

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. 16.]

HALIFAX. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1883. WINNIPEG.

[\$1.50
PER YEAR.]

IS UNBELIEF INCREASING?

V.

THE special point to which we shall next make reference and which will close the present series of articles, is the wondrous growth of missions in our day. In every quarter of the globe the Evangelical churches are rapidly gathering in the heathen. Never in any age has such activity been witnessed in the foreign field? The Churches of the English speaking races especially are giving freely of their men and means to plant the blood-stained banner of the cross amongst those who are still in darkness and superstition. And they are reaping golden harvests everywhere. Converts are numbered by thousands and ten thousands. Country after country has thrown wide its doors to receive the peaceful soldiers of the cross. Nations which but a few years ago were considered quite inaccessible, are now glad to secure and profit by the teaching of faithful missionaries. This progress and zeal and devotion abroad have greatly benefited the Church at home. Before foreign mission work was thus entered upon, the state of Christendom was, it must be admitted, very sad. Cold, lifeless, apathetic, spiritually dead—these are the only terms we can truthfully apply to its condition.

Gladstone, in his "Church and State," speaks of the blight which had smitten the Church of Christ in the middle of the last century. Vecker confesses of the same period. "we had lost too many of our people by not preaching in a manner sufficiently evangelical," and he adds, "the Church exhibited a melancholy picture both as regards doctrine and discipline." In 1770 Sir William Blackstone, the eminent lawyer, then residing in London, determined to hear every clergyman of eminence in the metropolis, that among them he might make his choice. But he tells us "that he did not hear a single discourse that had more Christianity in it than the writing of Cicero: and that he never could discover, from what he heard, whether the preacher was a follower of Confucius, or Mahomet, or of Christ."

Dr. Watts, writing about the same time, says, "There is a general decay of vital religion in the hearts and lives of men."

The most thoughtful and intelligent confess this apathy was chiefly due to the neglect of real, earnest missionary work. Culture and Christianity can, it is affirmed, make no real progress apart from missions of the Gospel. The religion of the Bible, if anything, is missionary. But only ninety years ago, when Dr. Carey proposed that a discussion should take place on the Church's duty with regard to missions, he was straitway commanded to be silent. Ten years later the Scottish Conference, during a discussion on the subject of missions, declared a similar motion to be "fanatical and absurd; dangerous, indeed, and revolutionary." On our own continent the Andover students, headed by Adoniram Judson, were obliged to ask the conference whether the idea of missions which filled their hearts was visionary and impracticable, "I doubt," says Dr. Mullins, "if a single convert had been made before the year 1800 in foreign lands." Thus the present century began. True, three missionary societies, the Christian Knowledge Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and

the Church Missionary Society, had been formed, but they had seen no visible results of their labours.

And now behold the change. Joseph Cook reckons the triumph of Christianity as one of the modern wonders of the world. In the first fifteen hundred years religion had gained one hundred million adherents. In the next three hundred years it gained an additional hundred million. Within the present century, up to the close of the year 1882, it had gained two hundred and ten millions! And these represent *communicants*, not merely adherents. The Bible, too, is fast becoming the constitution of nations in every land. Where can infidelity point to such triumphs? Are not the advances atheism may have made in Germany and a few other lands much more than counterbalanced by the marvellous successes of the Church on every side? In fact we live in the golden age of Universal Christian mission, when the light of the glorious gospel is awakening the nations everywhere to newness of life.

Take a few comparative statements which will serve as specimens of a multitude of others. The information we supply, our readers may rest assured, is recent, authentic and reliable.

In 1800 England had but 14 missionary stations in the entire heathen world. To-day she can number over a thousand. Then there were but seven missionary societies on the face of the earth, now there are upwards of seventy, and of these 18 belong to America. Eighty years ago Professor Christlieb estimates the total number of heathen converts at about 50,000; now there are at least two millions; the number of schools in foreign lands was then not over seventy; now there are over 12,000, with hundreds of native teachers and an army of native candidates for the ministry. The Scriptures at the beginning of the present century existed in some fifty translations, the total circulation being about five million copies. Now the Bible has been translated into 226 languages and dialects, while the issue is about 150 million copies. At the opening of this century all Protestant Christendom expended only \$250,000 annually for missions. It expends to day \$7,500,000 for that purpose.

If we take instances from the growth of missions in particular countries the account reads perhaps still more satisfactory. On all sides we witness most cheering evidences of progress and prosperity. In some cases the results are in fact unparalleled.

Thus India, one of the most interesting countries of the world, and where Christianity has to contend with almost insuperable difficulties, shows the growth of native Christians during the last decade as no less than 100 per cent. In the ten years ending 1851 the ratio of increase was but 53 per cent. Lords Lytton speaks of the change now going on there as "the greatest and most momentous revolution, at once social, moral, religious and political, which, perhaps, the world has ever witnessed."

Sierra Leone, it is well known, is a colony for liberated slaves. The population is 37,000 embracing a hundred distinct tribes. Thirty thousand of these are now professed Christians. To accomplish this noble work fifty-three missionaries

have laid down their lives. The climate it is well known, is deadly to Europeans.

Forty years ago the people of the Fiji Islands were notorious cannibals. Now, out of a population of 120,000, 102,000 are regular worshippers in the churches, while in every family there is daily prayer.

New Zealand, formerly given up to perpetual warfare, and wholly pagan, has been made a prosperous and civilized colony. Nearly 16,000 natives are members of the Christian church.

Only thirty years ago to be a Christian in Madagascar was a capital offence. In that Island there are now over 70,000 church members, and more than a quarter of a million adherents.

These are but glimpses from the mission field, but they speak volumes. We could largely add to them but we forbear. The evidences we have produced largely prove that the Church is steadily advancing, and that her labours in the past have been intensely satisfactory. The leaven is working. Much of course remains to be done. Millions are yet untaught. There are nations still in darkness and unbelief. But the past bids us go on nothing doubting. Its experience says: *Sursum corda.*—"Lift up your hearts."

Men may rail at the good old gospel. They may say atheism and infidelity are spreading. But the logic of facts, if they prove anything, show the onward march of the truth of Christ. The promises belong to the Church, and if her sons are faithful, victory in the future is assured.

If we have contributed anything by our articles to the better understanding of the question with which we set out, or if we have in any measure encouraged and cheered the despairing and hopeless, or strengthened the hands of the toilers for Christ, we shall be more than satisfied.—*Com.*

MATERIALISTIC TROUBLES.

MATERIALISTS are always in trouble. They build theories on nothing and change with the seasons. They glory in facts, and build largely on imagination. They boast of logic, and bridge chasms by assertions to conceal their poverty of connecting links. They leap from nothing to matter, and from matter to life though an unbridged gulf divide them. They evolve the highest from the lowest, and yet ridicule the thought of the Highest creating the lower. They assume the eternity of matter, but deny the possible eternity of mind. They imagine force before substance, yet discard the Almighty and Infinite God. They scorn the faith of the Christian, but build on their own imagination. They confess their reasoning unsatisfactory, and still plod in the dark insisting that facts must justify them, though unable to find them. They treat living as if it were the offspring of dead matter, though no case of life out of dead substance is recorded. Thus they flounder, imagine, guess, dogmatize and end where they begin, in Agnosticism. We need not fear their bite, for they knock out their own teeth; Christianity will not suffer for it rests on a Rock.—*Selected.*

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S carriage at Vienna is lighted by electric light. The apparatus is beneath the coachman's seat, and the light will burn one hundred hours, within ordinary carriage lamps.

News from the Home Field.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

HALIFAX.—The Rev. J. J. Roy, of the French Mission Church, Montreal, preached in St. Luke's in the morning and St. George's in the evening, of Sunday, the 29th ult. The large congregations at both Churches were deeply interested in Mr. Roy's discourses, which very clearly and admirably stated the condition and needs of the important work in which he is engaged. Mr. Roy has been canvassing Halifax since, and has been quite successful in securing contributions.

HALIFAX.—St. Paul's Church, which has been closed the past three weeks for repairs, was opened on Sunday for the resumption of the Church's services. The whole church has been thoroughly renovated, and presents a greatly improved appearance. The services on Sunday were hearty and largely attended.

Garrison Chapel.—The General commanding the forces has created quite a sensation by ordering the regimental military bands to play the troops to and from church. This practice was abolished at the request of many citizens over 20 years ago by General Doyle, and the new orders have attracted much attention. It is said that the General also contemplates a change in the music of the Chapel. The bands are to take the place or are to assist the choir in the musical portions of the service.

St. George's.—The Sunday School Picnic on Thursday was largely attended, and proved in every way a pleasant occasion to those present.

DARTMOUTH.—One of the most successful excursions enjoyed for many a day, was the Picnic in connection with the Dartmouth Sunday School, which came off at Hosterman's grounds on Tuesday last. Over 700 people, old and young, were said at one time to be on the grounds.

SACKVILLE.—We are requested to state that the testimonial lately presented to Mr. Harrison, Lay Reader of this Parish, was given not by the parishioners generally, but by the Church people of Hammond's Plains.

HALY-WAY COVE.—On Sunday, July 29th, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese paid his triennial visit to this Mission, and administered the Apostolic Rite of Laying On of Hands to eleven persons. The ages of the candidates ranged from 16 to 38 years, (2 of the candidates were converts from the Methodists and one from Rome,) these make eleven adults now brought over to the Church by the Rev. Mr. Arnold since he took charge of this Mission 3 years ago, and 37 candidates Confirmed. His Lordship gave a very practical address, and complimented the large number of Church people present on the substantial preparation he saw made towards carrying out that which has been talked of for so many years, namely, the building of a new church. After Service his Lordship walked with the Rev. Mr. Arnold to the new Mission House, where he remained over night, and on Monday morning, 30th, both started over the barmens to Coal Harbor, where, in the afternoon, all the Church people that were home and could come, met us in the school house, and his Lordship again administered the Rite of Confirmation to 18 well prepared candidates, whose ages ranged from 49 to 17, (here again one was from Rome and one from the Baptists.) His Lordship's visit and addresses were very highly appreciated by the people here, who, for want of roads are totally shut out from the outside world. His Lordship seeing the imperative necessity of more suitable buildings to meet in, urged the people to make strong efforts to put up a Church at both places. The following

sums were given to the Rev. Mr. Arnold last fall in Halifax:—Rev. Dr. Hill, \$5.00; T. A. Brown, Esq., \$6.00; Thos. A. Ritchie, Esq., \$5.00; J. N. Ritchie, Esq., \$5.00; Hon. A. G. Jones, \$5.00; John C. Halliburton, Esq., \$4.00; S. A. White, Esq., \$5.00; Captain Samuel Trott, S. S. "Minia," \$5.00; J. W. Allison, Esq., \$2.00; John McDonald, Esq., Preston Road, \$2.00; Friend \$1.00; Total \$44.00, for new Church at Half-Way Cove. Any other sums will be thankfully received by the Missionary Incumbent, Crow Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S.

MAITLAND.—A very serious blow has fallen not only upon the Parish of Maitland, but upon the Church of the Diocese, by the sudden death of the Hon. A. M. Cochran, M. L. C., M. E. C., which happened on Thursday evening last. It was only on Thursday morning that Mr. Cochran arrived home from Cape Breton, whither he had been to represent his Government in connection with certain public matters. Mr. Cochran was a man universally respected and beloved by his neighbours, and in the Church he was for very many years a chief support, and a warm-hearted and devoted member. He was truly an honorable public man, and both parties in politics have borne willing testimony to his sterling qualities. As a member of the Diocesan and Provincial Synods, and as a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Diocese, he has long been identified with the fortunes and work of the Church. To him is mainly due the existence as well as the growth of the Church in the Parish of Maitland. When he went there the Church was almost unknown, now we can point to several churches and a considerable Church population largely due to his own good example and consistent life, as well as to his unceasing labours, and the earnest advocacy of the Church's claims at all times and occasions. Born in 1811, Mr. Cochran was, consequently, in his 73rd year. We extend to his sorrowing family our deepest sympathy and most sincere condolence in their great affliction, and we mourn with the Church at large the loss of so true and devoted a member.

LONDONDERRY MINES.—St. Paul's Church had its annual Flower Service on Sunday. The children of the parish each with a bouquet went in procession with banners, from the Rectory to the Church singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." After a short service the children in a very orderly and reverent manner proceeded to the Chancel steps where the flowers were placed in a large wooden cross perforated with holes. The cross with over one hundred bouquets in it was then raised above the altar, and an appropriate sermon preached to the children. On the following morning the little ones assembled at the Church and conveyed the flowers to the sick people of the town, and to the cemetery where no grave was forgotten.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

ST. JOHN.—We have overlooked making reference to the opening of a Girls' Friendly House, by the lady members, and under the auspices of the Church of England Institute. The House is close to the new Cotton Mill, and is large and roomy, and under the care of an excellent matron. Owing to the untiring energy of the ladies, the place is well furnished and has been made very comfortable. The Coadjutor Bishop generously contributed \$50 towards repairing and furnishing. Only a few girls have as yet come to work in the Mill, but more are expected. This is a good and an important work, and must prove of great value to the female operatives by throwing around them the protection so much needed in a city, and also securing for them clean and comfortable quarters, and the oversight and counsel of devoted and Christian women. We warmly endorse this work, and ask for it the generous support and personal interest of our St. John Church people.

PORTLAND.—St. Luke's Sunday School Picnic

came off on Wednesday, at Belyea's grounds on the St. John River, and was a great success, being largely attended and greatly enjoyed. The Rector and Mrs. Stevens as well as the teachers generally worked with a will, and the affair passing of so well is due to their untiring exertions. The difficulty and responsibility attending a children's excursion are always great, and when it is over without an accident everybody interested breathes more freely.

A Canadian writer in an American Church paper speaks very warmly of Bishop Kingdon's efforts in increasing the contributions for Home Mission purposes. He claims that Bishop Bond of Montreal and the Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton have grasped the correct principle, and have successfully utilized it, thereby calling out the support of the laity on behalf of the work of the Church. We believe Bishop Kingdon's success lies in his thorough earnestness and unselfishness, and in the way in which he places the matter before the people. We know our people are not deficient in generous sympathies and in religious feeling, but they have not had the subject of giving brought before them in an attractive way. Both Bishops Bond and Kingdon speak plainly, and people know that what they say they mean, and that unless increased offerings were needed they would not be appealed to. More than that. Bishop Kingdon we know has striven to make it a personal religious question, and has sought to arouse people to do their duty towards God by helping forward the work of His Church. The increase in the amount of subscriptions should prove a stimulus to still further enlarged contributions the coming year, and while whole counties like Albert are without the services of the Church, no efforts should be relaxed to increase the funds of the Diocesan Church Society. Systematized giving will be more productive of results than the haphazard way of contributing of former years. The weekly offertory affords the best means in the majority of cases, where that is not possible, monthly or quarterly payments will enable subscribers to contribute more liberally.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

LACOLLE.—On Sunday, 5th inst., the Church people here had the pleasure of listening to a very able sermon from the Rev. Dr. Pattison, Rector of Grace Church, Syracuse, Diocese of Central New York, who has been visiting his brother, W. M. Pattison, Esq., Collector of Customs at Clarenceville. Dr. Pattison has been for some years in his present charge, and is quite a distinguished man in the American Church.

WATERLOO.—At a teachers' meeting held here on Thursday, August 2, the Rev. Mr. Rexford, the popular and hard-working Secretary of the department, delivered a very important address with reference to school regulations and other school matters. In the evening, among other speakers was the Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, Rector of the Parish, who always takes a very warm interest in school affairs.

MONTREAL.—There seems to be much sympathy felt in the city for the Professors of Victoria College, which the Pope, in the interests of the Medical School of Laval University, has ordered to be closed. Some of the Professors declare that they are not to be deterred by the action of his Holiness, but will open their classes in October. The difficulty lies, however, chiefly in the fact that the doors of the Hotel Dieu will be closed to their students. They say if the College is closed their students will not go to Laval but to McGill and Bishop's College. Of course it is chiefly a matter for themselves, but it seems a great pity that a more liberal spirit was not shown towards what have been no doubt well-intentioned efforts in the cause of medical education.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.—I trust it is not too late to

write a few lines about the Synod of this Diocese, which met in this city a few weeks ago. Time was when the meetings of Synod were distinguished for the violence and bitterness of party wrangling. Now, thank God, our meetings are those imbued with Christian feeling, and an angry word is never heard. Following the example of our beloved Bishop, we have learned the possibility of holding our own opinions, and at the same time respecting those of others. But, to my mind, the keynote of the harmony of our Synod was struck when *each day* of meeting we were invited to partake of the Holy Eucharist, and though (owing doubtless to its not being generally known) the attendance was not as large as could have been desired, still a celebration, at which the Bishop, the Dean and many of the prominent clergy assisted, carried a blessing into the business of the day, sanctifying both our deliberations and, we may confidently trust, ourselves. God grant that at the meeting of Provincial Synod the deliberations of each day may be sanctified by a like service, and that a similar blessing may attend its meeting.

E. H. S. R.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PERSONAL.—We rejoice to know that Canon Stennett, Rector of Cobourg, and examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Toronto is steadily recovering from his recent illness. He was able to conduct the recent examinations for the candidates, seeking Holy Orders.—The Rev. C. H. Shortt, of the Woodbridge Mission is gone for a short holiday to England.—The Rev. H. W. Stewart of Knockbreddin in the Diocese of Down Conner and Dromore, preached at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on Sunday last.

BATTEAU.—This mission which has had only temporary visits from a clergyman since the Rev. J. Farncomb, removed, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. J. W. McCleary, formerly of Norwood. Mr. McCleary's departure from Norwood was much regretted. We offer him congratulations on his marriage with Miss L. Butterfield, which took place on the 1st of Aug.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The gentleman who has undertaken to canvass for the Supplemental Endowment Fund, Rev. R. H. Starr, B. D., is meeting with much success. In Cobourg, after a short stay, he succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of \$600, Port Hope contributed \$425, while in Peterborough and Ashburnham, where a great deal has been expended by the Church people on local improvements recently, the canvass will show a total not much short of \$1000. Mr. Starr is to spend this month with his family, in his former Parish, Kincardine, where he has hosts of friends.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. Kay Coleman, formerly one of the Masters at Trinity College School, Port Hope, has been appointed Head Master of the Peterborough Public Schools, at a salary of \$750 per annum. Mr. Coleman is considered a good teacher and an excellent disciplinarian.

LAKEFIELD.—The garden party and concert held at the residence of Mr. C. Strickland, in aid of the Parsonage Fund of St. John's Church, on the 4th instant, proved a great success, which it deserved to be, after the untiring efforts of the promoters. The great attraction of course was the Countess de Beaumont, who sang a selection from Linda di Chamounix, the Jewel song from Faust, and two additional songs, "Sweet Spirit Hear my Prayer," and "Some Day." A special train ran from Peterboro', and carried a goodly number of the town people. The evening was rather cool for outdoor enjoyment and this was in fact the only drawback to the pleasure of the occasion.

EXCHANGE.—On Sunday, August the 12th, the Rev. T. Walker, of Credit, and the Rev. I. Middleton, of Oshawa, exchanged pulpits. This is too seldom chronicled among the doings of the Clergy.

TORONTO.—Holy Trinity.—The Sunday School in connection with this Parish, gave their annual Excursion recently, choosing Lorne Park, in the Parish of Credit, for the rendezvous. Balloons, races, cricket, croquet and other games whiled away the time, and gave the youngsters much enjoyment. The day was kept in fact as a parish festival, many of the adult members of the congregation joining the children and making up a party of between six and seven hundred.

OUR SISTERHOOD.—On the last Sunday in July, the pulpit of S. Luke's Church, Toronto, was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Hicks of Cambridge, England. The reverend gentleman delivered a very telling address on the work of the Anglican Sisterhood, basing his remarks on S. Luke vii. 35. Speaking of the benefits of such communities in times of epidemics he said:—"He remembered well in 1866, when the great scourge fell upon the east end of London, how devoted bands of women from these sisterhoods went forth nursing the sick and ministering to the dying, and by their action impressed everyone in a manner which had not been known before. Still more recently the sisterhoods had done good service in ministering to the sick and wounded in the war, the thanks of the Government being accorded them for it. As an outcome of it the Bishop had been asked to find nurses to take charge of the Government hospital at Kimberley. The work of the sisterhoods was becoming valued more and more daily in connection with the work of the Church. Some had objected to it on the ground that it required people to desert their home duties, but it was not so. He did not know any lives so bright as those who devoted themselves to it. When overworked, as no doubt they were from time to time, and they came to spend a well-earned holiday with their friends, there were a joy to the home they visited, because their happy life shed brightness all around. The work of the Church was not complete unless it had some such organization. There was determined hostility to it in some quarters, but it had been tested of God, and ought to make them more determined in the work. They had need of all the power they could get, and he asked them to do all they could by prayers, alms, and influence, to aid this work, which he believed to be of God.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

Dr. Lauder, Archdeacon of Ottawa, when in Rome last winter, purchased four Alpine walking-sticks. Each stick has a crook resembling a pastoral staff. The Archdeacon has presented one each to the Bishop of Ontario; to Dr. Lyster, Dean of Ontario; and to Dr. Jones, Archdeacon of Kingston; retaining the fourth for his own use. They are much prized by the owners, and are greatly admired by those who have seen them.

BIRMINGHAM.—A Church picnic held at Todd's Hill recently, was very successful. There was a large attendance and the receipts were satisfactory to the excellent committee of management, the sum of about \$300 having been placed to the credit of the parsonage fund.

MISSION OF GLOUCESTER.—On Sunday the 22nd of July, R. J. Wicksteed, D. C. L., Assistant English translator, House of Commons, and Lay Delegate for Clara, held Divine Service at Saint Jame's Church, Cowan's Settlement, in the unavoidable absence of the Incumbent, the Rev. L. C. Lee, at another part of the mission. Dr. Wicksteed intends visiting Clara, Upper Ottawa, in September, with a view to making the acquaintance of those who did him the honour to elect him to represent them at the Diocesan Synod.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Bishop has appointed the Rev. Herbert Bethune Patton, B. A., to the Incumbency of Bell's Corners and Hazledean, *vice*, the Rev. Samuel McMorine, M. A., appointed to Trinity Church, Archville. Mr. Patton arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday the 31st of July. He is the

guest of Mr. Braddish Billings, Sunnyside, Billings Bridge, and will, it is expected, enter upon his new duties on the 5th inst.

The Rev. J. Osborne, Incumbent of the Rear of Leeds, has been appointed to the mission of Marysburg, Prince Edward County. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne carry with them the best wishes of the people of Leeds on their leaving.

The Bishop has licensed Mr. Carson, teacher, Lay Reader for the Mission of Gloucester, during His Lordship's pleasure.

PERSONALS.—Canon Bleasdel was unanimously elected Chaplain to a new lodge of the "Sons of England," recently formed at Trenton, and named "Trenton Lodge, No. 24."

The Rev. R. Harding on resigning the Rectorate of Adolphustown, will take up his residence at Napanee.

Mr. G. H. Hooper, Divinity Student, Trinity College Toronto, is conducting the services at St. Mark's Church, Desoronto. He has become very popular with the congregation and will probably remain in charge for the rest of the vacation.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening the 26th of July, the congregation of St. James' Church, Tweed, presented the Rev. George Garner with a very handsome set of silver mounted harness. Mr. Garner desires through the press to convey to his friends at Tweed, his sincere thanks for this very kind exhibition of their regard and esteem for him, assuring them that he will ever cherish in grateful remembrance this and many other acts of kindness and hospitality received by him not only from the Church people at Tweed, Thomasburg, and Roslin, but also from many other friends in the Township.

GANANOGUE.—The Church people of Gananoque have contributed through the Rev. J. H. Nimmo, the sum of \$120,50, towards the erection of a Church at South Lake.

ALMONTE.—The congregations of St. Paul's Church, Almonte, and Grace Church, Clayton, had an excursion to Ogdensburg, State of New York recently. About five hundred persons attended. No doubt the threatening appearance of the weather in the morning prevented many from attending, although the day turned out very fine, and the excursion proved a decided success financially and otherwise, the large sum of \$350 being realized. The trip down the River St. Lawrence from Brockville was very much enjoyed and the day was very pleasantly spent at Ogdensburg, the excursionists arriving back at Almonte at 4 o'clock on the following morning.

BELLEVILLE.—Sunday School Picnics.—The Sunday School of St. John's Church, held a picnic *per* steamer "Prince Edward," on Wednesday, the 25th July, at Massassaga Point. It was a very pleasant and successful one. The trip to and from the point was very enjoyable, and the children were enabled to amuse themselves on board to the fullest extent.

On the following day the Sunday School of St. Paul's Church, had a picnic at the same place.

St. Thomas' Church.—On Sunday the 29th of July, the sum of \$302,28 was contributed at the offertory, towards paying off the debt on the new organ. The amount was amply sufficient for the purpose.

An organ recital was held at this Church on the previous Thursday evening, but although the admittance was free, only a fair sized audience greeted the performers. The vocal and instrumental portions of the programme were of a high order and the recital as a whole excellent.

SELBY.—A strawberry festival in connection with St. John's Church was held at the Town

Hall recently, and proved a very pleasant and successful entertainment. The strawberries were very generously presented by Mr. George Demorest. The net result was \$30.

KINGSTON.—The choir of St. Paul's Church had a moonlight excursion on the steamer "Maud" on Friday evening. There were about three hundred and fifty persons on board, and the trip down the river St. Lawrence was highly appreciated. The band of the 14th Prince of Wales Own Rifles and Stanley's Quadrille Band were on board and delighted all who attended. The choir has, it is said, realized a handsome sum. This choir always has attractive gatherings. The moon shone brilliantly on the occasion.

The Sunday School of St. James' Church, Kingston, has had its picnic. It was very largely attended. A large number of adults went with the teachers and children.

PEMBROKE.—A strawberry festival in connection with Holy Trinity Church was held on the parsonage grounds recently in aid of the Bell Fund. It was quite a success both financially and socially, and the sum of about \$152 was realized, and it is expected that the much wished for bell will ere long be heard o'er hill and dale. The Silver Cornet Band was in attendance. The amount realized is greatly beyond the expectations of many, as owing to the unfavourable state of the weather it was feared it would have been much less.

Province of Rupert's Land.

INCLUDING THE DIOCESES OF RUPERT'S LAND, SASKATCHEWAN, MOOSONEE & ATHABASCA.

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. W. Austin Jowett, the new organist of Christ Church, has arrived. He brings very high testimonials as to his ability as an organist, teacher of singing, and conductor of an orchestra, as well as to his high moral character and earnest churchmanship. Christ Church has secured a most valuable man, and the Rev. Mr. Pentreath has placed him in full charge of the choir. Mr. Jowett has a letter signed by both the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone, warmly commending his work in Howarden Parish, and in the improvement of the choir there, and wishing him every success in his new field of labour. The new organ has been placed in Christ Church. It is a two manual instrument, with 27 stops, and has proved a great help in the Services. It was recently dedicated before Morning Service, with the same form used in Trinity Church, St. John, on the occasion of the opening of their present organ. The Rev. Mr. Pentreath intends leaving for the Maritime Provinces, on the 13th August, immediately after the meeting of the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land. He will spend Sunday, August 19th, in Quebec, preaching in behalf of Mission work in the Diocese, and the following Sunday in St. John.

DIOCESE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Bishop of Saskatchewan confirmed eleven candidates in St. Mary's Church.

DIOCESE OF ATHABASCA.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON McDONALD, who is a native of Winnipeg, has arrived in the city, after an absence of ten years. We give the following interesting account of an interview with him taken from the *Free Press*:—

Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, whose arrival here was reported in yesterday morning's *Free Press*, was yesterday morning waited upon by a representative of this paper, to whom he kindly gave the following information concerning his labors during the last twenty years in the remote regions within the Arctic Circle, and over a vast extent of territory surrounding Fort Yukon, in Alaska, and Fort Macpherson, on the Peel River, a tributary of the Mackenzie River, situated in 67° 10' N. lat., and 135° W. long. The sphere

of his operations extended as far West as long. 156° 30', and was partly within the Dominion, and partly in the Territory of Alaska, the boundary being long. 141°. He first went out to that country in 1862, as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society; returned in 1872, and, after spending a year in England, went again to Peel River. His headquarters from 1862 to 1869 had been at Fort Yukon, in 144° 21' W. long., and 66° 23' N. lat., or about a mile within the Arctic Circle.

From Fort Yukon he was accustomed to visit the different trading posts of the H. B. Company, as far as Peel River eastwards, and also down the Yukon River westward. In the summer of 1870 he descended the Yukon under the auspices of Kohl & Co., fur traders, as far as St. Michael's on Norton's Sound, Pacific Ocean. Previously he had paid one visit to the regions of Niuklukayet, a junction of the Yukon with one of its tributaries. On his first visit the people were frightened at seeing him, thinking that he was some great medicine man having power similar to that believed to be possessed by their own conjurers, but in a greater degree. Some trembled through fear when shaking hands with him. This first visit was made in the summer of 1866. In the summer of 1870, when he again descended the Yukon, as above stated, he found the people at Niuklukayet quite rejoiced to see him. The change had been effected by their having in the meantime seen some Christian Indians connected with Fort Yukon, who had gone down on a trading excursion and communicated to them what they knew of the Gospel of Christ and His Salvation. On this occasion the missionary spent three days there, and during that time over three hundred of the Indians learned through interpreters the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and some hymns. Subsequently, in descending the Yukon, he had, at every camp he reached, the privilege of addressing the inhabitants for two or three hours or more, as opportunity offered; and all the Indians down to within 300 miles of the mouth of the Yukon received him joyfully, and all tried at once to learn the hymns and prayers the missionary had taught to the others. At Nulato, a trading post, he spent one night, reaching the place at 7 o'clock in the evening and leaving again at 8 o'clock the next morning, by which time some of them had learned a short prayer and a hymn of two verses. About 300 miles from the mouth of the Yukon are found Esquimaux, who live in caverns partly under ground, where they subsist principally on fish which they take in summer and lay up in store for winter use. These Esquimaux are very different from those of the coast. They have a cowed appearance, perhaps from the feuds which formerly subsisted between them and the Indian tribes on the Yukon. At St. Michael's the missionary saw some of the Esquimaux tribes of the coast, whom he found to be very similar to those inhabiting the Arctic coast at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Although they spoke a different dialect, the resemblance was such that a person conversant with the dialect spoken at the mouth of the Mackenzie could easily understand the Esquimaux at Norton Sound or on Behring's Strait. The missionary, assisted by the officers of the trading company, wrote out some translations of hymns and prayers, and taught them to a few of the Esquimaux; but it was hardly to be expected that they would retain what was taught them during so short a time, and he has never seen them since. After spending nearly a month at St. Michael's, Rev. Mr. McDonald returned on board the steam tug of Kohl & Co., and found the Indians as rejoiced as before to receive instructions in Divine things. At Fort Yukon he spent about eight years, and he was accustomed to visit different places on the Yukon and in the surrounding country; also overland to Peel River. As the Indians lead a nomadic life, it was necessary to visit them annually, once in the spring and once in the autumn, when they were accustomed to visit the forts for the purposes of trade. At other times small parties came in whenever they required fresh supplies to enable them to prosecute their hunting. The missionary always stayed at the forts during his visits, and was the guest of the H. B. Company for about ten years. The Indians who used to assemble at Fort Yukon in the spring numbered about 500, and they were then accustomed to remain for about ten days or a fortnight; in the fall a less number gathered, and remained for only three or four days. All were willing to receive Christian instruction, and were very diligent in committing to memory what was taught them orally. Before the end of ten years the missionary was able to make a translation of the four Gospels into the Tukudh tongue; and also of the three Epistles General of John, and portions of the Prayer Book. These translations he took with him to England in the beginning of 1873, and they were printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Tukudh language is used by the Indians who are accustomed to assemble at Fort Yukon and at Peel River, the whole number of whom is about 800. Mr. McDonald returned from England in May, 1873, having arrived there at the end of the preceding January. He reached Winnipeg on his way back before the end of May, and left in June to continue his journey to his station at Peel River. His stay in England was too short to admit of the completion of the printing of his translations before his departure; but they were completed in the course of the following summer and forwarded to Winnipeg, whence they reached Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie in autumn of the following year. It was not until the next year (1875), two years from the time of the author's visit to England that the books were received at Peel River. Since that time nearly all the young men and women and some of the others have learned to read the Gospels in their own tongue. A hymn book, composed of translations of some of the most popular hymns, numbering over seventy, has also been made in their

language. With these hymns they are all familiar, and sing them very nicely. Since that visit to England, Archdeacon McDonald has paid two visits to the Indians at Niuklukayet. In the summer of 1874 he was late in reaching them, so that he saw no more than about 200 of their number; yet of this number he found about eighty adults sufficiently prepared for baptism, and including adults and infants he baptized over one hundred. The following year he met over 500 Indians at Niuklukayet, the general rendezvous of the Indians who dwell along the rivers emptying into the Yukon within a radius of 100 miles, some of which were tributaries above and others below Niuklukayet. Some of the Indians, however, came about 400 miles, and some a greater distance, from near the Arctic coast on the one side, and from near the Pacific coast in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias on the other side. On this occasion the missionary baptized over 300 adults and infants, after carefully examining the former. Altogether, there were upwards of 400 Indians connected with that quarter who were Christians. The Archdeacon has only been able to pay one visit to the place since then, and from being late was not able to see half the Indians that had assembled.

All the Indians connected with the H. B. Company's posts from Peel River to Lapierre's and Rampart House, and also those at Fort Yukon, Alaska Territory, have been Christianized. Archdeacon McDonald says that, although he would not venture to say that all are sincere Christians, yet many of them are endeavoring to lead a truly Christian life. Among all the different tribes of Indians that have been brought under Christian instruction, leaders have been appointed to act as exhorters, and also to lead Divine worship with their bands. These Christian leaders all act voluntarily, and hitherto have not received any salary. The work of the Gospel among these different tribes has been full of encouragement; at the same time there is much to be desiderated. From the frequent scarcity of the means of life it is impossible to visit the different tribes so frequently as ought to be done. Moose and reindeer are the staple articles of food. Some of the tribes depend partly on fish; but neither moose or reindeer hunting nor fishing is to be altogether depended upon, so that famine often prevails among the different tribes. The extreme remoteness of these regions, and the coldness of the climate preclude any attempt at agriculture; but it is to be hoped that the means of transport may, after a few years, be so increased as to render it possible for such provisions as are necessary to be imported.

A steamboat is to be placed on Athabasca Lake, and it is hoped that another will be placed on the Mackenzie and other rivers, whereby the quantity of freight taken in can be greatly increased. The quantity at present imported into the Mackenzie and Athabasca districts could be taken at one trip by the boat now being built at Athabasca, and the cost per hundred pounds for freight from Winnipeg to Peel River is £5 sterling or nearly \$25. Owing to the nomadic state of the Indians no regular schools can be kept, and it is almost impossible to train the Christian leaders as they ought to be trained, but it is to be hoped that this will be remedied when the improved means of transport afford greater facilities for importing provisions, and that in a few years some of those leaders will be educated so as to receive ordination to the order of deacon. But one language, the Tukudh, is spoken by the Indians from Fort Yukon to Peel River, though each tribe has its peculiar dialect, differing slightly from the others. The Indians at Niuklukayet and beyond speak dialects of another language, the Tinne bearing a slight resemblance to the Tukudh. Any one learning the leading language or dialect, can go among the other tribes, and soon make himself thoroughly understood by them. There are Indians on the Upper Yukon not yet reached by any gospel missionary. The district referred to is above Fort Yukon, extending for a distance of 500 miles to the junction of the Pelly and the Lewis Rivers. No surveying party has ever been above Fort Yukon, but it is believed that 250 miles of this territory, from the Pelly and Lewis Rivers to White River, is within the Dominion. The rest of the Upper Yukon district referred to as well as the lower Yukon to the Pacific, is in Alaska Territory. Some of the tribes of the Upper Yukon are said to be very small, and it is said that some of them have latterly become extinct or incorporated with the other tribes. Only a few years ago one tribe attacked part of another, and afterwards fearing revenge, fled across the Rocky Mountains, and ascended the Mackenzie about 300 miles from Peel River, to Gool Hope, and some of them ascended to Mackenzie some 200 miles still further up. It is to be hoped that the Indians in the Upper Yukon will be reached before many years have passed. Rev. Mr. Sim has been stationed at Rampart House, and is to visit the Indians on the Upper Yukon at a distance of about 250 miles above Fort Yukon, where about 80 adults have been asking for baptism. These have been instructed by a tribe nearer to Fort Yukon; and some of them, who have never seen a missionary have been taught prayers and hymns in their own tongue, and have been able to learn to read, not in their own language, but in that of the other Indians. A syllabary has been made of the syllables made use of in the language. While the syllables of the Cree language, as tabulated, number only about 32, the syllabary required for the Tukudh contains about 500 syllables; and this, notwithstanding the apparent difficulty, some of the Indians have learned in a fortnight. These syllables are written out in Roman letters. Some of the more intelligent have learned to read the Gospels fairly within three months. Rev. Mr. Sim expected to visit the Upper Yukon this summer. Bishop Bompass hopes to visit the Indians on the Yukon next summer, and it is hoped that

he will be able to make arrangements for extending the knowledge of the Gospel to the Indians on the tributaries of the Upper Yukon. No doubt the first visits will be only tentative, and made by Christian leaders sent out, the effort to be followed up another year if the people be found willing to be instructed. Besides Rev. Mr. Sim, Rev. Mr. Canham is also now engaged in the work among the Tukudh. Mr. Canham has been sent out more expressly for the Esquimaux; but his work will necessarily be among the Tukudh as well. He went there last year, and will, of course, first have to learn the language; but it is to be hoped that he will soon be able to learn sufficient of the Esquimaux tongue to be able to teach the people. His time, however, for doing so will always be limited, as it will be only in summer that he will be able to meet them. There was some Esquimaux who appear willing to receive Christian instruction; but on the whole they are still very barbarous, and not a year passes without murders being committed among them. These sad occurrences arise from suspicion that every one who dies has been deprived of his life through medicine men. Only two years ago an old chief died, and an Esquimaux was suspected of having caused his death. Towards spring of the following year, two or three of the relatives of the chief came upon him as he was sleeping in his tent and stabbed him to death.

Archdeacon McDonald's present visit to Winnipeg has been occasioned by ill-health. He left Peel River last year on the 5th of July, and reached Fort Chippewyan on Lake Athabasca on the 2nd of September. No arrangement having been made for him to proceed on his way, he had to pass the winter at Chippewyan. On the last day of May he set out from that place in one of the I. P. Company's boats, and came thence to Carlton via Isle à la Croix and Green Lake, instead of the old route from Portage la Loche and Cumberland. The mode of traveling over the Portage between Green Lake and Carlton is by the old Red River carts and wagons. From Carlton the Archdeacon proceeded to Prince Albert, when he came by steamer to Selkirk, arriving there on Sunday morning last. On Monday evening he arrived in Winnipeg. He found, of course, that very many changes had taken place during the ten years of his absence. He expects to remain here about a couple of months, at the end of which time he hopes to set out for England. He has brought with him a translation of the whole of the New Testament into Tukudh, and also of nearly the whole of the prayer-book, both of which he intends to take with him to England for the purpose of getting them printed there. He will probably remain in England during the passage of the works through the press, which he expects will occupy more than a year. He hopes also, in which hope very many friends join with him, that the change will prove beneficial to his health.

DIOCESAN MISSIONERS AND PAROCHIAL MISSIONS.

At a drawing-room meeting recently held at Lord Granville's, in aid of the *Tait Memorial Mission Fund*, the treasurer stated that the amount already promised was £9,800. Of that sum £5,000 had been set aside for the monument, and £1,000 for expenses, leaving a balance of £3,800 for Mission purposes. Of that £1,000 was given by one donor in connection with the Bishop of London's Fund, so that for any practical scheme something under £3,000 was available. The subscriptions had ceased to flow in and hence the need for some new impulse. Under these circumstances the committee had applied to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, who had written them a letter embodying his views. His Grace said:-

"I should highly desire that the fund should provide living agents and not fresh buildings. I have no hesitation in saying that something more systematic and better organised than the present valuable but temporary mode of Mission work is demanded by our circumstances. I should be glad to see attached to every diocesan centre of work, in its cathedral, a body of Mission Canons, or at least one Canon Missioner with such small staff under him as could be provided. This is what Cranmer established in the Six Preachers of Canterbury, and though the funds are now inadequate for the purpose there, the idea remains in connection with that cathedral. But in the meantime it would be quite possible to lay the plan and to work it afresh in connection with the Archbishop. The work which such Missioners would carry out might be thus described:—(1) The preliminary and universal condition of their work would be wholly subsidiary to the parochial system; the Missioners would work in no place without the invitation of the parish clergyman and the consent of his Bishop. Thus invited they would work in the following modes: (2) They would

penetrate almost godless districts and groups of population by preaching, visiting, and arousing knots of people with whom, if they were once drawn together, the parochial clergy and their lay-helpers would deal. (3) They would take groups of parishes in this way, where the incumbents had so arranged their plans as to awaken the attention of larger areas and bring more force to bear. (4) They would associate with themselves for special Missions clergy from the neighborhood or further afield, whom their wide experience would show to be sufficient for their purposes, though not ready to devote themselves entirely to such work. (5) One of their most important functions is the entering of well-worked and organised, but hitherto somewhat irresponsible parishes, where the clergy so often need a fresh voice, fresh witnesses, varied appeals to strengthen and 'back up' their their own long-continued unrewarding efforts. I have witnessed the most remarkable and rich results of long good work thus suddenly realised in communicants, schools, classes, &c., in parishes where there had hitherto been only languid life, and many could not be attracted at all. (6) They would take with them devoted laymen as time would allow, and train them to boldness and readiness in working in the open air and otherwise in support of their own ministers. (7) All their teaching would have a substantial basis and staple (instead of excitement and strangeness which end where they began), namely, the thorough understanding of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and what springs immediately from those when they once are realised. Two such Missioners, £300 a year each, would make in the course of a short time many clergymen glad, many parishes alive, many gainsayers Christians. They would draw to themselves other men able to support themselves, and would promote much self-devotion, and attract much ability to religious work which now is aimless. I believe that this would be a true commemoration and pursuance of the aims of my revered predecessor."

The *Archbishop of Canterbury*, who presided, now said that what lay nearest to the heart of Archbishop Tait was the spiritual destitution of the masses, and it seemed desirable that the work to be undertaken should be really spiritual work. (Cheers.) Next to the spiritual destitution of the masses, all religious people must look with sorrow on the fact that there were so many who were nominal Christians but yet were not doing anything at all for the good of their neighbours in a religious point of view, and who themselves know very well that they were not living the life which their principles should enable them to live; and yet they were not able to tell why. On both those states of mind it was found that Missions in the present day had a great effect, and as he had had some little experience in the use of Missions, he desired to bring before the meeting some of the results which had been obtained. When he went down to Cornwall they had a great deal of both states of mind to deal with in a religious point of view, and two curates, full of zeal and enthusiasm, joined him. With no kind of income or remuneration whatever, supporting themselves and living in their own houses, they set to work to carry on Missions in connection with the cathedral, and their success had been most gratifying. All parish priests would tell them there was a point beyond which they were unable to get. Men who were most laborious and zealous had had to admit at the close of their useful lives how little they had been able to effect, and it was in aiding and supplementing the exertions of these parish clergy-men that the Missions did so much valuable service. These two friends of his to whom he had referred, associating with themselves other clergymen of the diocese, went through the country preaching in outlying districts which the parish clergy found themselves unable to penetrate. That had the same results as were found by preaching on Sunday mornings at the corners of streets, where idlers and loafers were accustomed to assemble. These persons were by that means frequently brought to church, and, at any rate, they were introduced to a new and higher kind of life,

and learned how to make a new start. At first the clergymen of whom he had spoken took with them three or four young laymen who were willing to assist, and the number ultimately increased to eight, and after a time these young laymen came to them and said, "It is a shame that after your labours at church you should have to go out again to preach to the people. We will preach and you can undertake some other kind of work for the benefit of the poor." Thus they got a permanently increasing series of earnest workers. (Cheers.) In a certain parish, which he would not name, there were two of the most energetic workers he had ever known—a fine, manly, active clergyman and a winning and devoted wife. They had worked energetically for years and apparently made no impression. They asked him whether it might not be better to remove to some other sphere of labour, and he recommended them to try a Mission. They did so, and a more changed place than that parish became after the Mission he could not imagine. He had lately to confirm between forty and fifty persons, old and young, where formerly they could not get more than two or three. (Cheers.) The local preacher, who had been all hardness and opposition at one time, when on his death-bed sent for the clergyman's wife and said to her, "I have been a different man since the Mission, and now God is calling me, and I have sent for you to pray with me." (Cheers.) The churches were now filled. Many people went who were Dissenters, and would never cease to be Methodists, and nobody was seeking to make them otherwise. They went to church in the morning and to the meeting-house in the evening, and they encouraged their children to go to the Sunday-school. (Cheers.) In another place the clergyman was most devoted to his work, and on the most friendly and fatherly terms with everyone in the parish, but he could get no communicants. He sent for a cathedral Missioner, told the local preachers what he was about to do, and asked them to help him. They replied, "We will help you. What shall we do?" He gave them certain tracts, asked them to read and distribute them, and to tell the people that if they came to the Mission services they would hear what would do them good. They agreed to do so, the services were constantly and largely attended, and the result was that whereas there were not four families of Church people, he (Archbishop Benson) confirmed eighty persons at the conclusion of the Mission, and the Church was full both morning and evening. (Cheers.) Missions were also of the greatest use in bringing home the realities of religion to those persons who though nominally members of the Church of England, were indifferent to their religion and neglected to send their children to communion or to be confirmed. Wherever the Missions were held a great change was effected in the minds of the people. The services were of the simplest character—the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed—and the effect was that really and truly the hand of the clergyman and the hand of his parish, so to speak, were laid into each other, and a mutual confidence and respect established between them. (Cheers.) Having mentioned some other instances of the success attending Missions in Cornwall, his Grace proceeded to say that the missionaries never went to any place except at the invitation of the clergyman of the parish and with the permission of the Bishop. The missionary work was in reality a revival of what Archbishop Cranmer instituted in the form of the Six Preachers of Canterbury. It was the ancient system of the Church out of which the parochial system originated. As a spiritual power its effect was undoubted, and it in no way trespassed on the parochial organization of which it was truly a part. Altogether he believed Missions to be the most potent agency now at work in the forces of the Church, and if it should be the wish of the meeting to associate such work with the cathedral, and leave it to the Archbishop to apply the fund in any part of his diocese that he might think desirable, he would devote himself with the utmost care and all the energy he possessed to fulfill that duty. (Cheers.)

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Minister of Marine and Fisheries has arrived home from England. He speaks in the highest praise of the Canadian exhibit at the Fisheries Exhibition, and expects Canada will obtain a large number of prizes. It will be extremely gratifying to the country to learn from him that "in all that was practical in fish and fishing matter, our exhibit was complete. In purely fish matters it was larger than the exhibit of the United States. The Americans had no preserved specimens of fish, but simply plaster casts. Ours was the most complete and varied show of prepared specimens of fish in the world. No other country was equal to us. None even compared with us. In the British courts, amateurs exhibited a great many specimens. But they were all of one or two kinds of fish; while ours comprised fish of every variety. Our salmon weighing 70 and 80 lbs each attracted universal attention. But our 70lb specimen of trout from the western lakes surprised everybody. No other country made even a pretence to compare with us in these lines."

PRESENT indications lead to the conclusion that Emigration to this country from Europe, large as it has been, will be very much larger another season. As an evidence of this, a telegram announces that on Friday last, a meeting in favor of state-aid emigration was held at the Mansion House, London. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. A resolution was offered providing for the sending of two hundred thousand persons to Canada and other British colonies, and for procuring them farms in their new homes. Money for the purchase of land to be advanced by the State, which is to take mortgages on the farms as security. The resolution was adopted. It is proposed to send ten thousand families to Canada next spring.

THE meeting of the British Association in Montreal next year promises to be far in advance of what even the most sanguine and most hopeful anticipated. The Secretary announces that nearly five hundred of the most distinguished English scientists and writers have already announced their intention of being present.

GREAT preparations are being made to pay proper respect to the high office as well as the distinguished ability and personal worth of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who visits this country next month. New York, Washington, as well as Montreal, St. John and other places, hope to have the honor of entertaining him. Lord Coleridge stands high among the great men who have adorned his exalted office.

WHATEVER China may say to the contrary, she is evidently drilling and equipping a large army to take the field against the French should France annex Annam. It is said that hundreds of thousands of stands of arms and millions of ammunition are being shipped from the United States to China. With German officers and drill instructors, and with the advance she has made in the knowledge of European warfare, China will prove a very formidable foe for even France to face.

AUSTRALIA offers as a reason why she wants the adjacent Islands and Guinea annexed that she dreads the formation of a French penal settlement there, and also that anarchy prevails in the Islands. Having before us the result of the English policy in South Africa and the attitude of the Boers, it seems a most reasonable desire and

request on the part of our sister Colony, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the English Government will sanction annexation.

THE presence of M. Waddington as French Minister in London and his words already uttered give assurance that the friendly relations existing between the two great powers will not easily be broken. M. Waddington is the son of an Englishman, born in Paris, but educated at Eton and Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself. The fact that a man so friendly disposed towards England has been appointed Ambassador at this juncture of affairs in itself indicates the course France is desirous of pursuing.

THE deaths in Egypt from cholera have been several thousands a week for some weeks past. It is said the force of the epidemic has in a measure abated. A number of English doctors have been sent out to assist in the relief of the sufferers. Eye witnesses describe the dirt and filth and the vileness of the water to be largely the cause of the prevalence of the fatal disease. It is incomprehensible why the English Government should have been so long deterred from assuming control. In the interests of her soldiers who comprise the army of occupation her course should have been clear and her action prompt and energetic. We trust that no diplomatic etiquette will interfere to prevent the English doctors from doing their duty.

THE speech of Lord Wolseley in Dublin was patriotic and loyal, as well as wise and statesman-like. After eulogizing the Irish, and especially the Irish soldiers, he declared that the loud-mouthed contention of some who were constantly crying Ireland for the Irish, was a most stupid and cruel wrong to the people. What Irishmen wanted was a large field—the whole Empire—in which to distinguish themselves. He said he, with many thousands of loyal Irishmen, condemned the recent efforts to separate Ireland from England, which, in the interests of Ireland, he and they would be ready to shed their blood to prevent.

WONDERFUL has been the growth of Christian Missions. Statisticians assert that while at the beginning of this century the number of Missionaries was but 170, now there are 2,500. The 50,000 converts in 1800 have grown to 1,820,000 in 1883, and the 70 Mission schools have become 12,000 with 400,000 scholars. And yet some people are always ready to declare that Missions have been a failure. No, indeed! Missions have been truly a marvellous success.

THE Indian question in the United States has every little while come to the surface through some Christian conscience being aroused at the stupendous wrongs which have been inflicted upon the red man by the accredited agents of the U. S. Government. It has been the usual practise to place the Indians on "Reservations" lying beyond civilization, but in every case it has not been long before the greed of the white man has led to his encroaching on the Indian's lands, and then have followed quarrels and then the massacre of the poor half-starved savage by United States soldiers. The secret of the success in Canada in subduing the Indian's wild nature, is simply that in this Dominion he is in effect a citizen, and is made to feel and enjoy his citizenship, and has recognized rights equally with his white neighbours. They have given the African such rights and privileges,

why should our neighbours debar the noble red man from occupying the same position of liberty and independence? Let them give him these and the war of races will be at an end.

VERY great interest has been awakened among scholars by the recent offer to the British Museum of a Moabitish manuscript, containing portions of the Old Testament, which bears date, B. C., 900. It consists of fifteen slips of black sheep-skin leather, on which are written in characters similar to those on the celebrated Moabite stones portions of the Book of Deuteronomy. If genuine, this discovery is of the greatest importance, but strong doubts are cast upon its genuineness.

ONE of the great Missionary leaders of the world has been called to his rest. We refer to Dr. Moffatt, the father-in-law of the great African explorer, the late Dr. Livingstone, who himself devoted many years of his life to the work in Africa. Dr. Moffatt did much by his pen and on the platform to stimulate English and Scotch Christians to engage in Missionary enterprises, and to him is greatly due the increasing interest which has been more recently taken in the poor African. Robert Moffatt was born in Scotland towards the end of the last century, and went out as a missionary in 1816, and after nearly half a century's service he returned to England in 1870. He was the author of several well known works on missions. Ten years ago his friends presented him with \$22,000 in recognition of his services in South Africa.

It is reported in London that Cetewayo is still alive, although wounded in the recent battle. The late Bishop Colenso's son is the Natal authority for the report. If it should prove true, there will most assuredly be more blood shed whenever the belligerent King can arrange for a fight, for it seems that while he lives fight he will.

THE Centennial Convention of our Sister Church of the United States will be held in Christ Church, Philadelphia, the first week in October. This is the old historical church where the first Convention was held one hundred years ago. What a change in that time has taken place! The two Bishops and 17 clergymen of 1783 have grown to 69 Bishops and nearly 4000 clergymen. The future is also full of hope and promise.

THE *Indian Witness* declares that there is much agitation in Mohammedan circles in Calcutta just now, growing out of a report published in the *Amur ul Akhbar* to the effect that Mahommed had appeared to the guardian of the tomb at Mecca, and announced that from the date of the commencement of the next Mohurrum, which will complete the fourteenth century since the Hejira, the sun will begin to rise in the west, confusion will break out in the world, many people will die, a great cyclone will deluge the land, the printing in every koran will be effaced, and the final end of all things be ushered in.

THE monster bazaar in Halifax in aid of the new Roman Catholic St. Patrick's Church closed on Saturday, after having been in active operation for a fortnight. The attendance reached 18,459, and it is said the receipts will be in the vicinity of \$25,000. Lotteries and other gambling enterprises did much to swell the total receipts, and it is to be hoped that others will profit by the lessons which so reckless a disregard of moral principles should teach them. How can Christians hope to win the world to Christ when they are so ready to adopt the ways of the world when it suits them to do so!

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lay Help.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—Referring to what has been said of the "Permanent Diaconate" and "Lay Help," perhaps a few remarks from a layman may not be amiss.

In the first place, it is hard to see what other or more extended commission a layman requires than that bestowed upon him at Baptism—"Manfully to fight under His banner against Sin, the World and the Devil; and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end." One would suppose that a continual warfare of this kind would satisfy even the most fastidious. Many laymen have engaged in this warfare by fits and starts, but a prolonged effort is seldom recorded. To be but a "servant" might leave time for recreation and amusement, but a "soldier" in time of war, in an enemy's country, has hardly time for necessary rest, much less for idling. To seek heavier responsibilities until those in hand are nearer accomplishment does not commend itself to me as either wise or expedient.

A man need not travel far for opportunities to exercise his talents, discipline, and fighting qualities. What is known as the "Cogswell Street Scandal" in Halifax, and hundreds of similar ones in the cities, towns and villages around us, should afford some exercise for lay element of the Church Militant. How far to go in any case may be gauged at all times by considering how far Christ would go were he present in the flesh. A man cannot make a mistake with such an example before him.

While there are a great many laymen who preach the Gospel, there are many more who preach another Gospel. Without presumption one might say with the Prophet—"Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put His Spirit upon them." Yet Religion is too serious a matter, and life is too short, to waste upon listening to crude, ill-digested, and long-winded orations from would-be-prophets. "Many false prophets are gone out into the world."

In order that permanent good may come of the agitation for lay help, let all Churchmen endeavour to perform the duties already laid upon them, and those who propose to take upon themselves the extra duties of expounding the Scriptures, enter into the study of theology in the same manner as men do other sciences.

It is vain under the present dispensation to expect enlightenment of mind without earnestly striving for it. There are already too many *ignis fatuus* sort of lights burning, the source of whose fire is at least doubtful. It is important to know whence the fire is kindled—whether from above or from below.

It is not pretended that ignorant men cannot find the "narrow way of life," provided sufficient humility and effort be exercised in the search; but those who propose to teach others must first know themselves not only exactly where it is, but be able to impart both experimentally and practically their knowledge to "all sorts and conditions of men." There is ample scope for the exercise of the highest mental faculties in the science of natural and revealed Religion.

The Church has already laid out work for all her sons and daughters. She has given them commissions as "soldiers and servants" of Christ. The work is right before them, even at their door. It is not necessary to seek distant lands to find the heathen. The "Baptized heathen" are all around us. That name which is above every name is blasphemed on our streets; human forms divine are disgraced; drunkenness and crime are rampant; the sweet cherub children are perverted from Christ to the Devil; debauchery in high places is unrebuked in this land of freedom, because laymen have so little of Christ in them as to fear the face of man or the frowns of the world, and yet men "who profess and call themselves Christians" cannot find enough to do!

ZERO.

Digby, 3rd August, 1883.

The Church and the Bible.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—Your Charlottetown correspondent, who says he is "a Christian, a member of the Church of England, and a Sunday School Teacher," thinks your humble servant a "quack doctor," because I wrote that the children of our Sunday Schools ought to be taught Church doctrine, instead of so much time being taken up by requiring the children to learn by rote verses from the Bible or other sources. It is rather against my long-ago determination not to notice anonymous correspondents that I refer to S. S. Teacher's communication at all, only the desire to bring before your many readers a few more words in reference to the teaching of our dear young children in Christ in the Sunday School.

It is a fact within the knowledge of a large number of our clergy that a large, a very large number of our S. S. children have been and are being educated into dissent! Educated by that nothing definite, anti-Roman Catholic, pure Protestant protestant notion of Church fellowship. It is this sort of goody teaching that causes the Church—the Mother—to have so little hold on her children after they have grown to manhood, causes them to be drawn to every sensational preacher, no matter what heresy or schism they be promulgating, and so hundreds and thousands are being lost to the Church. The natural outcome of teaching that all Protestantism is right, that if we only believe on the Redeemer all protestants will be saved! is to make the young grow up with the feeling that it is of little importance what congregation they worship with so long as they are Protestants.

I fear, Mr. Editor, this Popery bug-bear is working an evil influence within our dear old Church. Would that our people could keep in mind that the Church of England is standing not only as a protest against Romish error, but against Protestant error also. Seemingly, a man using the word Catholic in Canada is open to the charge of Romanizing. Yet many can be found in this Dominion, I hope, who, though glorying in subscribing to the Holy Catholic Faith, yet never forgets the cause of the suffering by our Church's glorious martyrs.

J. W. POTTER.

S. P. C. K. Depositories.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian.

SIR,—I sympathize with your correspondent, "A. B.," in his remarks with regard to the S. P. C. K. publications. But little, I think, is being done to circulate Church literature, while those who circulate books of the nature condemned by your correspondent are always up and doing. His suggestion that in every Parish there should be a depot for their sale, is a good one. The object of our local committees being not to make money, but to increase the circulation of Church literature, even if there should be an occasional loss, such a plan as he suggests might well be tried. There should be a local Colporteur in every Parish. The Clergymen can surely find a suitable person to visit every house in the Parish once or twice a year, and offer an attractive display of the Society's publications. This plan would increase the present sales all over the Dominion many-fold, and would drive out the oft-times pernicious reading which for lack of something better our people indulge in. It is gratifying to know that our people are eager to buy religious books, only let those of us who know the extreme danger of much of what purports to be Christian literature, protect our people as far as we can from pernicious reading. Our Synods should indeed take up this matter, and make provision so as to help the Clergy in their efforts to "banish all erroneous and strange doctrines," contrary to the Word of God, and the teaching of the Church. C. D.

CORRECTION.—In article "Errors and Heresies," line 29, read "inspired as authors," instead of "baptised as authors." Issue of August 8th.

WE call the attention of our readers, old and young, and particularly Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers, to D. C. Cook's advertisements, appearing elsewhere. Although not containing distinctive Church teaching of any kind, being guaranteed non-sectarian, many of the books will commend themselves as useful and necessary to everyone engaged in Sunday School work, and some of them are really invaluable in every family where God's Word is diligently searched, while the prices are simply astoundingly small, and seem altogether out of keeping with the value and quality of the publications. We can confidently recommend Mr. Cook as a reliable business man.

BOOK NOTICES, REVIEWS, &c.

"And then I fell a dreaming,
What perils I would dare,
To keep from harm those little feet
That twinkle on the stair."

Many have dreamed in that way. They are words of a pretty little song called "Pit a Pat," which costs 30 cts., and is published by O. Ditson & Co., Boston. Dr. Peck writes it, (and he gives good measure.) J. H. Grass makes the music, (may his memory be green!) The publishers also send the following as specimens of their sheet music publications, of which they generally issue about two pieces, (one song and one instrumental piece) per day.

"O, Vision entrancing" (40 cts.) Soprano Song from Esmeralda, by Goring Thomas. "Brier Rose," (30 cts.) Graceful Piano Piece by Giese. "Romanza in Eb" for Violin and Piano (40 cts.) by Sivori. "O, that we two were maying," (40 cts.) Song by Hullah. "Little Bo Peep Waltz," (30 cts.) by Westenfield, and "Sweet little May," (40 cts.) Song by Dr. Preston Sweet.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for August 4th and 11th contain Count Rumford, by J. TYNDALL, the Ethics of Biography, by M. O. W. OLIPHANT, Contemporary Life and Thought in France, *Contemporary*; The coming of the Friars, *Nineteenth Century*; A Chapter of Autobiography, by BISHOP WORDSWORTH, *Fortnightly*; Warlike Adventures of a Peaceful Prima Donna, *Temple Bar*; Across the Plains, *Longman's*; A Letter of Leigh Hunt's *Athenaeum*; "But yet a Woman," and The Destruction of Niagara, *Spectator*; Botanical Transgressions, *Month*; The Story of a Boulder, *Nature*; with an installment of "The Wizard's Son," and "La Dame a la Tasse de The;" and "Grandmother and her three Lovers," by MM. ERCKMANN CHATRAIN, and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Wilford's "Microcosm" for August begins the third volume of this most useful Religio-Scientific Monthly, which has made for itself a reputation and a name in its special field before unreachd by any other publication of the kind. The articles are all of a high order, and the editor himself is a very able advocate of the orthodox truth against the Evolutionist and other opponents. \$1 a year. A. Wilford Hall, New York.

"Agnosticism," a Lecture by the Lord Bishop of Ontario. Published by request of the Synod of Ontario. May be had of the Booksellers Price 20 cents per copy: or to subscribers of \$1, six copies, post paid, will be sent on application to the Rev. A. Spencer, Kingston. We gladly welcome in pamphlet form this really important Lecture which has been published at the special request of those who heard it.

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. EDWYNS. 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 4 p. m., at his office, No. 51 Granville Street, (up-stairs), directly over the Church of England Institute.

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

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

It does not follow that because Church people cannot agree upon certain points with their Protestant neighbours they should bear towards them other than the warmest feelings of friendship and affection. Because I believe in an Apostolic three-fold order of the Ministry it does not follow that I should not feel very warmly towards my Presbyterian neighbours who hold with me to a belief in the great doctrine of Salvation through the Blood of Christ, but who—often through no fault of their own—unhappily, have cut themselves off from the ancient Apostolic Church, with her Divinely appointed and commissioned Ministry. Rather should I admire in them all that is of Christ, while setting before them in faithful words of friendly counsel what they may not have previously considered, namely, the importance of maintaining not only the Apostles' doctrine, but also the Apostles' fellowship.

We have much in common with Presbyterians and Methodists, and instead of holding aloof from them we should seek to impart to them that portion of God's Truth which they do not yet understand. We should make all that we can of what we have in common, and in those things in which they differ from us we should lose no opportunity to point out to them "a more excellent way."

We feel sure that in the past we have not done our duty in this particular, and because of our indifference others have failed to become acquainted with our distinctive views, and all sorts of wrong notions prevail with regard to us. We ought, if we love our neighbours, to desire their welfare, and in no better way can we do ourselves and them good than by talking prayerfully and lovingly with them (not in a controversial spirit) of those grand doctrines which the Church has ever asserted to be important principles of Christianity and undoubted truths of God's Holy Word.

It is very evident that a strong feeling exists among the younger members of the various Protestant Bodies, to know and enjoy the services of the Church. The dry, hard, extempore services, which our Protestant neighbours do not seem disposed to alter, cannot hold the attention and draw out the devotion of thoughtful persons; indeed they have grown distasteful to very many of their best people everywhere. It is being felt more and more that Public Worship is an offering

to God, and not simply preaching and praying with the desire to get something from God.

The number of young persons of both sexes, and particularly young men, of the other bodies who attend our churches almost everywhere, is truly remarkable, and fully corroborates what we have said; and it only requires some attention on the part of Church people to win the rising generation to us. Let us, then, do everything in our power to encourage these longings, and soon we may hope to have many of them intelligent and devout members of our churches.

EXTERNAL AID TO PARISH WORKERS.

WHEN the present Archbishop of Canterbury was appointed, much was anticipated from his well known powers of organization, as shown by him as Principal of Wellington College, and as Bishop of the newly formed Diocese of Truro. He was known to be a man who combined reverence for ancient methods with an ability to adapt them to present day needs. He united in a singular manner an appreciation of what was good and beautiful in the past with profound sympathy with the men of his own generation. His practical disposition is shown in those many questions he is, from his eminent position, called upon to discuss and to decide.

Among the memorials to his predecessor, the late Archbishop Tait, is a Mission Fund, the money of which is to be at the disposal of the occupant of the See of Canterbury. This form of a memorial was suggested by Archbishop Benson, and it is being liberally responded to. He has indicated the nature of the work he hopes this Mission Fund will accomplish, and it combines a recognition of the value of the Parochial system, with an extension to it, of such aids as must increase its efficiency. He hopes by this fund to employ one or more Mission Clergy, whose work shall "be wholly subsidiary to the Parochial system."

Much of the work he proposes for the Mission Clergy, to be supported by this fund, is particularly adapted to the necessities of the Church in the populous districts of England, but there is one feature of their work suggested by the Archbishop which we in Canada stand in need of. It is thus stated by Dr. Benson in the appeal for aid:—"One of their most important functions is the entering of well-worked and organized, but hitherto somewhat inexpensive, Parishes, where the clergy so often need a fresh voice, fresh witnesses, varied appeals to strengthen and "back up" their own long continued unrewarding efforts. I have witnessed the most remarkable and rich results of long, good work thus suddenly realized in Communicants, schools, classes, &c., in Parishes where there has hitherto been only languid life, and many could not be attracted at all."

If such a work can be accomplished in England, there is also room for it among us. It may need inter-diocesan effort to secure it, but such effort would result in great good. If it only helped to break up that *diocesanism* which afflicts the Canadian Church it would be a great blessing.

We certainly need something to change the monotonous manner in which we seek in Canada to extend the Church, and to edify the members of it. Our unvarying plan is to ordain young men who have had more or less preparation for the Ministry, and have more or less adaptation for

it, and then to send them to a Mission or Parish to sink or swim, as the case may be. In many cases devoid of experience, they make many mistakes, and without guidance or counsel they often blunder along as they best can. Having sent an ordained teacher to a Mission, the Church often acts as if all responsibility were at an end, it being shifted from the Church corporate to the individual who for the time represents her. We are entirely devoid of any agency to help our clergy in their work, or to supplement those qualities that are necessary to success, and which no one man, however talented, can be expected to possess. No clergyman can be at once a good preacher, a good visitor, a good Sunday school director, a good business man, and combine in *propria persona* all those qualities which go to make up a successful Parish Priest. In preaching alone there are many departments. A clergyman might preach very thoughtful and instructive sermons, which would edify the faithful members of the Church, and yet be not able to make those rousing appeals which would startle the sinful, and compel the attention of the unconverted. We need some such extra parochial organization as that proposed by the Tait Memorial Fund, which will be ready to extend aid to clergymen in their Parishes, and give them what the Archbishop, who from his experience is so competent a judge, says, they "so often need a fresh voice, fresh witnesses, varied appeals to strengthen and 'back up' their own long continued unrewarding efforts."

Our Provincial Synod soon assembles at Montreal, and it would be a cause for thankfulness if its deliberations could issue in some practical results for the good of the Church, and by the formal or informal action of those present there such a scheme be devised for the good of the Church in this country that the wise Archbishop has planned in connection with the Tait Memorial. In this connection it will be appropriate to quote the closing words of the Metropolitan to the Provincial Synod at its last regular session: "One of our chief dangers would seem to arise from a want of that practical energy and wisdom which alone can prove the Anglican Church in Canada to be a real power, a living and an enduring Church."

On page five, we present our readers with the full text of the Archbishop of Canterbury's views, which we have only hinted at in this article.

THE MISSION OF TINNEVELLY.

A REMARKABLE paper is being widely circulated from the Mission at Tinnevelly. It is in the form of an Address to the Secretary of the S. P. G., from the "leading members and representatives of each village of the S. P. G. Mission in Tinnevelly," and is printed at the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah. The chief object of the paper appears to be a protest against some action which has been taken of late in the Mission with respect to the revival of a College, and to the encouragement of caste feeling amongst professing Christians. If it be true that caste feeling has been allowed and encouraged, it is certainly a very great mistake. "After all these evils crept into the Church, only caste and its consequent bad results are to be observed. No distinction could be made between the majority of the Christians and the Hindoos, except that the former do not worship idols. The Christians of one caste behave towards those of another

much in the same way as they would do if they were heathens; and not unfrequently quarrels arise between them to the great disgust of the Christian Church, when they unconsciously say or do anything affecting each other's caste." This is sad to read, and we hope that some notice will be taken of it; indeed it cannot be overlooked. But there are some remarks in the six folio pages of print which are interesting, as coming from Palamcottah, and all valuable to us at home.

First, it is very striking that they ask for celibate priests to be sent to them as Missionaries. They ask that "the chief Mission Stations be provided with true Catholic-minded Missionaries, who would do everything for the glory of God, and who are charitable and self-denying bachelors. We make this request with regard to Missionaries, because some Missionaries with the above characteristics have already come to India and opened our eyes by their marvellous examples in their own congregations." Again, "European priests are generally regarded high or low according to their piety and moral gratifications and according to their charitable actions and teaching. Those that are bachelors, and in their actions appear to be ascetics, are regarded and revered more than others."

Next, much mischief is traced to the neglect of Church teaching and the Prayer Book. "It is natural that a Christian cannot have any reverence for a priest in whom he finds no qualities to show that he is a representative of Christ; and the chief reason for all their evil in the Holy Church is, we think and assuredly say, the neglect of proper Church teaching and the strict teaching of the Church's Prayer Book."

Next, they complain of the manner in which the subscriptions of the converts are collected. These are collected at some stated time of the year like a tax instead of a voluntary offering in Church at the offertory. The people "have not deviated from the policy of receiving, and have not learned to give and to think that it is better to give than to receive; they, therefore, take no trouble to approach the Sanctuary with their gift. They are neither taught about the importance attached to it in the Prayer Book, nor the custom of the Anglican Church in that respect. . . . The Missionaries of some districts have begun to train their people in the proper method of giving money by the offertory, and we not only pray God to bless their exertions and to open the eyes of other Missionaries and Christians to adopt the same method, but we beg the Society also to co-operate with us by making the necessary amendments where needed for the proper collection of money from us for the Church."

These extracts are so interesting, as coming from the native converts in Tinnevely, that we make no excuse for quoting them, especially as they make suggestions which are worthy of consideration amongst ourselves. The last is a strong argument in favour of the envelope system in the offertory.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

A BAPTIST contemporary very wisely says:—"It is of no use for Church of England people to affirm that their Church does not teach Baptismal Regeneration." We quite agree with this statement, and are glad to be able to add that there are now very few who call themselves Church people who affirm their disbelief in what is

so plainly taught by their Church. If our neighbour will read the office for Infant Baptism in the Prayer Book he will find the doctrine stated so plainly that none can mistake it without wilfully shutting their eyes to the words there used.

We have taken occasion more than once to urge upon our people the importance of making known to others what the Church does feally hold and teach; and we feel sure that if this were made a more common practice Church people would themselves be the gainers by being forced to read up on subjects too frequently ignored.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

We have no expression in English that exactly corresponds with this, and perhaps very little of the quality which it stands for. The nearest we can come to it in translation is "class feeling." It is not exactly enthusiasm for a cause, but rather the animating spirit of the corporate body, irrespective of the principles which the body represents.

It may be a very superficial motive and a very narrow one, but it has its use, and if well directed may be turned to a very good account. The success of nearly all enterprise, that requires concerted action, depends upon this *esprit de corps*. The town depends upon this for its progress and improvement, the army for its efficiency, and even the nation itself for confidence at home and respect abroad.

In the professions, also, it has a legitimate influence, but not half the scope and power that it ought to have. Community of interest here ought to unite men more closely, and awaken an enthusiasm of class that would be productive of good to all.

But professional men too often assume to be above this motive, and so they often fall below it. Beyond a few conventional courtesies they seldom recognize the tie of class, or concern themselves about those who are doing the same work and who stand or fall with them. They do their work in lonely isolation, without the stimulus of sympathy, and the strength that mutual support should give. Each one fights his battles alone and meets his enemies single-handed, or worse yet, becomes a victim to the jealous opposition of those who ought to stand and defend him. We have had occasion to observe this especially among physicians and clergymen. We have seen and do see nearly every day, the lamentable lack of professional spirit among them. Personal promotion seems to be everything, professional pride nearly nothing.

A physician listens to absurd accusations against a good man of his own "school," and caters to a temporary popularity by quietly acquiescing in the wrong. The whole profession is so far damaged as the influence of that case extends, and he himself is injured with the rest. "Whether one member suffer, all the rest suffer with it."

Clergymen, too, suffer from each other in this lack of professional spirit; not only negatively, from want of co-operation, but positively allowing their opinion and practice to be brought into disparaging contrast with the opinion and practice of brother clergymen. It is not seldom that the visit of one clergyman in the parish of another is a positive damage to both from the unfavourable comparisons that grow out of it.

But there are other and larger classes that should learn a lesson. All Churchmen, aside from community of religious sentiment, have a corporate relation. They constitute a class, with common interests and enterprises that concern the general good.

In theory the Church is a family, where all the members are related and dependent. It is a great brotherhood where ties are stronger and more enduring than those which grow out of worldly interests. From the nature of the case, and by express sanction of its Divine Head, the rule is, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

But in *practice* this seems, by common consent, to be ignored. There is, perhaps, less class feeling among Churchmen than among any other people associated for a common purpose. There is almost an utter lack of enthusiasm about the enterprises upon which the success of the body depends.

We need not instance the want of enterprise in building hospitals and schools, in sustaining Church book stores, and Church papers, in every branch of Church business that languishes among us. Nearly all that is done, is done by individual effort and in spite of the apathy that chills the enthusiasm of those who are willing and competent to push forward the general work.

Next to the grace of God we need a healthy *esprit de corps* among us.—*Living Church*.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY LIST.

THE *American Churchman* says:—"What is known in England as Mr. Fowler's Return of Churches and Chapels has been pretty widely quoted, as showing the enormous increase of nonconformist places of worship over those of the Church of England. The return was got up in the interest of the 'Liberationists.' It turns out to be absolutely worthless.

"The method of getting it up appears to have been, to give, on the one side, all nonconformist places certified for worship, including barns, rooms, etc.; and, on the other side, to give only those Churches of the Church of England which were registered for marriages. By this process of "cooking" the desired result was reached. A few instances will show the utter fallacy and deceptiveness of the result, better than any general statements.

"In London alone, *sixty* consecrated Churches, as not registered for marriages, are omitted by Mr. Fowler, to say nothing of mission chapels belonging to the Church of England.

"In Brighton, Mr. Fowler only gives *eight* Churches of the Church of England, whereas, in truth, there are *twenty-three*, and they—no mission chapels being reckoned—accommodate 25,000 people, while all the nonconformist places, including mission chapels, rooms, etc., accommodate 18,500.

"In Tideswell, a parish in the diocese of Lichfield, which includes *six* hamlets, only the Parish Church is registered for marriages, and, accordingly, only *one* place of Church of England worship would appear in the returns. Whereas, had the rule by which nonconformist places of worship are reckoned been followed, *ten* places of worship would be reported.

"These glaring fallacies, and they cover all England, are so barefaced that the nonconformist newspaper gives up the returns as hopelessly untrustworthy, while the Methodist Recorder says,

squarely and honestly, "Of course it is unfair to reckon, if we care to count for purposes of sectarian credit, every little mission room sometimes used by dissenters for purposes of worship, on the one hand, and set over against the total thus obtained, on the other hand, only Churches registered for solemnization of marriages. The Church of England, all honor to her zeal and activity, has *many thousands* of such mission halls in town and country."

"We hope that papers which have been forward in spreading Mr. Fowler's returns, will be equally forward in warning their readers of their worthlessness."

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

DOROTHY.

A TALE.

(Written for the Church Guardian)

BY T. M. B.

(Continued).

CHAPTER II.—RETROSPECT.

To an outsider it might have seemed strange that in a question so nearly concerning his happiness and so important in its bearings on his daughter's life, Mr. Rivers should have sought the advice of a man so much his junior as Rupert Vaughan, but the relation between the two was of a somewhat peculiar kind. The younger was so much the stronger character that what would have been their natural relation to each other seemed to have been reversed, and Mr. Rivers had unconsciously grown, in all practical matters, to lean upon the more vigorous judgment of his friend. A very close and intimate friendship united them—one of those friendships which spring up almost unawares amid the cares and toils of this work-a-day world, and which sweeten life to so many, keeping the heart, which else might have grown callous and cold, fresh and warm with human affections. To Rupert Vaughan especially his intimacy with Mr. Rivers and his daughter was of incalculable value; but for them the well-spring of tenderness within him might have dried up amid the cheerless tasks and cold ambitions, the solitary work and care which had been all the outlook of his youth. A struggling barrister in London, without family or friends, too pure as well as too proud to find pleasure in the so-called recreations of the youth, "gilded" or otherwise, who laboured like himself or lived at ease in the great city, living at his dreary chambers, without anything more humanizing in his surroundings than an old janitress who took snuff and squinted, he was, as he told himself, in a fair way towards becoming a misanthrope, when Providence threw him in the way of Mr. Rivers. It was in this wise. He (Rupert Vaughan) had been pouring over law-books and so engrossed in the study of an intricate case that the morning and half the afternoon of a perfect spring day had passed, without his being conscious of it, when a sunbeam, like an angel visitant, smote through the dust-dimmed window and streamed across the book over which the young man was bending. It touched him like a new sensation; he raised his head, his eyes wandered to the window and caught a glimpse of blue and of floating, fleecy clouds, and, all at once, a vision of the country came to him, like a spell which he could not shake off. He rose from his seat, sighed, stretched his arms above his head, then tried once more to settle down to his ponderous volume, but in vain. The voice of spring, of Nature, had called him and would not be denied. Five minutes after he had thrown himself into a cab and was being rattled along to the nearest station.

How many of the hundreds of thousands in London who spend their colourless lives in the

tread-mill round of ceaseless toil realize that half an hour by rail would take them into scenes of such perfect, restful beauty, as would seem, from the contrast with their habitual surroundings, well-nigh like Paradise itself! There comes before my mind's eye one such scene—long may it be spared in its green loveliness from the ever-encroaching monster of brick and mortar which, little by little, has devoured so much that was lovely! It is to the north of London, and FRIERN BARNET is its name. You get out of the train at Finchley Station, and approach it either by the high-road or by by-paths through the fields. *Friern Barnet*, does not the name itself, with its quaint Saxon ring, suggest old-time associations? There is a lovely little church standing amid green, far-stretching meadows, bordered with tall, plummy elm trees; there are gable ends and picturesque roofs appearing and disappearing, "bosomed high in tufted trees;" there is a brook, broad and clear, over which alders bend here and there, and which is spanned by a gray bridge that looks delightfully old—all this, with the sky of early summer bending over it, the meadows knee-deep in waving, flower-gemmed grass, all this to one coming strait from the rush and roar and ceaseless turmoil of the vast city seems like another life indeed.

One other passenger beside Rupert Vaughan left the train at the little station, and they turned away together. "We are going in the same direction," said Mr. Rivers in a clear, kindly voice which impressed the other way-farer pleasantly, "a glorious day for a country walk." So they fell into conversation which, to the surprise of Rupert, rather added to the enjoyment of the free air and sunshine and green fields. They were companions for a couple of miles or more, during which the younger man expressed the admiration of one long unaccustomed to the country; then, at a turn in the road, they came upon a charming cottage draped with banksia roses and Wistaria, and standing in a well-tended lawn, shaded with graceful trees.

"This is my home," said Mr. Rivers, and then, following an hospitable impulse, he added, "As you have no special destination, come in and take some luncheon with me and I will walk down with you afterwards to the prettiest spot in the neighbourhood." And Rupert, wondering still more at himself, accepted the stranger's invitation. Standing in the doorway as they approached the cottage was Dorothy, then in her early teens, a fair, childish picture, with her long, rippling, nut-brown hair and soft, dark eyes. The sight of a stranger with her father checked the glee with which she would have greeted him, and she was shy and demure as a little nun. Ever afterwards Rupert Vaughan remembered the pretty picture framed in the waving vines about the porch. "Mr. Vaughan, my daughter," said Mr. Rivers; the two men had mutually introduced themselves some time before. After a simple meal, which, to the guest, tasted better than any he had eaten since those of which he had partaken in his father's house long ago, the two men started out together through those delicious meadows under the shadow of trees which had but just put on their "summer bravery," they visited the gray church standing in its trimly-kept and rural-looking graveyard; they walked by the brookside and stood upon the old bridge watching the dragon-flies skimming over the bright water, and Rupert Vaughan broke a silence by saying: "You can hardly understand, I suppose, how intensely refreshing all this seems to me, and what hard names I am mentally calling myself for having let the habit of my city life lay such hold upon me that I had literally almost forgotten what God's world outside London was like."

"Why do you live in town?" asked Mr. Rivers; "had I done so I should have been in my grave long since; dead of bricks and mortar would have been my epitaph."

"But if work compelled it, as in my case?"

"Pardon me, I have daily work in the city—work by which I live, but I do not see why only the wealthy must have the luxury of

pure air and country sights and sounds and suburban residences. I looked round diligently till I found a cottage which suited my means in this charming and, fortunately, still unfashionable neighbourhood, and the result is that I am a happy man to-day, and that my little daughter is as rosy as any country lass."

"You are happy indeed, and if I could I should follow your example."

"And why not? Do you see that farmhouse yonder behind the alders? Well, there is an old lady there, the perfection of a landlady, who will rent you pleasant rooms, and throw in sunshine and fresh air gratis. Come, if you like to go and see them, I am at your service." Nothing loath, Rupert Vaughan accompanied his new acquaintance and found the modest and exquisitely clean and cheerful rooms irresistible. Then and there he rented them, and returned to his dreary chambers that night, feeling as though some spell which had weighed upon his whole being had suddenly been broken.

Since then, six years had passed, which had ripened the chance acquaintance between the two men into a close and enduring friendship, in fact, from the circumstances of their life, they had become more nearly associated with each other than even close relationship might have made them. But by a curious coincidence, these two, who, until that spring day when Rupert Vaughan had emancipated himself from his self-made thralldom, had known nothing of each other's existence, discovered at an early stage of their acquaintance, that there was a distant relationship between them, so distant indeed as by itself to have formed no tie, but strengthening that which already existed. The grand-uncle whose proposal regarding herself Dorothy had so strongly resented, and whose name was Sir Anthony Vaughan Clyffe turned out to be a third or fourth cousin to Rupert Vaughan, who, however, had never seen or expected to see his wealthy relative, while the latter on his part was probably unaware, as Rupert said ironically, that he could claim relationship with a man "on the high road to the woolsack."

(To be Continued.)

THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK.

(Written for the Church Guardian.)

"Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession Jesus Christ."

Is St. Paul addressing us when he so speaks? Are we *holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling*? We stop in the midst of our busy life to ask ourselves the question. Holy?—Not sinners, perhaps, as the world accounts men such,—nay, leading, it may be, lives of perfect respectability, busy lives filled with interests and avocations and cares, and some with pleasures, harmless pleasures—but HOLY? Does it not come with a shock to us to be thus addressed? Surely, the words must be spoken to those who are not such as we are? It seems as though a crowd of people, dressed in all kinds of motley garments, some gorgeous enough, but of a thousand different hues, were spoken of as a white-robed multitude! The more we look at, and into ourselves, the more we are driven to exclaim—"it cannot be to us that such words are spoken!" And yet we are to take them to ourselves, yet they were meant for us, for we stand in the same relation to God and His Christ as did those to whom St. Paul wrote his epistles. We, not less than those Hebrew Christians, are *partakers of a heavenly calling*, we like the Romans and Corinthians are "*called to be saints*"; we, like the Ephesians, are bidden to "*walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called*"—and like St. Paul himself, *we must press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus*.

HOLY in virtue of being made members of Him who is Holiness itself, HOLY because the Sanctifying Spirit came to dwell within us, because our "bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost!" If we are Christians at all, we must be partakers of that

holy calling. Measuring our actual lives by this standard of holiness, we cannot but be filled with consternation. A voice greater than St. Paul's says—"Be ye holy, even as I am holy!" And while we stop to think of ourselves as we are, that voice sounds with awful distinctness in our ears. "But it is the voice of Him "who hath saved us," if indeed we will be saved, of Him who so loved us that he laid down His life to open a way by which we may reach Heaven. Let us then look away from ourselves, and fix all our thoughts on Him. "Consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession Christ Jesus." Dwelling upon His Holiness will make us shrink from ourselves as we are, and long with a passionate longing to be indeed more like Him. It will make us see how in the crowding cares and pleasures of this life we have lost sight of the One Great Reality, the life in Christ—and we shall strive with humble penitence and thankfulness "to make our calling and election sure."

LIVING CHESS.

The New Zealand *Patea Mail*, of June 8th, has the following: "The chess tournament with living pieces, dressed in character, came off at Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on 25th ult., and was a great success. Over 1000 persons were present. After a flourish of trumpets, the herald delivered a knightly and somewhat grandiloquent challenge, and threw down the gauntlet of the King of the White army. The herald for the King of the Red responded in similar strain of defiance, and took up the gage. Presently the procession entered, and took their places on the gigantic chess-board. The spectacle was most imposing, as the performers were some of the most prominent and beautiful of Dunedin's citizens, and expense had not been spared in the preparation and adornment of courtly dresses. The colors chosen were white and crimson for the respective sides. One knight was clad in veritable coat of mail. The ladies carried dainty spears and shields, wore patches, and had their hair powdered. Crowns, sceptres, shields, and trumpets glittered in all directions. All the pawns, and many of the other characters, were ladies—who were not selected for their homeliness. One pawn, who reached the eighth square and took the Queen, was crowned, and had a peculiar Dunedin oath, which caused great amusement, administered by the White Bishop. She was to suppress dummymism, open Dunedin harbour, and make everyone contented. A gentleman from one of the theatres acted as *costumier*, and won much praise. The White Army won the day, and the Bishop of Dunedin returned thanks to the performers and all concerned, and promised that the entertainment should be repeated next week. It is proposed that the price of admission shall be less than the four shillings charged on the first occasion. The proceeds of both entertainments will go to the Rev. Lloyd Keating's Mission Church, North East Valley, Dunedin, and the

enterprise has been both suggested and promoted by Mr. Keating.

One Dunedin jeweller lent £1000 worth of jewellery for the tournament and the dresses used were estimated to have cost several thousands of pounds. Photographers are vying with each other for the privilege of obtaining a picture of the striking spectacle.

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

may 9 1 yr

BIRTHS.

LONGHURST.—At Granby, Que., July 27, the wife of Rev. W. B. Longhurst of a son.

HARRINGTON.—At Hawthorne place, Halifax, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., the wife of Sidney Harrington, Q. C., of a son.

BAPTISMS.

SPENCER.—At St. Paul's Church, Cow Bay, C. B., by Rev. W. J. Lockyer, on August 2, 1883, Edward Archibald, son of Nathaniel and — Spencer.

REES.—By the same clergyman, Alma Gladys Moore, daughter of Carrie G. and Libbie Rees.

MARRIAGES.

HALE—DERBISHIRE.—At Riviere du Loup, 2nd August, by the Rev. G. V. Housman, rector of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. R. C. Tamba, incumbent of Riviere du Loup, William Amherst, son of the late Hon. E. Hale, of Sherbrooke, to Ellen, daughter of the late Stewart Derbshire, Esq., of Quebec.

WADDEN—WADDEN.—On Friday, August 3rd, at Christ's Church, South Head, Cow Bay, C. B., by the Rev. William J. Lockyer, Incumbent, Mr. James Wadden to Clara, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Wadden, South Head.

STUBBING—CORRIN.—At St. John's Chapel, on the 13th inst., by the Revd. H. Winterbourne, Rector of the Parish, assisted by the Revd. S. S. Browne, Chaplain of H. M. S. Northampton, Charles Stubbing, Esq., of H. M. Dockyard, to Mary Ann Corrin, of Douglas, Isle of Man, daughter of the late Revd. Wm. Corrin.

DEATHS.

GAETZ.—August 5th, at his residence, Seaford, N. S., in the 42nd year of his age, Simeon Albert Gaetz, fourth son of James and Jane Gaetz, of the same place, leaving a widow and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, at Emhurst, Maitland, Thursday evening, August 9th Arthur McNatt Cochran, Esq., M. L. C. M. E. C., aged 72 years.

REED.—At Amherst, on the 8th inst., of Laryngitis, Helen Marie Louise, aged 1 year, 7 months and 8 days, only child of John T. and Elise P. Reed, and grand-child of Dr. T. W., and Louise Carritt.

BUCKLEY.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 7th, Elizabeth Ackhurst, wife of M. A. Buckley, in the 46th year of her age.

GOSPI.—On Monday morning, after a distressing illness, William Gossip, junr., Civil Engineer, in the 50th year of his age.

WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN in Priest's Orders, to take charge of Services in a City Parish during September. Good References required. Address the REV. CANON BRISTOCK, St. John, New Brunswick. 31 aug 8

Diocese of Algoma.

WANTED, for the Missionary Diocese of Algoma, three or four active, zealous Presbyters, not given to extremes in any direction. For particulars, address THE BISHOP OF ALGOMA, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

HAHNEMANN Medical College AND HOSPITAL.

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

Home Tuition.

REV. C. WILLIS takes a few Boys to be Educated with his own. Two vacancies in September. Healthy location. Five minutes walk from the Railway Station. Tutor, the Rev. C. P. Harrington, B. A. References if required. For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. WILLIS, Rector, Pettitcodiac, N. B. 41 jyl8

Education for Young Ladies.

MRS. DODWELL, wife of the Rev. Geo. B. Dodwell, M. A., Rector of Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S., receives a small number of Girls, under 15 years of age, to Educate. Besides the usual branches of an English Education, the course of instruction comprises Music, Drawing in Pen and Water Colors, German, French and Latin. Mrs. Dodwell will be assisted by a thoroughly competent resident Hanoverian Lady. **INCLUSIVE TERMS**—\$200 per annum. No extras, excepting Books, Stationery, and 25 cents a dozen for washing.

Miss Penelope Groves' HOME CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION in the usual English Studies, with French and Drawing. Per Term of Ten Weeks, \$20; Lessons in Music, with use of Piano, \$11 per Term. There are at present a few vacancies. Apply to MISS BULLOCK, 66 South Street, or to MISS PENELOPE GROVES, THE WOODLANDS, Beaver Bank, Halifax County. 14

University of Bishop's College, LENNOXVILLE.

Matriculation Examination, Tuesday, September 18th.

TWO BURSARIES open for Competition. Lectures begin September 20th. For Calendar or Information, apply to Rev. Principal LORLEY, Cacouna, P. O., or E. Chapman, Esq., M. A., Lennoxville.

Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

THE Work of the next Term will begin **Tuesday, Sept. 18th.** For Prospectus or Information, apply to Rev. Principal LORLEY, Cacouna, P. O., or E. Chapman, Esq., M. A., Lennoxville. 31 aug 8

Boston University Law School

Opens Oct. 4. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, L.L.D., my2 4m Boston, Mass.

Pittner's Syrup Hypophosphites.

Sold everywhere. A Smart Man. is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrfulous disease of the lungs.

FANCY WOVE Shirtings

in a great variety of FIRST CLASS patterns, **F.A.S.T. 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.**

HOPE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE

Below we publish a letter from the **Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax.**

which is sufficient to establish the fact that **Eagar's Phospholeine** is a remedy of more than ordinary merit in the cure of CONSUMPTION and other Wasting Diseases:

[COPY.] HALIFAX, N. S., June 25, 1883.

M. J. Eagar, Esq. Dear Sir,—I feel that it is due to you that I should say publicly what I have said privately very many times, namely, that I firmly believe your **PHOSPHOLEINE** was the means of restoring a near relative of mine to ordinary health. The patient was apparently in the last stages of Consumption, but with the concurrence of skilled physicians your **PHOSPHOLEINE** was tried, and, I am happy to say, with results that I certainly did not anticipate. My friend is to-day in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Believe me, Yours very truly, **GEORGE W. HILL,** Rector St. Paul's.

For sale by all Druggists. In two sizes—25 and 75 cts. per bottle.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

The subscriber has on hand a limited stock of Native Wine, WARRANTED PURE, made under his own supervision and from his own vineyards in '72, '73, '74, and '75, which he offers at \$1.50 per wine gall for 50 gallons or over; under 50 and not less than 5 gallons, at \$2.00; or in cases of 1 doz. bottles each, at \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHN W. BALL, Locust Grove, Niagara, Ont. Reference kindly permitted to Ven. Archdeacon McMurray, Niagara, and Rev. Chas. Hamilton, Quebec. Jyl 11 4m



PARAGRAPHIC.

The appointment of a Bishop of Taunton as suffragan to the Bishop of Bath and Wells is spoken of.

In Berlin for 709,000 Protestants there are 20 churches and 27 ministers, or a church to every 40,000 inhabitants.

A child seven years old, on being asked to take part in a Sunday School concert, said: "No, I had rather look on and see the others make mistakes. I know it's wicked, but I'd rather do it!"

A man in New Jersey has a silver coin of the time of Tiberius, A. D. 37. It was in his reign that our Lord was crucified, and the denarius of which Christ said, "Show me a penny," was one of his coins.

A London paper speaks of the frescoes in Trinity Church, Boston, by Mr. John La Farge, as the best examples of the kind in this country, and says the artist for fifteen years has been the leading colorist here.

The Diocese of Lincoln, in England, has 807 parishes and Lichfield has 750. The bishop of the latter diocese in one year spent 264 days on railroads. The office of a bishop is no sinecure in some of the great English sees.

It would seem as if faith in the Pentateuch in Europe had survived Bishop Colenso. An expedition has been organized to drag the Red Sea and the Bitter Lakes to see if any remains can be found of the army of Pharaoh and its treasures.

"Padre Curci," since his return to Florence, is, it is reported, much taken up in the publication of another important book, likely to make no small stir in the world; for in it he will show up with no sparing hand the intrigues of the Vatican. The Pope himself, it is said, has implored him not to publish this work, but it appears his entreaties will be of no avail, and that "Padre Curci" is determined to make these revelations.

A certain well known bishop was in the habit of pausing frequently in his sermon, posing his fingers on the desk before him, and drawing a long breath before recommencing. A little boy in the congregation became very impatient of the long service, and was often admonished by his mother. At length, seeing that the child's impatience increased, she whispered during one of the pauses, "Be quiet, he is almost through." "No he isn't," said the little fellow, "he is swelling up again."

Jerusalem is said to be just now offering to visitors some painful examples of religious mania. A member of the Salvation Army, armed with a paint-pot, inscribes on every wall the number of the beast in the Apocalypse; a German lady believes herself to be of Divine origin, and eats nothing but herbs; an English woman never stirs from a chamber looking towards the Mount of Olives; every Friday and Sunday a man passes through the streets bearing a heavy cross; and an American has established himself in a small house in the environs in the belief that he is immortal.

The production of coal in Ohio, last year, amounted to 8,050,000 tons.

Nothing known to medical science can surpass the healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

The presence of a red spider in a hothouse is said to be a sure indication that the air is kept too dry.

If you would escape the ravages of that scourge of the Summer season, Cholera Morbus, keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for use. In that and all other forms of Bowel Complaint, it is infallible.

The Queen has contributed £100 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the disaster on the Clyde, which has now reached the sum of £15,520.

Reader, if you suffer from any disorder of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, or Blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Nature's specific medicine for acting on those organs for the outlet of disease. 25,000 bottles sold in the last three months.

Will there be a second exodus from Egypt? Such seems likely to be the case if the cholera and leprosy continue to spread.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry -- the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea and other Summer Complaints.

Prof. Palmieri announces the existence in the lava of Vesuvius of a substance giving the spectrum line of "helium," an element hitherto recognized only in the sun.

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines.

At Aleppo a large wrought-iron breach-loading canon has been discovered in making excavations beneath the citadel. It must, it is said, have been buried not less than 250 years. It is not only a breach-loader, but the mechanism is almost entirely similar to that of the modern Krupp guns. The name of the maker, Halebi Mustaph Osa, can still be deciphered upon the gun. One may well ask, is there anything new under the sun?

W. E. Edgars, of Frankville, was cured of Liver and Kidney Complaint after life was despaired of. He had remained from ten to fifteen days without an action of the bowels. -- Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he writes that he is a better man than he has been for twenty years past.

Thick blotting paper, soaked in a concentrated solution of oxalic acid, will entirely remove a stain of ink if applied immediately. It should be understood that such paper is poisonous, and it should be so marked.

\$40,000 IN PRESENTS!

GIVEN AWAY.

THIS OFFER GOOD TILL SEPTEMBER, 1883, ONLY.

The proprietors of the **FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE**, being desirous of having their already well-known and popular Agricultural and Family paper more widely circulated and introduced into houses where it is not already known, have determined to draw off all profit this year, and in addition use a portion of their capital for the sole purpose of increasing their circulation to 100,000 copies. After deciding to more extensively advertise than ever before, the following plan has been adopted by us.

FOR 50 CENTS

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

Partial List of Presents to Be Given Away.

5 U. S. Government Bonds of \$1000.....	\$5000 00	1000 Pocket Silver Fruit Knives.....	1000 00
10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$500.....	5000 00	1000 Gents' Pocket Knives.....	1000 00
10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$100.....	1000 00	1000 U. S. Greenbacks of \$1 each.....	1000 00
1 Matched pair of Trotting Horses.....	1000 00	10 Gents' Gold Watches, English Movement.....	800 00
1 Grand Square Piano.....	500 00	10 Ladies' Gold Watches, English movement.....	500 00
1 Grand Cabinet Organ.....	200 00	20 Boys' Silver Watches, American movement.....	200 00
1 Three-seat Rockaway.....	200 00	8 Solitaire Diamond Finger Rings.....	400 00
1 Silver Dinner Service.....	100 00	3 Patent Harvesters.....	1000 00
5 Top Buggies.....	1000 00	1 Normandy Work Horse.....	500 00
20 U. S. Greenbacks of \$50 each.....	1000 00	2000 Elegant Chromograph Pictures.....	2500 00
100 Photograph Albums \$8 each.....	800 00	7 Raw Silk Parasols or Suit Furniture.....	1000 00
2 Village Carts.....	200 00	1460 Gold Finger Rings, Ladies' Breast Pins.....	
1 Pony Phaeton.....	100 00	Gents' Bear Pins, Lockets, Fans and Chains.....	

And 92,035 other presents valued from 25 cents to \$1.00, which makes a grand aggregation of 100,000 presents, thus guaranteeing a present to each and every new subscriber who sends us 50 Cts. as directed.

All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner by committee chosen at the Festival by the subscribers. This festival will take place Sept. 9th. It will not be necessary for subscribers to attend the Festival as presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Yet it is to be hoped as many will be present as possible. **FOR 50 CENTS** which you send us is the regular price for Six Months' subscription, and therefore we charge nothing for the presents. **OUR PROFIT** will be in your future patronage, as we believe you will like our paper so well that you will always remain a subscriber. **YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE.** Get five of your friends to join you by cutting this out and showing it to them. Send us \$2.50 and we will send you the **FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE** for six months, and a numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and on the extra 75 cents we will send you 12 subscriptions and twelve numbered receipts. This offer will hold good until Sept. 1st only, as we shall limit the number of new subscriptions to 100,000, so we would advise all our friends to forward subscriptions early, as in no case will they be received later than September 1st.

THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE

is one of the oldest and ablest edited Family and Agricultural papers. It contains twenty large pages (Eighty Columns), including elegant cover, bound, stitched and cut. And now has a circulation of 43,000 COPIES. It contains Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Farm, Garden, Household and Agricultural Departments by the best Contributors of the day, as well as an Illustrated Fashion Department, Needle and Embroidery Work. Illustrations of different parts of the UNITED STATES and Biographical Sketches of Eminent Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and amuse the whole family.

THE PROPRIETORS are men of means, who always have done as they agree, and our paper is long established and reliable, with sufficient capital to carry out and fulfill to the letter any offer we may make.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT ATTEND THE FESTIVAL we will send a printed List of the Awards, and all Presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. Sample Copies Free.

ONLY 50 CENTS

secures the **FARM, FIELD & FIRESIDE** Six Months, and a numbered receipt. The paper is worth double the subscription price. For each dollar sent we will send you 12 subscriptions and twelve numbered receipts. Money in sums of \$1.00 or less may be sent in ordinary letter at our risk; larger sums should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. money order or Express, and addressed to the

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph St., Chicago.

REMEMBER these are Presents to our Subscribers given to them absolutely Free. Cut this out and show to friends, acquaintances and neighbors, as it will not appear again. (Postage Stamps taken in sums less than \$1.00.)

READ THESE LETTERS:

"I like to work for your paper, can do it with a good grace for I think it worthy. I say success to you."
MRS. G. M. SMITH, Battle Ground, Ind.

"I think the paper worth ten times the price for a six months' subscription."
JAMES DUPONT, Matanzas, Fla.

"I received your paper and am so well pleased with it that I enclose \$2 more for the same. I shall try and get more subscribers for your excellent paper."
FRANK GEYER, Custer, Idaho.

"Thanks for being so prompt. Every one considers the paper the best of the kind ever offered."
HENRY W. VANDEGRIFT, Marion, Ind.

"One article in your paper is worth the whole price of a year's subscription. I am glad to add my name to your list."
G. D. MILLINGTON, North Bennington, Vt.

WE COULD GIVE AN UNLIMITED NUMBER SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

"I had sick headache for 40 years, your pills cured me." Lucy A. Warren, Deerfield, N. Y.

DR. W. BENSON'S
CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS.
ARE PREPARED EXPRESSLY TO CURE
AND WILL CURE HEADACHE OF ALL KINDS
**NEURALGIA, NERVIOUSNESS
AND DYSPEPSIA.**

Prepared & Engaged
by
Dr. W. Benson
FAC SIMILE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.

It is a fully established fact, that these diseases can be cured in any case, no matter how obstinate.

RELIEF

Is at Hand

Gates' Certain Check

is speedily making its way into every family in the land. Its Sale has more than doubled during the past year on its own merits, and all are satisfied that it is purely Vegetable, and a perfectly safe and harmless Medicine, and at the same time a certain and positive Cure for

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus,

And all other kinds of violent PAIN and CRAMP.

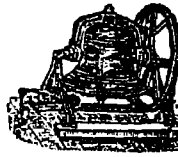
No family should be without it in the house one day, as it may save life before a Physician can be called, and will certainly save a great amount of suffering, and perhaps a long sickness by its early use.

For children of all ages it is just the thing. Infants take it in smaller doses with perfect success, being pleasant to the taste and giving instant relief. A few of the numerous testimonials may be seen in pamphlets and around each bottle. Price only 25 Cents. Try it once and you won't be without it. Sold everywhere and at wholesale, by Brown & Webb, Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., John K. Bent, Halifax.

BLISSVILLE, N. B., Aug. 22d., 1882.

Two years ago, I was very sick with what is called summer complaint or dysentery, and I bought one Bottle of GATES' CERTAIN CHECK, and I verily believe that it saved my life. This I testify to.

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.



McShane

BELL FOUNDRY

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).

Pianos by Weber.

Pianos by Stevenson.

Pianos by Wheelock.

Pianos by Dominion Co.

Organs by Bell & Co.

Organs by Dominion Co.

Largest Stock, best value.

Easy Terms.

W. H. JOHNSON,

Name this paper.

123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX.

Aromatic



A Summer

Montserrat.

Beverage.

Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTSERRAT

LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE,

For Cutlets, Chops, Curries, Steaks, Fish, Game, Soups, Gravies, &c., add an Appetizing Charm to the plainest and dainties 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 CLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

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

To Clergymen, on all purchases, we allow 10 PER CENT. Please give us a call.

44 to 48 Barrington Street,

CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Geo. Robertson,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHOICE TEAS

A SPECIALTY.

Finest Groceries, Java and Moccha Coffees.

Fruits, Preserved Jellies, etc.

Retail Store—67 Prince Street,

Wholesale Warehouse—10 Water St.

GEO. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Orders from all parts executed promptly

ROOM PAPER!

New Designs, Fast Colors, Lowest Prices. At

BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S.

Feather Dusters.

LARGE ASSORTMENT. Just in time for House Cleaning.

—AT—

BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S.

For Bibles, Church Services, Prayer and Hymn Books, Poets, Cheap Standard Novels, Seaside Library, Current Literature, Birthday Books and Cards, go to

BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S,

124 Granville Street.

BLANK BOOKS.

Memo. Books, Pocket Ledgers, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Wallets, Pocket Photo Cases, Fine Commercial, Fashionable and Mourning Stationery.

Wholesale and Retail, Low. At

BUCKLEY & ALLEN'S,

124 Granville St.

Acadia Powder Co.

(LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N. S.
WORKS AT WARELEY, N. S.
AND AT BROWNSBURG, P. Q.
Named "Pacific Powder Mills."
D. G. SMITH, Manager at Works.
R. G. MENDEL, Agent at Lunenburg, P. Q.

C. J. WYLDE, Secretary.

70 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

INCORPORATED 1867, 1880, 1888

Authorized Capital, \$300,000.

Kept constantly on hand:

Electric Batteries, Electric Fuse, Mining Fuse, and Detonators.

MANUFACTURERS OF Sporting & Blasting POWDERS DYNAMITE AND DUALIN.

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

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE?

USE EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE

And if you are in the first or second stages of the disease it will cure you, provided that your diet and general mode of life are good, and even in hopeless cases it will afford relief. This preparation is a scientific combination of pure Hypophosphites, with the finest Norway Cod Liver Oil, a combination in which the ingredients are medicinally proportioned, according to the latest experience in the treatment of wasting diseases, the assimilation of oils and the necessity for such a combination in not only wasting diseases but dyspepsia, debility, &c., &c.

The celebrated Dr. Milner Fothergill says "that a perfect Emulsion should resemble milk." Eagar's Emulsion or Phospholeine is the only preparation in the market that resembles milk, and is the only preparation of Oil that will mix with water. Try it for yourselves and be satisfied.

DON'T WASTE YOUR VALUABLE TIME AND GET BEYOND RECOVERY by trying every greasy and much puffed compound which is offered to you; get a trial bottle, at 25 cents, of EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE, and you will be benefited from the first dose.

Large Size 75 cents; Trial Size 25 cents. For Sale by all respectable Chemists.

EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET for making Sweet Curd, Junket, Cheese Cake, &c. This preparation combines the digestive principle of the stomach with the active principle of the Rennet of the sucking calf, and it is therefore an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, as well as a delicious dessert. The coagulation of milk being the first step in the process of indigestion; the junket of milk made by this Wine of Rennet, (which is peptonized milk) will prove a valuable food for infants who have been deprived of the breast, and who have a difficulty in digesting cow's milk. As a preventive and in the treatment of Infantile Summer complaints. It has proved to be of great value both here and in the United States; and as milk contains all the constituents necessary for the healthy formation of bone, brain and muscle, it will when peptonized by Eagar's Wine of Rennet, prove far superior to many of the infant foods which are so largely sold. Be sure and get EAGAR'S. For sale by druggists and grocers.

EAGAR, Chemist, HALIFAX, N. S.

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.

30 YEARS.

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

Minard's Liniment

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

KING OF PAIN!

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

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT,

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

W. J. NELSON & CO.,

Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. S. Wholesale by Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Brown & Webb, Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons, R. W. McCarty, St. John, N. B., and sold every where.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

The Rev. G. Maunell, missionary at Opotiki, New Zealand, has made at the request of the Bishop of Auckland, a Maori version of Canon Norris's "Key to the Acts of the Apostles." He had previously translated the "Key to the Four Gospels."

The Rev. T. R. Wade has passed through the press his Kashmiri translation of the four Gospels, one thousand copies of which have been printed; and also the Morning and Evening services. The rest of the New Testament, and most of the Prayer Book are also ready for printing. Copies of the Gospels, nicely bound, were sent to the Maharajah of Kashmir and to his Vizier, and were very kindly acknowledged.

The Hawke's Bay Herald (New Zealand) of March 16 and 23 contains interesting accounts of a great gathering of Maoris at two villages not far from Napier, the object of which seems to have been some sort of rapprochement between the still disaffected "Kingite" natives of the Waikato district, and the loyal tribes of the more civilized country about Napier. The "Maori King" himself, Tawhiao, was present. The opportunity was taken by the Bishop of Waiapu and the Rev. S. Williams to hold services for the assembled people, which were thronged by attentive hearers.

The Bishop of Lahore has been visiting Persia on his way from India to England. At the request of the C. M. S. Committee, the Bishop of London gave him a commission to exercise episcopal functions in that country; and he confirmed 65 native Christians of Dr. Bruce's congregation on May 18th, and on the 20th admitted the excellent Armenian Assistant, Minasakin George, to deacon's orders. This is the first Anglican confirmation and ordination in Persia and it will cause much joy to the many friends in all parts of England who have listened to Dr. Bruce's fervent appeals for that "wilderness" and "desert" as he was so fond of calling it. Bishop French is expected in England immediately.

On Trinity Sunday an ordination was held by the Bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, in the diocesan church of St. Thomas, Sarawak, when the Revs. M. J. Bywater, C. W. Fowler, and L. W. Howell, were ordained priests. On the Friday evening Archdeacon Mesney gave an address on some special points bearing upon a missionary's work among the natives. On Saturday evening the Bishop delivered an impressive exhortation on the more spiritual aspects of a priest's work and life among the Dyaks. At the ordination service the Rev. J. Perham preached the sermon on 2 Cor. v. 18; and the Archdeacon presented the candidates. The choir was composed of Chinese and Dyak boys, who united in singing the English offices in a way which reflected credit both upon themselves and their teachers. There was also a number of Chinese and Dyak Christians with the European congregation, who witnessed the solemn function. The offertory, including that made at evensong, amounted to one hundred dollars, which was divided among the three missions of the newly ordained priests.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

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

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and 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.

Putner's Syrup Hypophosphites.

Highly Recommended at this season of the year, in Nervous Prostration, Bronchial, and all Chest Affections. Sold everywhere. Price 50 Cents.

The "Uxbridge ORGAN,

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

ST. MATTHEW'S DEPOSITORY OF Church Literature QUEBEC.

The QUEBEC CHURCH CATECHIST, Questions and Answers on the Catechism, the Rite of Confirmation, and the History of the Church of England. Price 10 Cents. The QUEBEC CATECHIST, for the younger classes of Sunday Schools. Price 5 Cts. These Books have been prepared by several Clergymen of the Diocese of Quebec, and are recommended to the Clergy and Sunday School Teachers, supplying as they do, a want hitherto much felt. They are now extensively used in all parts of the Dominion. A liberal discount to the Clergy and Sunday Schools. Specimen Copies mailed to any address receipt of price. Apply to W. GOSSIP, 103 Granville St., Halifax, N. S. C. JUDGE, Hon. Sec. & Treas., P. O. Box 1058, Quebec.



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

CALL attention to their SPECIAL COMMUNION SERVICE, as per cut, as very desirable where appropriate vessels of Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 6 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruets, 4 pint or pint size, as preferred, Price \$4.00; Cruets singly, \$3.00 each. Also—A select stock of BRASS OFFERTORY PLATES, 10 to 14 inches; Plain and Illuminated ALTAR VASES, 7 to 9 inches. A few CROSSES, 18 inches, suitable for small Churches; Sterling Silver COMMUNION VESSELS made to order in suitable designs. Goods securely packed for transit free of charge.

MacGregor & Knight,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THOMAS WHITTAKER, N. York, Publisher of Sunday School Libraries for the Church of England: 50 Vols. in a case, \$20.00. 40 " " 18.50. Also, in Stock always, the S. P. C. K. Books for S. S. Libraries. N. B.—Books returnable when Duplicates are already in the S. S. Library.

- Dr. Joseph Cross' famous Sermons "Coals from the Altar," from Ascension Day to Advent, \$1.50
Joseph Agar Beets' Commentary on Corinthians, do. on Romans, 2.00
Rev. Dr. Graham's Lectures on Ephesians, 1.25
N. B.—A gentleman contributed \$500 to reduce the price of this book.
The Missionary Problem, containing a graphic Review of the Missionary fields of the World. Price One Dollar; sent Post-paid to Ministers for .90
Bertram's Homiletic Encyclopaedia, 900 pages, 2.75
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Christian Secret of a Happy Life .30
Grace and Truth, .17
Five Pictorial Stories for Children large type, .25
Ten do. do. do. for Sunday Schools, .50
The Pulpit Commentary, send for circulars and list of the 30 volumes now out or to appear, sold separately at (per vol.) 2.25

MacGregor & Knight Sole Agents THOS. WHITTAKER'S BOOKS, 125 Granville Street, Halifax.

SOCIETY FOR Promoting Christian Knowledge, (HALIFAX BRANCH). Just Received at the DEPOSITORY, GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Warehouse, No. 163 GRANVILLE STREET, A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Sunday School Library Books.

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

AS STEPHEN & SON FURNITURE 101 & 103 BARRINGTON ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS AND NOTES.

People are warned against using ice from ponds where the water is impure. The freezing of the water does not destroy the noxious germs. The warning is now seasonable, and it may be extended to the inordinate use of ice-water. In other countries ice is a luxury—with us it is a necessity.

"I had Salt Rheum for 19 years. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure cured me." F. P. Lavelle, Merced, Cal.

Peat or black earth possesses many anti-septic qualities. Filled into bags made of loose gauze, and placed upon wounds there is little necessity of changing the dressings. The secretions are rapidly absorbed, and the wounds rapidly heal. The bandages holding the bags upon the wound should also be gauze.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood, build them up, increase their appetite, and rejuvenate their whole system. No other preparation so well meets this want. It touches the exact spot. Its record of forty years is one of constant triumph over disease.

M. Wolfe of Switzerland claims to have established the facts that sun-spots have periods of ten, eleven and one-eight, and twelve years. The interval between the minimum and maximum outbursts of sun-spots is four and a half years. After 170 years the phenomena occur in the same order.

Memory, Strength, and Energy restored to those afflicted with any form of wasting disease by *Eagar's Phospholine*.

Marseilles and Paris are now connected, at a cost of \$8,000,000, with an underground cable. It is laid in a cast-iron pipe, six feet below the surface, and is so arranged that it can be from time to time inspected. The success of the undertaking is a good omen for our cities that are overlaid with telegraphic and telephonic wires.

Cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhoea are very common just now and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will positively cure all such cases and should be kept in every family.

Science is pronouncing against covering the walls of houses with paper. The paper itself gives off deleterious particles, and the paste, by the dampness, undergoes organic decomposition. Ornamental tiles, impermeable cement, and thin galvanized iron are suggested as substitutes. All porous walls absorbing vapor are objectionable.

The most distressing cases of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by *Parson's Purgative Pills*. These pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

It is suggested by the Scientific American that gas-meters are often a help to fires, through the melting of the connections. In some way to be devised the gas should be utterly cut off when the heat is sufficient to endanger the meter, and the firemen, from without, should be able to disconnect a burning house from the mains in the street. Here is a field for inventors.

For its soothing and grateful influence on the scalp, and for the removal and prevention of dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives a beautiful, soft, glossy and silken appearance.

It is found that oakwood, prepared with ferrous sulphate, is made ten times more durable than in its natural state. It should be immersed for twenty-four hours in a solution of 200 grammes of ferrous sulphate per litre. Treated with tar, the durability of oak-wood used in the collieries is much increased, but tar has no perceptible influence upon pine as to a durability.

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorable Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

For Toothache, Burns, Cuts and rheumatism, use Perry Davis' Pain Killer, see adv. in another column.

The caterpillars are again at work among the shade-trees of New York, despite the myriad of sparrows introduced into the city to prevent the plague. The sparrows, for some reason, no longer war upon the caterpillar pillars, but have themselves become a pest, without any adequate compensation. Some attribute the change to the over-feeding of the sparrows by our citizens.

Dr. J. W. J. Englar, of Baltimore says; "Dr. Benson's Pills—an important addition to *materiam Medicam*."

A new explosive has been invented, which is very powerful, but, unlike nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and gun-cotton, it is not affected by concussion. It is made by combining two liquids, which can be transplanted like ordinary chemicals. It can be made by mixing the liquids, when it is to be used. It is not affected by frost, and can be employed in its liquid form or when absorbed by silicious earth.

It Stands the Test of Time! Time tries all things, and few are the customs, habits or adjuncts of life that are not swept away before its remorseless march. Remedy after remedy for corns has been introduced, tested, and found wanting. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR alone holds undisturbed sway, gathering new strength as years roll on, and holding it with the power that merit alone can give. Take no substitute. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to make a complete cure. Sold everywhere. N. C. PUTNAM & CO., Kingston, Proprietors.

Celluloid is now put to so many practical uses, that it is well that its constituents should be understood. It is made of gun cotton and camphor, of which the first is a powerful explosive and the latter is inflammable. Celluloid itself, it is claimed, is not explosive, but it is inflammable as kerosene, and articles made of it of whatever nature should be kept carefully from fire, and should not be intrusted to children.

We beg to call attention of our readers to the advertisement of *Eagar's Phospholine*, and if any are afflicted with any form of wasting disease, or are threatened with consumption, get a trial bottle.

The diversities of scientists would seem to be quite as great as those of theology, and their conflicting opinions leave the lay mind in a morass of uncertainty. Russian geologists now claim that the granitic rocks are of aqueous and eruptive formation. The granites of the rapids of the Dniaper show stratification, and under the microscope are seen to contain drops of brown water.

Youthful Indulgence in Pernicious practices pursued in Solitude, is a most startling cause of Nervous and General Debility, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with three letter postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure, *World's Dispensary Medical Association*, Buffalo, N. Y.

Darwin tells us that the great pillars of Stonehenge have for ages been undergoing the slow process of interment by the accumulation of mould around them, and that they are in danger of being undermined as the result of the labors of earth-worms. The floors and walls of Roman villas in England have in the same way been lowered by the withdrawing of the underlying soil. How incredible seem to be many of the facts of science.

For Cramps, pain in the stomach, Bowel Complaint, or Chills, use Perry Davis' Pain Killer, see adv. in another column.

While there may be danger in houses and factories lighted by electricity from accidental shocks received, it will not be as great as that arising from gas and boilers. Every electrical engineer will need to take care so to arrange his leads as to make it impossible almost for any one to touch both at once. In case of fire the electric wires would heat and fuse, perhaps, but would not add combustible and explosive material to the flames.

7 PERCENT NET SECURITY. THREE TO SIX TIMES THE LOAN

Without the Buildings. Interest semi-annual. Nothing ever been lost. 28th year of residence, and 9th in the business. We advance interest and costs, and collect in case of foreclosure without expense to the lender. Best of references. Send for particulars if you have Money to Loan.

D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON, Negotiators of Mortgage Loans, St. Paul, Min. (Mention this paper).



INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

D. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD **STRAWBERRY** CURES **CHOLERA** CHOLERA INFANTUM **DIARRHOEA** AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS **SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.**

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Both of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. **VANDUZEN & TIFT**, Cincinnati, O.

MASON & HAMLIN ARE CERTAINLY **ORGANS** BEST

Also, considering quality, cheapest. For cash, easy payments, or rent. **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES**, of 100 Styles, with net prices, sent free. **THE MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co.**, 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Immense Saving! Immense Improvement.

"I do not hesitate to commend them as by far the best of any;"—Rev. E. Corwin, D. D., Racine, Wis. "Their excellence can not be overestimated. 'Prices defy competition'"—S. W. Hayes, Wheeling, Mo. "They give unbounded satisfaction."—J. L. Hodge, Oyer, Kan. "Superintendent ten years; have found no helps so good."—W. R. Davidson, Arabi, Ky. "Best publications in twenty years' experience."—L. B. Davis, Lodi, Mich. "The interest has increased fifty per cent."—J. L. Lassiter, Branchville, N. C. "Prospering gloriously; due to Cook's supplies."—T. A. Davidson, Kellerville, Ill. "Our school is the best in this part of the country, and we owe it to your supplies."—Geo. W. Finch, Auburn, Cal. "Doubled our school in a few weeks."—E. Timmerman, Jasper, N. Y. "School gaining every Sabbath."—Thos. Purvis, Sunderland, Ont. "School has grown nearly twice as large."—E. F. Wilson, Centre, Texas. "Our school has built up greatly."—J. M. Worth, West Sultana, N. Y. "Better pleased than ever. We are having a precious revival."—Henry Cobb, Metropolis, Ill. "The Holy Spirit is blessing our school with a knowledge of the Word we never had before."—A. Hamilton, Stowartsville, Ont.

Golden Genser: "By far the cheapest publications for quality, quantity, and frequency. Everything Evangelical, pure and helpful. Chautauqua Democrat: "When we mention his name in connection with any Sunday-school literature, it is sufficient guarantee of its excellence." **Central Methodist:** "Whatever Mr. Cook puts his hand to is given life and energy." **Boston Congregationalist:** "Mr. Cook advertises truthfully, enormous saving to Sunday-schools." **Baltimore Methodist:** "A lending if not the largest publisher of Sunday-school supplies on this continent." **LESSON HELPS** for teachers and scholars, in five grades, Teachers Helps 18c to 30c per year.

Scholars' Helps 4c to 11c per year. **PAPERS** in five grades, 5c, 8c, and 11c per year. **LIBRARY BOOKS.** Reprints to \$1 to \$1.75. Library books, \$0.75 per hundred. Sample 10c. **MAPS,** 30x44. Palestine, Old or New Testament, cloth, \$1.50; on rollers, \$2.00. **TEACHERS' LIBRARY.** Ten books for \$1.50. **ORGANS** \$35. 7 stops, 4 octaves, 4 sets reeds. **CONCERT LIBRARY.** 10 kinds; sample each for 25c. **REWARD CARDS.** Three 25 cent packs for 25c. **SONG BOOKS.** 103 pieces; \$5 per 100. Sample, 10c. **CHOIR ANTHEMS.** 160 pages; \$1 per dozen, Sample, 25c. **TEACHERS' BIBLES.** \$1.10 to \$1.30, and \$2.30. **GIFT BIBLES.** 15c., 60c., \$1, and 1.25. **FAMILY BIBLES.** 3.20 each. Postage, 60c. **BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES,** all kinds at lowest prices.

Large illustrated catalogue free. **DAVID G. COOK** 46 Adams St. Chicago. SUPPLIED AT MODERATE PRICES.

97 BARRINGTON ST. 101 **MAHON BROS.** DRY GOODS SPRING STOCK COMPLETE. Largest Retail House in the City. All Goods shown on ground floor.

PARRISH'S Chemical Food.

IN calling the attention of the public to the use of this preparation, we recommend 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 specialty 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.

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.

MACDONALD & CO.,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Steam and Hot Water Engineers,

IMPORTERS OF

Cast & Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies & Machinery
Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers', Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods and the heavier classes of Brass and Copper Work. Also,—VESSELS' FASTENINGS and FITTINGS.
Public Buildings, Residences and Factories, supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, with all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

Sole Agents for the Sale and Application of Warren's Felt Roofing And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.
No. 160 to 172. Also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

D. H. WHISTON,
Jeweller & Silversmith,
181 Barrington Street,

—MANUFACTURES—
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
SILVER SPOONS, FORKS,
And every description of
SILVER TABLE WARE.

Material Warranted to be standard quality,
Swiss and American Watches
Sold at very LOW Prices.

D. H. WHISTON,
181 Barrington Street,
Halifax, N. S.

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.

Clayton & Sons,

Merchant Tailors
HALIFAX, N. S.

LONDON HOUSE
WHOLESALE.

APRIL 2ND, 1883.

Our SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

Is now **OPEN** 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.

Thos. P. Connolly,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Bookseller

—AND—
Stationer,

CORNER OF
GEORGE
And **GRANVILLE STS.,**
HALIFAX, N. S.



Norman's Electric Belts,
ESTABLISHED 1784.
4 Queen Street East,
TORONTO.
Mr. J. A. HART, Agent, Montreal.

Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Lamé 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.

Reilly & Davidson

PLUMBERS & TINSMITHS.

Agents for the widely known

ACORN

Cooking Range.

Stoves, Tinware and Kitchen Furnishing Goods.

SUMMER WANTS—Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Rubber Hose, Watering Pots, Clothes Wringers, Fly Traps, Wire Dish Covers, Ice Cream Freezers, Milk Pails, Preserving Kettles.

PLUMBING

Work of all kinds promptly put in order.
59 Barrington St.

WANTED.

Left-Off Clothing!

VERY HIGHEST PRICES PAID

Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon at their residences.

ADDRESS—
MR. or MRS. DAVIES,
Corner Duke & Argyle Sts.
Please mention this paper.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY
Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells—also Chimes and Peals. Meneely & Co., West Troy, N. Y.

Crotty & Polson,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—
Commission Agents.

LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Estates Managed & Rents Collected.

Office, No. 493 Main St., Winnipeg
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

H. S. CROTTY. S. POLSON.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing,
and is the Only Absolute Cure
for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CARCHARODON RONDELETH. Every Chinese fisherman know it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1110. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

My hearing is much benefited. I have received untold benefit. My hearing is improving.

It is giving good satisfaction. Have been greatly benefited, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—[Editor of Mercantile Review.]

To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER.

Only Imported by
HAYLOCK & JENNEY,
Sole Agents for America. 7 Dey St., N. Y.

I. & F. Burpee & Co.

IRON,
STEEL,
TINPLATE

AND GENERAL

Metal Merchants,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

KNABE
PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

\$72 A Week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit Free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 A Week in your own town. Terms and \$50 outfit Free. Address H. HALLET & Co, Portland, Maine.