginning to think we had, in some way, grievously offended you. I have been going over the whole list of my misdoings to try and discover the special cause of your absence."

"It is very kind in you to take so much trouble in connection with my unworthy self," replied Rupert.

"Which is a polite way of saying that my offences are so numerous that passing them in review is a serious matter," laughed Dorothy; "well you know I have never set up as a 'perfect woman, nobly planned.'"

"No, you have at least that merit."

"It is comforting to know, papa, that Mr. Vaughan has not forgotten the art of paying delicate compliments."

"I hope it is comforting to him to see that you have not forgotten how to be saucy," said Mr. Rivers, enjoying, as he always did, this little war of words between his daughter and their friend. "By-the-bye, Vaughan, I have a holiday to-morrow, and am going to take Dorothy to Richmond; will you join us?"

When before had Rupert Vaughan ever hesitated to make one of the little party which had so often spent delightful hours under the wide-spreading boughs and on the green slopes of Richmond, or floated dreamily on the winding waters of the Thames? Too gladly had he always accepted such invitations; but now he felt with a keen pang that it had been well for him had he never done so.

"I should be delighted, Mr. Rivers," he said, "but I fear it will be quite impossible to-morrow; I—I have an engagement with a client which I cannot put off."

"Why man, what has come over you?" said Mr. Rivers, "I shall begin to think with Dorothy that we have done something to offend you." But Dorothy began to be a little hurt as well as puzzled.

"Don't worry, Mr. Vaughan, papa," she said, "he knows his own affairs best; we must not be so vain as to suppose that our society is such an attraction as to make him alter any of his arrangements."

They could only dimly see each other's features in the gathering dusk, but Rupert Vaughan involuntarily turned towards Dorothy, as if to read her face.

"I don't quite deserve that speech, Miss Dorothy," he answered.

"Then why not come with us?" she said, with some of her old petulance.

"Because I really cannot put off the engagement I speak of, and also because I am somewhat out of sorts. I have been working a little too hard of late, and I am going away for a change of scene and a little complete idleness. I was going to the cottage to tell you so. I think of taking the night express up to Scotland to-morrow."

"Going away!" exclaimed Mr. Rivers, while Dorothy echoed his words; well, you have certainly earned a holiday, but I have got to be such a hum-drum old man and so well contented with this uniform life of ours that I never contemplated your feeling differently. We shall miss you terribly, of course. I don't know how I shall get on without you. However, your absence will not be very long, I suppose."

"I hope not. I am not going from choice, but because I trust the change may make a new man of me."

"Where are you going?" asked Dorothy.

"I can scarcely say, probably to the *Ultima Thule*, to the furthest of the Scottish Isles. I have a notion that there must be something renovating in those solitary, silent places of the earth, or it may be that I shall take a trip to the Continent. I remember a glorious excursion up the Lahn, when I was a lad, which has always haunted me."

They had turned in the direction of the cottage, and Rupert Vaughan walked with them to the gate.

"Shall I say good-bye now, Miss Dorothy? Do you leave early for Richmond to-morrow?"

"Yes, papa has business in town before we go there."

He held out his hand and Dorothy laid hers within it.

"Who knows," she said, half wistfully, half jestingly, "whether we shall be here when you come back."

He held the little hand for a moment in his strong grasp. "Good-bye, Dorothy, God bless you." And Dorothy said "good-bye" with a half sob in her voice.

(To be continued.)

MORE can be done by kindness, than by a rough and unsympathetic manner.

ALFRED'S THREE PRAYERS.

"MAMMA," said Alfred one night, as he was going to bed. "I prayed three prayers, and the Lord has answered two of them. Do you think he'll answer the other?"

"I think he will, my dear; but tell me about these prayers. What are they?"

"One was that He would make you well, and you're not sick any more.—Another was that He would make papa more kind; and he has been more kind lately, hasn't he?"

"Yes, dear. Now what's the third?"

"I prayed that GOD would keep us children from quarreling, but He hasn't answered that as yet, for sister Daisy and I quarrelled dreadful today."

"Ah, my son, you will have to help the Lord to answer that."

"Help the Lord, mamma? Can't He do everyt'ing?"

"He won't make you good against your will. If you chose to be a naughty boy.—GOD will be sorry for you, and when Satan tempts you to quarrel, if you turn right to GOD for strength to resist him, and then fight like a good little soldier to keep down the naughty temper, then GOD will give you the victory. But He won't do the work for you."

"Oh, I didn't understand," said the little boy.

"Yes, my dear," continued mamma, "you have something to do yourself, when you pray such a prayer, to help GOD to answer it. You must watch and pray, and fight against temptation; and, if you do this, you will be able, by and by, to come and tell me that GOD has answered all three of your prayers."—Kind Words.

AN UNWHOLESOME LESSON.

It has become a sort of fashion to tell boys that with energy they can win for themselves any position in life they can desire. This is not true, and therefore not a wholesome lesson for them to learn. There is every variety of work in the world to be done, and every variety of ability and talent to do it. If these could be wisely fitted together, both public and private interests would be secured. But, if, instead of this, people are for ever aiming to do something beyond their powers and neglecting that for which they are specially adapted, nothing but ruin can ensue.

GOLDEN GLEANINGS.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

If you would be capable, cultivate your mind; if you would be loved, cultivate your heart.

In every man there is a loneliness, an inner chamber of peculiar life, into which God only can enter.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.

There is evil enough in man. God knows! But it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible,

and fragrant with gentleness and charity.

It is good that we have sometimes trouble and crosses, for they often make a man enter into himself and consider that he ought not to put his trust in any earthly thing.

MARRIAGES.

MACPHERSON—SEGER.—On the 26th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Kingsclear, by the Rev. Henry Montgomery, B. A., Rector, Andrew D. Macpherson, B. A., of Fredericton, to Charlotte Morrill, daughter of Wm. Segee, Esq., of Kingsclear.

FRASER—SUDBAY.—At Shediac, on the 24th Sept., by the Rev. W. R. Armstrong, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Wm. Fraser to Alice Sudbay, both of the Parish of Point du Chene.

MACE—WILSON.—At Trinity Church, Springfield, Kings Co., on Wednesday, 26th inst., by the Rev. Jas. H. Talbot, Rector, the Rev. James R. Mace, M. A., Pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Red Bank, N. J., to Maude, eldest daughter of John H. Wilson, M. D.

GRAVES—SIMS.—On the 27th inst., by the Rev. the Rector of Hubbard's Cove, Robert Graves to Matilda Sims, both of Fox Point, Lunenburg County.

SKERRY—KEHOE.—At the Parish Church, Shelburne, Sept. 12th, by the Rev. C. Croucher, Incumbent of Lockport, E. J. Skerry, Merchant, of Lockport, to Catherine, daughter of M. Kehoe, of same place.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At Big Baddeck, Cape Breton, on Sept. 20th, John Anderson, son of Robert Anderson, Esq., aged 21 years. His end was peace.

CURRIE.—At Onslow, N. S., Aug. 17th, Alexander Currie, aged 66 years. The deceased was father of the Rev. W. L. Currie, Rector of Cole Harbor and Eastern Passage, N. S.

STREET.—On the 27th inst., at Fredericton, Jane Isabella, widow of the late Hon. John Ambrose Street, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

ROBERTSON.—At Kingston, Ont., on the 15th inst., after a short illness, Hartley Duncan, infant son of D. Robertson, Manager of Bank of British North America, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The Great Success. THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S PERIODICAL. RECOMMENDED BY BISHOP COXE, AND BY EVERY CHURCHMAN WHO HAS SEEN IT. The first edition sold in 4 weeks. It contains no superfluous matter. Every item in a gem. Opening and closing services, sermons, addresses, &c. Bound in indestructible waterproof covers. It is the most popular book of its kind extant. \$6.00 per 100, postage paid. S. W. BROWN, Pub., Rochester, N. Y. JAMES FORT, 12 Astor Place, New York. GEO. L. COBURN, 41 Lexington St., Baltimore, and Church Bookstores generally.

Thousands of testimonials to prove the above assertions. We give a sample:

DR. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS. ARE PREPARED EXPRESSLY TO CURE AND WILL CURE HEADACHE OF ALL KINDS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA. Dr. W. Benson. FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.

"Had Neuralgia and sick Headaches for years. Chloral or other medicines would not cure, but your Celery Pills will."—S. G. Harburg, Casstown, O.

A CABLE DISPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1883, THESE ORGANS ARE AGAIN AWARDED THE DIPLOMA OF HONOR, THE VERY HIGHEST AWARD.

HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated, from the smallest size at only \$22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASE, at \$900.00. Sixty styles are at from \$78.00 to \$200.00 each. These are unquestionably the BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD. They have taken the HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, no other American Organs having been found equal to them at any. The new styles, now ready, are the best and most attractive ever offered. CATALOGUES with net cash prices, free. Sold also for easy payments, or rented. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON, 154 Tremont Street; NEW YORK, 46 East Fourteenth Street; CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Avenue.



PROSPECTUS. Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4 per cent. Currency Bonds.

THE Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada is authorized to receive tenders for a loan of \$4,000,000 currency bonds, bearing interest from the 1st November, 1883, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, at his office in the Finance Department, Ottawa.

This loan is issued under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, passed during their last session, (16th Victoria, cap. 2, sec. 4).

The object of the loan is partly to provide for the payment of debts maturing or redeemable in the course of the current fiscal year, and partly for expenditure on public works.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid at Ottawa in twenty years. Subscribers will receive bonds to bearer, which may at any future time be converted into registered stock.

The subscription list will be opened on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, and will be closed on Saturday, the 30th day of October next, at 4 o'clock p. m., and tenders in the accompanying form, marked on the outside "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the latter date, at the hour mentioned.

Tenders must be made for not less than \$1,000, and in multiples of \$1,000.

The allotment of the loan will be made as soon as possible after the close of the subscription list, the amounts allotted will be payable on the 1st day of November next, and Bonds will be issued shortly after that date.

Copies of this prospectus and forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned from the several Assistant Receivers General at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg and Victoria, and from the Dominion Auditor at Charlottetown.

J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, Finance Department, Ottawa, September, 21st, 1883.

Form of Tender for Bonds.

TENDER.

Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4 per cent. Currency Bonds.

Amount tendered for \$.....Rate.....per cent

SIR.— hereby tender for the sum of \$ nominal capital in the above mentioned issue in bonds to bearer, at the price of per cent., and engage to accept the said sum, or any portion thereof which may be allotted to me, and to pay therefor at the said price and in conformity with the terms of your prospectus of the 21st September, 1883.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

To the Honorable The Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, 40 pp., 4to, is now ready, for the season of 1883-4, dated October, 1883. MANY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES are presented, in rich cases, showing only natural woods, or elegantly decorated in GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE and COLORS. ONE HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated, from the smallest size at only \$22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASE, at \$900.00. Sixty styles are at from \$78.00 to \$200.00 each. These are unquestionably the BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD. They have taken the HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, no other American Organs having been found equal to them at any. The new styles, now ready, are the best and most attractive ever offered. CATALOGUES with net cash prices, free. Sold also for easy payments, or rented. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON, 154 Tremont Street; NEW YORK, 46 East Fourteenth Street; CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Avenue.

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. REV. JNO. D. H. BROWNE, Halifax.

COMPTON LADIES' COLLEGE, COMPTON, P. Q.

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

Miss Penelope Groves' HOME CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BOARD and INSTRUCTION in the usual English Studies, with French and Drawing. Per Term of Ten Weeks, \$40; Lessons in Music, with use of Piano, \$11 per Term. There are at present a few vacancies. Apply to MISS BULLOCK, 66 South Street, or to MISS PENELOPE GROVE, THE WOODLANDS, Beaver Bank, Halifax County.

HAHNEMANN Medical College AND HOSPITAL.

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

Halifax Medical College,

THE Seventeenth Session of this Institution will open on THURSDAY, October 25th, 1883. For any information, or for copy of Annual Announcement, address the Registrar, J. F. BLACK, M. D., No. 49 Granville St. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET FOR MAKING JUNKET, SWEET CURD & C. KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

THE harvest returns of France are unsatisfactory.

THE Spanish Minister of France has asked to be recalled.

SOME anti-Jewish secret societies have been discovered at Agram.

THE tribes of Zululand are said to be on the eve of a war of extermination.

A PLAGUE of locusts is destroying every green thing in several States of Mexico.

OVER a million cattle have died of the plague in Russia within the past four years.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease is stated to be increasing alarmingly among cattle in England.

THE British Government has acquired the territory of Kitim, adjoining Sherbro, West Africa.

THE late Wm. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, left a personal estate of more than \$395,000.

TWENTY thousand Chinese are to be imported into Brazil, it is said, with the object of cultivating tea and coffee there.

DURING August the British imports increased £3,100,000 compared with August last year, and the exports decreased £174,000.

AMONG the companies recently formed in Paris is a society for the utilization of solar heat, with a capital of 1,600,000 francs.

THE Governments of Batavia and Java have voted £5,000 and £1,000 respectfully in aid of the sufferers by the recent volcanic eruption.

ADMIRAL PIERRE, who returned to France a few weeks ago from his command of the French fleet in Madagascar, has died from Albuminuria.

THERE are said to be from 6,000 to 8,000 families of gypsies and other nomads in Great Britain, almost as entirely heathen as the heathen nations.

The London Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross has 145,000 members in the Metropolis and 32 branches throughout the kingdom.

THE bi-centennial anniversary of John Sobieski's victory over the Turks was splendidly celebrated by the Poles of New York on September 12th. Its celebration has also created great enthusiasm in Austria.

Mrs. Partington declared the Neuralgia to be worse than the old rheumatism; but, however bad either may be, Burdock Blood Bitters will conquer it. It also makes pure blood, regulating the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and eradicating scrofulous humor from the system. 25,000 bottles sold in the last three months.

In 1880 there were 75 female and 94,062 male lawyers in the United States.

A Fatal Mistake would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs.) Sold by all druggists.

At a town meeting in Ireland it was recently voted "that all persons in the town owning dogs shall be muzzled."

The well known drug firm of Ormand & Walsh, Peterboro, write that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is one of their "standard summer medicines, and has a good sale." An unfailing remedy for all forms of Bowel Complaint.

A member of the Liverpool police force, an ex-soldier, has been compelled to resign for declaring himself a "Fenian at heart."

The fruit merchant's strawberries may not fill the measure; but Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry fills the measure every time in the people's requirements for an unfailing remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints.

Workmen are busily engaged at Rideau Hall, the residence of the governor-general, getting ready for Lord Landsdowne, the new governor.

Mr. W. J. Guppy, of Newbury, informs us that he has used Burdock Blood Bitters in his family with good effect, and adds that the Rev. J. R. Smith has used it and speaks of it in high terms of praise. It is the great system-renovating tonic that cures all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, acting harmoniously with Nature's laws. 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months.

The number of agrarian outrages reported to the Irish Constabulary last month was seventy, of which thirty-four were threatening letters and notices, but none were cases of murder.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARS-PARILLA 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.



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



The following letter is from a physician who has evidently given much attention to Wasting Diseases, and the following testimonial will shew what he thinks of

Eagar's Phospholeine

"I have often prescribed EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE, and as it has been invariably beneficial in the cases under my own observation, I have great pleasure in recording my testimony in its favor. Being a perfect emulsion, it is easy of digestion without producing nausea, which is of very great importance in the class of Wasting Diseases it is especially designed to benefit. I have frequently seen it retained by the stomach when almost every other similar preparation has been tried and rejected.

R. ADLINGTON, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.S., England, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, etc. For sale by all Druggists. In two sizes—25 and 75 cts. per bottle.

COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES FREE

For Fourth Quarter to schools that have never tried them. Special offer. Send for particulars and samples. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St. CHICAGO, ILL.

\$40,000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY!

This Offer Good Till Thanksgiving Day Only. The proprietors of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, being desirous of having their already well-known and popular Agricultural and Family paper more widely circulated and introduced into houses where it is not already known, have determined to throw off all profit this year, and in addition use a portion of their capital for the purpose of increasing their circulation to 100,000 copies. Its circulation is now 65,000. Only 35,000 more needed before the distribution takes place. After deciding to more extensively advertise than ever before, the following plan has been adopted by us:

FOR 50 CENTS

We will enter your name on our subscription book and mail the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE regularly to you for six months, and immediately send a printed numbered receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following Presents to be given away at our THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

Partial List of Presents to Be Given Away.

Table listing various gifts such as U.S. Government Bonds, Greenbacks, Watches, and other items with their respective values.

And 92,935 other presents valued from 25 cents to \$1.00, which makes a grand aggregation of 100,000 presents, thus guaranteeing a present to each and every new subscriber who sends us 50 Cts. as directed. All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner by committee chosen at the Festival by the subscribers to this Festival with the plan in mind that the presents to be given away at the Festival, as presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Yet it is to be hoped as many will be present as possible. THE 50 CENTS which you send us is the regular price for six months' Subscription, and therefore we charge nothing for the presents. OUR PROFIT will be in your future patronage, as we believe you will like our paper so well that you will always remain a subscriber. YOUR SUBSCRIPTION PLEASE. Get five of your friends to join you by cutting this out and showing it to them. Send us 50 Cts. and we will send you the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE for six months, and a numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and one extra for your trouble. SEND TEN SUBSCRIBERS with 50 and we will send 12 subscriptions and twelve numbered receipts. We shall limit the number of new subscriptions to 100,000, so we would advise all our friends to forward subscriptions early.

THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE

Is one of the oldest and ablest edited Family and Agricultural papers. It contains twenty large pages (Eighty Columns), including elegant cover, bound, stitched and out. And now has a circulation of 65,000 copies, and we are sure to reach the 100,000 at the time set, and the distribution of presents will take place on that date. It contains Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Farm, Garden, Household and Agricultural Departments by the best Contributors of the day, as well as an Illustrated Fashion Department, Needle and Embroidery Work. Illustrations of different parts of the UNITED STATES and Biographical Sketches of Eminent Men and Women. In short, it contains all which are of interest and value to the whole family. THE PROPRIETORS are men of means, who always have done as they agree, and our paper is long established and reliable, with sufficient capital to carry out and fulfill to the letter any offer we may make. TO THOSE WHO DO NOT ATTEND THE FESTIVAL we will send a printed List of the Awards, and all Presents will be forwarded to Holders of Receipts as they may direct. If you have not seen this elegant and beautiful paper, send for a Sample Copy which will be sent Free. ONLY 50 CENTS. Six Months, and a numbered receipt. The paper is worth double the subscription price. As to our reliability we refer those who do not know us to any reputable Publisher in Chicago. Money in sums of \$1.00 or less may be sent in ordinary letter at our risk, larger sums should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. money order or Express. (Mention This Paper.)

REMEMBER these are Presents to our Subscribers given to them absolutely Free. Cut this out and show to friends, acquaintances and neighbors, as it will not appear again, and is the last opportunity you will have to take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Two-cent Postage Stamps taken in sums less than \$1.00.

The FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Read These Testimonials.

CHICAGO, APR. 21, 1883. We have furnished the paper for the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE for several months, and have always found its Proprietors honorable in their dealings, and prompt in their payments. CHICAGO PAPER CO.

CHICAGO, AUG. 21, 1883. The Proprietors of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE have paid me several thousand dollars for press-work on their paper. I have always found them prompt in all transactions. A. G. NEWELL.

AUGUST 15, 1883. I am highly pleased with your paper. The information concerning Poultry management alone is worth five times the price of your paper, saying nothing about the valuable Farm Information and interesting stories, etc. W. R. SIMPSON, SLIPUP, Morgan Co., Ala.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Aug. 11, 1883. I am very much pleased with your paper. Every number seems to me to become more attractive and profitable. I have shown it to several of my friends, who were at once delighted with it. Mrs. J. F. EHLLE.

WAUSEON, O., Aug. 11, 1883. I received a copy of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE some days ago and must say that I was well pleased with it. I find it a first-class journal for the farmers, of whom I am one. With such an agricultural journal every farmer can receive much benefit. M. H. HAYES.

MEXICO, Junata Co., Pa., July 24, 1883. I herewith send you the names of fifteen subscribers to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, which I secured in less than an hour. B. L. SHUMAN.

SOUTH UNION, Ky., July 18, 1883. It is certainly the best paper I ever saw, neat, plain, instructive and beautifully illustrated. E. L. HOTE.

ILBERTON, ONT., Aug. 3, 1883. I have lately been a subscriber to your tasty and profitable paper, and must say I am more than pleased with it. I gave my subscription, in the first place, more to have a chance for one of the many presents than for anything contained in the paper; but I find the paper is worth three or four times the money beside all presents. S. W. PAISLEY.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 9, 1883. I received the papers all right and am delighted. My friends and subscribers say they are surprised at its size and beauty. Every person that has seen the paper acknowledges it to be the best paper printed, and say it is worth \$2 per year. TIMOTHY MOSELEY.

# PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).  
Pianos by Weber.  
Pianos by Stevenson.  
Pianos by Wheelock.

Pianos by Dominion Co.  
Organs by Bell & Co.  
Organs by Dominion Co.  
Largest Stock, best value.  
Easy Terms.

## W. H. JOHNSON,

Name this paper. 123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX.

### Aromatic



### A Summer

### Montserrat.

### Beverage.

## Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

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

## Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

**H. SUGDEN 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 Appealing 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. SUGDEN EVANS & CO., Montreal,

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## ARMY AND NAVY HAT STORE THOMAS & CO.

Hats, Caps and Furs, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, Trunks, Valises, Satchels and Carpet Bags, Sleigh Robes, Horse Clothing, Gents' and Ladies' Fur Coats and Mantles.  
Civil and Military  
**FUR GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.**

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

## 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,  
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## Acadia Powder Co.

(LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N. S.  
WORKS AT WAVERLEY, N. B.  
AND AT BROWNSBURG, P. Q.  
Named "Pacific Powder Mills."  
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INCORPORATED  
1867, 1880, 1883.

Authorized Capital,  
\$300,000.

Kept constantly on hand:

Electric Batteries, Electro-Fuse, Mining Fuses, and Detonators.

**SPORTING & BLASTING  
POWDER  
DYNAMITE  
—AND—  
DUALIN.**

MANUFACTURERS

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY BEST

Also, considering quality, cheapest. For cash, easy payments, or rent. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, of 100 Styles, with net prices, sent free. The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 124 Tremont St., Boston; 46 R. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

## CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

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

## CLOTHING,

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

## DRY GOODS WHOLESALE

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

## DRY GOODS RETAIL.

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

## W. & C. SILVER,

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

SUPPLIED AT MODERATE PRICES.

## 97 BARRINGTON ST. 101

## MAHON BROS. DRY GOODS SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.

Largest Retail House in the City. All Goods shown on ground floor.

## Clinton H. Meneely Bell Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

## MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS,

TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.,

Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS. Special attention given to Church Bells. Catalogues sent free to parties needing Bells.

## 30 YEARS.

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

### Minard's Liniment

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

### KING OF PAIN I

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

### A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts

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

### MINARD'S LINIMENT,

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

**W. J. NELSON & CO.,**  
Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. S.

Wholesale by Forsyth, Butcher & Co., Brown & Webb, Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons, R. W. McCarty, St. John, N. B., and sold everywhere.  
GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

BITS OF INFORMATION THAT WILL BE FOUND INTERESTING.

The first rope-making machine was patented in 1784.

The title of thane was abolished in England at the conquest.

Public records began to be regularly preserved in 1100 by order of Henry I.

Harness, chariots and horse trappings were invented by Erichthonius, of Athens.

Rugby school was founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, a London tradesman.

The log line was first used in navigation in 1570; it is first mentioned by Bourne in 1577.

The present name of Portugal is derived from Porto Callo, the original name of Oporto.

The earliest writ summoning the Peers of England to meet in Parliament bears date 1265.

The treadmill was invented by the Chinese to raise water for the irrigation of the fields.

The battle of Malplaquet was fought September 11, 1609. About two hundred and forty thousand men were engaged in it.

Weavers' looms were brought into London from Holland in 1676. The steam loom was introduced in 1807.

Microscopes were invented by Jansen, in Holland, about 1590; by Fontana in Italy, and Drebbel in Holland about 1621.

A species of opera was introduced in London in 1684, but the first regular performance did not take place until 1692.

When the British conquered the island of Jamaica from the Spaniards many of the slaves fled to the hills, and a war began in which the Maroons, as the negroes were called, capitulated only on condition of retaining their free settlements.

The Hanseatic league, formed by port towns in Germany against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes, was signed in 1241. Only towns on the Baltic coast entered it at first, but in 1370 sixty-six cities and forty-four confederates belonged to it. The thirty years' war destroyed its strength, and in 1630 the only towns which still belonged to it were Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen.

Donagh, son of Brian Boromibe, King of Ireland, gave his father's harp, crown and regalia to Pope John XVIII., and this was alleged by Adrian IV as one of the principal titles to the Kingdom when he published his bull transferring it to Henry II. Leo X. gave the harp to Henry VIII., and having been held in turn by the Clanricarde, De Benghs, Macmahons, it was in 1782 placed in the College museum, Dublin.

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 & Risch, 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

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

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

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

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

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

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

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

7 PER CENT NET SECURITY.

THREE TO SIX TIMES THE LOAN Without the Buildings. Interest semi-annual. Nothing ever been lost. 25th year of residence, and 9th in the business. We advance interest and costs, and collect in case of foreclosure without expense to the lender. Best of references. Send for particulars if you have Money to Loan. D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON, Negotiators of Mortgage Loans, St. Paul, Min. (Mention this paper).

GATES' INVIGORATING SYRUP.

THIS Preparation is well known throughout the country as the best FAMILY MEDICINE before the Public, and should be kept in every household. For Coughs and Colds A little night and morning will soon break them up. For Dyspepsia, it gives immediate relief. For Irregularities of the Bowels nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping nor pain. For Asthma, and Palpitation of the Heart, one swallow gives instant relief. Sick Headache, Stomach, and Pin Worms, yield at once. It is in fact an invigorator of the whole system whereby a regular and healthy circulation is maintained. It has been well tested already, and will do all that we say it will do. Price 50 Cents per Bottle.

The "Uxbridge ORGAN,

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



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, 6 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruets, 4 pint or pint size, as preferred. Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$3.00 each. Also, A select stock of BEASS 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.

SOCIETY FOR Promoting Christian Knowledge, (HALIFAX BRANCH).

Just Received at the DEPOSITORY, COSSIP'S Book and Stationery Warehouse, No. 163 GRANVILLE STREET, A LARGE SUPPLY OF Sunday School Library Books.

Latest Publications of the Society, LOWER PRICES than can be sold elsewhere. —ALSO— Church Hymns, all bindings, Hymns and "New Appendix," all bindings, Church Hymns with Tunes, Organ Copy, etc, Books Common Prayer, large type, Church Services, Bibles, Testaments, Catechisms, Collects, etc. All at unusual Low Prices. Discount to large purchasers. A large supply of the Books of the Society shortly expected.

WE WANT THE Public to Know

That the Compound now made by PUTTNER BROS. and known as BUDD'S Cream Emulsion, is ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from any other Emulsion or Compound in the market, and we do not wish to base its reputation on any now offered. ASK FOR BUDD'S Cream Emulsion.

CHILDREN evince a craving eagerness for it, and swallow it with the utmost avidity. In Wasting Diseases you will find that the patient will at once improve under its treatment. To the Pale and Emaciated. They will find that it will produce Flesh and make new Blood more rapidly, and develop the Muscular frame quicker than any other. Be Sure you get Budd's Cream Emulsion, Prepared only by PUTTNER BROS. PRICE 50 Cents.

What is Catarrh?

(From the Mail, Can., Dec, 14th). CATARRH is a muco-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 effeted 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.

**NEWS AND NOTES.**

Serious damage to railroads have resulted from the floods in the Rio Grande Valley.

Periodical Headache fly before Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. All druggists, 50c.

When symptoms of malaria appear in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure at once, to prevent the development of the disease, and continue until health is restored, as it surely will be by the use of this remedy. A cure is warranted in every instance.

The Canadian Northwest has received not less than 5,000 emigrants from the United States this year.

A life saved for thirty-five cents! A lady in Boston had Diphtheria and was almost dead from strangulation, but was instantly relieved and finally cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. Every family should have a bottle ready for instant use.

The estate of Doctor Glenn, the California wheat-raiser, will amount to more than \$1,000,000 after the debts of \$1,450,000 are paid.

Profitable investment. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* fed to a coop of thirty hens will yield a profit of three dollars, besides preventing all manner of diseases. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The large packs are worthless.

The excess of imports in the United States of merchandise over exports during July was \$4,466,000. For the year ending July the excess of exports was \$107,379,000.

The publishers of the *Farm, Field and Fireside*, Chicago, are meeting with great success in securing subscribers to their publication. In addition to furnishing an excellent paper at the low price of 50 cents for six months, they propose to distribute \$40,000 in presents to their readers. See their announcement in advertising columns.

The Bishop of Manchester, England, said:—"Beer and wine shops, with vaults, are gateways to hell."

**BRONCHITIS.**—This form of disease of the respiratory organs is characterized by inflammation of the membrane of the Bronchial Tubes, producing cough, expectoration of mucus, and difficult breathing. In such cases use **EAGAR'S PHOSPHORINE**. It is better than the many cough remedies so frequently recommended.

The Admiralty have received a telegram from Commander W. Collins at Batavia, stating that probably the great channel of the Sunda Straits is unchanged.

Dr. Kelly, of Yarmouth, writes that it gives him pleasure to state that he has been prescribing **EAGAR'S PHOSPHORINE** for the past two years, and the more he uses it the more he is gratified with the results.

Canon Wilberforce said:—"People talk about regulating the liquor traffic; they might as well try to regulate toothache, when the true remedy is to extract."

**Thanksgiving Day.**  
It now seems the rule to crowd into one day the thankfulness of a whole year. The exception to this rule is in the case of those who have used **PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR**, with the invariable results attending its use for a perfect cure. They feel thankful always. Try Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Safe, sure and painless. Sold by Druggists everywhere. N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Proprietors.

An International Potato Exhibition was recently opened at the Crystal Palace, and is believed to be the finest show of its kind ever in England.

It is stated that the Government, at Mr. Clifford Loyd's suggestion, has consented to form the nucleus of a new police force in Egypt by engaging men from the Royal Irish Constabulary.

**BUDDS CREAM EMULSION** is highly recommended in Pulmonary Affections, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Obstinate Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Granular, en-largments, Pale and Anemia Women and Children, and all diseases which require the building up of the system, sold by all druggists by the name of Budds Cream Emulsion, Price 50 cents.

The Municipality of Bombay has voted a sum of \$50,000 rupees for the arrangements in connection with the public reception to be given to the Duke of Connaught on his approaching arrival there.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema." John A. Andrews, Attorney, Ashton, Ill.

The amazing statement is made that there are 5,000 book-keepers in New York city out of employment. There are 23,000 more who are more or less constantly employed.

For Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint or Chills, use Perry Davis Pain Killer. See advertisement in another column.

The recent storm on Lake Michigan has proved extremely disastrous to shipping, and it is estimated that a million and a half dollars worth of vessels have been destroyed.

For Toothache, Burns, Cuts and Rheumatism, use Perry Davis' Pain Killer. See advertisement in another column.

The cotton and corn crop of Mississippi has been much injured by unfavorable weather, and the yield of cotton will be twenty-five per cent. less than last year.

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

The government of Natal, South Africa, has granted a beautiful tract of land of about 3,400 acres to a society in England that proposes to establish a Christian settlement on it on principles similar to those adopted by the Moravians.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar coated and inclosed in glass bottles their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

From the *Censo General de Espana*, just issued, it appears that the Spanish possessions contain 24 1/2 millions of inhabitants, of whom 16,634,345 dwell in Spain itself. Of this number 28,386 are not Catholics, and 9,645 are returned as of no fixed religion. Out of the 16,000,000 inhabitants of Spain, only 5,824,000 males and 1,248,000 females (in all 4,072,000) can read and write.

The tenacity with which people abide by their early faith in Ayer's Sarsaparilla can only be explained by the fact that it is the best blood medicine ever used, and is not approached in excellence by any new candidate for public favour.

Princess Louise has given a picture of her own painting to the Dominion National Gallery as a memento of her residence in Canada. The picture is five feet in length, and is at present on exhibition in Boston. Of all the sweets of which mortals can dream, There is naught to excel strawberries and cream.

Neither is there any remedy known to mortals that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Bower Complaints.

A movement is in progress in London to erect a memorial to Charles Dickens. There is none existing. It is proposed to erect a statue, also to place plaques on the houses in which he resided.

In the summer and fall, the urchin climbs the garden wall,

For green apples, in his frolic;  
He will eat his fill, till very ill,  
He's doubled up with Colic.

The antidote is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—an unailing remedy for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Summer Complaints.

The telephone has been successfully used in France to communicate between a vessel towed and one towing. The wire was carried along one of the hawsers, and the circuit was completed through the copper on the bottom of the ships and the water.



**Farmers Please Consider This.**

**THE PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER** acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack to cure Cholera, Cholera Morbus, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature.

**For Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, &c.**

A teaspoonful of **PAIN-KILLER** taken at the beginning of an attack will prove an almost never failing cure, and save much suffering.

**For Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, &c.**

The **PAIN-KILLER** will be found a willing physician ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost.

**For Colic, Cramps and Dysentery**

In **HORSES** the **PAIN-KILLER** has no equal, and it has never been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance. It is used in some of the largest livery stables and horse infirmaries in the world. To resuscitate young lambs or other stock chilled and dying from cold, a little **PAIN-KILLER** mixed with milk will restore them to health very quickly.

The **Pain-Killer** is for sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world.

**COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.**

Immense Saving! Immense Improvement.

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

**LESSON HELPS** for teachers and scholars, in five grades, Teachers Helps 15c to 80c per year. Scholars' Helps 4c to 11c per year.

**PAPERS** in five grades, 5c, 8c, and 11c per year.

**LIBRARY BOOKS.** Reprints to \$1 to \$1-75 library books, \$6.75 per hundred. Sample 10c.

**MAPS,** 30x44. Palestine, Old or New Testament, cloth, \$1.50; on rollers, \$2.00.

**TEACHERS' LIBRARY.** Ten books for \$1.50. **ORGANS** \$25. 7 stops, 4 octaves, 4 sets reeds. **CONCERT LIBRARY.** 10 kinds; sample each for 25c.

**REWARD CARDS.** Three 25 cent packs for 25. **SONG BOOKS.** 103 pieces; \$5 per 100. Sample, 10c. **CHOIR ANTHEMS.** 180 pages; \$1 per dozen, Sample, 5c.

**TEACHERS' BIBLES,** \$1.10 to \$1.30, and \$3.30. **GIFT BIBLES,** 45c., 60c., \$1, and 1.25. **FAMILY BIBLES,** 30c each. Postage, 80c. **BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES,** all kinds at lowest prices.

Large illustrated catalogue free. **DAVID G. COOK** 46 Adams St., Chicago.

**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.

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50 Vols. in a case, \$20.00.  
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N. B.—Books returnable when Duplicates are already in the S. S. Library.

*Dr. Joseph Cross' Famous Sermons*  
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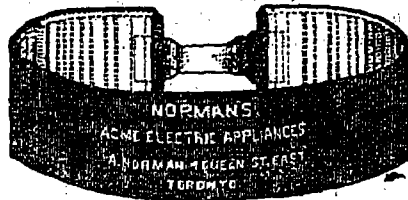
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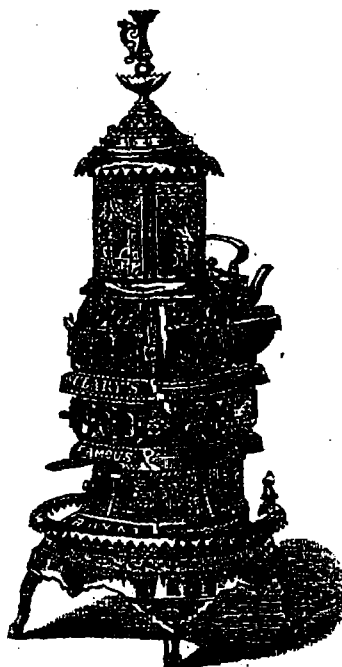
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