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The Church Guardian.

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

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

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1884.

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[PER YEAR.]

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WE have often spoken of the duty of Churchmen as regards the making of their wills. A noble monument to the memory is often left behind by the charitable Christian, a monument more lasting than marble, more durable than brass, and the lustre of which shines with more brilliancy and beauty than the richest memorial stained glass window. Such is the case when the many charitable and Church institutions receive loving bequests. This is the only true form of monument worth having. An instance of this has just occurred in the American Church. Mrs. Louisa S. Vought of New Jersey, left by will \$120,000. She left \$49,000 to relatives and friends, and the remainder to various benevolent objects. Among the prominent public bequests in the will is \$21,000 to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Of this sum \$10,000 is to be used for foreign mission work, \$10,000 for mission work among the colored people, and \$1,000 among the Indians. The sum of \$4,000 goes to the American Church-Building Fund Commission. The sum of \$4,000 is given to the general fund of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, \$5,000 to the same in trust for the relief of infirm and aged clergymen; \$5,000 to the Bishop of the Diocese for the education and maintenance of orphan and destitute children, \$1,000 to the Nashotah House, \$3,000 to St. Peter's Church of Freehold; \$5,000 to Christ's Hospital at Topeka, Kan., for the endowment of a bed in memory of Dr. Philip G. Vought, the deceased husband of the testator. And now, Churchmen, according to your means, "Go and do likewise."

OTHER religious bodies have their special weeks of prayer and special times of revival. The Church, being Catholic, contains all that is good in other religious bodies, and a great deal more besides. Her system provides for a special time of prayer and extra spiritual effort when it is good for members to come apart and rest awhile. The true Churchman sees in the season of Lent such a time for extra efforts in the spiritual life. A closer attention to the things of the eternal future, a more frequent use of the means of grace, a more regular attendance at the special Lenten services, and a special aiming at the death of some besetting sin and rising again to newness of life. The clergy, too, will make it a special time of extra spiritual opportunities for their congregations, and will strive to devote themselves with renewed spiritual energy solely to that work during this solemn and marked season of our Church's system.

MR. RAINSFORD has been using some very plain language concerning Mission work in large cities. He says that men are saying that religion is something with which they have no concern and nothing to do. They are leaving it out of their lives. Religion is to multitudes the symbol of "oppression." They say, "the Church is easy on the rich and hard on the poor." If we are to do mission work in large cities, we want a gospel for rich and poor alike. The people who drink old wine and buy fat things, who like old books and old china, are the people to be dealt with first. Every man and woman who is signed with the sign of the cross, must ask, what has God given

me to do. The example of France shows what comes of letting the Church take sides with the rich against the poor; the strong against the weak. The very same peril, in a modified form, is impending the American Republic. There is no remedy but in the personal devotion of individuals. "Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus. . . hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost." Women have their work, to do, in this errand. Men must not only give, but go. Men who hold tenement-house property must be content to collect four per cent. instead of fourteen per cent. What can a few poor clergymen do unless the laymen aid them?

THERE is a strong and timely tone in the following words from a New York secular paper:—"We should measure our duty to others, and especially the poor, not by ideals, or theories, but by facts. We cherish the belief that at some period in the future, the trials and disadvantages of poverty will be largely diminished. The faith of Jesus, education, legislation, philanthropy, and other agencies, are relied upon to create the conditions of healthy living, and comfort in the time to come. But while we wait for the results of Christian kindness and beneficent laws, we must keep steadily in view the contrasts and inequalities which at this moment exist. What does the allotment of poverty demand to-day? It demands chiefly the solace and the mitigation which unselfish Christian love can alone supply, the painstaking service genuine Christian sympathy alone can render."

THE Free and Open Church Association have just issued an address filled with telling points against those "who take to themselves the Houses of God in possession." We give two items:—

"The assertion is often repeated that the offertory in a free and open Church is insufficient for its maintenance, and that the clergyman, if left to the voluntary gifts of the congregation, must starve! It is submitted in reply to such a charge that if a thing is right in principle, it can never be wrong to practise it, that all experience proves the very opposite, and that out of the hundreds of rented or appropriated churches now converted into open and offertory supported ones, in almost every case the income of the church has largely augmented. The starvation theory is too imaginative to be seriously met. If ordinary human gratitude is felt for devoted personal services, or if even the smallest Christian love is entertained towards a clergyman who spends his life in his Master's work, it surely would be the recipient of these services who would starve long before the clergyman would know what it was to hunger."

AGAIN, "The public cannot be too frequently reminded that the pew system is a phase of that 'selfish individualism which has been so disastrous in the religious world,' and as such is the exact opposite of that meekness and humility which ever marks the Christian life and its actions. Personal comfort and convenience, it must be admitted, are associated with the privilege of a pew of one's own. Such considerations obviously tend to displace thoughts of the honour of God and the well being of our neighbour. The Bishop of Liverpool has said: 'Let us beware of selfishness in our religion.' A man's religion may be well suspected when he is content to go to heaven alone."

The Church.

BRACE BAXTER has the following timely words on the Church:—

"There are many of us who breathe and live upon the atmosphere around us, unconscious of our dependence upon it for growth, development and existence. We enjoy the warmth and the glory of the sun without realizing its life-giving and life-sustaining properties. Nay, we receive blessings every day which we often fail to recognize until they have taken flight from our nests, and our house is left unto us desolate.

And there is within our reach a spiritual atmosphere, marvellously and divinely adapted to be the food and sustenance of our souls, in which we live and move and have our being, singularly unmindful of its enormous value. We are baptized confirmed communicants of the Church, attending her services, hearing her teachings, and yet shamefully—alas! shamelessly—heedless of the fact that she is the God-ordained nourisher and educator of our immortal souls. We come as little babes into the hands of this wise and faithful mother, and she feeds us with the sincere milk of the Word, until we become able to endure the strong meat of the doctrine. As the ground pillar of the truth, she holds fast the faith once delivered to the saints, at once protecting and illustrating it by her daily lessons, her annually recurring seasons and her solemn ritual.

She leads her children along the pathway of their Lord, bidding them note each step of the painful journey, and calling them away from the hardening influences of worldly strife to the contemplation of His agony and death; teaches them through each progressive step of the way the holy mysteries of redemption, salvation and resurrection, until every day of the Christian year has uttered speech and shown knowledge of the great Author and Finisher of our faith.

And yet there are some within her pale, within the embrace of her sacred arms, who would depreciate the value and even deprecate the necessity of her instructions. A gainsaying generation, who in their departure from all paths, imagine vain things, and are pleased to cover the most pernicious heresy and the most absurd pride of opinion with that much strained and much abused term, Christian liberality!

Of such we would ask, if the boldness of sectarian worship, the bitterness of sectarian controversy and the constant and alarming disintegration of sectarian bodies offer no argument in favor of the wholesome conservatism of apostolic teaching and usage? The significant trinity of one faith, one Lord, one baptism, leaves no room for the vain pretenses of liberalism. That the Holy Spirit can and does work through channels outside of the Church is gladly admitted; that the Holy Spirit teaches more effectually through the Church is not proven by her steadfast and unwavering testimony to scriptural truth, but by the scriptural command which calls upon us to hear the voice of the Church.

The heedless lambs of the fold that wander into forbidden paths are more apt to find garlic than green pastures. One error engenders another. As in Spencer's Allegory, error feeds and grows upon error and bears itself the sting of its own punishment; the Church of the Old Testament had its Ephraim, and through his sin the prophet speaks to us, "Because Ephraim hath made many altars to sin, altars shall be unto him to sin."

News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

B. H. M.

General Purposes—Miss Ogden, Antigonishe, \$1.00; Sydney, C. B., (additional), per Rev. D. Smith, \$1.98; River John, per Rev. J. L. Downing, \$35.20; Weymouth (additional), per Rev. P. J. Filleul, \$3.00; St. Mark's, Halifax, (additional), per Rev. H. J. Winterbourne, \$15.00; St. Luke's, Halifax, per W. C. Silver, Esq., \$772.12; Sandy Cove (additional), per D. Hosmer, Esq., \$4.35; Dartmouth (additional), per Rev. Dr. Uniacke, \$5.00; Weymouth (additional), per Rev. P. J. Filleul, \$7.00; St. Luke's, Halifax, (additional), per W. H. Wiswell, Esq., \$108.04; Tusket (additional), per Rev. H. Sterns, \$2.00; Amherst, per W. J. Moren, Esq., \$62.75; Louisburg, C. B., per Rev. T. F. Draper, \$73.25; Cornwallis, (additional), per Rev. F. J. H. Axford, \$15.59; St. George's, Halifax, per Rev. F. Partridge, \$127.42.

W. and O. Fund—Antigonishe, per Rev. R. F. Brine, \$12.55; River John, per Rev. J. L. Downing, \$3.20; Louisburg, C. B., per Rev. T. F. Draper, \$10.30.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE,
Secretary.

B. D. & F. M.

Algoma Bishopric Fund—St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$6.02; Dartmouth, per Rev. Dr. Uniacke, \$5.00; St. Paul's, Charlottetown, P. E. I., per Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, \$5.25; Miss E. Wade, Belleisle, Annapolis Co., \$5.00.

N. W. TERRITORIES.

St. Paul's Sunday School, Charlottetown, P. E. I., per Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, \$13.94.

Rupert's Land—St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$2.01.

Moosonee—St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$3.41.

B. F. M.

Bridgewater, per Rev. W. E. Gelling, \$11.00; St. Margaret's Bay, per Rev. P. H. Brown, \$8.61; St. Paul's, Charlottetown, P. E. I., per Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, \$19.13; St. Margaret's Bay, per Rev. P. H. Brown, \$1.39.

Church Missionary Society—St. Paul's, Charlottetown, P. E. I., per Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, \$31.00.

Conversion of Jews—St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$6.65.

S. P. G.—St. Luke's, Halifax, per Rev. F. R. Murray, \$10.61.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE,
Secretary.

HALIFAX.—The entertainments which came off on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in aid of the Church of England Institute were in every way most successful affairs. Mason Hall was uncomfortably crowded on both occasions, and the manner in which those engaged displayed, Mrs. Jarley's wax works and a number of tableaux is certainly deserving of the very highest praise, as much time must have been devoted to the careful and difficult preparation of the characters. The success was so great that it was announced another and even more attractive programme would be prepared for one or more entertainments after Easter.

PEGGY'S COVE.—The Rector of St. Margaret's Parish begs to thank the Rectors of Digby, Weymouth, and Granville, for their kind assistance, and to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums toward the new Church at Peggy's Cove:—**Digby**—Mr. Wm. Gilpin, \$5.00; His Honor Judge Savary, \$2.00; Mrs. Barss, \$1.00; Rev. J. Ambrose and Mrs., \$1.00; Mr. Bozne, \$1.00; Mrs. Waters, \$1.00; Mr. Oliver, 50c.; Mr. Harry Wade, \$1.00; Mr. J. C. Wade, \$1.00; Mr. Daley,

\$1.00; Friend, 35c.; Mr. Goldspring, 25c.; Mr. Biden, \$1.00; Miss Wright, \$1.00; Capt. Turnbull, \$1.00; Mr. H. Turnbull, 25c.; Mr. Mumford, 30c.; H. Guptil, Esq., per Rev. John Ambrose, \$1.50. **Marshalltown** friends, \$1.65; boy, 1 cent. **Weymouth**—Mr. Chas. Campbell, 50c. **Granville Ferry**—Mr. Wm. McCormack, \$1.00; Mr. Saml. McCormack, \$1.00.

PORT MULGRAVE.—We are glad to learn that this mission long vacant has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. D. Sutherland as incumbent. Mr. Sutherland has been the curate at Mahone Bay for some years past, and we believe has proved a hard-working clergyman. We wish him every success in his new field of labour.

WINDSOR.—We understand the handsome new Church will very shortly be consecrated, the interior fittings being now quite finished. Canon Maynard and his people may well congratulate themselves upon the completion of this much needed work, and the improved prospects for growth which may be fairly anticipated.

NEWPORT.—The following will be read with great interest by Churchmen:—"A St. Croix correspondent sends the *Hants Journal* the following account of an extraordinary circumstance, which recently occurred at the poor's house at Newport. Benjamin Sweet, son of the late Benjamin Sweet, of St. Croix, was removed from the Dartmouth Insane Asylum to the house lately provided by the county councillors of Hants. He had not spoken for fifteen years. Mr. Sanford, in charge of the poor, conducts prayers every evening, when all the inmates are required to repeat the Lord's Prayer. One evening some of the inmates declared that Sweet had also repeated the prayer, others doubted. Mr. Sanford to satisfy himself, placed a chair next night for Sweet beside his own, and heard him distinctly repeat every word of the prayer, closing with Amen. He has continued to do this ever since, so that all in the room can hear him. An aged inmate, hard of hearing, is greatly rejoiced, declaring she can hear the Lord's prayer, distinctly and from the lips of the dumb." Mr. Sanford is a devout communicant of the Church of England, and though in comfortable circumstances, undertook the charge of the Poor's Farm, that he might thus care for, and minister to Jesus Christ's destitute members in such a manner that the honour and glory of God might be increased. Christ well "knew what was in man" when a *form of words*, was by Him appointed as the best mode to approach to the Eternal "I Am." Surely Christ has made good his promise to Mr. Sanford His promise, "Lo, I am with you always."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—*St. Paul's*.—The Bazaar in aid of the Church took place on the 14th and was a very successful affair. We believe that nearly five hundred dollars were realized. The attractions of the bazaar were an art gallery, flower tables, valentine post office, and the usual round of choice eatables. Much credit is due to the ladies who worked so hard to make the affair so successful.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

ST. JOHN.—The annual meeting of the Church of England Institute was held last week, Rev. Canon Brigstocke presiding. The Council, in their annual report, stated that they had much pleasure in reporting that throughout the past year the work of the Institute has gone on in its varied branches with much interest, and in some of them with marked success. The report described in detail the various schemes of the Institute. The membership consists of 10 ex officio members, 111 ordinary, and 190 associate, making a total of 311—a slight increase over last year. The Library numbers 587 volumes in the circulating, and 17 in the Reference Department. During the year 108 volumes were added through the

generous kindness of the Ladies Association, and 30 volumes were kindly presented by various members. The report of the Ladies' Association (a synopsis of which has already appeared in print) was embraced in the Council's report. The receipts during the year amounted to \$776.16, of which \$25.62 now remains in the Bank of Nova Scotia. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Rev. Canon Brigstocke, President; C. F. Kinnear and T. W. Daniel, Vice-Presidents; Members of the Council—A. P. Tippet, R. P. Starr, C. A. Macdonald, J. McNichol, jr., H. L. Sturdee, A. H. DeMill, Alfred Mills, G. C. Coster, E. G. Kaye, C. E. L. Jarvis. A resolution, regretting the departure of Rev. F. S. Sill, was adopted, votes of thanks were passed, and the Institute adjourned.

St. Paul's.—The Rev. Mr. Sill bade "good-bye" to his numerous St. John friends, and left on Wednesday for his new field of labour—St. John's Church, Cohoes, Diocese of Albany, New York State. Mr. Sill's departure will be much lamented by his former parishioners of St. Paul's, to whom he has endeared himself in many ways; he will also be greatly missed for his work's sake, which has been most successful. When he came to St. Paul's there were only 111 scholars on the Sunday school roll, the majority of whom were girls. The best evidence of the result of his labor is the present condition of the school, there being 239 children on the roll—123 boys and 116 girls—with an average attendance for the last quarter of 79 boys and 69 girls. Mr. Sill was also largely instrumental, if not in inaugurating a surpliced choir, certainly in doing much to promote its proficiency, having devoted much time to the instruction of the choir. He will also be greatly missed by the poor, whose wants he was always ready to second his beloved Rector's efforts to alleviate.

PERSONAL.—The S.S. "Sarnia," with the Bishop-Coadjutor of Fredericton on Board, arrived at Portland on Thursday, after a very boisterous voyage. We warmly welcome His Lordship back to his Diocese, and congratulate the people of Fredericton on his safe return.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

WATERLOO.—The clergy of the Deanery of Bedford, were notified by the Rev. Dean to meet at Waterloo on the 5th day of February, 1884. The object of the meeting was to form a clerical association that would embrace the whole of the Deanery. Ten of the clergy were present.

The Holy Communion was celebrated at 9 o'clock a. m., in St. Luke's Church. At 10 o'clock a. m., the clergy met in the school room of St. Luke's for business.

The Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay was elected President and opened the meeting with prayer. On motion of the Rev. Dean seconded by the Rev. J. Smith, the Rev. J. Smith, the Rev. J. W. Garland was elected President.

The Archdeacon asked the Rev. Canon Davidson to explain the object of the meeting as he had been the chief mover in having it called, to which the Rev. Canon readily responded. Next in order, the Rev. W. R. Brown, read a paper at the request of the Rural Dean, which he had previously prepared, bearing on the subject, for which he was presented with a vote of thanks. All the clergy present then took part in the debate on the question of forming a clerical association. The result of the debate was that an association was formed to be known as the *Bedford Clerical Association*.

A code of bylaws prepared by Canon Davidson after some clipping and word changes, was adopted. On motion of the Rev. F. H. Clayton, seconded by Canon Davidson, the Rev. W. R. Brown was elected Secretary Treasurer for the coming year.

The clergy were all entertained at dinner in the Rectory. The thanks of the meeting were presented to Mrs. Lindsay, and her daughters for

the great trouble they had taken upon themselves, and for the kindness and good cheer with which they served up and presided over such an excellent dinner.

The afternoon session was held in the rectory. The meeting was in every respect a pleasant one and must be attended with good results if the beginning entered upon, be effectually carried out. The Archdeacon closed the meeting with prayer at 4 o'clock p. m.

J. W. GARLAND.
Secretary.

SABREVOIS.—Recently a very successful social gathering and literary entertainment was held at the residence of Dr. Campbell, at which there was a large attendance and the whole proceedings were of a very enjoyable description. During the evening a considerable sum of money was presented to the popular and efficient incumbent, the Rev. Jean Ray. In making the presentation Dr. Campbell spoke of the warm feelings which existed between pastor and people and hoped that the connection between them might long continue. Mr. Ray feelingly replied.

GRANBY.—On Wednesday week a promenade concert was given by the Church Womans' Association of St. George's Church in the Town Hall. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very good audience was present, the programme, an admirable one, was skillfully performed, reflecting great credit upon those engaged in it, and the characters of the tableaux would have done credit to professionals.

MANSONVILLE.—The Ladies' Society of St. Paul's Church is noted for its successful labours and for the indomitable perseverance of its members in the cause of the Church. At the annual meeting recently held at the residence of its president, Mrs. F. Vick, a statement of the year's work was submitted which showed, after paying all expenses, \$150 in the treasury. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Boright, the retiring Secretary, who has always evinced a warm interest and taken an active part in the Society's work.

HUNTINGDON.—The temperance cause is progressing in the community, having the support of the ministers of the various denominations. Our church has its Rector, the Rev. T. A. Haslam, to represent it, who loses no opportunity for pressing the claims of the work as well upon his own people as upon the community at large. There can be no doubt that an active temperance worker as Rector is a source of great strength to a parish.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA—Church of St. John the Evangelist. I trust it is not too late to write a few lines about the "Tableaux Vivant" amateur entertainment, in aid of the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, Ottawa, which took place at the Grand Opera House, on the evening of Saturday, the 2nd February. The programme, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, *tableaux vivants*, recitations, etc., was well carried out, and in every way showed that the performers had spared nothing in the way of study to work themselves up to their parts. By the consent of Colonel Ross and officers of the battalion, the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards was present, in the gallery, and performed during the evening, several of the best selections from its repertoire. His Excellency the Governor-General, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and a large *suite*, Major-General Luard, Mrs. Luard, and a fair audience, were in attendance, and by the frequent and hearty applause, showed that they fully appreciated the entertainment. The Vice-Regal party was received with all the honours due its exalted position. The entertainment realized \$145.47.

KINGSTON.—The Very Reverend the Dean of Ontario has, as intimated in my despatch to the CHURCH GUARDIAN of the 30th January, decided

to have two Curates at Saint George's Cathedral, and has offered the position of Senior Curate to the Rev. H. Auston, B. A., of Ganonoque. Mr. Auston has not definitely accepted the appointment, but it is expected he will do so. His acceptance will depend upon the liberality of the Cathedral Easter Vestry. The Assistant Curate will not be appointed for some time.

The Messrs. Gildersleeve have just placed a handsome memorial window to their father and mother in Saint George's Cathedral.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson has resigned his position as Chaplain to the Bishop, and has asked for his *debetina necessit*, and thus he has severed his connection, not merely with Saint George's Cathedral, but with the Diocese of Ontario. He has written to a friend at Kingston, saying that he was terribly misrepresented by the reporter who interviewed him for the New York *Sun*. Words were put in his mouth which he never uttered, and many others exaggerated.

OTTAWA.—Christ Church.—On Sunday the 17th February, after Morning Prayer at Christ Church, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Ottawa, Dr. Lauder, preached an able sermon in aid of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, an institution in which he has always taken a warm interest. The offertory amounted to \$79. A confirmation class is now in course of formation at Christ Church.

Church of St. John the Evangelist.—On Sunday the 3rd February, the Rev. Henry Pollard, Rector, preached a very effective sermon on behalf of the County General Protestant Hospital. The offertory amounted to over \$90.

Church of St. Alban the Martyr.—The Rev. J. J. Bogart, M. A., Rural Dean of Carleton, and Rector of the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Ottawa, has returned to the city after a prolonged absence on a Missionary tour in behalf of the Diocesan Mission Fund. The clergy of Christ Church took the reverend gentleman's Sunday duty during his absence. His former parishioners at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee, amongst whom he had ministered for nearly twenty years, experienced much pleasure in meeting him on the occasion of the visit of the Missionary Deputation to that Parish.

CHRISTIAN COURTESY.—Correspondents of a Kingston newspaper have been engaged for some time past in competition as to who can best abuse the Church of England. One, a Presbyterian, complains of the want of courtesy exhibited by members of the Church in speaking of the various sects as "dissenters," and of arrogating to themselves the name of "The Church," while he applies at the same time the offensive—because sectarian—epithet of "Episcopalian," to the members of the Church of England, thus showing on his own part a want of consistency, and of Christian courtesy, and consideration for the convictions of Church people. Now, as the Church of England was founded by the Apostles, and the different Protestant sects are composed of those who have dissented from that Church, and have formed into separate religious communities outside her pale, there can be no want of "courtesy" on the part of members of the Church of England in speaking of them as dissenters. The real question is not one of "courtesy," but simply of fact. Another correspondent writes that *the Church of England is nothing but a dissenting Church from the Church of Rome*, a statement so utterly false, that it is difficult to believe it possible that any educated man can be labouring under a delusion so gross. Unbiased students of history are aware that the first dissenters in England were the Roman Catholics, who came into existence in that country, in the year 1570, in consequence of a Bull of Pope Pius V, requiring his followers in England to cease from attending the Parish Churches and to attend the religious services only of those clergy of foreign ordination who had been secretly introduced into England.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

BRANTFORD.—The Right Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, arrived in this city late on Saturday evening, Feb. 9. The Bishop and Mrs. Baldwin were received and entertained during their visit at Grace Church Rectory by the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, Rural Dean. On Sunday morning the Bishop preached to a large congregation in St. Jude's Church from Luke xiv. 18-20. The rector, Rev. W. A. Young, and the Ven. Archdeacon Nelles assisted in the service. In the afternoon the Bishop, with Mrs. Baldwin, proceeded to the Institution for the Blind, where the Bishop conducted the weekly service, attended by the pupils of all Protestant denominations, taking the story of Naaman, the Syrian, for his discourse. Finding that some of the male pupils usually met together for prayer at the close of the service, the Bishop joined the little company and took part in their devotional exercises. In the evening the Bishop preached to a crowded audience in Grace Church from the words "The Son of Man." The Rev. G. C. Mackenzie read the lessons for the day, and the Rev. Jno. Ridley, of Onondaga, the liturgical portions of the service.

On Monday the Bishop held confirmations at Mount Pleasant and Burford respectively, and attended a missionary meeting at Burford in the evening.

On Tuesday 12, Holy Trinity Church, Onondaga, was filled to its utmost capacity when a confirmation service was held; and twenty candidates publicly took the solemn vows and obligations. The service was most impressive. After the service a reception and luncheon entertainment was held in the Town Hall, in which almost the entire congregation participated. Short addresses were delivered by the Bishop, clergy and wardens present, followed by a few well-timed remarks from J. C. Johnson, Esq. The Bishop and Mrs. Baldwin then returned to Brantford. In the evening a reception was given to the Bishop in Grace Church school-house, Brantford, by the congregations of Grace Church and St. Jude's. The rooms, which were tastefully decorated, were crowded by persons of all denominations. An address signed by the clergy and Church Wardens of Grace, St. Jude and the Mohawk congregations, was presented to the Bishop to which his Lordship made an effective and warm hearted reply.

CHATHAM.—The third Sunday after Epiphany, his Lordship the Bishop of Huron preached at Matins to a large congregation, from the text 2 Samuel xiv. 28 and following verses—"As Absalom brought Joab to his house by setting fire to his barley field, so by afflictions—by burning down their barley-fields—God brings men to Himself." Service was read by the incumbent, Rev. N. H. Martin, Ven. Archdeacon Marsh and the Bishop. In the evening his Lordship preached in Holy Trinity Church. Subject—"The helplessness of men, and the power and mercy of God."

PORT DOVER.—The new Bishop of Huron preached in St. Paul's Church, Jan. 20. On the day following, an address was presented to his Lordship on behalf of the congregation:—*To Right Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, D. D., Lord Bishop of Huron.* MY LORD,—It is not often we are privileged to meet on an occasion like the present—privileged to meet as our guest, one who many years ago, as our pastor, awakened in our hearts very warm feelings of esteem and admiration. It is not flattery, nor anything akin to flattery, to say that the qualities which endeared you to us were not those of eye-service, as a pleaser of men, but an earnestness in work, verging on enthusiasm, a single-mindedness, a sincerity, and a devotedness to what you deemed the highest and holiest objects in life. To these were added rare abilities and attainments approximating to genius. These are the qualities of heart and life that have won success, that have been appreciated by the Church at large, that have raised you to an eminence at once so befitting and so well de-

served. Many of us who had the pleasure of your acquaintance and the benefit of your spiritual care in this, your first charge, have ever since cherished a deep and lively interest in watching the unfolding and fulfilment of the promise of those early days—and we have been neither surprised nor disappointed. Not all, however, have the power to distinguish sterling worth, nor the honesty to acknowledge it. manifold and perplexing influences are ever at work in the minds of men—misleading their feet from the paths of justice and truth, and blinding their eyes to the perception of goodness and beauty. But God who orders all things by the counsel of His will, frequently interposes and proves to men that His ways are not their ways, and that His will is stronger than theirs. We believe that we can discern the hand of God in the guidance of your destinies. We believe that he has raised you to the position you now occupy for great and noble work, for the good of the church, for the best interests of the workers in the church, and we heartily congratulate you on an advancement that we hope may be a blessing to yourself and to the Diocese over which you are to preside. We cordially welcome you once more to Port Dover—to the church on whom the first fruits of your love and usefulness were bestowed—feeling confident that in the time that has elapsed since first we met, you have not forgotten us, as we have not nor shall ever forget you.

Port Dover, Jan. 21st, 1884.

The Bishop replied in most feeling terms.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

NEW CARLISLE.—I thought you might like a few items of interest from this place, which is so little known. The winter is passing away quietly as usual, and diphtheria which has been so prevalent has almost entirely disappeared. The Rev. S. Blaylock, Incumbent of this mission, has unfortunately lost two of his children, but I am pleased to say that the family are now much improved in health and able to go out again. Services have been discontinued on that account for over six weeks, with the exception of one which through the kindness of the Rev. C. D. Brown, officiating clergyman of Shigawake, was held in both Carlisle and Paspebiac Churches last Sunday week, and large congregations attended. Mr. Brown drove twenty-six miles for that purpose and the Church people fully appreciated his kindness in coming so far. We hope in a Sunday or two that Mr. Blaylock will be well enough to give us our usual Sunday services. Both Churches in this mission were nicely decorated for Christmas, especially in Paspebiac, which the book keeper and clerks of Charles Robinson & Co., also the clerks of Messrs. Le Boutillier & Co., took a great deal of interest, and they certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the taste displayed. Our wharf which is expected to be finished next summer reflects great credit on its able contractor, Mr. Oswald Day, and we are in hopes that many visitors who now pass in consequence of the inconvenience in landing, will be induced to spend their summer holidays, where much benefit is derived from the sea-bathing and salubrious air. Fair board can also be had at reasonable rates.

ISLAND BROOK.—The Church here has lost a faithful son in James Weston, whose death, on the morning of Friday, Feb. 5th, after a very short but painful illness, it is our painful duty to chronicle. The deceased was born in Hereford in 1823, and though his life was a most busy one, his occupation being that of a contractor and builder, he devoted much time, substance and labor to the work of the Holy Church. The greater part of the thriving villages of Marbleton and Island Brook was built by him, and the latter village, where he resided the last eighteen years of his life, owes to him its important saw-mill interests. In this village, Mr. Weston was most anxious to see an English Church built, and although the Church population was small, his unbounded energy and perseverance carried the undertaking through. When the building funds

ran short, Mr. Weston visited Quebec, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Waterloo, and many other towns, and by personal effort raised a sufficient sum to complete free from debt, the pretty Church known as Christ Church. In all Sunday School work, in the work of circulating and promoting the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and in temperance work he was most interested; of the latter cause he was specially a staunch champion. On Thursday, the 7th inst., the day of the funeral, Christ Church was filled to its utmost capacity, by a congregation of sorrowing friends and relations. The Service was read by the Incumbent of the Parish, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, and when the last words of the Church's noble Service were uttered, there was but one feeling among the assembled people, that a kind and faithful friend and neighbour was indeed gone from them, but surely to enter into the peace of Paradise.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Diocesan Missionary Agent is working very energetically. The success attending his labours is another illustration of the fact that any one department of Church work is done much more efficiently by a specialist who devotes himself to it entirely than it can be by others who attend to it only accidentally and occasionally. Though his appointment was not made unanimously, yet those members of the Mission Board who felt called on to oppose it will soon see that it has been made in the best interests of the Church's Missions, Home, Domestic and Foreign.

WHITBY.—This parish never prospered before as it is prospering now under the wise and faithful oversight of Rev. A. J. Fidler. What with guilds, Bible classes, C. E. T. S., Communicants' classes, &c., the Rector finds every moment occupied. His unceasing labours all but ruined his health in his last parish; and he is pursuing the same course again. But some people will never learn to spare themselves. Yet it is better to *work* out than to *rust* out. Judging from the covers of the Parish Magazine, the amount of work done by Mr. Fidler and his noble band of lay helpers is simply Herculean; and it certainly would never be attempted by any who did not love the Church truly and devotedly.

COOKSTOWN.—This was a former cure of Mr. Fidler's, and although it has been divided since his time, the labor it involves has laid the present incumbent up with congestion of the lungs. It is hoped the crisis is past; all the same, however, it will be some weeks ere Mr. Fletcher can expect to be at work again in his usual earnest and unflagging manner. In the meantime the Sunday duty is taken by Divinity Students from Toronto.

TECUMSEH.—The Rector takes four services each Sunday, involving a drive of about thirty miles. He has succeeded in erecting two of the finest rural churches in the whole diocese; in fact they compare favorably with many of our city buildings. The Rectory itself, however, is in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and the initiatory steps have been taken, either to erect a new one or to have the old one entirely renovated.

AURORA AND NEW MARKET.—The Aurora Amateur Theatrical Company (including amongst its members a son of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario), recently gave a series of entertainments for the benefit of Trinity Church; and they have repeated them in the interests of the new church and rectory, now in process of erection in New Market. The entertainments were of a very *recherche* character, and were well attended, and thoroughly appreciated by all the *elite* of both places.

THORNHILL.—For some time past the Church people of this place have been looked upon by those outside our communion, (and who therefore were not well qualified to judge), as being very

apathetic and altogether behind the age in Church entertainments. These fault finders were undeceived, however, by a grand *soiree*, given a few evenings ago in Victoria Hall by the congregation of Trinity Church. The building was densely packed, over four hundred being seated at the tea tables and oyster tables. The company were entertained with tableaux, songs, duets, trios, instrumental solos, piano and violin duets, &c., by ladies and gentlemen from Toronto, Aurora and Thornhill. Without making any invidious distinction, it may be mentioned that amongst those from Toronto was Master Sparling, barely nine years old, who, with his marvellous playing on the violin, accompanied by his mother on the piano, delighted the audience. The whole affair was a great success; and was due in great part to the unremitting exertions of Messrs. Ellstone and Langstaff, Church Wardens, and of course to the ladies of the congregation, without whom the affair could never have taken place. For the assistance of Messrs. Bird and Sykes, with their party from Toronto, including Mrs. Lewis Bird, the pianist of the evening, and a most accomplished performer, the Rector is indebted to Mr. D. H. Porter, a young Englishman, who thinks no work too much for him to undertake in the interests of the Church he loves so well, and of which he is a devout communicant. His father is Vicar of Ladywood, Birmingham, England, and his grandfather was Rector of one of the most romantic and picturesque counties in Ireland. Your correspondent well remembers hearing him preach "charity sermons" of the most thrilling eloquence in aid of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Dublin.

Province of Rupert's Land.

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

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T.—*St. John Baptist*.—It was a great disappointment to the congregation when the irregularity of the train service on account of the late strike on the C. P. R. prevented the Rev. A. L. Parker, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, carrying out his kind intention of spending a portion of his vacation with them, including the last Sunday in Advent and a part of the Christmas octave. The Rev. J. P. Sargent, whose western limit is Moose Jaw, was also by the strike prevented from visiting Moose Jaw during Advent, as he had arranged, and it was not until Jan. 20 that he was again able to give a Sunday to this congregation. Many were the expressions of thankfulness at having again the full services of the Church. There was in the forenoon Litany and celebration of Holy Communion. Congregation 30; communicants 14. In the afternoon, immediately after Sunday School, which was held from 2 p. m. to 3.30 p. m., there was evening prayer, baptism and sermon. Congregation 70; baptisms 2, infants. In addition to the general offertory, which amounted to \$8.50, there was placed on the alms basin at evening prayer an envelope containing \$18, with the following address:—"To the Rev. J. P. Sargent, with best wishes, from a few members of the Church of St. John Baptist." Thus, though there was no service on Christmas Day, the rule of the diocese for a special offertory for the minister, he was not forgotten. Doubtless with such sacrifices God is well pleased.

BRANDON.—A Church of England Temperance Association has been formed in this Parish. St. Matthew's choir gave a concert in the Masonic Hall on the 13th February.

CLANWILLIAM.—Mr. John Cudhie has been presented with a handsome edition of Hymns Ancient & Modern as a slight acknowledgment of his services as organist.

WINNIPEG.—The Historical and Scientific Society had a Loan Exhibition this week, which turned out an unprecedented success. The promoters and the public generally expected a good collection of North West curiosities, and in this they were not disappointed. Never before has such a gathering of Indian curiosities been seen, and the ornithological exhibit was the finest ever collected in one room. But no one dreamed that such a mass of old world curiosities could be got together in a new city like this. From India, China, Japan, Iceland, England and her dependencies, there poured in a collection of curiosities such as could not be gathered in any city in Canada. Some of these were of great value, and many centuries old. The art display was very fine, especially of Italian statuary. Victoria Hall was thronged day after day for nearly a week, and the financial result for the Society's Library was very satisfactory.

THE Committee on Constitution and Canons are still considering their important work. Some of the changes made will make the legislation in this Ecclesiastical Province very noticeable. As an example, we may mention the Canon on Appointment to Parishes, providing for the appointment in all cases by the Bishops of the Dioceses in the case of parishes assisted by the Mission Boards on nomination by the Board, in the case of self-supporting parishes on the joint nomination of the parish nominators and the Executive Committee of the Diocese.

PERSONAL.—The choir of Christ Church visited the Rectory and presented the Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath with an easy chair. In replying Mr. Pentreath spoke of the great interest he took in the promotion of good Church music, and the value he placed on it as a help in worship. He spoke of the good attendance at the practices, and expressed his readiness to assist the choir in any way.

Letter from London.

LONDON, Jan. 31st, 1884.

Judgment has at length been delivered in the celebrated Miles-Platting case. The Court of Queen's Bench has sustained the action of the Bishop of Manchester in refusing to institute to the benefice, Mr. Cowgill, the clergyman presented by Sir Percival Heywood, the patron of the living. This refusal was given because Mr. Cowgill would grant no pledge that the prohibited usage which he had practised while his vicar Rev. S. F. Green was in prison, would be discontinued.

This judgment of the Court is generally welcomed as agreeable to common sense; though of course some of the clergy are loud in their complaints. It is generally considered that lay patronage in the Church is sufficiently distasteful without exciting public opinion against it by the flagrant abuse of its rights, and that a judicial decree which would have treated as no disqualification for preferment the ostentatious parade of opinions declared by competent legal authority to be inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of England, would have been productive of mischievous results. There would have been another martyr hailed to prison like Mr. Green, more heated feelings, a widening of party spirit in the Church to the undoubted gratification of her enemies and the sorrow of those who have her welfare at heart.

Apropos of this case a writer in the Saturday Review has humorously remarked that the multiplied responsibilities, and the increased exposure to fierce attacks of the modern Bishops are "in the way of discipline, efficient substitutes for the hair, shirt and knotted scourge."

Much attention has of late been drawn to the deplorable condition of the poorer classes in the great cities. Misery seems to increase in the same ratio as luxury; and great wealth goes hand in hand with extreme poverty. In all ages of the world no problem has been more difficult to solve

than to ameliorate this state of things. History shows us that sometimes with violence and bloodshed a terrible solution has been sought. It is to be hoped that England may be saved from such a destiny by the wisdom of her rulers and the benevolence of the favored classes.

It is generally conceded that the frequent attempts at legislation relative to the housing of the very poor have not been productive of satisfactory results. While some decent mechanics have been enabled to procure improved lodgings and snatch their families from the contamination of disease and the corruption of a depraved neighbourhood, there seems to be an inert mass of viciousness that cannot be elevated because it can be quickened with no aspirations for better things. Satisfied with the slums, such a degraded population is indifferent to improvement and would bring back to a new dwelling evil spirits worse than those cast out of the old. The near future will see earnest efforts made on a grand scale to provide respectable lodgings for those who desire them and to effect the more difficult task of reclaiming the thieves and vagabonds that prowl through the filthy courts making night hideous with blasphemy.

The precarious tenure of human life has seldom been more sadly illustrated than by the untimely death of two men conspicuous from their high station. Such a slight cause as a chill contracted by driving in a dog cart without an overcoat brought on an illness fatal to Lord Grosvenor eldest son of the Duke of Westminster, and therefore heir to one of the greatest properties and most influential positions in the kingdom. A fall in the hunting field and a kick from a vicious horse, deprived the realm of an esteemed nobleman, and Her Majesty of an intimate friend, in the person of Lord Hertford. The deep sympathy given voice to by the press proves that the democratic tendencies of the age have not yet produced indifference to rank, or extinguished a becoming veneration for illustrious birth.

It is suggested in many quarters that Churches should be kept open all day, or at all events for several hours of each day for the purpose of private prayer. It is alleged that this would prove a great blessing to many of the poor, and to those who are so situated that privacy and quietness are not at their command.

An influential society has been lately formed, with the two Archbishops as presidents, called the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association. A circular thus states the objects aimed at:—

1 "The long established funeral and mourning observances prevalent in this country have helped to create a mistaken view of death which in its turn has created an imperfect and impoverished estimate of this life. This Society aims at giving prominence to the Christian idea of death as a transition from one state of existence to a higher.

2 The bereaved are not always so situated as to be able to resist the tyranny of custom or fashion, but a Society such as this gives moral support to those who wish to follow their better judgment.

3. It is true that many persons of influence have adopted plain unpretentious funeral arrangements and that no better method can be adopted of spreading the desired reform; but the people at large still cling to the old pompous and costly so-called 'handsome funeral,' with much feasting and treating, entailing often absolute want and conducing to permanent pauperism. We therefore submit that this movement which is in the direction of temperance and thrift deserves universal support."

The Bishop of Algoma last week addressed a large gathering at the West End on behalf of his diocese. He placed before them the peculiar difficulties of missionary work in such a wild and sparsely peopled territory, and earnestly appealed for aid for an endowment fund, a missionary boat, and the support of the Indian schools for young men and women. The Marquis of Lorne occupied the chair.

A. P. S.

OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

AN English Church Review with characteristic infallibility, says the *Pacific Churchman* is a South America paper.

IN Philadelphia, seven Churches are open for daily worship; seven have daily morning and evening prayers, and ten or twelve have surpliced choirs.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, New York, has, since the beginning, taken care of 5,324 Roman Catholic patients, but has not received one dollar from the Roman Church.

IN the last five years only one murderer has been hung for his offence in Chicago. Last year 43 murders were committed in that city, only two less than the number committed in New York city, which has twice the population of Chicago. Of the 43 murderers, 22 are walking about entirely free men, and ten more are out on bail.

A MAN in Pennsylvania, worth \$14,000,000, offers to build a court house and public buildings, if a new county is formed and called by his name.

GOV. SHERMAN, of Iowa, in his message, recommends radical prohibitory legislation.

A NEW religious sect in Boston holds that disease is caused by the absence of God from the body, and that it can be cured by the passage of the divine affluence from the well to the sick.

TRINITY COLLEGE, North Carolina, has nineteen Cherokee Indians as students, this year the State paying for their education.

THE U. S. Attorney General has publicly stated, that in two years there had been *stolen* from the Treasury more than *four million* of dollars. He further declares that not a dollar of this has been returned or recovered.

THE Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Rome, is now on his way to Andover to deliver to the advanced class a series of lectures on "The Claims of Rome."

THE Bishop-elect of East Carolina was born in New York State, and is aged about 63 years. Reared a Presbyterian, he came to prefer the tenets of the Church, studied for Holy Orders, and was ordained in New York in 1844.

IN the parish of Trinity Episcopal Church, N. Y. City, there were 1,202 baptisms last year, of which only 61 were adults.

THE *Medical Record* of New York says concerning the collections on Hospital Sunday:—"As before, the Episcopal Church gives more than all the other Churches put together."

ON the 7th inst., a memorable service at the Italian Mission, "Gesù Immanuelo," Philadelphia, marked one of the eras of advance. For the first time in this city a class of Italians, in a Church of their own, under the ministrations of a minister of their own nationality, received the rite of confirmation at the hands of a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The class was a large one—thirty-five in all, thirty-one men and four females, and every one had been born and baptized in the Roman communion. The minister who presented them, the Rev. Michele Tara, is also an Italian, and for seven years was a Roman priest. The movement has been a great success in New York, and is also extending to Cuba. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, is soon going to Havana to hold service and confirm a class who are desirous of renouncing papal corruptions.

REV. DR. ORRICK, of Reading, Pa., has a second time declined the election to a professorship in the Divinity School, Philadelphia.

FIVE LOTS, in as many towns along the Northern Pacific Railroad, have been offered, it is said, as a gift to the Church to secure the residence of the new Missionary Bishop of Dakota. Bishop Walker is a bachelor, and we imagine will have his residence in the saddle, in the stage coaches, and on railroad cars about as much as in an episcopal palace wherever provided for him.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL GORDAN has found the power of "the mighty dollar"—or rather "the mightier sovereign"—to have been irresistible, and, in one sense, he remains the most victorious general in the Soudan campaign. Plenty of money to bribe and to ransom is, after all, one of the most potent factors in the successful settlement of modern warfare.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been occasioned by the news that Tokar has surrendered to the rebels, but the victorious march of El Mahdi will probably soon be stopped by the appearance of British red-coats on the scene of action. It is reported that Germany has three times insisted that England should proclaim a protectorate over Egypt, but that England appears afraid of irritating France.

THE Tribes of Merv have taken the oath of fealty to Russia. Five years ago England was thrown into consternation at the thought of Russian advances near Merv. Russia is in full possession, and England is quiet enough. Is it because England feels that India is safe enough while she can control Egypt and the Suez Canal, and that the bugbear of fear of Russian invasion by way of Afghanistan has been laughed away?

AND yet there is likely to be a slight ripple over the affair, for the opposition are not likely to lose the chance of worrying the government on the question, especially as the German press says the submission of the tribes of Merv to Russia is worse for England than the disasters of the Soudan, and comments upon the remarkable success of the Russian policy in Central Asia, and says it is always directed against England. Britishers can never stand taunts with equanimity, so we may expect a lively discussion on the subject.

A SUDDEN increase of activity is manifested by the Ministry of Marine. The commander of the French fleet in the Mediterranean has been summoned to Paris for consultation and two more iron-clads have been sent to reinforce his fleet. Although there is a great deal of optimistic writing concerning peace and general European disarmament, yet no sooner do we hear of French maritime activity than it is at once reported that the German Admiralty will ask the Reichstag for 9,000,000 marks for the maintenance of ironclads, construction of torpedoes, &c., instead of 7,000,000 marks as reported in previous despatches.

THE Swiss President has sent a circular letter to the various European governments, inviting them to participate in a conference at Berne for the purpose of establishing an international code of literary copyright. Earl Granville accepts the invitation, sending a representative, but unofficially, and not as authorized to bind England.

BRADLAUGH has been once more elected to represent Northampton, and once more debarred, by a parliamentary division from taking his seat in the House. If the law case now pending goes against him he will resign his seat and not seek re-election.

THERE is something almost ludicrous in the statement that the police are searching for the parliamentary robes of Lord Tennyson which are supposed to have been stolen while the poet peer was on his way to London to take his seat at the opening of parliament.

Advices from Hayti show that hundreds of

rebels and merchants who incited the rebellion have been barbarously slaughtered. Some of the victims were tied to fences and shot from the ankles to the knees; from the knees to the thighs and so on until some vital part was reached. It is about time that a stronger and more merciful power stepped in and took charge of the country.

SALMI MORSE has committed suicide at New York through despondency occasioned by the loss of many thousands of dollars which he spent on scenic effects and dresses for the Passion Play. Morse composed the play, and expected to make a large fortune from it. But even New York could not stand such a blasphemous travesty of sacred things, and, to its credit, the city was stirred to repel this Judaic-blasphemous invasion. The loss to Morse was terrible, and he committed suicide.

THE floods in the States continue as destructive as ever, and fresh tales of horror and suffering are daily reported in the papers. The Americans, with their characteristic full-heartedness and generosity, have subscribed handsomely for the relief of the sufferers, and the legislatures have voted large sums for the same purpose.

THE convention of municipal delegates held recently in Toronto have forwarded the following to the Dominion Government:—"That whereas it is unjust to other ratepayers that persons employed in the service of the Dominion Government should escape the payment of municipal taxes; resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the Dominion Government should make such arrangements by legislative subsidy to the municipalities concerned or otherwise that these municipalities receive the equivalent for such taxes." There is much of common sense in the resolution forwarded to the Government. The law-makers and those directly concerned are perhaps a little too anxious to shirk the burdens they impose on others. When taxpayers take a more intelligent activity in what concerns the interest of themselves and of the community, these anomalies will cease.

A RETURN to Parliament affords the information that the total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1883 may be approximatively reckoned as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	\$7,621,500
New Brunswick.....	3,185,675
Quebec.....	2,350,000
Prince Edward Island.....	1,258,500
British Columbia.....	2,000,000
Ontario.....	800,000

Total.....\$17,215,675

THE Queen's College Missionary Association, Kingston, Ontario, has protested against the raising of money for Church purposes by such things as lotteries, political elections, tea meetings, picnics and bazaars. The members pledged themselves to revive the apostolic means of carrying on Christian work, viz., by direct voluntary contributions. This is certainly a move in the right direction and goes to prove the fact that the more Christians try to force their work along by means extraneous to spiritual methods, the more they become the laughing-stock of worldlings, and soon long to return to the old and more Christian paths.

THE Canadian post-office department has been busy enough during the past year. The report of the Postmaster General shows that the number of post offices in Canada on November 1st, 1883,

was 6,395, of which 2,617 were in Ontario, 1,210 in Quebec, 1,131 in Nova Scotia, 883 in New Brunswick, 252 in P. E. Island and 201 in Manitoba. Over 200 new post offices were established last year. The estimated number of letters, etc., sent by post in 1883 is estimated as follows:—Letters, 63,800,000; post-cards 12,940,000; registered letters, 2,640,000; free letters, 2,000,000; newspapers and periodicals posted otherwise than from office of publication, 7,402,000; books, circulars, samples, etc., 8,724,000; parcels, 462,200.

A NEW party and platform has been started in the States. The platform of the party sets forth, among other things, that this is a Christian, not a heathen nation; that the God of the Christian Scriptures is the author of civil government; that God requires and man needs a Sabbath; that the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is the true policy on the temperance question; that the charters of all secret lodges should be withdrawn and their oaths prohibited by law; that arbitration in the differences with nations is the most direct and sure method of securing and perpetuating permanent peace; that land and other monopolies should be discouraged; that the government should furnish the people with ample and sound currency; that the maintenance of public credit, protection to all loyal citizens and justice to the Indians is essential to the honour and safety of the nation, and they demand for the American people the abolition of electoral colleges and a direct vote for the president and vice-president of the United States.

THE select committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the best means of encouraging and developing our agricultural industries has framed a series of questions proposed to be sent to leading agriculturists and others throughout the Dominion. The questions call particular attention to the deficiencies in the cultivation of cereals and vegetables and other farm products, bird and insect pests, diseases of stock, fruit tree culture and forest preservation, fraud in fertilizers, the advisability of establishing an experimental farm or garden for the testing of new varieties of seeds, plants, breeds of animals, etc., and the establishment of a central bureau for the collection and dissemination of information upon all matters relating to agriculture. The chief object of the questions is to ascertain the wants of the farmers and how a bureau of agriculture here might be made useful to assist in remedying any deficiencies in the present system of agriculture. This is a move in the right direction.

THE Bishop of Sydney has met with a very heavy loss right at the beginning of his episcopal career. The Bishop's books had been forwarded by the unfortunate ship "Simla," which was sunk in collision a few hours after leaving port. Doubtless the value of most of the books will be covered by insurance, but nothing will be able to replace the valuable manuscripts which the Bishop had on board the vessel, and which were the personal results of a life of laborious and orderly study and active educational work. Nearly all the old sermons of the Bishop were lost, but fortunately his Lordship has a tongue of great fluency, a mind stored with deep and thorough knowledge, and consequently the loss of old sermons may be the gain of the hearers. The Dean of Westminster has made an appeal to the Bishop's many friends to replace some of the lost treasures.

CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

THE *Churchman* thinks that the final test for a missionary is *character*, and the scale turns for Christianity, whether at home or abroad, in proportion that Christianity has built up the thought and character of the man who represents it. It is, under God, the amount of spiritual force possessed by the Christian teacher which causes him to win. Men are more needed than money. If the Christian religion is the best religion, its advocates must be adequate specimens of the best men.

THE *Andover Review* says: "That 'dignity of form and of diction in worship is the secret of the attraction of the Episcopal Church.—That church has learned the importance of ministering to a refined taste and of cultivating a devout spirit, and knows that even uncultivated people are impressed by dignity and reverence in worship.'

OUR contemporary *Church Bells* alluding to the Cowgill judgment says:—"There is irritation, a sore, a fret, a tetter, and has been for years past, because not Ritualists, but because stolid, solid-minded, hearty, learned, loyal, and devout Churchmen are fully persuaded that the Ornaments Rubric is no lie, but a truth, and that it says what it means, and means what it says. And they are, moreover, persuaded that if now the whole question were calmly and fully inquired into touching this Rubric, and its meaning, and its present prescriptions and intentions, the result would certainly be to say that it means what it says. It does not mean what high Ritualists desire, that all the Rubrics of the first prayers of Edward VI. should be obeyed. But it does mean what it says, touching what it relates to, and refers to, viz, the dress and the ornaments of minister and chancel.

THE *Kalendar* in an article on dressing for Church says: "Anything that is a distraction to sincere devotion, that stimulates vanity is to be avoided; but is there anyway for reaching the case of the woman who wears tinkling bracelets, and those even to the Holy Communion?"

An exchange says that of the family of Lydia is declared, "and she was baptized, and her household." Of the jailer's family it is said, "and was baptized, he and all his." And the "household" of Stephanus was baptized. The term "household" includes all the children of the family. When the Bible speaks of a mother "looking well to the ways of her household," the term evidently includes "her children," who are said "to rise up and call her blessed."

THE *Church Standard* says: "That the Roman Church is full of grievous errors no one outside of its own Communion denies. Yet we know of no error in Rome great as the common Protestant heresy, that any man can form a society and call it a church, that these innumerable 'churches' can go on increasing and arraying themselves against each other, and still be the Body of Christ on earth. No error since the world began was ever greater or more grievous than that, and it is but natural if at last all Protestantism resolve itself into its logical conclusion—a vast negative with nothing positive about it except its prejudice."

THE *Church Messenger* says:—"The deep and quick and warm-natured person makes the most arrant sinner. He also makes the most active, faithful saint. Look at St. Peter. Look at St. Paul. Look at St. Augustine. Yes, look at Bishop Ravenscroft. Into these hearts the enemy had sowed tares, and finding the best kind of soil a luxuriant crop he reaped for awhile. But when the spirit of holiness weeded out the thorns—not in a moment, by a great, instantaneous conversion,—never did children of the kingdom of God abound more largely in faith and the fruits of it. Such men as these could tell of raging conflicts with the enemy who disputed with them madly for possession of their souls. The struggle will always be bitter, fierce, it may be long. Certain it is, however, that the good seed and the thorn seed cannot spring far up together."

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

HER MAJESTY has conferred the Deanery of Carlisle, vacant by the translation of Dr. Oakley to Manchester; upon the Rev. William George Henderson, D. D., head master of Leeds Grammar School.

MR. CHARLES J. MONK, M. P., Chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, has subscribed £200 to the funds which is being raised for bringing about the restoration of the independent see of Bristol.

MR. HORTON, Fellow of New College, the rejected of Oxford as Examiner in the rudiments of theology, has been "ordained" for a temporary iron chapel of the Congregationalists in Hampstead, where his flock at present only amounts to 200.

ON the Fourth Sunday in Advent the Bishop of Honolulu ordained the Rev. H. F. E. Whalley and W. A. Swan, both of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, as priests in the pro-cathedral of St. Andrew, Honolulu.

THE entire income of the University of Cambridge is put down at £231,265, 8s., 2d. Oxford has at least £100,000 more; but the two together make up but little more than half what Lord Dudley has received in one good colliery year, or what the Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland together annually receive on an average.

THE retirement of the Rev. C. H. Bateman, who for seven years has been curate to the Rev. S. E. Gladstone at Hawarden, is announced. Mr. Bateman's ecclesiastical career, extending over three and forty years, has been varied. He began it as a Moravian, and ended it as a High Churchman. He was a Congregationalist, holding pastorates in Yorkshire and at Reading; then at St. Helen's, Jersey, he conducted services in the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and finally he was ordained, being then a Low Churchman.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury, K. G., has consented to become the president of the International Arbitration and Peace Association. His Lordship, in a letter, says that while he has hesitated, in consequence of "the feeling that the growing years must now take, day by day, from the fund of strength and capability which I formerly possessed," he cannot incur the responsibility of refusing to accept the office of president of an association "the object of which is so noble and truly Christian."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* furnishes the following two little anecdotes of Bishop Jacobson, which will be read with interest:—"A new appointment had been made to a well-known Chester church, and, at a dinner party shortly afterwards, the "new man" was the subject of conversation. The Bishop said not a word until directly appealed to by a lady present. "What do you think of the new Vicar, my Lord?" "I think," replied his Lordship, "that he is a middle-aged man." Another story of a similar kind took its rise when the Cathedral nave was re-opened. A certain dean, whose party leanings were a little undecided just then, was one of the special preachers. After service two dignitaries were engaged in a little friendly criticism of the sermon in the chapter-house. Said the first, "It struck me as being rather Low." "How curious, now," said the other, "I thought it rather High," and appealing to the Bishop, who was present, "What did you think, my Lord?" "Why," replied his Lordship, with a roguish sparkle in his eye, "I considered it rather long."

MR. OWEN NARES, of Kerry, writes to the *Standard* that, according to the methods of computation adopted by Nonconformist statisticians, the four principal Dissenting denominations have upwards of ten thousand more adherents in Cardiganshire than the gross population returned at the census of 1881, and that in the counties of Anglesea, Merioneth, and Carnarthen they account for the whole of the population.

Lenten Rules.

The Rev. Henry J. Winterbourne, of St. Mark's, Halifax, in his Lenten pastoral to his congregation, after shewing the purpose of Lent, suggests the following rules:—

(1) Read every day some verses of your Bible relating to Christ's sufferings and death—read them *devotionally*. (2) Examine yourself constantly, and try to know your heart as God knows it. (3) Be very diligent in your private prayers, and give more time to them. (4) Be more regular and constant in your attendance at public worship. Be present at Church both morning and evening on the Lord's day, and also at the week day services. "Forsaking not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is," Many of us sadly need improvement here. God's Word says, "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion." (5) Practice some form of self-denial. Abstain from some of those recreations which are not absolutely necessary for health. Leave off some evil habit. Try, as the Collect says, to use such abstinence that the flesh may be subdued to the spirit.

AND the Rev. G. D. Peters' of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, issues notices of Lenten Services and the following rules for its stricter observance:

The Season of Lent should be kept—1. By devout attendance, at least once a day, on the public service of the Church.—Heb. x. 25. 2. By stricter self examination and additional private devotions. It would be found useful to say one of the Penitential Psalms each day with special reference to individual sin.—Ps. cxxxix. 23, 24. 3. By a daily act of self mortification. Those who cannot forego a meal, or who always live sparingly, may choose plainer food, avoiding unnecessary luxuries.—1 Cor. ix. 25-27. 4. By increasing alms-giving when possible, as the result of self-denial.—St. Luke vi. 35. 5. By abstaining from giving or accepting invitations to parties of pleasure.—Joel ii. 42, 13. 9. By trying to do some one work of mercy to the soul or body of another, as, for instance, assisting or comforting a needy or sick person, or seeking to bring another to think of holy things and attend the services of the Church.—St. Matthew xxv. 34-36; St. James v. 19, 20.

All these rules are admirable in their way, and will tend to deepen that spiritual life for which the special season of Lent offers so many opportunities and aids in the struggle with the world, the flesh, and the devil.

Book Notices, Reviews, &c.

"The Manhattan" for March has been received from the publishers. We have already referred to the excellence of its articles and illustrations, and the present number increases our appreciation of its value. Its articles are upon well chosen subjects, and are written, in many cases, by writers of recognized standing. George Ticknor Curtis continues his able paper on "Creation or Evolution," which displays a careful and thoughtful examination of the subject. General Loring (Pasha) on "What will become of Egypt?" gives the reader the benefit of his long residence in that country, and from his high position under the Khedive, his knowledge of the whole question cannot be disputed. Several of the other articles are of especial interest. \$3 a year. The Manhattan Magazine Company, New York City.

"Memorie and Rime." By Joaquin Miller. A most delightful mingling of sketches of travel, stories, and poems. The author writes of a life he knows thoroughly, and with the pen of genius. Publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey St., N. Y. Halifax, S. F. Heustis.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for February 16th and 23rd, contains *The Literary Life of Anthony Trollope, Edinburgh*; *The Copts and El-Islam, Quarterly*; *The Inspiration of death in Folk-Lore, British Quarterly*; *English Eegelianism and its Religion, Church Quarterly*; *A Study from Turgenieff, Scottish Review*; *Daily Life in a Mediæval Monastery, Nineteenth Century*; *The Literature of Introspection—two Recent journals, Macmillan*; *Vigil and Agriculture in Tuscany, Longman's*; *The Corps Fuchs and German Students' Duels, Saturday Review*; *Winter Life at Spitzbergen, Nature*; *Houses with Secret Chambers and The Cliff-Houses of Canmede Chelly, Chambers*; *Deep Sea Lighthouses, Iron*; *The "Vagabonds" of Siberia, Globe*; with instalments of "The Wizard's Son," "The Four Silverpennys" and "Beauty and the Beast" and the usual amount of poetry.

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OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

We are entering once more upon the season which the Church, in her wisdom, has set apart as that of sober self-examination, of consequent sorrow for sin, of renewed determination to approach nearer to God, of withdrawal from the worldly allurements which in the course of our ordinary lives often make it so difficult a matter to fix our thoughts and affections on things above. We have come once more to Ash Wednesday, and before us opens the solemn vista of the forty days of fasting, prayer and penitence. The prospect may not be an enticing one, and yet the children of the Church have learned to welcome it with thankful hearts, as they do every other ordinance of their faithful Mother. Without doubt the due observance of it has proved to be of incalculable value to unnumbered souls whom it has led to a closer fellowship with Christ, and a deeper realization of His Love than they could otherwise have attained to. To such no words from us are needful to bid them avail themselves of the aids to faith and holiness which the Lenten Fast offers, and which they already know so well, but we would urge upon those who, perhaps, hitherto have regarded this Season with indifference or even with distaste, nay, who perhaps have thoughtlessly ridiculed its observance, to acquaint themselves with its true meaning, to familiarize themselves with its duties, to listen to its teaching, before once more turning aside with cold neglect from what may be the last opportunity offered them of obeying the Lenten call to repentance.

Very quickly the sum of our brief years is made up; the Seasons succeed each other with startling rapidity, and for each one of us the last Lenten Call must come all too soon. We earnestly beseech our readers, then, such of them as have not in the past paid due regard to the Church's solemn warnings or to her admonitions and her laws, at least to reflect before they disdain to heed her. Let them remember that it is the Voice of God speaking through His Church to which they turn a deaf ear. It is He who bids us repent and turn to Him who will abundantly pardon! Let the careless remember that Fast of forty days in the Wilderness which we commemorate—that Life of infinite self-sacrifice which we should humbly strive to imitate and to which a faithful and humble observance of this Holy Season may best assimilate our own.

WHY SHOULD WE KEEP LENT?

This enquiry cannot surely come from the lips of the Christian; from him or her who has anxiously sought pardon for sin and a nearer approach to the life of Christ? They look back on Lenten Seasons in which they have been brought more clearly to see the foulness of their sins and the amazing great Love of the dear Saviour Jesus Christ. By them Lent will be hailed with thankfulness as a blessed penitential season, and all that the Church directs them to do they will gladly and willingly perform. But, it may be, and indeed we know too well, that there are very many who, while claiming the Christian name and profession, love to sneer at all the efforts of Christians to make themselves holier and better. They profess to see no reason why such efforts are needful, and they like to consider them as a source of unhappiness to those who engage in them, or as mere evidences of formality and hypocrisy. To such, if there be any such among our readers, we commend the words of a secular paper, the *New York Tribune*, which, in an article a year ago upon this subject, gave expression to the following:—

"Nothing can be more certain than that if any reader of the *Tribune*, man or woman, lawyer, tradesman or laborer, sets out with any settled purpose or occupation in life he must find time occasionally to go apart a little, to take stock of his capital, sum up the progress he has made, and gain a clearer light on his future work. This is only what the Christian does, or ought to do, in Lent. He has professed to take the Saviour of Mankind for his guide in all his actions and words. He withdraws, therefore, from the world for a season to come closer to Him; to examine rigorously his own motives and doings; and to see where he stands in his path upward. He puts his soul on trial as it were. It is quite true that any season of the year is as suitable and good for such an examination as this; if other Christians observe such seasons they will not be likely to jeer at Lent, so long held sacred in the old historic churches. But there seems something eminently fitting in the union of the idea of this annual retreat of the individual Christian with the remembrance of the withdrawal of Christ to the wilderness and the dread solemnity of His Passion.

"Every man of us to-day is tempted to be greedy, presumptuous, ambitious and selfish, and there is only one philosophy, one religion that helped humanity to combat it successfully—that of Jesus. It surely is not unwise, therefore, to go with the Teacher apart into solitude to learn of Him how to resist the every-day temptations which waylay us from birth to death. The idea of such a withdrawal seems, to even a secular observer, not fantastic, but most reasonable and practical."

But more. As a recent Christian writer has said: "It is more than proper, it is necessary, that there should be time for serious meditation, and devout reflection; a season when we may go apart from the world which so fatally lays its snares for us—and ascertain our true spiritual condition, and realize what the Holy Scriptures require as a true evidence of having passed from spiritual death, to the blessed light and glorious liberty of God's children. The dangers that imperil us are not imaginary—a low standard of Christian duty and obligation; false and most pernicious views of the Faith once for all delivered to the Saints; an indifference to the means of grace; a faithless use

of Christ's own institutions—are sufficient manifestations of the perilous times in which we live; times in which, to use the Apostle's words, 'men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy—lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God.'"

CHURCHES OPEN ALL DAY.

We rejoice to find efforts being made to have our churches open for prayer and meditation the whole of every week day as well as on Sundays. There can be no good reason why our churches should be closed; and the propriety of opening them during the week must be apparent to every thinking person. The fact is the practice of having them shut from Sunday to Sunday is the result of the unhappy notion so common at one time, but, thank God, becoming more and more a thing of the past, that our public religious duties belong to Sundays and to no other days.

It is not, however, chiefly from the standpoint of public prayer, although we are glad to know that week day services are being multiplied everywhere, but with reference to the private devotions of the people, that we would urge the opening of our churches during the days between the Sundays. Not only will it encourage some to enter the Courts of the Lord's House and find a peaceful place to pour out their petitions, their thanksgivings, and find His Presence very near to comfort and bless them in their earthly pilgrimage, but in addition it will enforce the duty, it will emphasize the obligation, which rests upon all God's children, to seek Him in their every day life. Their duty will make increasingly apparent their needs; and coming into His Presence will promote the feeling of entire dependence upon Him in every work and pleasure, and in every relation of life.

Many a day now prayerless, because of difficulties in the way at home, might be begun by a few moments prayer in church, and many a life now vexed with its troubles, might find a place to lay its load on Christ, and enjoy the blessed assurance, "My strength is sufficient for thee," in response to its cry for succour.

The admirable little paper of the Open Church Association for the Dioceses of Chester and Liverpool, speaking upon this subject, says:—

"It is difficult to explain on intelligible grounds why our churches, with the exception of a very few hours, should shut their doors during the whole week from Sunday morning until Saturday evening. Most people lament the habit, and agree that they ought to be open. Still the process of opening them is slow. Public opinion on this subject has still to be educated, and perhaps the publication of the sentiments of many of our Bishops may be useful at the present time.

"A copy of the published Report* of the discussion by the Liverpool Diocesan Conference on churches open all day having been forwarded to the Bishops, the following replies have been received:—

"The Archbishop of Canterbury is in favour of the general principle of the Resolution.

"The Bishop of Rochester states that 'the idea is beautiful,' adding, 'I should rejoice to see it everywhere made practicable.'

"The Bishop of Truro offers his thanks for the interesting report of the discussion about Free

Churches open all day. The Bishop has always been a warm advocate of the movement.

"The Bishop of Exeter entirely concurs in the Liverpool Diocesan Conference Resolution, although he fears that the words 'where practicable' will have a wide application.

"The Bishop of Hereford writes: 'I am very strongly of opinion that the resolution to which you have drawn my attention is a sound one, and that it would be a very good thing indeed that Churches wherever it is practicable should be kept open throughout the whole of Sunday, and also on weekdays.'

"The Bishop of Liverpool states: 'I can truly say that I do not see the smallest objection to Churches being open for prayer from sunrise to sunset wherever it can be safely arranged.'

"The Bishop of Gloucester writes: 'I heartily approve, where it can be safely arranged, of churches being open all day for private meditation and prayer.'

"The Bishop of Ely says: 'I most heartily concur in wishing that every church could be kept open during certain hours of the morning and afternoon for private prayer. Those hours would, of course, vary with the daylight, and in some measure with the nature of the parish. I do not see why every large church at any rate should not have three or four poor men receiving weekly allowances from the offertory, whose duty it should be, like the Bedesmen of a cathedral, to relieve one another in taking charge of the church during the hours of its continuing open.'

*"The Resolution which was passed, with two dissentients, was, 'that in the opinion of this Conference, churches, where practicable, should be kept open throughout the whole of the Sunday and also on week days.'"

METHODISTS AND THE CHURCH.

WHAT guarantee have Methodists among them for the stability of their present or past position, or even for the maintenance of sound Christian doctrine? Wesley's teachings are openly ignored in many instances, and there is a spirit of restlessness in the Methodist fold which betokens coming danger to, and ultimate destruction of, the peculiar tenets of that body. This is sufficiently alarming for the logical-minded in that body, and presents a gleam of hope to the lovers of the stability of the Church, especially when we see that some of the most thoughtful minds of Methodism are beginning to work on the Church's lines as an efficient remedy for the present instability of Methodism and a guard against its dangers. For instance: a magnificent church, costing \$100,000, has just been opened by the Boston Methodists. But the "circuit" business is not relished. The church is in regular fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, but it is well understood that they would accept no other pastor than Mr. Hamilton. Hence the three years' limitation rule of the denomination has been evaded by making the society a "mission church," and in that capacity Mr. Hamilton is assigned as permanent pastor. Thus are they loosening one of their cherished old foundations, and beginning to work on foundations many centuries older and more stable than theirs. And again; hear what the *Raleigh Methodist Advance* says:—"Our Episcopacy is regarded as a most important factor in our church polity. It is an office and not an order in the ministry. We

ordain men as deacons and elders—the two orders in the ministry—but we consecrate our Bishops. In our ritual you will find a form given for the ordination of deacons and elders, and one for "consecrating a Bishop." Bishops are elected for life by the General Conference and consecrated by the laying on of the hands of three Bishops, or at least one Bishop and two elders." Now why should our Methodist friends thus take our system and toy with it? Why do they not come in at once and be consistent? They know that their past system was wrong; they feel that they are off the track, and now they are drawing near us by travesty some of the best and most stable features of our system. They imitate our church; plagiarize our incomparable prayers; fall into line on the fixed-pastorate question; travesty our sacred orders, and are gradually breaking loose from their own quicksand moorings. They drift they know not whither. Let us hope and pray that they may soon find a safe mooring on the rock of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Christian Marriage Law Defence Association.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian:

SIR,—The Church owes you a debt of gratitude for pressing the Christian Marriage Law Defence Association upon the attention of your readers.

We all of us acknowledge (in words) the great need of such an organization, and yet many of us will not take the trouble either to bring the Association to the notice of our friends, or to forward to the Hon. Secretary (192 St. James Street, Montreal,) the small subscription which are absolutely necessary to enable it to do its work.

Let me ask such to think over some recent words of the *Bystander* concerning divorces and the Marriage question generally.

"It is assumed by the Governor, (of Rhode Island) and the League (New England Divorce Reform League) that the laxity of the divorce law is the root of the mischief, and that the reform of the divorce law would be an effectual remedy. This may be doubted. To loosen the marriage bond, to diminish the sanctity of wedlock, to separate the interests of man and wife, to subvert the authority of the head of the family, and thus to break up the family itself, has been the tendency not of divorce law legislation alone, but of legislation on matrimonial questions generally.

Even the Churches bend to the prevailing wind. It was announced the other day that one of them had struck the wife's promise of obedience out of the marriage service.

We live in a period of such profound and sweeping change that it would hardly surprise us, if what has hitherto appeared one of the pillars of moral civilization, should prove after all, to be not adamant and shall pass away. But if there is anything of which it can be truly said that it has hitherto been a pillar of moral civilization, so far at least as Christendom is concerned, it is Christian marriage. What would come in its room nobody has yet pretended to divine, except perhaps Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, from whose social millennium morality at present recoils. Churches uphold as vital to the faith, dogmas which impartial enquiry shows to be Hebraisms misinterpreted, &c., Christian marriage and the Christian family are a great deal nearer the life of Christianity than any of these. To abandon the 'sound form of words' in deference to the fashionable sentiment of the hour would be deemed apostasy. Is it less apostasy to abandon a great Christian Institution? The identity of the *Bystander* is an open secret. Would that he were with us altogether! But the fact that Mr. Goldwin Smith duffers from Church-

men in some other important matters, renders his testimony in this respect all the more valuable. There can be no doubt in the mind of any man who is fairly conversant with passing events that the impugners of the marriage law will not rest content with the advantage they have gained. They will strive to push it to its legitimate conclusion. Pamphlets on the question have reached me from England and the States, some of them advocating the abolition of all restrictions on account of affinity, and others suggesting that the marriage law should be placed upon a "scientific basis" as soon as possible.

Is all this no concern of ours? Is the Church of England also to bend to the prevailing wind? We all say, God forbid! And yet we seem content to stand still with folded hands, doing nothing to avert the evil. Surely it should be our policy to take common action now, and not to wait for grosser violations of the law of God, and for the commencement of a prosecution against those who would maintain that law in its integrity.

J. D.

News from Rupert's Land.

To the Editor of the Church Guardian.

SIR,—It is not "from Greenland's icy mountains" that a voice greets you thus early in the new year, though from the faint whisper and the frosty breath you may well imagine that to be the distant Mission from whence the sounds proceed. Not quite so far—not quite so frosty, yet cold enough, I wot, and so far distant too, as to form ample apology for any such error on your part. Nor is it from a simple Mission Station, with its dusky converts and rude log tabernacle on which the architectural skill and hardly muscle of its adventurous Vicar have both been expended; no, but from an ever busy, growing city, that has sprung into active life upon the fertile prairie plain—from a city of many churches, Winnipeg. It is of one of these churches that I am about to write.

Without endowment or the aid of wealthy members of its congregation, Christ Church has had a hard struggle in battling its way, depending entirely upon the voluntary contribution of those attending it. It is a free church, where seats are open to all, rich or poor—as free as were the turfy undulations of Olvet to those who listened to the blessed words of the first sermon. Nearly two years ago its present Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Pentreath, was appointed, and by his untiring zeal and energy has accomplished much good work, while his earnestness has rapidly increased the membership from an apathetic few to a devoted, large and still increasing congregation. Since the advent of Mr. Pentreath, the form of worship has been changed from the plain to a full choral service, and a fine pipe organ placed in the church, which, with the choir, is under the able direction of Mr. Jowett, late organist at Hawarden, England. The organist has under training a number of choristers with the intention of having, at an early date, a surpliced choir.

The organization for parochial work is well nigh perfect, the parish being divided into wards, each ward being under the charge of a guild. Not alone must praise be given to Mr. Pentreath for this thorough organization that sprang into existence under his hand, and which alone would more than occupy the time of any less earnest and energetic man, but for the general personal interest he takes in the welfare of the poor, and the work he devotes to assisting immigrants on their arrival in Winnipeg.

If your space will permit, allow me to give some description of the church and the tasteful Christmas decorations, which latter were systematically carried out under the practical direction of an architect. The church is a commodious wooden structure in Gothic style, the interior being plain, the walls of a pale green tint, while the roof is white pine with black walnut rafters and joists. The chancel ceiling is in two shades of blue. The pulpit is of white marble with red granite pillars, being a gift of a member of the congregation, as

is the marble font at the west end of the church. The plan of the decoration is good. Continuous titles of our Saviour in crimson letters on white ground edged with evergreen run up each side of the nave about seven feet from the floor, forming a very pretty dado—"Thou shalt call His name Jesus, Emanuel, the Son of David, the Desire of all Nations, the Lord our Righteousness, and His name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Over the west entrance, below the windows, and in the same form and colours, "Behold bring good tidings of great joy; Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given." Between the windows, banners bearing the names Nazareth, Bethlehem, and designs in evergreen are hung. A new rood screen of Gothic design, with cross over central arch, has been erected. This has been very tastefully trimmed with evergreen, the lines being followed, while above the capitals of the pillars, between the spring of the arches, gilt shields are hung, designed with red cross with blue medallion in the centre bearing the sacred monogram. The reredos, of three panels, is ornamented with evergreen borders on white ground, with the text "Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy" in white on red ground over the top. Round the arch of the centre panel is the text "Christ is born in Bethlehem." On each side of the east window a long painted banner is hung, that on the north being white with red cross, in the centre of which is a medallion bearing the sacred monogram. On the south, white with gold cross, and red scroll above and below, bearing, in gilt letters, the words "In Hoc signo Vincens." On the north side of the chancel are three banners, the two outer being white with blue medallions edged with gold, having a red circle bearing the sacred monogram, with gold stars between it and the edge of the medallion, the middle one being red with gold Alpha and Omega, and over it a crown of glory. On the north side a simple red banner is hung, the rest of the space being occupied by the organ. The altar is dressed in white, with red and gold designs, and the lectern, reading desk and pulpit have white bannerets hanging from them, the one on the pulpit being especially worthy of mention. It is of white plush, trimmed with gold fringe, and bears the words "Glad tidings" in raised Gothic letters. This, with numerous other designs in evergreen, complete the decorations.

I hope you will find space for my rather lengthy letter in your columns, its only apology being a desire to interest your readers in the Church work in this distant Province. **CRUCIS.**

Rules for the Journey of Life.

NEVER ridicule sacred things or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship.

Never resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it, and on no occasion relate it.

Always take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think worse of another on account of his differing from you in political and religious subjects.

Not to dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor with any sort of an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to hurt the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of yourself and those who are near you.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favour of the rich by flattering vanities or their riches.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially of circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review your conduct and note your feelings.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

Keep Close to Me, My God.

KEEP close to me, my GOD;

Keep close to me!

The storm is beating on me fierce and wild—

Thy face is hidden from Thy weary child:

O'er me the billows heavily do roll,

And threaten to engulf my fainting soul.

Oh, be Thine arm my sure support and stay,

Or else the flood will sweep me far away,

Keep close to me, my GOD—

Oh, close to me!

I hide me, close to Thee, my GOD;

Aye, close to Thee!

None else can know my bitterness of grief,

Nor any heart, save Thine, can bring relief.

I fear my hands may slip from off their hold—

The winds are keen, the storm is very cold,

But if Thou hold me, I can still endure

Till night is past and morning breaketh sure.

Oh! keep me close to Thee, my GOD;

Aye, close to Thee.

—Selected.

The Work of Grace.

IN man's condition as a fallen and corrupt being, there is a single great work to be wrought within him. He is to be brought back from rebellion in sin to obedience unto God. He is to be renewed in character, and tastes, and habits, and affections, that the powers of mind and body with which he has been endowed may be devoted again to the service and glory of his Creator. This work is a single great operation upon his nature and heart accomplished by the power of the Holy Spirit, whose office in the covenant of redemption, is to make him a partaker of the Divine promises in his behalf, and to render him meet to be a servant and child of God forever. This work is called by various titles, as it is regarded under its various aspects. But it is still the same single, uniform work of the Spirit in man, leading him back from sin to holiness, and from the power of Satan unto God. As it is regarded under one view it is called *repentance*, under another *faith*, under another, *conversion*; all these various expressions designate the same work of the Spirit under different aspects in which it is viewed. We are not to speak of these as if they were different things, or in a succession to each other in time. Man does not first repent, and then believe, and then enter upon a new obedience. They are simultaneous. They are of necessity connected together. They are but different aspects of the same thing. They cannot, therefore, be separated. As we view this work of grace in reference to the sinful life which is forsaken, we call it repentance. As we consider it in relation to the motives and promises by which it is induced, we call it faith. As it is considered in reference to the power of the Spirit which produces it, we call it a new creation. But all these expressions mean one and the same thing. They describe, under various aspects, that one work of the Spirit, by which a sinful and rebellious man becomes obedient to God, zealous of good works in His service—renewed in holiness after the image of Jesus, and purified and made a child of God in newness of life. The consideration of this identity in the work of religion upon man is most important. He that hath one part of this divine work hath all. He is penitent, he is believing, he is renewed, he is obedient. It is not possible that he should have one member of the new man and be destitute of others. He may be accustomed to fix his thoughts and views more upon one aspect of the work of grace in his heart than upon another, and it may thus appear more distinctly developed to his own mind, and he may, in comparison, think himself destitute of the others which are less noticed. But this is not true in fact, and adequate instruction and discrimination would show how certainly God accomplishes His whole work of mercy where he works for man at all.

Led from Doubt.

A HEBREW sage, noticing that words fitly spoken remained fixed in the memory and roused men to right actions, crystalized his observation into this aphorism:—

"Words of wise men are as goads and as nails driven in."

A story, associated with an old, hedridden Welsh woman, who lived in a village in the State of New York, illustrates this aphorism.

Her mind, enfeebled by old age and disease, had become so weak that events came and went, and she heeded them not. Yet her memory held with tenacity old Welsh hymns and texts of scripture, which she had learned during her long Christian life. Hour after hour she would repeat them to herself, and never seemed to weary of their familiar sound.

The clergyman who was her pastor, though an Englishman by birth, had spent several years in Wales during his youth, and was familiar with its language. It was a delight to the old woman when he could spend an hour at her bedside and read to her from the Welsh Bible, or repeat the hymns of her native tongue.

Her husband, an avowed sceptic, was cold and unapproachable. Towards God and man he was exceedingly bitter; but towards his helpless wife he was patient and tender, for he loved her intensely—a true husband. For her sake he tolerated the minister's visits, but by no word or look did he ever recognize the clergyman's presence in the house.

One summer the clergyman revisited England and Wales. On his return to his parish, he made an early call on his sick friend and parishioner, the Welsh woman. Her face lighted with joy as she reached out her withered hands to greet him, and she listened eagerly while he repeated some of her favorite hymns, and also several new ones he had learned in Wales.

One of these so met her wants that she called for its repetition again and again—On the clergyman's departure, she begged him to come on the morrow and again repeat to her the "beautiful words."

On his second visit she asked that he would teach the words to her. Though doubting her ability to learn them, he could not refuse her request. He repeated the words, but so far as her memory was concerned, it seemed like pouring water into a sieve. So earnestly, however, did the sick woman endeavour to retain the lines, that useless as it was, he had not the heart to discourage her efforts.

She grew worse, and her death seemed not far away. But every day her face brightened at his coming, and she persistently repeated after him:

"O Arglywydd cladd fy' mia,

Gin dydd fy' gladdin fy;

Yn eigion Mor o anghof

Sydd ny dy garlad dy."

"O Lord, bury my sins before the day of my burial, "In the depths of the sea of forgetfulness which is in Thy love."

When death came she passed from earth with these words on her lips.

A month after her death, as the clergyman was sitting one evening in his study, some one knocked at the door. In answer to his "Come in," the husband of the Welsh woman entered. He walked directly up to him, and grasping his hand, exclaimed:—

"O sir, I must find Nancy's God? Tell me, is His sea of forgetfulness deep enough to bury my sins? I can't get away from those lines. They ring in my ears day and night. Will you show me how to find this God of love?"

The pastor gladly endeavored to lead him to a true conception of God and His relations to Him, and soon had the pleasure of seeing his doubts give way to settled religious belief. The old Welsh stanza had been a messenger from God to him.—*Exchange.*

THIS, from the late Dr. Thomas Guthrie, is the most incisive temperance sermon we have heard; "Whisky is the devil's way to man, and man's way to the devil."

CHILD CHRISTIANS.

EVERY boy has his time to awake and grow to a wise Christian manhood; and every girl her opportunity to rise and put on her garments of Christian beauty, and begin her ministry of love and helpfulness. This time gone unimproved, life's best hour is past. This era in child-life comes and goes as the clover blossom, and then heat and drought and waste. The summer is ended. The bright, sweet song of the gospel has been sung to the soul; all that follows are broken lays. The young need to be taken in this early boom, set into the life of God, that they may be inclosed in his gardens, and kept fragrant and fresh for ever. The sun puts its fingers on the bud of a tender plant and it flowers; so let Christ lay His hand on the plants in the home.

"In the kingdom of Thy grace
Grant a little child a place."

The children must have their position at home and in the Lord's house. It must be constant and wholesome and "convenient" for them. "If we would have better sheep, we must take better care of the lambs;" we must make a place for them in confession of Christ and service, in worship and work, in giving and doing. Let the Christian duties all begin in childhood, when faith and love begin. The young repay many fold for all the thought and care bestowed upon them by the Church. It is the divine order and method, old and young moving together along the homeward way. It helps to keep the parental heart and hearthstone warm. The children gathered into the worship make the Church like a Christian service, glad with song and promise and youthful joy all the year round.

And why should it not be so?

When the great Shepherd comes to draw water for his flock on the Lord's day, how good it is to find all the fold gathered and ready, sheep and lambs alike. The Lord's ministry is to them both, in invitation and blessing. He carries every kind of food in the same hand.

The old are twice blessed in the blessing on the young. Many a little girl is a Christian at four years of age; many a boy at seven; some earlier. "Feed My lambs," says the Master. Arrange to do it by system and in faith; gather them in, carry the weak ones. Let the truth be unsealed and applied to all their needs. In no other way can so effective and valuable Christian workers be made. All their faculties, taken early, will be limbered and made flexible and deft in their Lord's use.

Do not let us of this age stumble any longer over these great and self-evident truths. Every work has its special wisdom by which it is best done. The secret of success in winning the world for Christ and building the Church of God is in gaining and saving the children. That done, all the rest comes as a consequence; for the world's manhood is secure when we have gained its childhood. The state of the heart toward God determines one's moral condition. That state may be made right in childhood easier than at any other time thereafter. If the heart

should with difficulty be brought to God later, the aftermath of the autumn Christian is not like the abounding green of the early summer time.

Why should Christian parents wait, before they strive to make their children Christians, till there has been a funeral among the group of little ones? Why should the pastor's first prayer in the home be at the bedside of the sick?—*Illus. Christian Weekly.*

THE GRANDMOTHER.

A LETTER to one of her friends from a lady who spent some time among the peasants of the Tyrol, says:—

"The morning after our arrival, we were awakened by the sound of a violin and flutes under the window, and, hurrying down, found the little house adorned as for a feast—garlands over the door and wreathing a high chair which was set in state.

"The table was already covered with gifts, brought by the young people whose music we heard. The whole neighborhood were kinsfolks, and these gifts came from uncles and cousins in every far off degree. They were very simple, for the donors are poor—knitted gloves, a shawl, baskets of flowers, jars of fruit, loaves of bread; but upon all some little message of love was pinned.

"Is there a bride in the house?" I asked of my landlord.

"Ach nein!" he said. "We do not make such a bother about our young people. It is the grandmother's birth-day!"

"The grandmother in her spectacles, white apron, and high velvet cap, was a heroine all day, sitting in state to receive visits, and dealing out slices from a sweet loaf to each who came. I could not but remember certain grandmothers at home, just as much loved as she, probably, but whose dull, sad lives were never brightened by any such gust of pleasure as this; and I thought we could learn much from these poor mountaineers."

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MARRIAGES.

MELANCON—COAK.—At Weymouth, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. P. J. Filleul, Rector, Mr. Charles Henry Melancon to Miss Louisa Coak, only daughter of Mr. Harding Coak.

STAMER—SHATFORD.—On the 20th inst., in St. Luke's Church, Hubbard's Cove, by the Rev. the Rector, Florence Stamer to Arthur Wellesley Shatford.

DEATHS.

WELCH.—At Weymouth, on the 13th inst., Mr. David Welch, formerly of Bear River, aged 40 years. His remains were taken on the 15th inst. for interment at Bear River.

MILLER.—At Five Mile River, Parish of Maitland, on 11th Feb., Nelson Miller, aged 32 years.

ECKERSLY.—At Halifax, Feb. 21st, very suddenly, Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Eckersly, H. M. Customs.

McKINLEY.—At his residence, Kingsclear, York County, N. B., on the 23rd January, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian patience, Daniel McKinley, in the 69th year of his age, leaving a wife, three sons and five daughters to mourn their loss. He was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, but for over fifty years a resident of the above named place. Rev. H. Montgomery, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Kingsclear, attended him during his illness, and preached his funeral sermon from Proverbs xxvii. 1.

CAREW.—At New Glasgow, Feb. 21, John Carew, born in England, April, 1822. His death was caused by the fall of his horse, while he was riding on the E. River ice.

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nov. 14 48i

Rector Wanted.

THE Rectorship of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Moody, applications for said vacancy will be received, accompanied by testimonials and recommendations, by L. E. BAKER, 489 1/2 St. Suptor Church Warden.

MacGregor & Knight's LIST OF New Books

- FOR THE Church of England.
- No. 1.—Short Sermons for Families and Destitute Parishes, by John N. Norton, D. D., \$2 00
 - No. 2.—Sermons for the Christian Year, by Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D. L.L.D., Vol. I, Advent to Ascension, 1 50
 - Vol. II, Ascension to Advent 1 50
 - No. 3.—Pauline Charity, Discourses by Rev. Joseph Cross, D.D., L. L. D., 1 50
 - No. 4.—Companion to the Prayer Book Psalter, by John Dart, D. C. L., President King's College, Windsor, 1 00

The S. P. C. K. List.

- No. 5.—Teacher's Prayer Book, with Commentary, -75
- No. 6.—Historical Facts concerning the Prayer Book, -30
- No. 7.—Addresses to Candidates for Confirmation, by Rev. C. L. Cutts, -30
- No. 8.—Pictorial Architecton of the British Isles, 150 illustrations, by Rev. H. H. Bishop, 1 20
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The Mission Field.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON MISSIONARY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, late Governor of Bombay, recently presided at a Missionary meeting in England, and said:—"You may be confident that the missions in India are doing a work which strengthens the moral foundations of British power, and raises our national repute among the hundreds of millions of people committed to our charge. You may also be confident when I appeal for your pecuniary support, that the results are fully commensurate with the expenditure. As an old Finance Minister of India I ought to know, if anybody does, when the money's worth is got by any operation, and having administered provinces which contain, first and last, no less than 105,000,000 of British India, I say that, of all the departments I have ever administered, I never saw one more efficient than the missionary department, and of all the hundreds of thousands of officers I have had under my command, I have never seen a better body of men than the Protestant missionaries. I say this also, that of all the departments I have administered, I have never known one in which a more complete result was got from the expenditure than in that great, that grand department which is represented by the Protestant mission. Gentlemen you may say that you ought to have not only statistics and reports, but evidence also, and corroboration of all the fine things that are told you. I say, that for all the statistics that are published by the missionaries, you have absolute official verification that the census of the native Christians of India is as trustworthy as the census of the population of British India itself; that all the main facts upon which you rely, if you give your subscriptions, are as certain as any financial, or commercial, or political or administrative fact whatever."

"FIFTY years ago," said Earl Cairns at a meeting of the Church Missionary Society, "if a man had been shipwrecked on some of the islands of the Pacific, he would have been killed, cooked and eaten; whereas if a man were shipwrecked there now, he would receive Christian hospitality. Miss Gordon Cumming, who is not a missionary, and who did not write for the purpose of missions, declared that while in 1835 the people of Feejee were cannibals, they are now 400 churches and 1400 schools there. Lady Brassey writes that anybody who wants to see the last traces of heathenism in Japan had better go soon, as they are rapidly giving place to Christianity."

WHEN a man has really found Christ he longs to bring his brother also. In no better way can this be practically done than by assisting by your alms the missionary societies nearest at your doors.


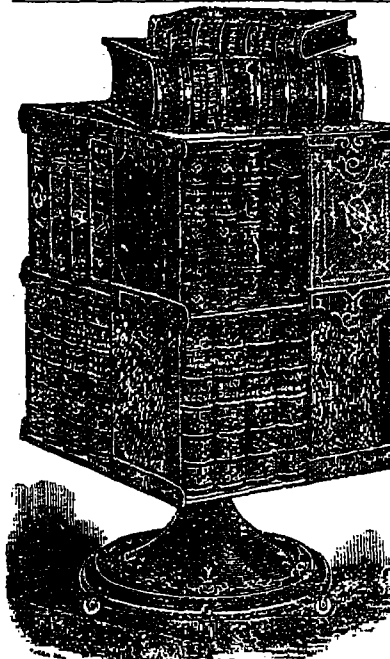
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Through the liberality of GEORGE MUNRO, Esq., of New York, the following Exhibitions and Bursaries will be offered for competition at the beginning of the Session in each of the years 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, viz.:

- (1) Five Junior Exhibitions,
- (2) Ten Junior Bursaries.
- (3) Five Senior Exhibitions,
- (4) Ten Senior Bursaries.

The Exhibitions are each of the value of \$200 per annum; the Bursaries are each of the value of \$150 per annum. Both Exhibitions and Bursaries are tenable for two years.

The Exhibitions are open to all candidates: the Bursaries are open to candidates from the Maritime Provinces. The Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries are open to candidates for Matriculation in Arts: the Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries to undergraduates of any University who have completed two, and only two, years of their Arts course, and who intend to enter the third year of the Arts course in this University.

Any further information required may be obtained on application to the Principal, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.

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

1. LATIN, Caesar, Gallic War, Book V.; Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book II., Fab. 1, 2, 3; Book III., Fab. 1, 4, 5, 6. Grammar: Accidence, Syntax, Proxody, Scansion of Hexameter Verse. Composition: Easy sentences to be translated into Latin prose. *Text Books: Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, or Bryce's Latin Grammar; Smith's Principia Latin, Part IV., Exa. 1-35; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exa. 1-9, 21-49.
2. GREEK.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Books V. and VI. Grammar: Accidence (omitting Accentuation), chief rules of Syntax. *Text Book: Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar.
3. MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic: the ordinary rules of arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion and Interest. Algebra: as far as Simple Equations and Surds, with Theory of Indies. Geometry: First, Second and Third Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.
4. ENGLISH.—Language: Grammar, Analysis, Writing from Dictation, Composition. History and Geography: Outlines of English and Canadian History and General Geography.

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

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

MISSIONS.

THE Nova Scotia Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions asks for contributions towards the work in Algoma and the North-West, and the Foreign Field. Funds are urgently needed. From returns presented to the Provincial Synod, Nova Scotia is far behind the other Dioceses in the amount of its contributions to these objects. Address the Secretary.
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Hundreds of testimonials have been received, we publish two of them and think they speak plainly of the efficacy of the LUNG HEALER:—
MR. HAVILL,

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

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

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

Cure For Chibblains.

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The Discovery of tin at King's Mountain, Cleveland County, N. C., is announced. It is the first discovery of that valuable mineral in the United States.

A Long Time.

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

Several Mormon missionaries have arrived in the Bernese Oberland. The authorities have been appealed to to stop them, but decline, saying they are quits in order.

In Dixie's Land.

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

General Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General, has declared the British army more effective to-day than before the Crimea war. England, he said, has never had an army more worthy of the nation.

A Good Cosmetic.

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

Sir Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer, states that the camel will cross the deserts with a load at 400 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day, in the burning heat of summer, and require water only every third or fourth day.

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & Co.

Dear Sir,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specific offered for sale and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN TAYLOR,

190 Parliament St., Toronto.

There is a story told of a Jew who in describing his commercial career, said: "When we began business, my partner had de money, and I had, de exberience; now I, have de money, and he has de exberience."

Blood Relations.

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

FANCY WOVE

Shirtings

in a great variety of FIRST CLASS patterns,

FAST COLORS,

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

FANCY DRESS

CHECKS

—AND—

Galatea Stripes

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

Cotton Yarns,

Carpet Warp,

—AND—

Cotton Hosiery Yarn

Of every description, White and Colored.

BALL KNITTING

COTTON

All Numbers and Colors.

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

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

FERTILIZERS.

The Celebrated

"Ceres" Superphosphate.

(The complete Fertilizer). Three grades of

GROUND BONE.

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

Chemical Fertilizer Works.

JACK & BELL, Proprietors,

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

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).

Pianos by Weber.

Pianos by Stevenson.

Pianos by Wheelock.

Pianos by Dominion Co.

Organs by Bell & Co.

Organs by Dominion Co.

Largest Stock, best value.

Easy Terms.

W. H. JOHNSON,

Name this paper.

123 Hollis Street, HALIFAX.

Aromatic



A Winter

Montserrat.

Beverage.

Montserrat Raspberry Cordial

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

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTSERRAT

LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE,

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

"The Climax of Perfection."

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

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited).

H. SUCDEN EVANS & CO., Montreal,

Toronto Agency—23 Front Street West.

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

FUR GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

MASONIC OUTFITS

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

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

44 to 48 Barrington Street,

CORNER OF SACKVILLE.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHOICE TEAS
A SPECIALTY.

Finest Groceries,

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

Retail Store—67 Prince Street,

Wholesale Warehouse—10 Water St.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Or 1s from all parts executed promptly

The Temperance Cause.

SUBSTITUTES FOR BRANDY

The Herald of Health prints a very suggestive article, entitled "Substitutes for Brandy," by Dr. Ridge, of London, who has large experience in the non-alcoholic treatment of disease in connection with the London Temperance Hospital, in which, referring to the profound conviction in the public mind, including also the medical profession, that spirits, and especially brandy, are of great value in many diseases, both chronic and acute, he affirms that "in effect, other things being equal, a person has a better chance of recovery without alcohol than with it." He also says: "One of the most easily remembered rules is, that when a substitute is required for brandy as a narcotic apply warmth externally; when for brandy as a so-called stimulant, give hot drinks internally." He adds: "As a stimulant pure and simple there is nothing acts so rapidly and powerfully as hot water, milk and water, tea, etc., or non-alcoholic peppermint, or ginger in hot water." The article, as a whole, is timely and valuable, and will help many, even of temperance people, to feel that they can safely dispense with alcohol, even as a remedial agent in sickness. Dethroned in this particular, alcohol may then be much more readily and effectually banished as a beverage from the sideboard and the saloon.

Bishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic Church, in a recent address on total abstinence and suppression of the liquor traffic, said:—

"Our disgrace and our misfortune in America is the number of Irish saloon-keepers. I blush for the old race whenever I walk along the streets of our cities and read over doorways Irish names prefacing so seldom the words 'bank,' 'commission house,' 'dry goods store,' so often the words 'saloon,' 'wines and liquors,' 'imported liquors.' To what base uses noble names have come!

"Compute in any one city the sums of money spent by Irishmen in Irish saloons, and you will be affrighted. In one Western city of America there are 1,500 saloons kept by Irishmen for the benefit of Irishmen. Allow the average receipts of each saloon to be \$15 per day, you have an annual expenditure for liquor by the Irish of that city of \$8,212,500. Add to these sums the value of time lost through drink, of wages unearned because men visit saloons, and 12,000,000 per annum is not too high a figure to represent the annual losses to the Irish of one city. Repeat the calculation with due proportion from St. Paul to New York, from Boston to Philadelphia, and you will know why we are poor. It is idle talk to advise the people to secure homes of their own, to leave the crowded cities, to gain by labor and economy a competence for themselves and their families; we must lay the axe to the root of the evil, first teaching them to shun the saloon, which is swallowing up their earnings."

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

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

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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

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

MAKE HENS LAY

ALFRED SHORTT, Agent.

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 Office, corner of Hollis and Sackville Sts., Halifax, N. S.

Various Causes— Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume. For sale by all druggists.

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

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

GATES' Acadian Liniment AND Nerve Ointment CURE Rheumatism and Diphtheria. TRURO, February 1st., 1879.

MESSRS. C. GATES, SON & CO.—Gentlemen, I came home two weeks ago, and found my boy perfectly helpless, and crying with pain. I took your

Acadian Liniment and Nerve Ointment. mixed them together, and bathed the painful parts, and they killed the pain immediately. I called in a doctor to see what ailed the child, and he pronounced it Inflammatory Rheumatism. I believe that pain cannot stay where they are properly tried. I have seen people who had Diphtheria use your

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

\$50 5-TON JONES' Patent Platform Scale. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

What is Catarrh?

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

Books for Churchmen

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

From a Gentleman well known.

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

NEWS AND NOTES.

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

The C. P. R. people have struck a tenfoot seam of excellent coal, at a depth of 350 feet at Blackfoot Crossing, half-way between Medicine Hat and Calgary.

So SAY ALL.—That Minard's Liniment is the standard Liniment of the day, as it does just what it is represented to do.

The London (England) police are in future to be armed with revolvers on account of the increase of street robberies accompanied by violence and also burglaries.

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

It is reported a great council of Princes, Ministers, and Generals, is to meet at Peking to decide upon the course to be pursued by China, in view of recent movements in Tonquin.

The editor of an agricultural paper says there is absolutely no cure for hog cholera, but that Sheridan's Condition Powders given occasionally will certainly prevent it. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The other kinds in large packs are trash.

A Field of about three-fourths of an acre in extent has been added to the Botanical Garden at Harvard College for the special purpose of illustrating Professor Gray's "Manual," which comprises the plants which grow east of the Mississippi and north of North Carolina.

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

German Judges do not allow any pleasantries in court. A person at Elberfeld who called from the gallery to the presiding Judge to read the sentence more audibly was given three days' imprisonment on the spot and led out of the courtroom forthwith.

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

Fresh water fish are reared in every Japanese farm where is a pool or brook with as much care as poultry in the French cottage yards. Girls go in the evening with long wands to drive the fish into roofed tanks, where they are locked in for the night, to keep from birds of prey.

Ear ache, tooth ache, neuralgia, and deafness can be instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Get a bottle and read directions.

Last year the Florida orange crop, in the estimation of some of the best judges, amounted to about 55,000,000 oranges, or 333,000 boxes of 150 each, and that of the present year will amount to 102,000,000 oranges, or 600,000 boxes.

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

A Civil List pension of £150 a year has been granted to Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall, whose labours on behalf of Old English literature, as founder and director of the Chaucer Society and the New Shakespeare Society, and as worker for the early English Text Society and other bodies, have been long, arduous, and unremunerative.

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

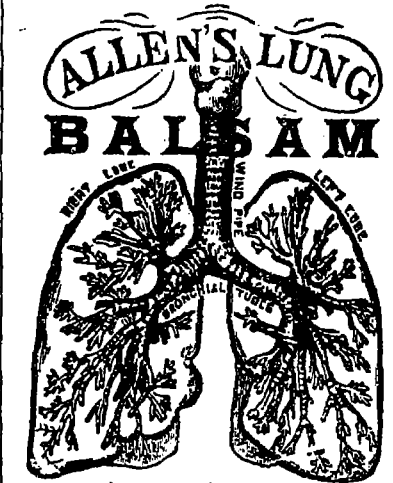
DIPHTHERIA.—In that state of the system which precedes Diphtheria, Low Fevers, &c., Eagar's Phospholeine will prove to be a valuable Tonic, bracing the system and often averting what would have been Diphtheria. Get a circular and read it.

It is stated by the "Moniteur Universelle" that the Marquess Tseng is a Chinese ex-Jesuit. He was, it appears, educated by the Jesuits at Kian Niam and admitted to their Order. Afterward, however, he obtained a secularization and returned to the world. It is added that he was indeed, born a Roman Catholic, and that when he left the Jesuit Society he did not abjure his faith. The "Moniteur," however, is compelled to add that although he received the tonsure and the lesser orders he does not affect to hold any religious belief whatever.

When travelling on a railroad it is said that lying with the head towards the engine will often cure a headache. Another remedy is to lie with the head on the railroad track toward the engine. A more effective remedy is to use Minard's Liniment on your head freely as it is a positive cure for headache, neuralgia, &c.

The Nairnshire farmers have an association for the destruction of rooks and wild pigeons, and last year it killed ten thousand of the former and two thousand of the latter birds. The members have resolved to continue their operations another year.

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



This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption Coughs

COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, —ALL—

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, And PULMONARY ORGANS.

By its faithful use

Consumption has been cured. When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

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

As an EXPECTORANT it has no equal.

It is harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

Directions accompany each bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.

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A Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1884

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HAVE much pleasure in announcing that their Stock of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buckley & Allen, 124 Granville Street, Halifax.

PHOSPHOLEINE

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

The Train Despatcher at Vanceboro, writes:

M. R. Eagar, Esq.:

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

Eagar's Phospholeine

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

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

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

LAURA A. FINSON. For sale by all Druggists.

In two sizes—25 and 75c. per bottle.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS ON EAST TERMS.—We control exclusively the great Agonists of Steinway & Sons, Chickering Sons, Albert Weber, J. & C. Fischer, Hallott & 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. SIOHEL & Co.

may 9 1 vr

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Collegiate School

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

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

Church Music!

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

CHURCH MUSIC.

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

ANTHEMS

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

Hymn Books Oratorios, &c.

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

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, &c. F.D.L.S. WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANOUZEN & TIFT, Cleveland, O.

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Wholesale Druggists,
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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.

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HANCOCK INSPIRATOR,
The most effective and reliable feeder for
Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.

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

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PARRISH'S
Chemical Food.

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

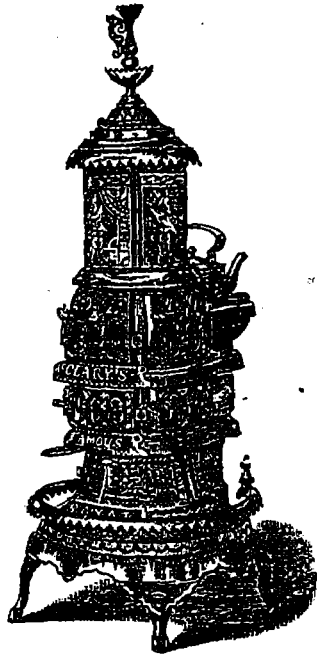
Parrish's Chemical Food

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

Weak Children and Females

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

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