

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

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. 45.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1884.

£1.50
[PER YEAR.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

It is very encouraging to notice the increased life that is being displayed in the different parishes this Lent. Lenten Pastorals have been issued drawing attention to the season, and offering hints for better living. An increased number of services has been started, and in many places, we are glad to see that a daily service is announced for Lent. On all sides there are healthy signs of increasing love for the plan of the Church's system set forth in the Prayer Book.

ONE reason why older preachers are not wanted is that they have ceased to grow. They have no new acquisitions. They are interested in no new themes. They preach out of memory, instead of uttering fresh and kindling thoughts in words electric with life. It is manna gathered fresh every morning, not the dried article, that people relish. They understand the difference between newly gathered ideas and the canned variety. It is not true that preachers are rejected merely because they have passed middle life. Many of the most popular and admired preachers of the modern pulpit are no longer young in years. But in every instance they are young in feeling, and in full sympathy with the young life of the world. They have kept their youth while adding to it the knowledge and experience of age. There is no other profession in which it is so important to keep young to the last as the ministry. Of course, the liturgy of our Church should always be the true rallying point for Churchmen; but, a man who has lost all his freshness, and prefers to be as he was thirty or forty years before cannot keep the love for the liturgy alive in the breasts of his congregations.

THE Rev. Canon Wilberforce, speaking at a temperance meeting recently in Canterbury, said that just before General Gordon stated, as he believed, for the Congo, he sent to a religious gathering over which the Canon was presiding, asking for the prayers of those assembled.—He said in his letter, "I would rather have the prayers of that little company gathered in your house to-day than I would have the wealth of the Soudan placed at my disposal. Pray for me that I may have humility and the guidance of God, and that all spirit of murmuring may be rebuked in me." When he reached London on his return from Brussels, and his destination was changed, the General sent the Canon another message: "Offer thanks at your next prayer meeting. When I was upborne on the hearts of those Christians I received from God the spiritual blessing that I wanted, and I am now calmly resting in the current of His will."

CANON FARRAR said the other day: "In spite of all the polish and all the philosophy of the Chinese, so common to this day is infanticide that one main work of the Mission Sisters of Mercy is to save the life of infants flung out to die; and only a year or two ago a French nobleman found seven dead children in a short morning walk in the environs of Canton."

A correspondent to the *Scottish Guardian* mentions the following singular fact in connection with Dr. Bonar's hymns:—Many of your readers must be acquainted with the hymns of that sweet singer,

Dr. H. Bonar. He has written them for over 30 years, and they have been sung in churches all over the globe, yet it was only last Sabbath they were used for the first time in his own church at Edinburgh, and with what result? One of his office-bearers rose and left the Church because of this innovation. That such things should be credible in this enlightened age! Dr. Bonar is Moderator of the Free Church this year." We ourselves are aware of a case not fifty miles from Public where a lady parishioner wrote to her clergyman objecting to a Communion hymn in our *Church Hymnal* by Dr. Bonar, on the score of its being ritualistic.

THERE is a great deal of jealousy among otherwise good men. They see others occupying positions which they would like to fill, but to which they are not called; and this, instead of prompting them to qualify themselves for such positions, only excites unkind feeling towards those who fill them, and whom they regard as more fortunate than themselves. Men who are always seeking responsible positions are generally the least fit to fill them, while men of real worth seldom seek the place, but wait for the place to seek them.

ST. PAUL'S "thorn in the flesh" is conjectured by Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, to have been weak eyes, and he advances evidence for it. The first indication is, the utter blindness, caused by lightning, on his way to Damascus, which lasted some days, and was only relieved by the aid of Ananias, "When there fell from his eyes, as it had been scales." The second was the blunder of Paul's not recognizing the high priest, in Acts xxiii., when he says, "I wist not that it was the high priest," though his dress was so distinctive. Third, his letters to the Galatians: "I bear you record that you would have plucked out your own eyes and given them unto me," immediately after the declaration that he had preached the gospel unto them through infirmity of the flesh. Then he stated that he bears in his body the mark of the Lord Jesus, which would suit admirably to the disabling affect of his conversion, when Jesus addressed him a personal remonstrance. Were his eyesight suffering, this would remind him perpetually of the day when he was struck down on his persecuting career by blindness. Lastly he called the Galatian Church to see how large a letter he had written with his own hand; yet the epistle was one of his shortest; and it could only have surprised them by being his own handwriting—not by its size—he being the only Apostle whose impaired vision obliged him to employ an amanuensis.

It is a fine remark of Fenelon, "Bear with yourself in correcting faults as you would with others." We cannot do all at once. But by constant pruning away of little faults, and cultivating humble virtues, we shall grow. This simple rule—not to be discouraged at slow progress, but to persevere, overcoming evil habits one by one, such as sloth, negligence, or bad temper; and adding one excellence after another—to faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity—will conduct the slowest Christian at last to high religious attainments.

Religion and Daily Life.

Recently the Bishop of Lincoln opened the Mission-chapel of St. Anne's New Somerby, Grantham, and preached from 1 Tim. iv. 8. We often, he said, heard complaints made of the sermons of the clergy, in that being absorbed and engrossed with the importance of eternal and future things, they seemed to ignore and forget the things of this present life. This was an objection often taken against their preaching by those who were commonly called Positivists, and sometimes by Secularists, and sometimes also by others, who called themselves Agnostics. There might be some truth in the statement; but it was quite certain that the Word of God did not ignore the things of this life. Nero and St. Paul ended their mortal life in the suburbs of the same city, and perhaps in the same month. Well, if they took these two lives, what did they see? Nero began his reign under the most favourable circumstances. He was distinguished by the beauty of his person, and by many remarkable intellectual and moral qualities. Intellectually, he was a poet, and might have been a great poet, if his faculty had been exercised aright: and with regard to his moral gifts, he was dutiful to his mother, to begin with. His first military watchword was "*Optima mater*"—the best of mothers; and that was a most remarkable fact. He was also very modest and humble. When the Senate decreed to him honours, his reply was—"Do not give me them now, but give me them when I deserve them." On another occasion he gave evidence of his clemency and humanity. Indeed, Bacon had characterized the beginning of Nero's reign as a specimen of good government; although it was not clear that it quite deserved that eulogy. What was it, then, that led by a gradual decline to the terrible climax of his end? It was secularism—love of this present world, looking to the present world alone. It was love of the world and love of self—it was selfishness, love of popular applause and ambition. This revealed itself in the murder of his wife's brother, who really had the first claim to the throne; than of the wife of Nero himself; and subsequently of his own mother; and led him into the greatest excesses, ending in the firing of his capital—a crime which, to escape the indignation of the populace, he attributed to the Christians, and so brought about the first persecution. There was a feeling of hatred against Christianity in the minds of many people at the present time, and we might be certain that there would be a great anti-Christian outbreak in the last days, before the coming of Christ. The insurrection, which was the result of Nero's wickedness, drove him from power, and ended in his miserable death. This was a terrible tragedy, but surely we ought to think of such things, and not rely upon human intellect, or human codes of morality, or schools of philosophy, or our own resolutions, apart from Divine grace. Turning then to St. Paul, the venerable prelate remarked that there was one particular characteristic in his life which they would perhaps allow him to propound for their consideration; he meant its joyousness—the faculty of being happy in this world, and making other people happy. "The God of Peace fill you with all joy and peace." But how? "In believing." He was a perfect example of the truth of His own words, that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SYNOD NOTICE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Diocese will be held on Thursday the 13th inst., and not 19th as erroneously written on postal cards sent to members.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE,
Clerical Secretary.

B. H. M.

E. H. Keating, Esq., per the Lord Bishop, \$20.00.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE,
Secretary.

B. D. & F. M.

S. P. G.—Bishop's Chapel, per the Lord Bishop, \$32.75.

Algoma Bishopric Fund—From M., \$1.00.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE,
Secretary.

HALIFAX.—We are requested to state that the whole edition of the Bishop's pamphlet on the Mission having been disposed of, no more orders can be filled.

C. of E. Institute.—The lecture of the Rev. Dr. Hill on Tuesday night in the Lecture Course of the Church of England Institute, subject, "Libraries and their Contents," was, as might well be expected, ably handled, indeed a lecture which should have had an audience large enough to fill the Academy of Music to hear it.

The paper read by J. Johnston Hunt, Esq., on the previous Tuesday week, on "The choice of Occupation," was an exceedingly interesting and valuable one, presenting much that was practical. A lively discussion followed.

HALIFAX.—The annual meeting of the Church of England Institute was held on Thursday evening at their rooms. Owing to the disagreeable night the attendance was smaller than usual. Among those present was His Lordship the Bishop, who, as patron, has always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the institution. From the report of the Council the work of the past year has been carried on as usual, only an improved condition of the finances marks a more successful year than any previously reported, and strong hopes are expressed that this improved condition will continue. The membership has increased, and at present there are 315 members on the books. Special reference is made to the ladies through whose exertions, aided by the younger members, several successful entertainments have been given the past year; and Professor Porter was warmly thanked for his gratuitous help on several occasions. After a good deal of discussion upon matters of interest concerning the future of the Institution, in connection with which much enthusiasm and good feeling was manifested, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, with the following result:—President—W. C. Silver, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—Rev. Dr. Hill, J. J. Hunt, S. H. Shreve; F. J. Tremaine; Treasurer, Thos. Brown; Secretary—W. M. Brown; Auditors F. W. Bullock, E. D. Tucker; Council—A. D. B. Tremaine, J. Menger, D. H. Whiston, T. V. Woolrich, A. Vizard, E. R. Harrington, E. B. Foster, W. Allison, R. Longueil, Thomas Forbes, Hugh McKenzie, J. C. Mahon, H. Silver, Dr. Rigby, R. B. Boggs, A. B. Wiswell, F. Rhind, A. W. Spike, F. Bowman, J. G. Smith, F. C. Sumichrast.

North West Arm Mission.—Under the persevering efforts of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Draper, who collected for the purpose, the little mission

here has succeeded in raising about three times as much money for the B. H. M., than has ever been raised before in a single year in the parish. The Church people contributed generously and not only nearly every Church household contributed something, but nearly every member of the household gave his or her mite towards this important work of the Church.

DARTMOUTH.—The Rev. J. L. Bell arrived home in the last English steamer. Mr. Bell has been paying a visit to his English home, and was unexpectedly detained beyond the time he anticipated. The Rev. Dr. Uniacke, performed Mr. Bell's duties in his absence. We welcome the Rector of Dartmouth back to his parish.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.—Peggy's Cove Church.—The Rector begs to acknowledge with thanks for the above object from Lunenburg: J. J. Rudolf, 50c.; J. J. Rudolf, Jr., \$1.50; 4 other friends, \$1.00. Total \$3.00.

LOCKPORT.—A series of Christmas trees were given to the three Sunday Schools of this mission early in January. Kind English friends cheered the missionary in his new sphere of work, by forwarding a box, which might well be called a wonderful box; and enabled him to give pleasure to hundreds of children and parents. The congregation has also been interested, and we trust improved by a series of magic lantern, vocal, and other entertainments, given at our extemporized parish room. These weekly entertainments begun as a venture have proved a decided success. They have been the first of the kind held here and their popularity was proved by the overflowing house on the last night of the season, when a wandering lecturer on "Round the World," gave an opposition entertainment. Our little Church circle has also been agreeably excited by the marriage of one of the choir to a member of the well known firm of Dimock & Sons, Windsor. The happy bride and groom take with them the hearty congratulations and good wishes of the community, and our excellent choir will miss a voice that helped to perfect the musical rendering of our service. Our little church at Green Harbour has met with a loss by the death of Capt. James Williams, whose last labours were given to its advancement; we trust, however, that God will raise up other helpers and give increased zeal to those that remain, so that we may soon have a proper place in which to offer God our worship.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—St. Peter's.—A special service was held in this church on the Feast of the Purification for the Girls' Friendly Society. The celebration, which was at 10 o'clock, was choral, the singing being by the members of the Society themselves. In the evening a special meeting took place in the Boys' School-room, which was well attended. This Society was formed a year ago, and has been a great help to many young girls. There are now nearly thirty members, and the number is increasing. The Society has a very cosy little parlour in the Girls' School-room, where they meet once a fortnight.

AN association has been formed by the Island clergy somewhat on the plan of a Rural Deanery. It is to be called the Archdeaconry of Prince Edward Island. It will meet quarterly, the first meeting to be at New London.

THE Rev. W. B. King lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association of Charlottetown on the subject "Three Memorable Women." The lecture has been characterized as a very brilliant effort, and speaks well for the talents of our rising young men in the ministry.

GEORGETOWN.—The Church here is still without a clergyman, much to the impediment of Church progress in this important town. Occasional services are sometimes given by the Charlottetown

clergy, but nothing can enliven the deadness and despondency which come from the habitual absence of a clergyman from the parish.

CHERRY VALLEY.—This pretty little church and important section of the country remain pastorless, and, strange to say, the people do not seem to bestir themselves in the matter. When sick communions or visitations are needed then help has to be obtained from elsewhere. Formerly this parish alone supported a clergyman. Then Georgetown and Cherry Valley had a clergyman between them. It is now some years since either parish had a settled pastor, and no definite move seems to be taken to secure one. Why is this? Cannot the Church on the Island take some action in the matter? Something should be done in the matter at once, especially as we learn that two young men from the Island will be ordained at the next ordination.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON.—It is with feeling of profound sorrow and with the utmost concern that we have to chronicle quite a serious accident to the Coadjutor Bishop on the voyage from England to Portland in the S. S. "Sarnia." It appears that his Lordship was taking exercise on deck when he slipped and fell, striking the back of his head so violently that concussion of the brain was produced, and for some little time he lay in a condition of unconsciousness. We are glad to learn that the Bishop is doing well, and we are sure the prayers of the whole Diocese will be offered to God that his Lordship's health may be in no way impaired by the accident.

Two newly ordained Deacons, the Rev. A. J. Cresswell and the Rev. E. J. B. Williams, came out with Bishop Kingdon to do clerical work in the Diocese. Others, we understand, are to follow.

MONCTON.—Services were held morning and evening on Ash-Wednesday in St. George's Church, and special subjects having reference to the solemn season will be dwelt upon on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. Sincere and very general sympathy was expressed by the Church people of Moncton for the Coadjutor Bishop in the sad accident which befell him, to whom the Bishop has greatly endeared himself by his winning address, and kind and generous interest in their spiritual welfare.

CARLETON.—St. Jude.—The entertainment given by the Sunday School on Monday evening was a success. The musical and literary exercises included tableaux, vocal and instrumental music, and readings, and all the performers acquitted themselves in such a way as to make the occasion a most enjoyable one to those present.

CARLETON.—St. George's Parishioners have unanimously elected the Rev. W. LeBaron Fowler, Rector of Prince William, as their Rector. The choice is an exceedingly good one, as Mr. Fowler has proved himself to be a hardworking and successful Parish Priest. The new Incumbent is a native of New Brunswick, unmarried, and is about 32 years of age.

ST. JOHN.—On the Wednesdays in Lent, the Rector of St. Mark's intends delivering a course of lectures on the *Sayings of Jesus concerning the Holy Ghost*, from St. John xvi., 7-14. On Wednesday evening last, the subject was, "The personal coming of the Holy Spirit," promised in the 7th verse. Those present were deeply interested in the subject, and much affected by the earnest words of the lecturer.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.—This excellent institution is gradually growing into the position which its founders prayerfully expected. The debt, which has hitherto hindered the full adop-

tion of the original plan, is in process of liquidation, seven hundred dollars having been paid this year, leaving only about twenty-four hundred due. Upwards of twelve thousand dollars have been expended upon buildings, grounds and furniture, mainly the work of the Deanery of Bedford. The desire is expressed by many that this work should become Diocesan, and if it could be accomplished (as it ought to be) there would be no trouble in raising an annual income which would make this institution able to compare in cost with the Roman Catholic Convent schools. Mrs. Holden, the lady principal, has been very successful with the students, and to her is to be attributed the position which the College holds to-day. The Bishop has announced that he has received from a friend of the College \$1,000 for the endowment of a lectureship. It is becoming understood among thoughtful Christian people that no sphere of missionary work is more important than the careful education of our daughters in the principles of the Church, and this institution, liberally sustained, must be a great power for good to the different parishes in which the students live. It is this aspect of the work which gives the College so great a claim on Church people, and the more widely it is known the more generously it will be sustained.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal was held on the 19th in the Synod Hall, the Lord Bishop presiding. The following clerical and lay members were present:—Archdeacons Lindsay, Lonsdell and Evans, Rural Deans Mussen and Rollitt, Canons Carmichael, Davidson, Ellegood, Robinson, Anderson, Revs. W. L. Mills, S. Belcher, J. S. Stone, Messrs. J. Hutton, treasurer, S. Bethune, Dr. Johnson, Leo H. Davidson, Charles Garth, Thos. Simpson, Walter Drake and T. F. Butler. After prayer, minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary read the Treasurer's statement of the several funds in his charge:—The Widows and Orphans Fund had a balance to its credit of \$75.58; the Clergy Trust Fund, capital all invested; the Sustentation Fund, capital, a balance of \$171.75; the Superannuation Fund, a balance of \$120.36; the Episcopal Endowment Fund, a balance of \$29.91; and the Mission Fund, a deficit of \$6,005.18. The Rev. Jean Roy, of Sabrevois, asked for a grant of \$500. Grant not made. The Bishop announced that Rev. S. Belcher, Rector of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, had been placed on the Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the Diocese of Dean Baldwin, now Bishop of Huron. The report of Committee on Widows' and Orphans' Fund was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Hutton. It recommended that an annual offertory collection be made in each Parish and Mission in the diocese for three years to aid in the formation of a Widows' and Orphans' Fund in the diocese of Algoma. The report was laid over until next meeting. Rev. J. Jacobs, Indian missionary, reported the sum of \$455 raised in Montreal towards the new Indian Church at Kettle Point, Ont., in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last Synod, which requires that a report shall be made of all moneys collected in the diocese under the authority and with the sanction of the bishop. The Committee on Endowments were requested to examine as to the registration of deeds of church property in the diocese of Montreal, and to carry into effect the rules of Synod relating to property. Leo H. Davidson, Esq., D. C. L., read a report of the Committee on Grants on application referred to them for consideration. The Committee could not recommend the granting of the application for remuneration to a lay reader, the circumstances of the case not bringing it within the rules. Report adopted. There being no further business, Committee adjourned.

CLARENCEVILLE.—On Ash-Wednesday service was held in St. George's Church at 10½ a. m., and in St. Thomas' Church at 7 p. m., and during

Lent there will be service in St. Thomas' Church every Wednesday evening, and in St. George's Church every Friday evening, beginning Friday next.

ADAMSVILLE.—A very successful mission has just been concluded here with the most gratifying results. The missionary was the Rev. F. H. DuVernet, who was ably assisted by the Minister in charge, the Rev. J. Merrick. The mission began on the 3rd of Feb. and ended on the 10th, and both the number present and the earnest and deeply devotional feeling which prevailed, cheered the hearts of the workers. A good evidence of the satisfaction felt by all present was the liberal offerings made at the close to pay the expenses incurred. They were an expression, we are permitted to know, of the thankful feelings of many for the personal good received. May it prove permanent, and tend to the growth of the Church in this place.

MONTREAL.—It is announced that the Rector of St. Luke's Church, the Rev. H. B. Cross, has resigned his charge because he cannot conscientiously believe in the doctrine of Eternal Punishment. Well, if a clergyman does not hold the Church's doctrines upon any point, he certainly must feel very uncomfortable going through the various services which in the course of the Christian year dwell upon them all. The only question is, does Mr. Cross really object to the Church's doctrine, or is it the gross perversion of it which Rome and Dissent have promulgated, and which too many have mistaken as the teaching of the Church?

DIocese of QUEBEC.

LENNOXVILLE.—*Bishop's College*.—That liberal friend of the College and of all good works, Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Quebec, has offered to give \$5,000 to form the nucleus of a new endowment for the Principalship on condition that a like sum shall be raised for the same object among the other friends of the College within the next three years. One who has been already a liberal benefactor has promised \$500 towards this sum. Strenuous efforts will probably be made to fulfil the condition.

DIocese of NIAGARA.

HAMILTON.—A mission has very lately been held in the Cathedral, beginning with Sunday the 17th of February, and ending the following Sunday. Considering that it was a venture in faith, it has been granted a measure of true success that calls for deep thankfulness. The missionary was the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago. He preached on both Sundays, and on the intervening days held Bible-readings in the afternoons and service with sermon in the evenings. There was an early celebration of the Holy Communion every morning. Among his subjects were "The Church, the Body of Christ," "The Holy Communion," "The Cost of Forgiveness," "abiding in Christ," and "Doing all for Christ's Sake." Mr. Morrison's presentation of his thoughts was clear, winning and awakening. The services were short and remarkably impressive, the hymns being happily selected and heartily sung. Those of the clergy of the city and neighbourhood who were present on the Saturday evening entered the vestry after the service, and through the Rector, Dr. Mockridge, and the Rev. Rural Dean Bull, expressed their sincere thanks to Mr. Morrison for the great help they felt he had given them, their people and their work. After kneeling with him in prayer they bade him an affectionate farewell.

DIocese of HURON.

ST. MARY'S.—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Huron held a Confirmation in St. James' Church on Sunday last, when forty-four candidates were presented by the Rector, Rev. J. T. Wright.

The Bishop preached, and also addressed the candidates in an earnest manner. In the afternoon the Bishop visited the Sunday school and addressed the teachers and children, and again in the evening preached to a large congregation. On Monday afternoon a reception was given the Bishop and Mrs. Baldwin, at the rectory, from three to six o'clock. In the evening the annual missionary meeting was largely attended, and practical addresses given by the Bishop, and Revs. E. Patterson, D. Deacon, of Stratford, and Rev. M. Turnbull, of Kirkton.

GLENWORTH.—On Thursday the Bishop visited Christ Church, on the occasion of the annual missionary meeting. The Bishop and party were entertained right royally by Minchin Jackson, Esq., and his amiable lady, who have for many years made their hospitable roof a home for the clergy. The Bishop's visit was made very interesting by meeting with old friends and former parishioners, among whom were Col. Fisher, Mr. Shore and others, to whom he ministered 24 years ago. He made touching allusion to his work among them at that period, and delighted the hearts of all by his earnest address on the great subject of missions. The collection, over \$20, will doubtless be followed up by large annual subscriptions. A vestry meeting was held at the close and the people cheerfully responded to an appeal for greater efforts next year.

LONDON.—The Rector of the Memorial Church has been called to mourn the loss of his infant child, a sweet babe of six months, who was taken from the sorrowing parents on the 23rd February. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have the warm sympathy not only of the members of the congregation worshipping in the Memorial Church but of the whole Church community.

LONDON SOUTH.—The Sunday School children of St. James' Church have raised over \$165 for the purpose of enlarging the Sunday School house, their increasing numbers requiring a larger room. On Sunday 24th, the Rev. Dean Boomer preached in the morning, and the Rev. Canon Newman, in the evening to large congregations.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.—The Bishop of Huron held a Missionary meeting in St. Anne's Chapel on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. There was a good attendance of the college staff, pupils and friends, and a liberal collection was made in aid of the Mission fund.

DIocese of ALGOMA.

THE Treasurer begs to make the following acknowledgments:—*General Diocesan Fund*—Henry Rowsell, Esq., Toronto, \$25. *Widows' and Orphans' Fund*—Henry Rowsell, Esq., Toronto, \$25. In response to appeal in *Banner of Faith*, by Rev. W. Crompton, per "Sister Caroline," of the Orphanage of Mercy, Kilburn, London, England, \$67.

DIocese of ONTARIO.

NEW EDINBURGH.—*St. Bartholomew's Church*. An amateur-theatrical performance, in aid of St. Bartholomew's Church, was given at the Grand Opera House, Ottawa, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, on the night of Tuesday, the 12th February. The "Country Squire" and "Dreadfully Alarming," were played with much success, the acting evincing careful study. The performance was most admirable throughout, but can hardly be considered a success financially, as after a very large outlay, the managers netted only about \$75.

KINGSTON.—*Saint George's Cathedral*—On Sunday, the 17th February, after Morning Prayer at Saint George's Cathedral, the Rev. E. P. Crawford, M. A., Rector of Trinity Church, Brockville, addressed the congregation on the subject of Dio-

cesan Missions. The reverend gentleman spoke of the inauguration in 1862, of the Diocesan Mission Fund, and the organization of the Mission Board, and mentioned facts to show the progress of the fund; that whereas, in 1862 the amount contributed to the fund, including the help obtained from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was but \$1,300.21, it now amounts to \$8,667.82. On the withdrawal of the above named Society's grant, the Bishop founded what is called the Sustentation Fund. This fund, which was helped by a grant from the English Society of \$1,000, now amounts to \$33,000. In 1862, there were seventeen Missions; now there are forty-four, and eight or ten have become self-sustaining. Between the years 1882 and 1883, the amounts expended by the Diocese on Missions was about \$190,000. There is much work to do, as several new Missions require to be opened; one in the Rural Deanery of Frontenac; two in the Rural Deanery of Hastings and Prince Edward; three in the Rural Deanery of Carleton; one in the Rural Deanery of Stormont; one in the Rural Deanery of Lennox and Addington; and one in the Rural Deanery of Leeds, requiring an additional outlay of \$2,700. Mr. Crawford urged his hearers to continue giving towards this good work. The offertory amounted to \$194.75, a striking increase over that of last year.

Saint James' Church—After Evening Prayer at Saint James' Church, on Sunday, the 17th February, the Rev. E. P. Crawford gave an address, in aid of the Missions of the Diocese. The weather, unfortunately, was very wet and disagreeable, which prevented many of the congregation being present. The address was characterized by the Reverend gentleman's earnestness and ability.

Bay of Quinte Clerical Union—The Regular Quarterly meeting of the Bay of Quinte Clerical Union was held in the Vestry of Saint James' Church, Kingston, on the 13th and 14th February, under the presidency of Rural Dean Kirkpatrick. The opening service was held on Tuesday evening, the 12th, when an address was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Burke, B. A., Rector of Saint Thomas' Church, Belleville. On Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Holy Communion was administered. After the Litany Service, at 10.30, the meeting was organized, and a passage of Scripture, appointed at the last meeting, was discussed at some length. In the afternoon, topics, relating to the work of the Church, were discussed. In the evening, after prayer, a sermon was preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Jones, on the "Stilling of the Tempast." On Thursday, brief sessions were held, both morning and afternoon. The next meeting will be held at Marmora, in the month of May.

NAPANEE—The members of the Church Union in connection with the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene, were handsomely entertained on Tuesday evening, the 29th January, by His Honor Judge Wilkinson, President of the Union, and Mrs. Wilkinson.

CORRECTION—In my notice in the CHURCH GUARDIAN of the 13th February, referring to the letter of "Scrutator" several mistakes occur, of which I need only mention two. The printer has made me say that the literal translation of scrutator is a diligent "speaker," instead of seeker, and in the notice of the anniversary services of Saint Paul's Church, Kingston, in the second line, the word "removal" is given instead of renewal.

HUNTLEY—The congregation that attend at the 6th Line Public School House, have been for some time considering the propriety of erecting a suitable building in which they can worship in a reverential and becoming manner. There is no doubt that a building of some kind is required as the school house is objectionable, it is not reverential enough, and there is nothing church like about one, and besides the parish of Huntley is composed of wealthy farmers, who can afford to

build a church. We hope there will be no delay in pushing the desired object to a speedy conclusion.

The Sunday School in the 5th Line, that was organized last summer is doing a work that was long neglected. The attendance is very fair considering the distance that some have to travel to get to the school. The school is furnished with suitable catechisms, leaflets, &c., to carry on the work undertaken.

Miss Annie Power a resident of this section passed over to the silent majority on the 15th inst., after a long sickness, borne with Christian fortitude. She was a general favorite and very highly respected by all who knew her, and her death has cast a gloom over the community. The people of this parish and section tender their sympathies to the widowed mother and family, who have been called on to mourn for the lost one. The affliction is very sad inasmuch as the family had to mourn some six months ago over the loss of a brother. The Psalmist tells us that the Lord loves those whom he chastens, may those who have thus been called to mourn take comfort and realize that troubles do not last forever. Let us pray that the chastening hand of God may be averted and the black clouds of despondency pass away, and a cheerful future open up to those who are now mourning for their dear one. The remains were interred in the cemetery 9th Line of Fitzroy, Rev. Mr. Codd officiating clergyman.

DIocese OF TORONTO.

PERSONAL—The Rev. Reginald H. Starr, B.D., who is the canvassing agent for the supplemental Endowment Fund of Trinity College, visited Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon on the 17th inst. His canvass at Uxbridge resulted very favorably, he having obtained subscriptions amounting to \$150 for the College.

THE Rev. Dr. McCarroll, formerly Curate of Grace Church, Toronto, has been appointed Rector of Grace Church, Detroit. A largely attended meeting of the congregation took place on the 13th inst., to tender him a farewell reception and some substantial token of the respect in which he was held. Dr. Morton presented him, on behalf of the Rector and Church Wardens with a fine inlaid black marble clock, and an address, which set forth the regret of the congregation in parting with him. Dr. McCarroll made a suitable reply.

It is expected that the Rev. H. Starr will be appointed Curate in Mr. McCarroll's stead, and will thus acquire a status in the Diocese. It is understood that the Bishop of Huron refuses to extend his leave of absence for another year, but the above arrangement will cut the gordian knot.

THE Rev. Geo. B. Morley is at present on a collecting tour through the Diocese. He is a Missionary at West Mono, where he has erected three new Churches in three years. Five Churches in all are under his charge, and he is aided by a paid lay assistant. Mr. Morley proposed an application to the S. P. G., but the Bishop believes that no outside aid should be sought for the erection of Churches in his Diocese. In consequence of this, as Mr. Morley is personally responsible for the debt, he is obliged to take the road, and beg for the good object he has in view.

THE ISLAND CHURCH—Mr. S. Locke has been awarded the contract to build St. Andrew's Church, on the Island opposite the City of Toronto. The work is to be completed by June 14th, and the cost is not to exceed \$1,400. The Bishop's residence, which will be close to the Church, will cost \$1,300, and will be borne by the Bishop himself. The house will contain thirteen rooms, and the style of architecture will be such as will be in keeping with the Church.

LINDSAY—An application by the Church Wardens for a lease of the present Church site, to extend over 999 years, was made to the Land and

Investment Committee of Synod last week. The object was to enable the Lindsay people to borrow money on the Church when erected. The application, however, was not entertained, as the committee felt the land in question being an endowment, might be required in future to preserve the very existence of the Church. They recommended securing a new site in some suitable quarter of the town. It is feared this delay may affect the erection of the Church here at present, but the decision was very wise.

TEMPERANCE—After all the efforts put forth in this Diocese, only about forty branches of the C. E. T. S. have as yet been formed. This, out of a total of 104 parishes, is not very encouraging. A great number of the clergy neglect to give information even when the Bishop issues circulars. His Lordship has appointed the first Sunday in Lent as Temperance Sunday, and requests the clergy to bring the subject of Temperance before their people on that day. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 14th, it was decided to hold a mass meeting of temperance workers, at St. James' school house, Toronto, on the 24th of March. Addresses will be delivered by the Bishop of Huron and some other prominent speakers, either the Hon. Edward Blake, or a member of the Local Legislature.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS have been held in the city Churches during the last two weeks. The chief speakers were the Bishop, the Missionary Agent, Rev. W. F. Campbell, Prof. Clarke, Rev. W. H. Clarke, of Bolton, and the city clergy. The meetings have, as a rule, been successful, and well attended. During the last year, about \$10,000 were contributed for Home and Foreign Missionary purposes by the city Churches. Over one-half of this amount was contributed by St. James' Cathedral, and not a dollar of it went for Diocesan purposes!

TORONTO—St. Luke's—A very successful and enjoyable concert was held, in connection with this Church, on the 12th inst. The entertainment was due to the indefatigable exertions of Miss Playter. The selections were admirably rendered. Among the performers were Miss Nellie Hillary, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dick, Miss Lays, Messrs. Jacobson, Fraser, Plummer, DeGruchy, and Burch. The proceeds were for the furnishing fund of the chapel used for week-day services.

TRINITY COLLEGE—The regular meeting of the Trinity Literary Association took place recently. Mr. Symonds occupied the chair. The subject of debate was—*Resolved*, "That the present divisions in Christendom are a great bar to its progress." The negative gained the decision, after interesting speeches by Messrs. Symonds, Beck, Wright, Jones, Dumble, and Beaumont.

A CHURCH IN DIFFICULTIES—We regret to learn that the Church of St. Thomas, corner of Sussex Avenue and Huron street, Toronto, is in great financial trouble. Unless the congregation can raise \$2,000 to pay off an overdue mortgage, the Church and lot, it is asserted, must be sold without delay. The Rector is the Rev. J. H. McCallum, one of the best preachers in the city.

House Warming and Ventilation—The Thermometer.

A respected correspondent, signing himself "Sanitas," sends us the following:—

Many householders are in the habit of relying on the thermometer alone as a guide in regulating the temperature of the dwelling. As a general indicator it is useful, and we may suppose 65° to 68° to be a fair average temperature for the sitting room, while 60° will be about the proper thing as a sleeping atmosphere. But then these indications on the scale are only averages, and the instrument is no indicator at all for the presence of those streams, not large in volume, of either hot

or cold air, which we know as "drafts." Either superheated or freezing air in such small quantities, but actively moving by the universal law of lightness and heaviness of hot and cold, may be working mischief, especially in the case of sleepers, superheated air being commonly the more dangerous of the two extremes, and the thermometer will be found often scarcely to indicate a change of any sort, the smallness of the streams, or their passage free of the bulb, being quite enough to account for its inertness. In fact the thermometer is quite useless for this purpose, and we have, in the absence of anything more scientific, only the sensations, and especially the nervous sensibility of the palm of the hand, to rely upon in estimating the degree or volume of hot or cold drafts. That is as regards the interior. Going outside with the thermometer, we get better service, and learn by its help the temperature, exactly enough, of the admirably homogenous fluid which, with the sole limitations of extreme heat or cold, is always fit for the service of man; and so this knowledge of the sources of the interior streams helps us a great deal in our estimate of what is going forward within the atmosphere of the dwelling. The aim is always to get a steady temperature, without paying for it the price of impurity in the breathing elements, not always an easy problem to solve. We ought, at any rate, to know the degree of cold outside, and also the nature of the disturbing forces set going by the stoves, and as already inferred, a little knowledge of pneumatics, the simplest of all the sciences, should tell us so much. Things are greatly simplified as regards heating by the system of hot water pipes, not always as regards ventilation, and so we have to cultivate not only a modicum of practical science, but also those quick instincts of salubrity or danger which man in civilized life seems sometimes to have almost lost. The grazing animals shelter themselves from the weather with careful promptitude, and all living things may be said to be free from this class of self-neglect. In man alone have the instincts been allowed to degenerate, and reason or fretfulness to take the place of them, a question to which the evolutionists seem to have done scant justice so far. Heating and ventilation of dwellings, and the plainly different branch of the question evolved by the aggregation of numbers in one building, become a large question when faithfully considered. The hot water system, where the furnace heat is carefully kept from permeating the house, have about solved the former; and as to the latter, while there is a great deal to be said, it may be well to recall a very pleasing fact in this place, namely, that at the grand concert or musical festival given last fall in Quebec, in the Skating Rink, the air seemed as pure at the close as at the beginning, although many thousand people were congregated under the one roof, this being mainly attributable to great height of the arched roof. Thus school houses might well be built, as a general rule, loftier than now, and especially should every opportunity of recess be taken to change the air, and what is known as the "saving of heat," i. e., of multitudinous breaths, be absolutely prohibited.

I am afraid I am encroaching on your space, but I wish to add in connection with the experiment, alluded to in my last letter, that the descent of the anthracite stove to the basement makes it a worse heater for the sitting room through the day, this room having thus to depend upon a dumb stove from the cooking stove in the basement, and an open grate at the further end of the room, one or both being always in action. The hall would be a good position for the heater in all but the hours of sleep, but then you need the means of extinguishing the fire at night which the nature of the anthracite fuel interferes with. As it stands in the basement near the staircase leading to the kitchen, its own heat requires to be cut off by a listed and padded door. It is always better to divert a hot stream than to merely obstruct it. In the present case, if left to itself, it would ascend through the house, and create the atmospheric agitation we try to avoid.

Parish Voters.

The footnote of explanation appended to the communication on this question in the GUARDIAN of the 6th inst., in which it was asked, "who under the Church Act are members of the Church of England, and not being communicants are entitled to vote at parish meetings," does not cover the point at all. The amendment of Clause 2, Sec. 8, Act 1876, runs thus: "Men of full age, who are members of the Church of England habitually attending the services thereof—being pew holders, or otherwise contributors, &c., etc.," and the declaration, in questionable cases to be made before voting, requires this would be questionable voter to say, "I do declare that I am a member of the Church of England and do not belong to any other religious denomination and am qualified as required by Clause 2, Sec. 8 of the Church Act."

This last clause seems to imply that persons, non-communicants, claiming to vote must be attending members of the Church of England, who have qualified themselves for voting, by certain payments and contributions, and who have not attached themselves to any other religious body; that is, such would be voters must have passed through some precedent ceremony or condition by which they became members of the Church. A man may then be a member of the Church of England according to the Act, but restrained by the Act from exercising the privilege of voting, until by contributing in some specified way to the funds of the Church, he has fulfilled the conditions of the Act; just as a man may be a free mason, but restrained by voting in any lodge, until he joins a lodge and contributes to its funds.

The Act then requires that all voters at parish meetings must be members of the Church.

(1) Those who are communicants.

(2) Those who have qualified themselves by the payment of certain dues and contributions; or in other terms, communicants and non-communicants.

What we want to know is—*In what form, or act, or condition does the element of Church membership of non-communicants exist?*

It must be borne in mind that the Act does not say that any person who pays pew rent, or otherwise contributes to the Church, is a member of the Church, and entitled to vote; but that persons who are already members of the Church, and who have qualified themselves by the payment of pew rents, or contributions, shall be privileged to vote. Who are those members?

Surely among the clergy some one or two might be found who could impart this necessary information, and tell us wherein consists a membership in their society, or perhaps some layman, who has given Church matters his careful attention, will be good enough to inform some fellow.

COUNTRY CHURCHMAN.

[We quite saw the point of our correspondent's enquiry, and could see no other explanation of the language used than the one we gave. Baptism is the only appointed means of entrance into membership in Christ's Church, and we maintain that in no sense can any other qualification take its place, and this is why we named the other only to condemn it. Evidently "Country Churchman" agrees with us.—ED. C. G.]

St. Francis District Association.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian.

SIR,—Your Quebec correspondent is mistaken in saying that the remarks which raised a debate in the Church Society at Quebec were inserted by the Secretary. The report in question was the report not of the Secretary but of the St. Francis District Association.

HENRY ROE, D. D.,
Secretary of the St. Francis District Association.

OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

By the annual record of St. Thomas' parish N. Y., it appears that the year's income was \$125,706.29.

SUSAN FENIMORE COOPER, a daughter of the novelist, is educating 100 orphans at her home, in Cooperstown, N. Y.

SOME idea of the colossal statue of Liberty by Bartholdi may be obtained from the fact that, if erected, it will rise fifty feet higher than the spire of Trinity Church. Some of the small towns in the West are moving to help New York raise the money for the pedestal.

A North Carolina minister is said to have ridden recently seventy-five miles in the mud and cold, married four couples, and he went home without a fee. In such a case the marriages are likely to hold good, for the parties could not afford to procure a divorce.

THE sum of \$125 has been offered by the Evangelical Educational Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for an original tract, not exceeding ten octava pages in length, which shall set before the young men of the Church the duty of consecrating themselves to the service of God in the holy ministry, and shall urge upon them the various motives which should lead thereto, with brief hints as to the nature of a call by the Holy Ghost.

AT ABUQUERQUE, New Mexico, on the third Sunday after the Epiphany, Mr. Wm. Y. Sheppard, late a minister in the Southern Methodist body, was received into the Church. He is a gentleman of education and culture.

DR. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, of Boston, has just concluded a course of very interesting lectures, to the students of the General Theological Seminary, on the care of health.

FASHIONABLE ladies in New York entertain their friends on some days by inviting them to come for the purpose of sewing for some charity.

THE Rev. Dr. Nevin, of St. Paul's American Church, Rome, is in New York on a visit. He says that besides the two Monsignori who have lately given in their allegiance to the Church. It is reported that there are as many as fifty Roman Catholic priests in Rome who have renounced their allegiance to the Pope, but have not yet taken the step that shall bring them into communion with the Church. That such a step is contemplated he has abundant evidence.

REV. R. J. McBryde of Grace Memorial Church, Lexington, has been made a D. D., by William and Mary College.

LAST Sunday evening, the Right Rev. Bishop Morris, of Oregon, at the quarterly public meeting of the Women Missionary Society of Grace Church, preached a sermon on Domestic Missions in the course of which he alludes to the proposal of raising \$1,000,000 for that purpose by five dollar subscriptions of 200,000 persons.

THE Rev. James M. Hillyar has resigned the charge of the Boston City Mission, which he has held for several years.

THE Diocese of Indiana shews that hard work is being done there. Five effective working clergymen have been added to the Diocese during Bishop Knickerbacker's administration. Out of forty-eight Church buildings closed and without services three months ago, eleven have been reopened. Fifty-nine counties were without services at their county seats, varying from one thousand to six thousand inhabitants, are supplied by the present force of clergy in the Diocese.

A NEW YORK paper says of Matthew Arnold, "His cold and foggy speculations will never win a welcome here," and quotes his lines:—

"Weary of myself, and sick of asking
What I am, and what I ought to be."

as significant of the restlessness of his comfortless agnosticism.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Prince of Wales made a heavy bid for popularity among the poor when last week he championed their cause in the House of Lords. He spoke eloquently on the condition of the poor, and said that he felt gratified that a royal commission had been appointed to look into the matter, and felt more than flattered that he had been appointed a member of the commission.

GENERAL GRAHAM has so far succeeded in accomplishing his task and has relieved Tokar. The fight was short, obstinate, and decisive. The British advanced in the form of a square, and sullenly the rebels receded from them. The principal points were gained, but not before the British had lost 24 killed and 142 wounded. Baker Pacha and Col. Burnaby are among the wounded officers. The rebels lost about 1000 killed. A few more skirmishes and then we are likely to hear that General Graham has reached Khartoum and that the Soudan is pacified.

THE excitement over Egyptian affairs has put the Franco-Chinese difficulty quite in the background. But gradually the French are accumulating war material for their work in Tonquin. Gen. Millot, who has been appointed to command the land forces in Tonquin, says he will in a few days have sufficient forces to accomplish his objects in Tonquin. The Marquis Tseng has informed Earl Granville that the Chinese legation will withdraw from France in the event of the French forces assaulting Bacninh and the Chinese Government will accept any such movement as a declaration of war by France.

THE Marquis of Queensberry has sent a pamphlet to the members of the House of Commons advocating reform of the marriage service to meet the views of secularists. He proposes, in order to meet divorce cases, to leave out in the marriage ceremony the words: "Whom GOD has joined together let no man put asunder," substituting therefor, "Whom the government or nature may put asunder let no man attempt to keep together." We await the treatment of the outrageous pamphlet by the Commons.

THE story of Barnum's elephant is gradually being written, and we shall soon know all about it. The *Echo* says that the Indian papers do not confirm the story that Mr. Barnum purchased his "white" elephant of the King of Burmah for £40,000. A correspondent writing from Rangoon states that the animal was discovered in a remote Karenee village, and cost 15,000 rupees (£1,250.) Mr. J. R. Davis, representing Messrs. Barnum, having vouched "such an unexceptional authority as the Siamese Ambassador" as having pronounced the animal at the Zoological Gardens to be "a genuine sacred white elephant," Mr. Wilberforce Wyke, the private secretary of the legation, has been desired by the Siamese Minister to state:—1. That he has never seen the elephant in question. 2. That he has never pronounced it a genuine sacred white elephant. 3. That he has never expressed any opinion whatever on the elephant. 4. That the existence of sacred elephants, white or black, is altogether unknown in Siam."

WITH the object of curbing the adventurous spirit of officers in the British Army, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order whereby officers in the Army obtaining

foreign leave are required to pledge themselves not to take part in hostilities going forward in any part of the world.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is trying to effect a reformation in ship-insurance which is sadly needed. If insurance offices allowed men to insure their property against fire for any fancy sums for which they might be willing to pay the premium, there is not much doubt that the crime of arson would be committed a good deal oftener than it is now. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to apply to ships the same useful restriction that is applied to houses. Under the present law a ship may be at once overloaded and overinsured. It is the interest of the owner to chance the loss of the vessel, because he knows that he will get back from the underwriters more than it is really worth to him. If it was a simple loss of timber and cargo, the subject would require but little notice, but unfortunately too many precious lives are sacrificed by this abuse of the shipping trade.

CHURCH MUSIC and the musical world has lost an honored composer—Dr. John Hullah, the founder of the tonic-sol-fa system, died last week. Many of his hymn tunes are as well known to Church musicians as are those of the late Dr. Dykes, and the tunes of both these composers have a remarkable similarity in their thorough devoutness of spirit and their touching simplicity.

IN Spain, Canovas del Castillo is doing his best to provoke revolution. He has snubbed the Catalan Protectionists, has prohibited Republican dinners, which have been allowed for the last five years, and has sanctioned the imprisonment for eight years of editors of mildly critical articles. All of which, if carried on, certainly means trouble for Spain.

KING HUMBERT has had a narrow escape. A train on which he was returning to Rome from the hunt recently was fired into by four men on the roadside. A bottle of gunpowder, with a lighted fuse, was thrown on the train, but one of the guards threw it off.

ANOTHER fiendish dynamite outrage has been perpetrated in one of the London railway stations. The station was badly damaged and several men were seriously injured. The remarks of the *Times* on the outrage evidently re-echo the sentiments of every lover of order. The paper says:—"We have in our midst a set of cowardly desperadoes who are not ashamed to abuse their freedom by reckless attacks upon life and property. The leaders of the Land League will do well to exert their influence with the dynamiters to repress outrages, since the British, however long suffering, will not indefinitely permit the murder of innocent persons, but may supplement the imperfections of legal machinery with unpleasant reprisals upon Irishmen whose presence they now tolerate."

THE Americans are asked by a special military commission to create a great gun factory at a cost of a million and a half dollars, and the working of which would cost at least two millions a year. If the Americans are wise they will think twice before entering with European nations in military rivalry. Military notions are costing England enormous sums. During the last fifty years the Mother Country spent two thousand five hundred millions sterling on war, as compared with only seven hundred and odd millions during the same period on civil government. That is, that the military has cost England four times as much for

warfare as for everything else put together. America need not try to rival that, and it is best to nip bad systems at the beginning.

GENERAL LUARD is to be succeeded by Colonel Middleton. For many reasons we are sorry to hear of the departure of General Luard. His bluff, soldierly criticism, tempered by praise where it could honestly be given, was beginning to revive a spirit of healthy emulation in the Force. He made himself unpopular by his plain and honest speaking, and was in every way a terror to inefficient regiments and to officers who looked upon the militia as a piece of elegant military finery.

CANADA'S Indians, usually very quiet, gave the authorities some trouble last week. Governor Dewdney thought that the Indians in question had been wasteful and consequently refused to give them the supplies that they demanded. The Indians, being the stronger party, took possession of the store and intend to hold it. There is also an uprising at the File Hills reserve, where the Indians, several hundred in number, fought with the store keepers, made them prisoners and took possession of everything. They say that they have been starved, and will fight until the Government promises to give them increased rations. The affair is worth noting on account of the rarity of such occurrences in Canada.

FROM the report before Parliament we learn that last year the number of ordinary dead letters received at the Post Office was 620,704. Of dead letters 10,706 were registered, of which 1,004 were delivered from the Dead Letter office, 9,125 returned to the writers, 431 failed of delivery and found of no value, while 146 still remain in the office. We also learn that the following is the total issue by Provinces of stamps, post bands, post cards and stamped envelopes:—

Ontario	\$1,216,160.00
Quebec	454,558.80
New Brunswick	151,755.65
Nova Scotia	167,496.50
British Columbia	29,096.00
Manitoba	130,492.60
Prince Edward Island	27,047.00

Total.....\$2,176,606.55

WE are glad to learn that the Dominion Alliance has asked Professor Foster to introduce in the House of Commons a resolution to the effect that the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of serious results, and that the only legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

THE report of the Marine and Fisheries Department shows the amount paid in bounties to the fishermen during the year is as follows:—

	No. of boats.	No. of men.	Amt. of bounty.
Nova Scotia	6,043	12,130	\$ 60,663
New Brunswick	1,024	2,580	12,655
P. E. Island	1,087	3,070	15,359
Quebec	3,071	5,716	28,632
Total	11,225	23,446	\$118,309

JEW-BAITING has not yet ceased in Russia, the government being now the chief aggressors. The Jews in the Province of Poltava, South Russia, who are unable to show that they are possessed of landed property, are being expelled from that province, many being forced to cross the Austrian frontier. A petition presented to the Russian Minister of the Interior, begging for time to enable the Jews to purchase land was rejected.

Thoughts for Lent.

COLLECTED FROM PAROCHIAL PASTORALS.

Again our Mother Church sends forth the Lenten call for her children to fast in regard to sensual gratifications, worldliness in every form, and all earthly pleasures. She calls you away from these to a feast of spiritual things, to solemn thoughts of repentance, to a more fervent faith in our suffering Saviour, to a more frequent and earnest use of the means of grace, to a closer walk with God in Christ, to a renewing of the Holy Ghost.

Take some time to think how bad sin is, and how good is the Saviour Who redeems us from its sting and power.

Deepen the earnestness of your private prayers for forgiveness and help; and pray by name for one and another of dear friends whom, though thoughtless and disobedient, you love and long to see saved.

Read God's Holy Word faithfully; one chapter at least fixedly every day.

Take pains, and put yourself out touching other matters if necessary, to attend the public services at the Church.

Come to the Holy Communion unfailingly. It is a great grief to me that my eyes miss so many among the kneelers at the Holy Altar. The young men and the young women whom I have confirmed in the last four years, where are you on Communion days? My heart grieves and my spirit sinks that you are not found, steadfastly kneeling as communicants to receive the help for your spiritual life you so much need, and to obey the dear Lord in showing "forth His death till He come."

The great object of Lent is this: That we may all come (1) to a deeper realization of the terrible nature of sin, and to a fuller appreciation of the abounding love that led the Eternal Son to take our nature upon Him and suffer and die in it for our salvation from this dreadful spiritual malady; and (2) to a more thorough sense of our individual guilt and of our great need of a Saviour.

Seek to understand yourself. It is easy to feel that you are not understood by others. The danger is greater that you do not know yourself. Set apart some period of each day for the resolute scrutiny of your own character. Trace your motives to their source. Test yourself by Christ's teaching. Take His precepts, one after another, in turn, and ascertain to what extent you are living them out. Lent is a time to search not for the "mote" but for the "beam."

Let us at this time have a heartfelt sorrow for all sin. Let us amend our ways unto holiness. Let the world have less charms for us, and let our love for God grow warmer and our faith in a Divine Saviour stronger, that our hope may be the brighter in those things which are promised the faithful. Have you entered into covenant with God and placed yourself under his sheltering care, to be a partaker of the means of grace? If so, remember the vows and promises you made to Him, and how you swore yourself in to be His faithful soldier and servant unto your life's end. Are you still outside the covenant—still holding yourself aloof from the means of grace which are offered you? If so, enter ye in and embrace its privileges, and feed your soul upon God's mercy and love. Remember our Lord's precious words to you: Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a Crown of life."

Let it be with us this Lent as never before—let there be an unwonted, and sincere humility of soul and body—let us earnestly and full heartily strive for that closer walk with God which He invites, nay, entreats—let us be more mindful and self-recollected in our home devotions—let us come up to the Temple of the Lord for Prayer and Praise, and encouragement and strength.

CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

THE *Episcopal Register* says:—"Children are missed from the services of the Church. Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, reproves the habit of some parents in allowing their children to substitute Sunday School for the Church attendance, and encourages afternoon services, not excluding the parents, but where the children are expected to join in the responses and to sustain the singing."

THE *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* says:—"It has been stated recently, by one who ought to know, that a southern diocese, which in years gone by was notorious for the spread of Plymouthism within its borders, is at present exhibiting a painful development of agnosticism and unbelief. This is just what might be expected. Wherever a number of persons give over faith in an historical Church, historical creeds, a divine-appointed ministry, and divinely-sanctioned sacraments, the next step is inevitable. When the excitement dependent upon Revivalism and Plymouthism is over, there is nothing for it but unbelief; it is the natural reaction from a morbid and irregular excitation of the spiritual side of man's nature.

WE are indebted to the *Church Review* for the following striking passage from a sermon delivered on the opening of the new year by Archdeacon Farrar at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster:—"Would that England's prophets and statesmen would stand here to confess her faithlessness and Mammon worship. I hear no prophet amidst our sleek orthodoxies and controversial frivolities, nor shall I, until ere long, as I firmly believe, some humbling, shattering calamity wakens this lady of the kingdom from her self-complacency; until sitting with tangled hair on the step of shame, she too, shall be forced, like other nations, to see God's terrible finger shrivelling the falsehoods which so thickly encrust her Church and State."

THE *Living Church* says:—"Agnosticism has an affectation of candor and impartiality that is very delusive. Theoretically it does not affirm or deny the supernatural. It innocently says, 'I do not know.' Practically, however, its attitude towards theology is one of uncompromising hostility. A popular organ of this 'school of thought' in England, says: 'Christianity, to the Agnostic, is an effete superstition, the offshoot of sentiment and superstition.' That is to say, the agnostic does claim to know what, by his very name, he disclaims the knowledge of. He denounces as superstition and assumption what he professes to know nothing about! Judged by its utterances, Agnosticism is downright infidelity."

THE *Southern Churchmen* speaking of the fault of clerics speaking ill of their brothers says:—"Sidney Smith divided the human race into three sexes—the male, the female and the cleric. The cleric has the good of both sexes; he has as well the faults of both; and one of his faults is tendency towards the tittle-tattle of the day, and if this tittle-tattle has a brother for its subject he must get out of the way, or not good for him. This is a large world; there are many subjects for thought and conversation. We may go to them and converse wisely and well; but 'speak not evil one of another, brethren.'"

THE *English Guardian* does not like the latest phase that conservatism has taken in the mother country and says:—"The growth of Democratic Radicalism has created a demand for a Democratic Toryism which shall emulate its adversary, at all events in the article of hard-hitting. Within certain limits the change was inevitable. The new electorate is not likely to love nice distinctions or a generous appreciation of an adversary's motives. We wish we could feel sure that, in this new phase of political controversy, the Ninth Commandment will fare any better than the rules of good taste."

THE *Evangelical Messenger* truly says:—"Churches that are doing the Lord's work, and are worth supporting, can be supported without the use of questionable means. Others deserve no support."

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

CANON STUBBS of St. Paul's, and Oxford Professor of Modern History, has been appointed Bishop of Chester; and Dr. Ridding, the head master of Winchester has been selected to the Bishopric of the new See of Southwell.

THE second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill is down for March 26th; but as there are fifty-one Bills before it for that day, there is not much chance of its coming on for debate then. It is not unlikely that the Bill will be dropped in the House of Commons, and brought into the House of Lords shortly.

THE *Standard* says that a quintette from the choir of St. Thomas', Newport, accompanied by the organist, Mr. Scadding, visits Osborne House on Sunday mornings, for the purpose of conducting the choral portion of the service in her Majesty's private chapel.

THE Bishop of London has arranged with Bishop Titcomb to act as coadjutor, under his commission, in the superintendence of English chaplaincies and congregations in Northern and Central Europe.

KING MILAN of Servia has just conferred the Order of St. Saba (1st Class) upon the Rev. W. Denton, vicar of St. Bartholomew, Cripplegate, as a recognition of his writings on behalf of the Christians of the East. A few years ago the Order of St. Saviour of Takova was sent to Mr Denton by the same sovereign.

ON Sunday, Canon Westcott was installed at Westminster in the room of Bishop Barry, making thus the sixth new member of the Chapter within eight years.

THE other day a gentleman offered a thousand pounds to anyone who would introduce him to philanthropic work. Dr. Barnardo obtained the prize; the gentleman sold his estate, and is now devoting himself to bettering the condition of the boys at the East end of London.

THE Duke of Argyll is about to publish a reply to Mr. George's "Progress and Poverty," in which it is said he will make short work of its crude and visionary theories.

THE *Gazette* contains a notice of the resignation of the Bishop of Chester, and an order by the Queen in Council declaring the bishopric vacant. On the special grounds of the great age of the Bishop, and of his long services at Oxford and in his Bishopric, his Lordship has assigned to him the use of the episcopal residence for life.

THE Bishops of Ely, Ripon, Peterborough, London, Salisbury, Oxford, and Truro, are all, to a greater or less degree, in a state of ill-health. The last-named is still at Cannes, and much anxiety is felt in his behalf. Bishop Ellicott's early retirement is spoken of, and even that of the Bishop of Oxford.

THE committee of the Canterbury Clerical Education Fund are compelled for the second year by insufficiency of funds to suspend the nomination of any fresh candidates for help at the Universities.

ACCORDING to the *World*, Mr. Walter Phillimore is drafting an Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, based on the report of the recent Commission, which will probably be introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE Bishop of Manchester has instituted the Rev. Tom Taylor Evans, curate-in-charge of St. Matthew's Campfield, Manchester, to the living of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting. The *Daily Telegraph* says that after Baron Pollock's judgment, the Bishop offered to accept the patron Sir Percival Heywood's, presentee, provided that he was a clergyman who was prepared to comply with the law. This, however, was declined. In the *Clergy Director* Mr. Evan's name appears with a double-dagger, indicating that he was one of the 4,264 clergymen who signed the Deans' Memorial of 1881 in favor of "a distinctly avowed policy of toleration and forbearance on the part of their ecclesiastical superiors in dealing with questions of ritual."

The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Published in the interests of the Church of England.

NON-PARTIZAN!

INDEPENDENT!

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

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR: REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE,
Lock Drawer 29, HALIFAX, N. S.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A staff of correspondents in every Diocese in the Dominion
Price, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF a year in advance.

The Cheapest Church Weekly in America, Circulation double that of any other Church paper in the Dominion.

Address: THE CHURCH GUARDIAN, Lock Drawer 29,
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Editor may be found between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., and 2 and 8 p. m., at his office, No. 64 Grandville Street, (up-stairs), directly over the Church of England Institute.

FOR SALE.

THE Editor and Proprietor of the CHURCH GUARDIAN having for many weeks past suffered under a severe attack of Bronchitis, which still continues, finds himself compelled to seek a change of climate, and is, consequently, forced, sorely against his inclination, to dispose of the paper.

A new venture, five years ago, the GUARDIAN has met with a success unparalleled in the history of Canadian Church Journalism.

Started without extraneous pecuniary aid, and depending solely upon its merits, and having to contend with considerable opposition in certain quarters, the paper has reached a circulation far in advance of any previous undertaking of the kind in the Lower Provinces, and very much greater than that of any other Church paper in the Dominion.

It has enjoyed the privilege of having had the warmest praise bestowed upon it by many of the Bishops and hundreds of the Clergy of the Church in Canada, and of many Bishops and Clergy in other lands, and, in the language of the Canadian correspondent of the *Living Church*, "it has come to be considered the representative Church paper of Canada."

With all this success, and with every appearance of a much larger circulation, and a still greater usefulness before it, our readers may well understand that nothing short of the most urgent necessity leads us to relinquish a position which, although accompanied with many difficulties and much hard work, has been of the most satisfactory description.

The circulation of the GUARDIAN has been in no sense local or diocesan, its subscribers, in addition to those in Nova Scotia and Fredericton, being pretty equally distributed in Quebec, Montreal, Ontario, Toronto, Niagara, and Huron, with many names in the North West, the neighbouring Republic, Newfoundland, and England.

It has been felt by the Editor, and we believe others have recognized the fact, that the time has arrived when a Church paper for the whole Dominion has become a necessity, and that a place more central than Halifax should be selected as its headquarters. Certainly, it may well be claimed that no more opportune time than the present has ever presented itself for the attempt to be made with such excellent prospects of success, and others, if we do not, will recognize

the failure in not taking advantage of so great an opportunity, as not only a confession of the Church's weakness, but as most prejudicial to her best interests.

It must be apparent to all who have thought upon the subject, that the Church of England in Canada has not made use of the Press to the extent that she should have done, carelessly overlooking this potent agency, while other bodies of Christians, seeing its value, have been ever ready to seize upon it as a chief instrument in disseminating their principles. Both the secular and religious Press are largely in the hands of others, exercising an influence more or less damaging to the Church, and but little attempt has been made on our part to counteract such influences.

Surely we do not intend that this state of things should continue! If we have been blind to the Church's interests in the past, we cannot mean to remain so; and we claim that as in the advance of every good cause "no time so good as the present," so especially does the present afford an opportunity, not likely to occur again, for the establishment of a Canadian Church Newspaper which shall be in every sense representative and the organ of the Church of the Dominion.

As a proof of our own faith in the success of such an undertaking, we shall very gladly allow a large part of the purchase money to be taken up in stock, if a company is formed of representative men who have but the one aim in view, namely, that of maintaining a paper free from partizanship and abuse of their brethren, and devoted to upholding the Church's teaching, and the cultivation of the true missionary spirit among her members.

Now that a Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions has been organized, and the Church has come to feel the necessity of a more aggressive work, and, forgetful of party lines and disputes, clergy and laity are showing a willingness to labour together for the advancement of Christ's cause, we may the more confidently hope that there will be found a sufficient number to join us in establishing a paper based upon the same principles and devoted unselfishly to the same great work.

Of course, notwithstanding the fact that we have come to have a warm personal attachment to the paper, and would like in the way indicated above when resident in another land to be still identified with a work so necessary to the well-being of our Church in Canada, yet the circumstances already recited having compelled us to withdraw from an active participation in its publication, we shall be quite willing to dispose of it to an individual or to a company entirely, and withdraw altogether from our connection with it.

As the Editor should seek a warmer climate at once, he will be glad if those interested will communicate with him with as little delay as possible.

Address—REV. JNO. D. H. BROWNE,
Lock Drawer 29,
Halifax, N. S.

RURAL DEANS.

It is admitted everywhere that the Church does not, indeed, cannot, receive that close supervision from the Bishops which she ought to have in order to make headway against the well-organized and systematic oversight which the other Christian bodies are able to and do effectively ex-

ercise. We say cannot, because it is impossible that one man, placed in charge of a large extent of country which ordinarily forms a Diocese, and having to surmount the difficulties which inclement seasons in such a climate as this of Canada entails, can be expected to visit frequently the parishes and missions which comprise the whole of his charge. It does not follow from this that our system, as far as the Episcopate is concerned, is inadequate for the purpose, but rather that the special difficulties of a new country, sparsely settled, and with but comparatively little wealth, prevent means being obtained for the support of more Bishops. We do not believe, however, that our Bishops should be mere *machines* for performing triennial confirmations, but that they should frequently visit every parish and mission to become personally acquainted with the parishioners, and to advise the Incumbent in matters concerning the well-being of his work. And we sincerely hope that strenuous efforts will be put forth to multiply our Dioceses, so that the Episcopate in Canada may become more and more a very real agency for the extension and development of our Holy Church and Faith.

Recognizing the need that exists in all our Dioceses for the display of much greater zeal and for more generous gifts, and the poorness of the stipends which the clergy now receive, it is a matter of very much consequence how far existing agencies which have been provided to supplement the lack of Episcopal supervision have fulfilled the purposes for which they were intended. Among these agencies the office of Rural Dean has seemed to occupy a position of usefulness in the Church second only to that of the Bishop himself, and yet when the work of the past in connection with the office comes to be examined, it is found that, in too many cases, the office has been simply a sinecure, and, consequently, the duties performed few, and the results extremely meagre.

It is recognized in this country, as it is being recognized in England, that infinite danger is to be feared from the prevailing spirit of "Parochialism" which exists on the part of both clergy and laity, and which, unless removed, is calculated to produce narrow, selfish isolation, and a race of clergy and laity engrossed altogether with their own concerns, knowing little of, and caring nothing for, other parishes, and out of sympathy with the work and needs of the whole Church.

Our rulers in this Ecclesiastical Province have had to complain in addition to this of what has been termed "Diocesanism," which alas! has had very much to do with our inability to help forward the work of our North West, and to respond to the calls made to us by our brethren in that great section of our common country; but underlying this, and mainly the cause of it, is the lesser evil, seemingly, but in reality a greater evil, the source and mother of it—that "Parochialism" to which we have referred.

A writer in *Church Bells*, whose initials point him out as Prebendary Venables, a man of great practical wisdom and full of energy, in speaking with regard to the office of Rural Dean, with special reference to the action of the Archbishop of Canterbury in making the office elective by the clergy of the Diocese annually, remarks, and his remarks are as applicable, in a measure, at least, to Canada as they are to England:—

"Anything which tends to create in small and

obsure parishes a sense of diocesan membership will be of enormous value to such parishes. The ordinary English rural Church-goer has no more consciousness of belonging to a diocese than he has of belonging to a planetary system. He knows that his clergyman is under a certain bishop, and that the bishop is the chief of the clergy in his neighbourhood; but the word diocese is merely one of those hard words which his clergyman alone uses, or at best it suggests only a certain geographical area. The fault is mainly the fault of the diocese, and not of the humble Church-goer, and of the obscure parish priest, though the latter is in some cases to blame. The diocese, if there is such a thing, should *make* itself felt in each little parish, and till it does so the clergyman who gets so little help from it will talk of it to his people in vain. They will forget between times what the word stands for. The village Methodist knows what the Conference and the Circuit, &c., are; and when the villagers find the diocese sending them and their priest periodical help on Sundays, and the rich parishes helping the poor, the dullest rustic will discover that the diocese is an existent reality, and that the Church of which he has so often heard irresponsively is a living body, of which he is a living member and factor. And the rural deanery must play its part if the sense of diocesan life is to be revived. It must be as real a thing to the Churchman as the Circuit is to the Method.st. Therefore, believing that the Archbishop's action and example will give a new vitality to rural-decanal existence, we welcome it as fraught with potential blessings to the whole Church of England."

There can be no doubt but what Methodism owes a large part of its success in Canada to the annual, semi-annual or more frequent visitation of the Chairman of the Circuit, which lifts minister and people out of the local rut into which there is a constant tendency to fall. We know very well that the various religious bodies around us, having adopted a certain system, make full use of it, give it, in other words, a fair and full test, and should it not be applicable, or fail in meeting the requirements, it is superseded by something better adapted for the purpose.

But with the Church in this matter, the office of Rural Dean has been recognized, and we dare say very good men have occupied it, but we challenge contradiction when we assert that as a rule it has been able to do but little in accomplishing the objects for which, we think, there can be no doubt it was called into existence. We know of some cases where Rural Deans have been useful and have seemed to understand what they were appointed for, but we know of a great many other cases where the holder seemed to have no conception whatever of what his duties were, or of the object intended by his appointment.

The Church in our Dioceses must be better worked than she has heretofore been, and if, after a fair trial, it is found that new agencies are needed, let them be brought into existence, but first let us make full use of what we already have; and we think, with more attention to its working, the office of Rural Dean will be found admirably adapted to do an important work in developing a more sympathetic interest among Church people for their brethren, and in promoting a more intimate relationship between themselves and the Church outside the limits of their own Parish and Diocese.

"ROMANISM" AND "CATHOLICISM."

ROMANISTS are ever ready to make capital out of the ignorance of Protestants. Unfortunately Church people have too often joined Protestants in helping to establish more firmly Rome's pretensions and her constant claim to be called the Catholic Church by making "Romanist" and "Catholic" synonymous terms, and so robbing themselves of their rightful name, although, thank God, they cannot give away their priceless heritage.

That our readers may see that these terms are in no sense identical, and how they should distinguish between them, we give below extracts from an admirable article on the subject from the pen of Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, in the November number of the "American Church Review." We trust that they will be carefully considered and remembered. The Bishop says:

"What is Catholicism? What is Romanism? Is there any difference between them? It would be interesting and profitable, and withal very sad, to hear the answers which would be given by nine men out of every ten to these questions. The ignorance on the subject which these enquiries probe and lay bare is almost universal, and as profound as it is widespread. The learned share it with the illiterate, the scholar and the refined gentleman with the rustic and the boor. The great mass of Romanists, equally with Protestants, are here at one; they know little or nothing about the subject. They both identify Catholicism and Romanism, and for the same reason ignorance, though with an opposite result. The one is a Romanist because he holds that Romanism and Catholicism are identical, and *he must be a Catholic*; and the other is a Protestant because he is persuaded that Catholicism and Romanism are the same, and whatever else he may be *he cannot be a Romanist*. This ignorance seems to be proof against ordinary methods of enlightenment. Its victims love the shadow of ignorance, partly because it is hereditary, and covers a multitude of sins of their forefathers and their own, partly because it is an excuse for their position; it reconciles them to their religious habits, and accounts for their temper, and disposition, and acts, and words; and partly because it is their interest to remain ignorant, since the capital with which they trade and the weapons with which they fight would be swept away, were the distinction between Romanism and true Catholicism generally understood, and clearly apprehended by the public."

"When the public has been enlightened as to the essence of Romanism and the true nature of Catholicism, and the consequent real distinction between them, an immense amount of utterly useless controversy will be forever at an end; the mischievous occupation of a large number of polemics will be forever gone; the drift to Rome on the part of earnest but illinformed persons, which has of late years been checked, will virtually cease, and, on the other hand, candid and intelligent Romanists, when their eyes are opened, will seek the Communion of the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church in this land by renouncing allegiance to the usurped and uncatholic claim to spiritual obedience on the part of the Bishop of Rome."

"To recur to our question with which we started, What is Catholicism? What is Roman-

ism? Is there any difference between them? Catholicism is the word which expresses the universality of the Church of God, the Body of Christ as united under one head, her sovereign, incarnate Lord, seated on the Eternal Throne in Heaven, which continues now as from the first, 'steadfastly in the doctrine of the Apostles and the fellowship, and the breaking of the bread, and the prayers.' The centre of Unity in the Catholic Church is Christ in Heaven, the Sun of Righteousness. He diffuses His life-giving power organically through His deputies, appointed by Himself, the Apostles, and their Successors in all lands. When Christ, who is risen from the dead in His glorified Humanity, stood on the Mount of the Ascension just before He went up into Heaven, with His eleven Apostles around Him, there was presented an initial object-lesson of the Catholic Church in its Head and members, in its character, and scope, and duration. The centre, the Head is Christ, the Apostles stand equally related to Him. They are the radii. He speaks to them *all alike*, and His commission through them sweeps around the entire circle, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.' It is a commission universal as to territory, 'all the world;' universal as to subjects, 'every creature.' In their relation to Him as subordinates to a Superior they are on a *perfect equality*. 'Go ye,' He says *to the eleven*, not 'go thou,' *to one, St. Peter*. Their message is the same, to proclaim and teach 'whatsoever He has commanded them,' and they are all equally empowered to teach, not one independently of the rest, and they dependent upon Him, but all mutually dependent upon each other in order to secure compliance with the condition imposed by Christ as a limit and boundary of their teaching, 'whatsoever He had commanded,' *nothing more, nothing less*. The duration of this state of things in all its essential details is to be 'for all time.' 'Lo! I am with you alway,' says our Lord, 'even to the end of the world.' Here we have the picture of the Catholic Church, prepared and arranged by our blessed Lord Himself."

* * * * *

"Romanism, by which we mean the system of Church government as formulated and now held as *de fide*, as 'of faith,' by the Roman Communion, is the direct antithesis of Catholicism. Catholicism is universal; Romanism is local. Catholicism looks to Christ in Heaven as the Head; Romanism looks to the Pope on earth as the head. Catholicism recognizes freedom regulated by law as the inheritance of all lands; Romanism subjects all to the absolute will and control of one man. Catholicism appeals to Scripture and ecclesiastical history in vindication of its essential principles and lines of action; Romanism supersedes both, and substitutes the unlimited will of one Bishop as the absolute arbiter and judge in all matters of faith and morals. Catholicism embodies and reduces to practice in their best sense the democratic and oligarchic principles; it recognizes fully the rights, and makes provision for the expression of the voice of the people, and it places over them in the Lord the sacred ministry to win, persuade, teach and guide them, and execute their will. Romanism is an absolute, unlimited monarchy. Its sovereign, the Pope, is above all, and controlled by none. In theory the clergy and laity under their system have no will—much less a voice. The root-error of Romanism

is its theory of Church Government. On this everything else turns; to this everything else ultimately comes. The 'supremacy of the Pope' expresses the idea. This means that the Pope is in the place of Christ as the head and centre of the Church. He is above all and different from all. No limitations can be put upon his will. Clergy and laity, if they speak, simply open their lips to echo his sentiments and wishes. The Roman theory of Church Government makes the Pope the universal monarch; the whole earth is his diocese, and he is, by Christ's commission, the one Bishop of the entire world. Romanism replaces Judaism, and so utterly fails to satisfy the prophecies which have gone before, declaring the nature, and scope, and character of the Catholic Church. 'In Judah is God known; His name is great in Israel,' is the genius of Judaism. By God's express arrangement it was a local religion; its successor, the Church of Christ, as the prophets declare, was to be Catholic, world-wide, universal. Romanism replaces Judaism, and so fails to satisfy the claims of prophecy, which demand an economy in contradistinction to Judaism; not local, not national, but diffusive, equally at home in all lands and among all peoples. Romanism replaces, we say, Judaism; Italy takes the place of Palestine; Rome that of Jerusalem; the Vatican that of the Temple; and the Pope that of the High Priest. Romanism is thus utterly out of joint with the Old Testament Scriptures, the word of prophecy. It is equally inconsistent with the New."

We wish that we could extend these extracts to larger limits, but enough has been given to shew the force of the Bishop's reasoning, and as his review-article was prepared as an introduction to a book entitled: "Papal Claims with Light of Scripture and History," by an English author, we join him in strongly recommending the book, as in it our readers will find the whole subject very clearly and ably treated.

LENTEN PASTORAL.

THE Venerable Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, has issued the following Lenten Pastoral, which will commend itself to our clergy and people as embracing in few words some important and timely considerations. Among other things his Lordship says:—

"My first thoughts go out towards the children of the diocese. Parents must not throw off the care of these upon catechists and sponsors. Sponsors should continually pray for their god-children, but their active interest in their Christian education is not ordinarily called into particular operation, unless parents die and leave them without sufficient guardians of their spiritual welfare. But it is one of the duties of parents and sponsors 'to call upon children to hear sermons.' I think the clergy should preach short sermons (or read those which they may select as suitable) as often as possible to the young; but it is an evil custom which has grown up of allowing children to stay at home on Sunday, attending the Sunday School only. I miss children from the ordinary services. The time was when children sat beside their parents and knelt with them in the house of the Lord. It is not universally the case in these days, even among zealous and conscientious people. "My brethren, these things ought not so to be."

'The beneficence of the Diocese is increasing, but not systematically, nor generally. Individuals are liberal, but whole congregations depend upon the few to do all, and cheat themselves of the privilege and the reward, of doing each one his share, for the glory of God and the good of his own soul. This is narrow and petty economy, for 'God loveth a cheerful giver,' and to cheat one's self of God's favor, love, protection and providential blessing upon body and soul and estate is folly, and it is sin. Oh! how many more happy lives and happy deaths in good old age there would be if men would take the Lord at his word and treasure up his promises, to live by them.'

'The Lord's day is more and more habitually dishonoured. A sin which provokes the Most High. He has abolished the Sabbatarian yoke of the law it is true, but He expects us to be 'in the spirit on the Lord's Day,' and not to follow 'the manner of some,' in forsaking the assembling of ourselves together. Christ is specially present wherever the 'two or three' are gathered to worship His Holy Name, and woe unto them who take no pains to meet their Saviour, when He opens His courts to them on the Lord's Day. The *fundamental idea* of divine service is that of paying this homage to our Maker; 'going to meet Him, 'to worship and bow down and kneel before Him, where He promises to be present and to bless.

"As to Lenten observances, *negatively*, abstain from all self-indulgences. There is a time for everything that is right in itself, but this is no time for amusement and social pleasures.

"But, *positively*, take time for prayer, and reading the Scriptures, and for self examination. Where the daily prayers are afforded by pastoral fidelity, whether in Church or 'from house to house,' attend them on principle. Go to Church early and spend a few minutes before service begins, in private devotion. Read over your Baptismal and Confirmation vows, and prepare for the next Communion. No one should sit listlessly in church, gazing and lounging. *Prepare for death*, then and there. Take time for it. I wish our churches were always open for silent prayer."

Responsibilities.

It is a high, solemn, almost awful thought for every individual man, that his earthly influence, which has a commencement, will never through all ages, were he the very meanest of us, have an end! What is done is done, has already blended itself with the boundless, ever living, ever working universe, and will also work there for good or evil, openly or secretly, throughout all time. But the life of every man is as the well spring of a stream, whose small beginnings are plain indeed to all, but whose ulterior course and destination, as it winds through the expanse of infinite years, only the Omniscient can discern. Will it mingle with neighboring rivulets as a tributary, or receive them as their sovereign? Is it to be a nameless brook, and will its tiny waters among millions of other brooks and rills increase the current of some world's river? Or is it to be itself a Rhine or Donau, whose goings forth are to the uttermost lands, its flood an everlasting boundary line on the globe itself, the bulwark and highway of whole kingdoms and continents? We know not; only in either case we know its path is to the great ocean; it waters, were they but a handful, are here, and cannot be annihilated or permanently held back.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

I Gazed upon the Bitter Cross.

I GAZED upon the bitter Cross, and sought
My spirit to subdue to mournfulness,
That I might follow in His deep distress
The wounded Lamb of God; but vainly brought
My will to sadness—every grieving thought
Turned to a holy calm of thankfulness.

I thought on Pain, and straightway answered Peace,
On Death, but Life immortal made reply.
The tears of sorrow gathered in mine eye.
Only to feel sweet Comfort bid them cease;
Evermore Faith would thoughts of Love increase,
Through every cloud still gleamed cerulean sky.

I sought, O Jesus, to be sad with Thee,
And thus I learned the secret of Thy woe;
That it was mine, Thou camest down to know
That I the fullness of Thy joy might see;
That Thy sore trial might bring rest to me;
Waters of comfort from the pierced Rock flow.

ELFIS.

Temples.

"WHAT, know ye not that ye are temples of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you." The Apostle here compares Christians to that which was the pride of the chosen people of God; the grandest monument of their prosperity; the most magnificent and costly expression of their reverence. Temples were costly structures, not built by the wealth of any single individual, but by the contributions of the entire nation. They were constructed of the very best and most valuable material, and were, when finished, marvels of beauty. A redeemed soul is a temple of more magnificent proportions, of infinitely greater value than was this imposing edifice at Jerusalem. Its architect and builder is God Himself; the cost of building it cannot be computed; the materials entering into its composition are affections and desires purified by the cleansing blood, and thoughts and actions given by God Himself. What did it cost to build this temple? The heart of the infinite Father; the agony and death of the spotless Son. The wealth of the God-head was expended for its erection; surely such a building is of immense value. Temples did not belong to any one person nor to the nation, but to the Deity to whose worship they were dedicated; and we, as temples, "whose maker and builder is God," should remember that we "are not our own, but have been bought with a price." Why were temples made so costly and magnificent? That they might be worthy of the Divine Majesty of the Being who was to inhabit them. And has not God created us spiritual temples that He might take up His abode in us? "The Spirit of God dwelleth in you." And it was because of the indwelling of God in the temple that it was so sacred, and was so zealously guarded from defilement. Nothing unclean was allowed entrance; any disrespect was instantly punished; it was closely guarded by soldiers. Do we constantly exercise watchfulness and prayer as the soldier guards against impurities, lest anything dirty should gain access to the temple? Let us always keep in mind our duty in this respect. It took a long time to make the temple complete. To be sure, the last temple, built by Herod, was ready for service so that worship might be held in it less than eight years after the beginning of the work, but for forty years or more after that time, workmen were constantly engaged in perfecting and beautifying it, till at last it was complete in its wonderful beauty—one of the wonders of the world. So with ourselves, though the work of the building is so far progressed as to enable us to work and worship, still the Holy Spirit is at work in us, strengthening the joints, settling us more firmly on the everlasting foundation, adding new beauties and perfecting the numberless details that go to make up the complete Christian character, till at

last we shall stand perfect in grand eternal beauty—"like Him, seeing Him as He is." The temple was not like the tabernacle, a temporary structure, but one that was made to stand. This building of ours is not merely erected for God's service while we are in the wilderness, but it is to endure forever. If we will but guard it carefully from the assaults of the enemies, who would tear it down as they did the other temples, it will not crumble, though assailed by time's fiercest storms, but will stand steadfast throughout the endless ages of eternity.

HOW A SPARROW WAS RESCUED.

DOCTOR CHATFIELD, a coal dealer, of Elizabeth, N. J., has on his coal-shed, for protection against fire, two buckets, which are at all times filled with water.

The Pigeons in the neighborhood, sparrows and other birds, flock there in numbers to quench their thirst, and much fighting and chirping are the consequence.

In many instances some of the smaller birds, while sitting on the rim of the buckets, fighting, are precipitated headlong into the water, and, not being webfooted, have a hard time of getting out.

Not long ago a young sparrow fell into one of the pails and could not get out. Its loud chirping soon brought its parent, which alighted on the pail, and, seeing the scrape her offspring had gotten itself into, began, to all appearances, to scold it. Presently it flew away and brought back with it several more birds, and, with their combined effort, the little half-drowned fighter was fished out. The mode of rescue taken by the older sparrows was to pick up sticks and other particles that would float. When a sufficient quantity was in the bucket, the drowning sparrow grasped the now completed little-raft and was saved, when it hobbled on the shed, its plumage all bedraggled, and the fight seemed to have left it entirely.

BIRTHS.

HALLETT—At Truro, on the 19th Feb., the wife of W. C. Hallett, of a son.

MARSHALL.—At Marshalltown, on the 24th Feb., the wife of Robert Marshall of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FORBES—At Liverpool, N. S., on the 22nd Jan., Mrs. S. G. Forbes, aged 88 years, widow of Capt. A. V. S. Forbes, late of H. M. 64th Regiment.

MILNER—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 18th Feb., E. Milner, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Milner, of Sackville. N. B., aged 53 years.

CLARKE—At Chester, on Feb 27th., Robert D. Clarke, in the 79th year of his age. For many years a merchant of Halifax.

RICHARDSON.—At Memorial Church Rectory, London, Ont., on 23rd inst., Stewart Niven, youngest child of Rev. J. Banning and Mary J. Richardson, aged six months.

WILLIAMS.—At Green Harbour, Feb. the 8th, Capt. James Williams, leaving a widow and children as well as a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

MARRIAGES.

IRVING—CHAPMAN—At Amherst, Feb. 21, 1884, by the Rev. Fred. Francis Sherman, Alexander F. Irving, of Moncton, N. B., to Ida A. Chapman, of Amherst, N. S.

BRUNT—CLARENCE—At the Garrison Chapel, 21st Feb., the eldest daughter of James W. Brunt, of Halifax, to Sergeant John M. C. Clarence, of the P. W. O. Regt., a native of England.

BAMBOROUGH—BILLINGTON—Feb. 23, in St. George's, New Glasgow, by Rev. D. C. Moore, after Banns, William Bamborough, late of Manchester, England, to Mary Ann Billington, late of Hanley, Staffordshire, England, both now of Trenton, Co. of Picou, N. S.

CONRED—COOLEN—On the 26th inst., at Hubbard's Cove, by the Rev. the Rector, Alexander Conred, to Eunice Coolen, of Fox Point, Lunenburg Co.

MULOCK—SCHWARTZ—At Upper LaHave, on Feb. 19th, by the Rev. George Harris, Edmund Mulock, to Helen Maud Schwartz.

WHYNOCK—WHYNOCK—At Port Medway, on the 23rd Feb., by Rev. John R. S. Parkinson, mission priest, James Whynock, Jr., to Mary Ellen Whynock, both of Port Medway.

DIMOCK.—LOCKE.—At the Church of the Holy Cross, Lockeport, by the Rev. C. Croucher, Clarence H. Dimock, of Windsor, to Laura, eldest daughter of Colin Locke, Esq., of Lockeport.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

nov. 14 48i

Rector Wanted.

THE Rectorship of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Moody, applications for said vacancy will be received, accompanied by testimonials and recommendations, by

L. E. BAKER, Senior Church Warden

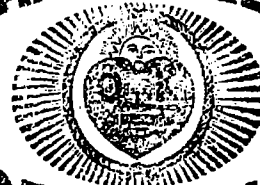
McShane BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES & BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free. Address, HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S.



MacGregor & Knight's LIST OF New Books FOR THE Church of England.

- Sermons Preached in English Churches by Rev. Phillip Brooks, \$1.75
- The Candle of the Lord, and other Sermons, by Rev. Phillip Brooks 1.75
- The Greatness of Christ, and other Sermons, by Rev. Alex. Crammell, 1.50
- Old Wine and New: Occasional Discourses, by Rev. Joseph Cross, D.D., L.L.D., 1.50
- Pauline Charity: Discourses, by the same author, 1.50
- Knight Banneret: Sermons, Evangel: Sermons for Parochial Missions, 1.50
- Coals from the Altar, Vol. I., Advent to Ascension, 1.50
- Coals from the Altar, Vol. II., Ascension to Advent, \$1.50
- Future Punishment, comprising Four Parochial Sermons, with an Introduction on the Scriptural Doctrine of Retribution, and an Essay on Prayer for the Dead, .75
- The Double Witness of the Church, by Rt. Rev. W. J. Kip D.D. 1.50
- The Sower, Six Lectures, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, M. D. .75
- S. P. C. K. Books.
- Teacher's Prayer Book, with Commentary, Historical Facts concerning the Prayer Book, .63
- Addresses to Candidates for Confirmation, by Rev. C. L. Cutts, .25
- N. B.—Sent Postpaid to any address on receipt of price. Discount to the clergy.
- Sunday-school Libraries
- Always in Stock, from the lists of Thomas Whitaker, New York, and the S. P. C. K. London.
- 125 Granville Street, Halifax

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



Norman's Electric Belts, ESTABLISHED 1884. 4 Queen Street East, TORONTO. Mr. J. A. HART, Agent, Montreal.



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

Wanted to Educate.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES can get a Finishing Term in Literature, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French (conversation), Painting in Water Colours and Oil, with Board, under a well qualified lady of experience in teaching, in the country. To commence on Jan. 15th, 1884. For particulars enquire or address at the CHURCH GUARDIAN Office.

Established, A. D. 1876.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, HOME CIRCLE
—AND THE—
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Very largely used in the Sunday Schools of Canada. Terms—Single Subscription, per year, Weekly, .80 In quantities of 10 or more Copies, to one address, per copy per year, Weekly, .64 In same quantities, Monthly, .164

THE "Shepherd's Arms,"

A beautiful little Paper, for youngest readers, is furnished to Sunday Schools at the rate of 30 Cents per year; Weekly, or 10 Cents Monthly.

Send for specimen copies. Address for both Papers, THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. dec 19 41

POOR people have become rich working for us. We offer a business easy to learn—paying large sums of money in profits. Every one willing to work can get rich. Men, women and even boys and girls, are making fortunes. No capital required. We will start you in business. You run no risk whatever. You need not be away from home. Full particulars free. W. V. R. POWIS, 19 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Easter Cards

From 1c. to 75 cts. Fringed and plain. Send for large illustrated catalogue, free. DAVID O. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

EASTER EGG BREAKING.



To raise money for the Sunday-school collecting money in this curious way is the breaking, etc.; receive a high egg value, secure exercise, and full particulars, 1c. Full particulars, without example egg, free on application. DAVID O. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago.

M. S. BROWN & CO.
Jewellers & Silversmiths, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840. DEALERS IN—Artistic Jewellery and Silver Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., 128 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.



CALL attention to their SPECIAL COMMUNION SERVICE, as per cut, as very desirable where appropriate vessels of Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 8 in. diameter (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruet, a pint or pint size, as preferred. Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$8.00 each. Also—A select stock of BRASS OFFERTORY PLATES, 10 to 14 inches; Plain and Illuminated ALTAAR VASES, 7 to 8 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.

The Temperance Cause.

According to an exchange, "there is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands have been enabled to recover themselves. The recipe came into notoriety by the efforts of Mr. John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing; at last he sought the advice of an eminent physician, which he followed faithfully for several months and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor—although he had been a captive to a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, 20 grains; magnesia, 40 grains; peppermint, 44 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 4 drachms; Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day."

THE TOWN of Pullman, a suburb of Chicago of 10,000 inhabitants, built and owned by the Pullman Car Company, has no saloons. An Anti-prohibition paper of Chicago thus describes this abode of workingmen: "Their homes are large, roomy and clean; their furniture and carpets new and tasteful; the air they breathe is pure from a moral and physical standpoint; there is absolutely no drunkenness; their children are well fed, well clothed, and healthy; the men and their wives are well dressed and seemingly contented. For amusements they have reading-rooms, singing societies, debating clubs, lectures, and everything to make life pleasant and profitable, with increased vigor of mind and body—the invariable result of a correct manner of living. They have no police, gaol, or bridge-well, and no saloon-keeper to cheat the children of their food, clothing, and education."

ALCOHOL consumes vital heat in the quick process of burning up, while it stops the natural disintegration of matter and prevents the consecutive action of vital change. But alcohol stimulates, comforts, helps to bear up against the hard work of life, and so we have become used to it and shut our eyes to the fact that alcohol intoxicates, and for the time being, when taken in excess, disqualifies man or woman for being called a rational being or free agent of action. It is a very terrible state of things this, because, while all civilized nations have been trying to drive slavery from their midst, they have tacitly agreed to become slaves of a new kind to a tyrant of their own making, and have even introduced this tyrant to uncivilized nations. We know that the excessive use of alcohol creates madness, brain disease, liver and kidney diseases, moral degradation, and social ruin, and still we persist in handling it in a manner utterly inadequate to deal with it. Nations levy taxes on its manufacture and make it a source of income; while districts grow materials for it; vast combinations of trade are carried on for its sale, and still we think to combat its evil influence by a small social action.

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

HIS INFIRMITY REPEATED IN THE EXPERIENCE OF A LEADING PUBLIC MAN.—TRUTHS FOR THE AGED.

(Syracuse, N. Y., Courier.)

"How long has he been in public service?"

"Before the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

"And he has kept his name untarnished during all that period?"

"Absolutely!"

"He is a man I should like to meet."

The above conversation occurred between two gentlemen at one of our leading hotels. The interrogator was from abroad, the other a resident of this city. The conversation had drifted into politics and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was the man whose record and qualities were being discussed. To trace the history of public men who have grown old in the service is a task both interesting to the investigator and entertaining to those who read his investigations. It was with this truth in mind that the writer set out to call upon the man, about whom those politicians were so earnestly talking, at his spacious residence on Turtle street.

Mr. Alvord, who has been and is, familiarly known as "Old Salt," owing to his advocacy of the salt interest, is now well advanced in years, being on the shady side of seventy. He has long, white hair and a snowy beard which give him an appearance both dignified and grand. His voice is full and clear and the moment any stranger comes into his presence he cannot but be impressed with the inherent power of the man. Indeed he was endowed by nature with an unusually strong organization, both mentally and physically, which all the strain of public life, both as speaker of the Assembly and Lieutenant-Governor, failed, for many years, to in any way undermine.

It was during the year 1881, while Mr. Alvord was a member of the Assembly at Albany, that he first began to feel most peculiar sensations. At that time he was in the midst of very important work, which was seriously interfered with by reason of the mysterious troubles which seemed to assail him. He felt unaccountable nausea almost constantly, accompanied by occasional violent retchings. History recounts that Napoleon the Great, while in the midst of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy greater than any he had ever faced, which came in the same insidious yet violent manner as the terrible troubles that overtook Mr. Alvord, and are to-day menacing so many thousands of others. In speaking on this subject to the writer, Mr. Alvord said:

"This same bitter experience came to me again in 1882 while I was a member of the Assembly, with symptoms identical with those I had felt the year before. I believe it was largely caused by my advanced years for I had a 'worn out' feeling that was terrible. This conclusion is evidently the correct one, for I was again attacked last summer while away from all cares and recreating at my Island in the St. Lawrence river. I experi-

enced a painful sense of fullness in the lower portion of the body, accompanied by sensations of feverish heat or chilling shudders. All efforts to move my limbs or body were followed by intense weariness or exhaustion. Those who have reached my years can appreciate my sensations."

"And did neither yourself nor the physicians understand the cause or nature of these troubles?"

"It seems not entirely, for the physicians failed to relieve me and I kept growing worse. I suffered intensely and the only relief I could possibly obtain was by lying upon my back and this was only temporary."

"But you are looking well and strong now Mr. Alvord. How did you bring about the change?"

"By using a remedy which is very popular and which I have found wonderfully efficient—Warner's Safe Cure. Indeed it has proven remarkable in its power over me. I believe in it and therefore recommend it to others, especially to those who are advanced in life; who feel a breaking down when there is no necessity and whose lost vitality and manhood remind them of their increasing years."

The interview then drifted to other topics, but as the reporter gazed at the man whose experience is so ripe and who has seen so much of the different phases of life, he could not but wish that those who are suffering from various forms of physical ailment and especially those persons who are advanced in years, might see and converse with the veteran whose experience and knowledge have been so rich and who is so firm a believer in the efficacy of the remedy that cured him. There is no excuse for shortening life, as so many have done and are doing. There is no necessity for "breaking down" early in years. Premature decay and death are a disgrace to our modern civilization. They are wholly needless and men or women who permit them when they can be so easily avoided should blame no one but themselves.

Church Music!

Davies' Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis,	25c.
" Church Chants,	25c.
Westrop's Chants,	30c.
" Loud Voluntaries,	30c.
" Soft "	30c.
Church Choir Training, Troutbeck,	35c.

Music for Passion Week.

Easter Anthems.

General Depot for all the MUSIC required in the Services of the Church.

J. L. LAMPLOUGH,

49 Beaver Hall,
Montreal.

Diocesan Church Temperance Society

THE Society is now in possession of a new stock of MEDALS and RIBBONS for Adult and Juvenile Branches. Also, Membership Cards, &c. Price List supplied and orders filled upon application to

JOHN H. BALCAM,
Dominion Savings Bank,
Or SELWYN H. SHREVE,
Power's Wharf.

TO Carriage Builders

Axford's Patent Chariot Attachment

For supporting Carriage Bodies on two Wheels, AVOIDING Horse Motion, and also the Automatic Equipose Sulky Seat, for Road Sulkeys, in which the rider always sits upright, however uneven or rough the roads may be. The combination of the two, *the desiderata* for Doctors, Mailmen and the Clergy. For License of Right, or Purchase of Territorial Patent Right, apply to
REV. FREDK. J. AXFORD,
Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

HAVILL'S LUNG HEALER!

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

THE LUNG HEALER is the most efficacious preparation for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Laryngitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and Asthma.

THE LUNG HEALER affords the most effectual relief for Consumption, in its advanced stages.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received, we publish two of them and think they speak plainly of the efficacy of the LUNG HEALER:—

MR. HAVILL,
DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, in favor of your Lung Healer. I had a very bad cough and pain in my lungs, I procured a bottle of your Lung Healer and it gave me immediate relief, and in a few days the cough was completely gone. I feel I cannot say too much in favor of your valuable medicine, and accordingly I advocate its use on all suitable occasions. There are several persons taking it through my recommendation, and in every instance with a favorable result.

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

Halifax, N. S. March 25th, 1880.

MR. HAVILL,
DEAR SIR,—For the last 10 or 12 years I have suffered greatly from Asthma, having an attack every few weeks, but last November I was induced to give Havill's Lung Healer a trial, and I did so with very good results. It gave me immediate relief and I am happy to state that I have not felt it since. I can therefore well recommend it as a cure for Asthma, and also for cold and all diseases of the lungs, as I have seen its cure in our own family.

Yours respectfully,
J. I. CHASE.
Sold in bottles 25c and 50c. each by all druggists and general dealers.
WHOLESALE BY BROWN & WEBB.

THE GREAT SUCCESS.

RECOMMENDED BY HIS HONORABLE COX AND BY EVERY CLERGYMAN WHO HAS SEEN IT. The first edition sold in 4 weeks. It contains no superfluous matter. Every hymn a gem. Opening and closing services, chants, anthems, &c. Bound in indestructible waterproof covers. It is the most popular book of its kind extant. \$6.00 per 100, postage paid.

B. WHYTEBREW, Pub., Rochester, N. Y. JAMES FORT, 12 Ashor Place, New York. GEO. L. YESTER, 44 Lexington St., Baltimore, and Church Bookstores generally.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S PERIODICAL

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.

PARAGRAPHIC.

The Western Indians have a belief that floods follow red sunsets.

Cure For Chills.

Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally; and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

The number of cattle in the State of Colorado is estimated at not less than two millions, valued at \$60,000,000.

A Long Time.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, is said to receive \$20,000 a year salary, besides a house rent free and \$5,000 for a weekly article from Robert Bonner.

In Dixie's Land.

J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs &c., Divie Ontario, recommended Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints.

Chicago railroads have a fatal record for last year. One hundred and fifty-seven persons were killed by the steam railroads in the city and ten by the horse cars. The suicides of the year numbered 132.

A Good Cosmetic.

The best cosmetic are water and soap, to obtain purity of the skin; while for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and impurities of the blood, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best of all purifiers.

During 1883, 166,199 persons emigrated from Germany (mostly to the United States), as compared with 193,687 in 1882, and 210,547 in 1881.

An Open Letter.

Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co.
Dear Sir,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN TAYLOR,
190 Parliament St., Toronto.

English statistics give an encouraging indication in the steady decrease of the number of blind persons returned in the census since 1851, when an account was first taken of them. According to the latest return there is one blind person for 1,138 of the population.

Blood Relations.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid—pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters.

FANCY WOVE
Shirtings

in a great variety of FIRST CLASS patterns.

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

FANCY DRESS
CHECKS

—AND—
Galatea Stripes

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

Cotton Yarns,

Carpet Warp,

—AND—

Cotton Hosiery Yarn

Of every description, White and Colored.

BALL KNITTING
COTTON

All Numbers and Colors.

Our Goods can be purchased in all first-class Dry Goods Establishments. Manufactured and Sold to the Wholesale. Trade only, by

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

FERTILIZERS.

The Celebrated

"Ceres" Superphosphate.

(The complete Fertilizer). Three grades of

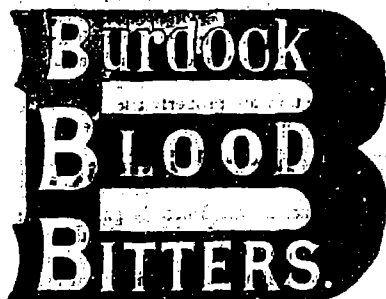
GROUND BONE.

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

Chemical Fertilizer Works.

JACK & BELL, Proprietors,

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



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



PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).
Pianos by Weber.
Pianos by Stevenson.
Pianos by Wheelock.
Pianos by Dominion Co.
Organs by Bell & Co.
Organs by Dominion Co.
Largest Stock, best value.
Easy Terms.

W. H. JOHNSON,

Name this paper. 123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX.

Aromatic  **A Winter Beverage.**

Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTERRAT
LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE,

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

"The Climax of Perfection."

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

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited).

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO., Montreal,

Toronto Agency—23 Front Street West.

ARMY AND NAVY
HAT STORE
THOMAS & CO.

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

MASONIC OUTFITS
Always on hand. Our SILK and FUR HATS are from the Best Makers in England, viz., Christy, Woodrow, Bennett, Carlington, 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.—Or rs from all executed promptly

The Mission Field.

THE PUNJAB MISSION OF THE C. M. S.

Seventy-two missionaries (exclusive of their wives and of all lady missionaries), have been sent out from England by the Church Missionary Society to the Punjab and Sindh Missions since the year 1851; of whom thirty are still connected with the country. Twenty-four have retired from the service of the society, and seventeen have died. Amongst those who have retired from the society are Bishop French, who, after labouring for twenty-eight years as a C. M. S. missionary, was made Bishop of the Punjab in 1878; Bishop Ridley, who, when unable to work at Peshawur on account of severe illness, accepted a missionary Bishopric in North-West America; Mr. Bruce, who, after several years of faithful services in Umritsur and Dera Ismail Khan, left the Punjab to found the Church Missionary Society's Persia Mission at Julfa, near Ispahan, where he still labours; Dr. Trump, the well-known philologist, who, after writing grammars of the Sindhu and Pushtu languages at Kurrahee and Peshawur, translated the Punjabi *Guruth* in Lahore for the Government of India, and is now a Professor at Munich; Dr. Procknow who after several years of missionary labour in Kotgurh, returned to Germany to take the place of Pastor Gossner at Berlin; the Rev. J. Barton, who now occupies Simeon's pulpit in Cambridge; and the Rev. F. H. Barrin, the first cousin of a late Viceroy, who left the Umritsur Mission to found a Mission of his own in Batala, which he now maintains at his own expense. Amongst the Punjab and Sindhu C. M. S. missionaries who have died, we may mention Dr. Pfander, one of the greatest missionaries who have ever come to India, who, through his *Mizan-ul-Hagg* and other works (some of which were written in Persia before he came to India, and others were written in Agra), has laid bare the errors and fallacies of Mohammedanism, and laid open the truths of Christianity to the Mohammedans of India, Persia, Turkey, and Arabia, more than any other man has ever done; the Rev. T. H. Fitzpatrick, the first missionary of the Church of England in the Punjab who laid the foundations of the Umritsur and Multan Missions; the Rev. R. B. Batty, 2nd Wrangler and Fellow and Tutor of his College in Cambridge, who died at Umritsur; the Rev. J. W. Knott, Fellow and Tutor of his College at Oxford, who died in Pesowur; the Rev. Frederic Wathen, who died in Dalhousie; Dr. Elmslie, the well-known medical missionary in Cashmere, who died at Gujerat; the Revs. J. N. Merk and C. Reuther, who died at Kangra; the Rev. G. M. Gordon, who died a martyr's death in trying to help wounded English soldiers in Candahar. Of the 20 European missionaries who are now in the field, four are medical missionaries in Cashmere, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Umritsur, two are lay missionaries, and twenty-four are clergymen.

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

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, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame 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.

By Universal Accord, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.

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

EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET FOR MAKING JUNKET, SWEET CURD & C.

GATES' Acadian Liniment AND Nerve Ointment CURE Rheumatism and Diphtheria.

TRURO, February 1st., 1879. MESSRS. C. GATES, SON & CO.—Gentlemen, I came home two weeks ago, and found my boy perfectly helpless, and crying with pain. I took your Acadian Liniment and Nerve Ointment. mixed them together, and bathed the painful parts, and they killed the pain immediately. I called in a doctor to see what ailed the child, and he pronounced it Inflammatory Rheumatism. I believe that pain cannot stay where they are properly tried. I have seen people who had Diphtheria use your

Acadian Liniment in preference to the Doctor's gargle, as it gave them more relief. When the throat is coated, it can be used as it is in the bottle, without being diluted. I believe that every house should have your Medicines in them. Yours truly, JAMES FULTON. Sold everywhere.



What is Catarrh?

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

Books for Churchmen

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

From a Gentleman well known.

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

NEWS AND NOTES.

M. Francois Bonheur, the French painter, died suddenly on Friday.

House Cleaning made Easy and Complete by the use of JAMES PYLE'S Pearlina.

Ten Thousand copies of the first edition of the Queen's diary were sold the first day.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from and cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the most wonderful internal and external remedy known to medical science.

Notices of the Queen's book in weekly papers of the higher class have been decidedly unfavorable.

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

In the Russian province of Kharkoff 23,000 deaths of diphtheria occurred between 1879 and 1882, the total number of cases being 62,000.

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

One of the most prevalent superstitions about precious stones is the superstition that most of the alleged diamonds worn in the ears of the ladies and shirt fronts of gentlemen are precious.

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

Artificial ice can be made by means of vaporized ammonia at a cost of less than a dollar a ton. It has been made in slabs, eight inches thick, twenty-two inches wide, six feet long, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds.

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

"Don't marry until you can support a wife," is the advice of a College President to his pupils. The Boston Globe retorts that wives have kept thousands of men out of the poor-house.

We caution all persons not to buy the extra large packs of dust and ashes now put up by certain parties and called condition powders. They are utterly worthless. Buy Sheridan's Cavalry Condition powders if you buy any; they are absolutely pure and immensely valuable.

The Pope has summoned the French Bishops to Rome for the purpose of conferring together upon measures to arouse a Catholic spirit in France and to counteract the anti-religious propaganda.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, use Lung Healer.

India last year doubled her product of wheat for export, and her cotton crop was nearly twice that of 1879. At this rate it will not be long before the United States will have a rival in the far East strong enough at least to put a check on gambling in the food products of this country.

DOUBLE VALUE.—Minard's Liniment is not only the best Liniment ever put into bottles, but it is put up in a 2 oz. bottle double the size of any other 25 cent preparation.

The New York Herald has received a despatch from Berlin stating that negotiations are nearly terminated according to which the sovereignty of Spain over the Sooloo Islands in the Philippine Archipelago, will be recognized by Germany and England.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant and sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; 6 for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila. Pa. Sold by Druggists. 1y 1884

Use Havill's Lung Healer for Lung diseases.

There is now at work at the Jonkoping factory, where the well known landstiekar are made, a machine which daily produces one million boxes, receiving the wood at one end, and, after a while, giving up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes.

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

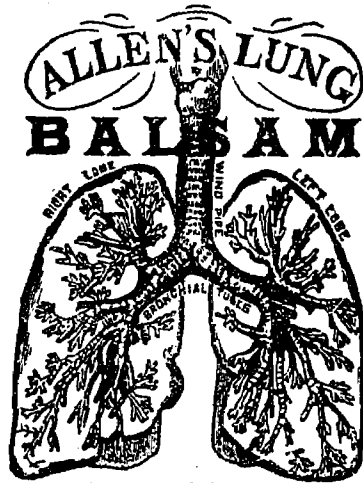
Gen. Cumpenon, the French minister of War has dismissed a number of workmen on the fortresses of the east frontier, for the reason that they have imparted information concerning the works which recently appeared in the Berlin Post. That paper published full details, especially of the secret works at Fort Tronard, not far from Nancy.

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

It can't be stopped no sooner than a locomotive that carries 1,000 lbs of steam. For everybody who has used Minard's Liniment say there is nothing like it. It cures all aches and pains and gives universal satisfaction to every user. The sales during the past year have been immense and are rapidly increasing. When the public have tried a good thing and it does all that it professes to do, as Minard's Liniment has done in every case, the sale cannot be stopped.

Testimony of Worth.

Mr. G. E. HUTCHINS, of Rossway, Digby County, states that his wife had been sorely afflicted with Salt Rheum in the hands for a long time, and could find no relief from the pain and distress until she used GATES' NERVE OINTMENT, which, after using for a short time, relieved her of all pain and soreness. He recommends it very highly to those similarly afflicted as a powerful and speedily healing Ointment. 2i



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption Coughs COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

—ALL— Diseases of the Throat, Lungs,

And PULMONARY ORGANS.

By its faithful use Consumption has been Cured

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring RELIEF.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no equal. It is harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 186 ly

XMAS BOOKS.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN, 124 GRANVILLE STREET,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that their Stock of

CHRISTMAS GOODS, is now complete. An early inspection is solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

Gold Pencils and Pens, Silver Pen and Tooth Picks.

Christmas Cards— Prints, Artistic Xmas Souvenirs on Satin, Novelties in Plush, Canadian Scenery Cards, Ivory and Ivoire Cards, great variety English, French and German Cards.

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

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

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

Buckley & Allen, 124 Granville Street, Halifax.

PHOSPHOLEINE

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

The Train Despatcher at Vanceboro, writes:

M. R. Eagar, Esq.:

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

Eagar's Phospholeine

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

WALTER R. FINSON, Vanceboro, Maine, U. S.

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

LAURA A. FINSON.

For sale by all Druggists.

In two sizes—25 and 75c. per bottle.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS ON EASY TERMS.—We control exclusively the great Agencies of Steinway & Sons, Chickering Sons, Albert Weber, J. & C. Fischer, Hallett & Davis Co., R. S. Williams, and Mason & 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. SIEBEL & Co. may 9 1 yr

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Collegiate School

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

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

Church Music!

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

CHURCH MUSIC.

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

ANTHEMS

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

Hymn Books Oratorios, &c.

J. L. LAMPLOUGH, Successor to DE ZOUCHES & Co's Sheet Music Business, 49 Beaver Hall, MONTREAL.

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

BROWN & WEBB,
Wholesale Druggists,
Corner of Duke & Hollis Streets,
HALIFAX, N. S.,

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

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

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Brushes, Sponges, Combs, Bottles, Corks, Boxwork, Utensils, Apparatus, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

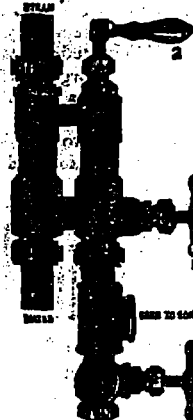
Seeds, Grocers' Drugs, Fine Teas.

THE

HANCOCK INSPIRATOR,

The most effective and reliable feeder for

Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.



Over 40,000 in use in U. S. A. and Canada. Will lift water 24 feet, and requires no adjustment for varying steam purposes. Price List and Descriptive Catalogue on application for

MACDONALD & CO.,
STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
SOLE AGENTS,
Nos. 160 to 172 BARRINGTON STREET.

Clayton & Sons,
Merchant Tailors
HALIFAX N. S.

LONDON HOUSE
WHOLESALE.
APRIL 2ND, 1883.

Our SPRING & SUMMER STOCK
 is now COMPLETE in every Department.
NEW GOODS
 Arriving weekly.
 Orders by letter or to our travellers will receive prompt attention.

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

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.

Thos. P. Connolly,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Bookseller
 —AND—
Stationer,
CORNER OF
GEORGE
And GRANVILLE STS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

PARRISH'S
Chemical Food.

IN calling the attention of the public to the use of this preparation, as recommended for Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Weakness, Rickets, Consumption, Cough, &c. We would say that

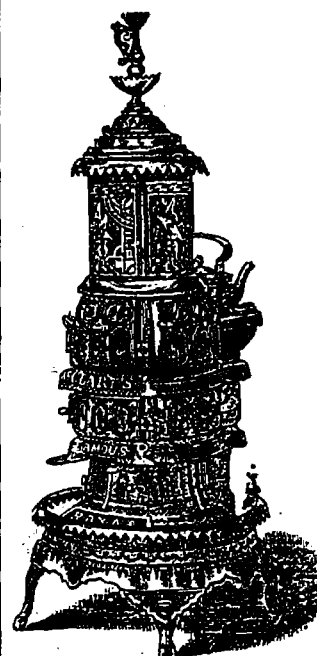
Parrish's Chemical Food

As made by our W. H. SIMSON is NOT A PATENT or SECRET Medicine, the formula being well known. It contains PHOSPHORUS, LIME, IRON, POTASH and SODA made into a palatable Syrup, and easily assimilated by the digestive organs. Much of the so-called Parrish's Food being made by unskilled persons is PERFECTLY WORTHLESS. W. H. Simson, who was a pupil of the late Prof. Parrish, has made a speciality of its manufacture, and guarantees all of his make to be equal to the original. Please see that the signature "W. H. SIMSON" is on the label, without which none is genuine. This Food is specially adapted for

Weak Children and Females

and all persons suffering from Weakness, Nervousness, &c., caused by Overwork Nursing or Sickness.

Brown, Brothers & Co
FAMILY CHEMISTS.



Are showing a full line of Heating and Cooking STOVES, among which are the Prize-winning Base Burner **ROYAL** and the well known Cooking Range **ACORN**. Also their usual Full Stock of Coal Vases, Ash Sifters, Fire Irons, Spark Guards, Hearth Brushes, Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Stoves fitted up by experienced workmen. Plumbing promptly attended to.

59 Barrington St. Halifax, N. S.

STEPHEN & SON

FURNITURE

101 & 103
BARRINGTON ST.
HALIFAX, N. S.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY
 Favorably known to the public since 1825. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells—also Chimes and Peals.
Meneely & Co., West Troy, N. Y.

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.

97 BARRINGTON ST. 101
MAHON BROS.

DRY GOODS
WHOLESALE PRICES.

NO RESERVE—3 per cent. Discount for Cash on sums over \$2.00.

The Largest Retail House in the City.

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.

STOP

\$500 — GOLD

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. The high reputation gained by **Minard's Liniment** for the cure of Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs,

THIEF

Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Cramp, or Hiccups, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff, or producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair Dressing has given rise to spurious White Liniments purporting as being the same as Minard's Liniment. The genuine Minard's Liniment is prepared only by W. J. Nelson & Co., Bridgewater, N. S., Sole Proprietors. To protect yourselves from imposition, see that the King and Signature, W. J. Nelson & Co., is on the Wrapper, and the words Minard's Liniment blown in the glass of the Bottle. A reward of \$500, Gold, is

\$500.00

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing mor-tal results of genuine cure of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramp, Colic, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

REWARD

Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.