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The Church Guardian.

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

Vol. 3.—No. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881.

One Dollar a Year.

REV. JOHN D. H. BROWNE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, LOCK DRAWER 29, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

IN the "ecumenical conference" in London, Bishop Simpson said the loss of children of Methodists in America, in favour of other denominations, was one of the most disastrous facts connected with Methodism.

IN the United States the per centage of increase to membership among the Methodists last year was 3.01 per cent., among the Presbyterians 1.79 per cent., among the Lutherans 1.45 per cent., and in the Episcopal Church 6.02 per cent.

THE Brunswick monument at Geneva, which was built at a cost of £60,000, and completed only two years ago, has become so dilapidated, owing to the subsidence of the ground, that it stands in need of repair, which will entail a further outlay of 20,000.

OF the ninety-seven speakers and readers who are to take part in the English Church Congress at Newcastle, and constituting, as the *London Times* says, a strong force, two are women. Miss Weston, for instance, is to be one of the speakers on "The Special Needs of the Diocese of Durham."

WHAT the Church of England Temperance Society is doing may be gathered from the fact that at its Annual Conference in London one hundred and sixty-seven of the clergy preached sermons on the subject of temperance on the same day. The collections amounted to \$60,000.

A LIFE interest in the Hampton Court vine is said to have been given by her Majesty the Queen to the Princess Frederica. According to an authority cited in the *Observer*, this vine, a black Hamburg, was planted in 1769, and has a stem 38in. in circumference, the leading branch being 110ft. long. The tree bears on an average 1,500 bunches. In 1874 there were 1,750.

SOME interesting discoveries have been made at Revel, where, in excavating the new harbour, the hulls of several ships long buried in the earth have been laid bare. Four Russian men-of-war, of considerable dimensions—120ft. to 180ft. long—have, it is said, been identified. From the date of the inscription on one of the cannons it seems that the ships were wrecked after 1711, and the fact shows how rapidly the water has receded. In old times the sea evidently came up to the walls of the town. At present there is half a mile of dry land between the walls and the harbour, and where great ships rode not very long ago the locomotive now runs between rows of wharves and merchants' offices.

THE Victoria Cross has been conferred on the Rev. J. W. Adams, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and late chaplain to the Cabul Field Force, on account of his conspicuous bravery in Afghanistan. The *Army Gazette* states that during the action at Killa Kazi, on the 11th of December, 1879, some men of the 9th Lancers fell, with their horses, into a wide and deep nullah, or ditch, and the enemy being close upon them, Mr. Adams dragged the horses from off the soldiers upon whom they were lying, and extricated them, he being at the same time under a heavy fire, and up to his waist in water. At this time the Afghans were pressing on very rapidly, and the leading men were within a few yards of Mr. Adams, who, having let go his horse in order to render more effectual assistance, had to escape on foot. This is the first time the V. C. has been conferred on a clergyman.

FOR many years archaeologists were in doubt respecting the original form and surroundings of the Roman Pantheon, the best preserved of all the ancient monuments in the Eternal City. Of late years belief has increased that in some manner the structure formed a part of the baths of Agrippa, and this is now confirmed by the finding, a few weeks ago, of the old walls which connected this building with the baths—a discovery which is said to have taken the archaeological world by surprise. The walls were found during a demolition of the baker's ovens and other wretched edifices which were built against the rear portion of the Pantheon—edifices which have impressed themselves upon every traveller from the striking contrast which their meanness presents with the neighbouring grandeur of this noble monument. Within the walls of the Pantheon the bones of Raphael lie buried; there also were buried three years ago the remains of Victor Emmanuel. Ruthless hands ages ago would have brought its massive walls and splendid portico to shameful ruin had it not, early in the Christian centuries, been converted into a Church by Pope Boniface IV. under permission from the Emperor Phocas.

THE Diocese of Connecticut has 182 clergymen, 20,696 communicants, and the total offerings for the past year amount to \$452,666.

BISHOP CROWTHER, of the Niger, reports a visit from a wealthy chief from Okrika, a town of 10,000 people, forty miles from Bonny, never yet visited by a Mission Agent. The chief announced that the Christianity of the Bonny Mission had extended to the town, that the people had built a Church for Christian worship, accommodating 500 people, which was filled every Sabbath, a school-boy from the Brass Mission reading the Service.

DR. JOHN HALL, of New York City, recently said in a sermon: "The drift of society is to put the Churches in competition with the theatres and museums, and then the temptation of the Minister is to put himself into competition with the actor, with the singer, with the museum lecturer. Talk of the Sermon being interesting, of the childish efforts to make the music of the Church compete with the music at the theatre—why the man who does so has not mastered the A, B, C, of what makes us men. It is degrading. Let us sanctify the day of rest."

PERSONS who were surprised at hearing that Dr. Bradley had been appointed to the Deanery of Westminster, may on reflection have wondered at their own surprise. As Master of University College, Canon of Worcester, and University Commissioner, Mr. Bradley had taken more than the first steps up the ladder of promotion. His ability is undoubted, his flexibility of character is considerable; his connection with Rugby and Dr. Arnold, to say nothing of his known or supposed opinions, render it unlikely that he will depart abruptly from the path of his predecessor, and he may possess or develop many of the qualities which were so loved and admired in Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. *Guardian*.

CHURCHMEN in England are showing more and more their appreciation of the value of manual work in education. The Bishop of Truro recently consecrated a new church built just over the slate quarries of Delabole, in the Parish of St. Teath, and at the luncheon which followed the ceremonies, he said: "It is becoming quite the fashion to attach a workshop to great public schools; but nearly half a century ago his father was of opinion that no boy could be properly brought up who was not taught to handle tools. He (Bishop Benson) was therefore sent to a workman's shop to learn to be a carpenter. He was afterwards put to build a wall, and he could do a little stone-cutting. He only regretted that day that he was not a quarryman. He had a real love and reverence for the man who knew how to do a good day's work in a quarry."

IN the report of the seventh session of the National Synod of the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland, Bishop Herzog in speaking of his ordinations says:

"I ordained to the priesthood on the 30th of March last a French deacon, whose name I will give you at a later date. He occupies a very prominent position in French society, could furnish me with first-rate testimonials (one from a Roman Cardinal) respecting scientific attainments and moral qualities, and expressed the intention of setting himself at the head of a Catholic reform movement in France, in company with a number of French priests, who are still in the service of the Romish Church. They have not yet been able to carry out their project owing to external hindrances. But I hope to be able at the next Synod to give some more positive and satisfactory information with regard to this matter."

A FRENCH speculator, M. Bombannel, has started a lion hunting preserve in Algeria, or, as he calls it, "a cynegetic establishment for the hunting of lions and panthers." With this object he has secured an extent of table-land situated in the heart of the forests of Bordj-Bouria, in the province of Algeria, and in close proximity to the railway. To this neighbourhood he will decoy wild beasts by giving them "a number of old and broken down animals, such as goats, horses, mules, and asses," and subscribers are then to shoot them. In fact he says he will "provide them with the sensation of lion and panther hunting, without exposing their limbs to the claws of these wild beasts." In addition to the larger animals, he adds, "sportsmen and sportswomen will always be within gunshot of hyenas, jackals, lynxes, and tiger cats, who will come to devour the remains of the bait left by the lions and panthers." Mr. Bombannel says he has "always longed to establish a school of lion and panther hunters."

THE Bible has been translated into 226 languages and dialects, and in the last eighty years 148,000,000 copies have been circulated.

THE ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN CHURCHES.

We take the following from the *English Churchman* of August 11th:—

"A Reformation movement, similar to that which of late years, under the name of 'the Anglican Movement,' has spread so widely throughout Central Europe, has now manifested itself in Armenia and Syria, and signs are not wanting that the Reform will before long extend into Mesopotamia."

"The Rev. E. L. Cutts, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill, first visited these Reformed Armenian Churches, and brought their sentiments and condition to the knowledge of the English Church by his interesting report of his intercourse with, and of his reception among, them. Another English Clergyman, of large experience in Eastern travel, the Rev. Henry Tristram, Canon of Durham, having left England for a second investigation of the geography of the Holy Land, has been deputed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to return home through Armenia, and to visit and report upon the condition of these Armenian Churches. His letter to the Primate, just published, is full of interesting information."

"The movement seems to be progressing most satisfactorily. Alike removed from excitement and iconoclasm, an effort is being made to purify, reform and requicken the Armenian Church on the model of the English Church, with its careful retention of the ancient Apostolic Episcopacy, with its institution of the two Sacraments, with its maintenance of the supremacy of Holy Scripture as the authoritative rule of faith."

"The prime director of the movement is Archbishop Migherditch, who rules over a congregation of three hundred persons, in whose public services the Book of Common Prayer, as printed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is used and valued. At Marash, a town of 35,000 inhabitants, there is a congregation exceeding 1,000, maintaining their own school and Pastor, and using our Liturgy, and to these persons Canon Tristram preached."

"At Adiaman, Harpoot, Sevecek, Adana, Albestan, Sivas, Kessab (where is a population of 3,000 persons), Diarbekir on the Tigris, and at Mosul the movement is widely and surely progressing. At Orfa, the Ur of the Chaldees, the native Pastor, a man of culture as well as of earnest piety, assured Canon Tristram that 'eighty out of every one hundred of the Old Armenians have the Bible and read it, and that he believes that in a generation the Reformation, if conducted by Armenians, with Armenian Orders, and on national Armenian lines, would carry the whole nation with it, and so reunite all in one old national Church.'"

"Canon Tristram recommends a Mission from the English Church of two Clergymen—the one to be at headquarters with Archbishop Migherditch to help in organization, the other to visit the villages as an itinerant preacher, where there is no Armenian Priest, or none capable of preaching. Canon Tristram concludes his interesting communication with the expression of his conviction that 'if the wonderful movement in Armenia were known in England, the necessary funds would be at once forthcoming to provide these two assistants to promote the Reformation movement so happily conducted by Archbishop Migherditch.'"

"An appeal for this purpose will probably be sent forth under the auspices and authority of Archbishop Tait, who has already shown by the Missions of Mr. Cutts and of Canon Tristram his interest in, and sympathy with, this Reformation movement in the Old Armenian Church."

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

INDIA.

Where is Nagalapuram? In India. Let us land at Cape Comorin. After a walk of three miles we enter Tinnevely, where God has wonderfully blessed the labours of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There is a dreary walk of thirty miles before us; no roads, no paths, but trackless sand—red sand on every side, and tall, gaunt, ugly, palmyra-trees, like weird spirits haunting the desert. At last, by the help of a guide, we reach Edeyengoody, where good Bishop Caldwell has lived for forty years. What a change? The very ground itself seems to have

partaken of the fertilizing blessings of the Gospel. Here then we are in a Christian village, and what do we see? A large and very handsome Church, boarding schools, day schools, hospital and dispensary; a lace room, where girls and women are employed in making lace; on all hands signs of life. This is a centre from which spreads the glad warm rays of Divine light far into the surrounding darkness. We cannot stop to visit Christianagram, five miles to the east, with its pretty church and busy schools, but must hasten on another thirteen miles, when we reach Nazareth. Here, too, there is a church, boarding and day schools, hospital and dispensary, market place and famine orphanages, where you may hear the whir of the shuttle, the merry din of carpenter's shop and blacksmith's forge. We have now reached the northern limits of the Tinnevely sandy desert. Every three or four miles the stillness has been broken by village church gongs, calling to Divine worship. We have passed many small temples, where goats and fowls are sacrificed as offerings to demons. We have seen rude idols of wood and stone, on some of which the workman's chisel has not even passed. Surely that shapeless stone cannot be a god! Stand by, and you shall see a mother, with an anxious scared look, lay her dying child gently down in front of it, and cry with all a mother's love to that shapeless stone to give back health and life to her dying child.

We have now to ford a river, and must just look in at Sawyerpooram, where we find a large Training Institution for schoolmasters and lay readers. We have another thirty miles' walk before us; but the country is quite changed. Instead of sand, we have a black soil, hard as iron, with large gaping cracks; but if our journey be after a heavy rain, we sink almost up to the knees in mud so sticky, that no boot-jacks are necessary for removing one's boots. We are glad to reach Puthiamputoor, where the Rev. J. J. Kearns laboured for so many years so successfully. Resting her for a while, surrounded by many evidences of Christian life and usefulness, we pass on, through village after village, where Christians throng about us with their kindly offers of buttermilk, or sugar candy, or plantains, or cocoa-nut milk; or, through vast fields in which the petty flower of the cotton-plant looms. At last, weary and glad, we come in sight of Nagalapuram.

In this district there were very few Christians fifteen years ago. The people were ignorant, immoral, bigoted. Now there are 7,200 people who have joined Christianity, belonging to twenty different castes or classes in society and living in one hundred and six villages. In this district for some years a great deal of opposition was shown by certain powerful people called Zemindars, and by persons employed by them. A wind does not put out, it makes a fire burn the brighter, and so the storms of opposition kindled zeal. Thus God often makes those, who would destroy, help to build up His kingdom.

Nagalapuram is well chosen for a head station, because it is the chief market town of that part. The villagers come in to buy and sell. Amidst the din of business, they often hear songs of praise and appeals about the business of their souls, and they go back and tell in their homes the things they have seen and heard.

There is something very interesting about this Mission, because it has been under the fostering care of a native clergyman since 1867—the Rev. S. G. Yesudian. Yesudian means the slave of Jesus, and right faithfully has this servant of Christ proved his devotion to his Divine Master. For many years he struggled on alone in faith and amidst troubles that would have daunted many men. Now he finds his district sub-divided into seven circles; he is assisted by other native clergymen and by catechists. Forty-three of his congregations have no place of any kind for public worship; and in seventeen villages where there are people who have joined Christianity to the number of thirty to eighty souls, he has not been able, for want of funds, to place resident teachers or lay-agents. But, after all, the most pressing want of Nagalapuram at the present time is a good, substantial station Church, to cost about £2,000. The people, who are very poor, have shown their earnestness by promising £200. This is really more than could be expected from them, considering their very small means.

Nagalapuram, with its daily services, its crowded churches and adult schools on Sundays; with its schools and hospital and busy Church work, going on all through the week, is but a sample of several Mission stations in Tinnevely.

Reader! pray earnestly every day for God's blessing on this work; and show your love to Christ your Saviour, by giving something every week to help to carry it on.

News from the Home Field.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

PERSONAL.—Rev. C. L. Ingles, of Drummondville, Diocese of Niagara, has been visiting Dorchester, and other parts of New Brunswick. Mr. Ingles is a son of one of the old S. P. G. missionaries, an account of whose interesting visit to Cape Breton in 1825 we lately published. He is a Nova Scotian by birth, and graduated at Windsor in 1845.

The Rev. Dr. Tatlock, of Stamford, Conn., one of the leading Connecticut clergy, and a Deputy to the General Convention, has been visiting St. John, accompanied by his family.

Rev. Canon Scovil and family left St. John for England on the 23rd, via Rimouski.

SHEDIAC.—The Bishop-Coadjutor has spent three days in the Parish of Shediac, arriving on Friday, Sept. 3rd, and leaving Monday, Sept. 5th. On Sunday morning, he inducted the Rev. H. H. Barber, delivering an address, which was pronounced a most admirable and thoughtful one, on the relations that should exist between pastor and people. The Rev. J. H. Talbot, of Springfield, and Rev. O. S. Newnam, of Point DuChene, who had closed his Church for the morning service, assisted the Rector. In the evening, the Bishop preached, and one person, a deaf-mute, was confirmed. Before his departure, he inspected St. Andrew's Church, Point DuChene.

SUSSEX.—Handsome standards and lamps have been placed in Trinity Church, purchased by the Ladies' Sewing Society.

MONCTON.—The Coadjutor-Bishop visited this Parish on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th, held a Confirmation service, when 13 received the "Laying-On-of-Hands," and took part in the Deanery Meeting, which was in progress. His Lordship also held a reception at the house of the Hon. Judge Botsford, where he was personally made acquainted with the members of the congregation. The Confirmation Service, on the evening of the 5th, was particularly interesting and attractive, besides his Lordship there being eight of the clergy present. The Church was beautifully decorated, the singing admirable, the congregation very large, and the Bishop's addresses to the candidates full of kind and earnest warning and advice. On the morning of the 6th, an Early Communion Service was held at 8 o'clock, when the Bishop preached a very beautiful and impressive sermon on nearness to Christ, from the words "which also leaned on His breast at supper." All the clergy were present, and together with forty-eight of the faithful laity partook of the Holy Sacrament. It gave great satisfaction to both the Rector and his people, that the Coadjutor-Bishop was able to spend a little while in the Parish; and having made his personal acquaintance, the people are loud in their praises of his friendly and attractive manner, and his other excellent qualities, and deeply grateful that their beloved Metropolitan has secured such an able and agreeable assistant. The Parish is in every way gaining strength and influence in the community, and, with the hearty support which the Rector receives from the members of his congregation, still greater growth may be looked for as the result of faithful work.

DEANERY OF SHEDIAC.—The Chapter of the Deanery met at Moncton, Sept. 6th, 1881. Present, all the members of the Deanery, and the Rev. J. H. Talbot, Rector of Springfield. The Rural Dean welcomed the Bishop Coadjutor in the name of the Deanery, to which the Bishop replied, and then retired during the Session of the Chapter. The Rev. H. H. Barber was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the "Choir Union" in place of Rev. O. S. Newnam, about to leave the Deanery. The choir festival was postponed until All Saints' Day. A letter from the Secretary of the Bray Associates was read, authorizing the Bishop to act for them in the matter of the Library, and a letter from the Bishop, ordering its removal to Dorchester. The affiliation fee was ordered to be paid to the Secretary of the C. of E. S. S. Institute in England, and the Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath was recommended for appointment as Local Secretary. The Rev. O. S. Newnam was elected an Honorary Member, he being about to remove to St. John. The next meeting was appointed at Shediac, Nov. 30th.

DORCHESTER.—The annual Sunday School Picnic and Festival was held on the 14th inst., at Rocklyn, the grounds of Mrs. Chandler, relict of the late Lt. Governor Chandler. The children and their parents and friends turned out in great force, and enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. At five o'clock, a Service was held in the Church, which was crowded. The singing of the children, under the leadership of Mrs. E. B. Chandler, was much above the average, and the Rector's address most admirable. After Service the children adjourned to the School House, where tables crowded with good things, had been provided, and where full justice was done everything. After some further amusements, the children retired to their respective homes well pleased with the S. S. treat, and looking forward with keen interest to the next one.

SAINTE-GEORGE AND PENNFIELD.—The Right Rev. Coadjutor Bishop arrived in St. George on Saturday, the 10th inst., having been brought from St. Andrews by George S. Grimmer, Esq. His Lordship was suffering from a sore throat, having caught cold on his journey. In the evening a reception was held at the Rectory, when many of the parishioners were introduced to the Bishop. He had a hard day's work on Sunday, which was as follows: Holy Communion at 8 o'clock a. m.; the Bishop Celebrant; Morning Prayer and Confirmation at 11 o'clock at St. George; Morning Prayer and Confirmation at Pennfield at 3 o'clock, and Evening Service at St. George, when the Bishop preached. At the Holy Communion, the responses to Commandments and "Gloria in Excelsis" were chanted, and Hymn No 211 in "Church Hymns"—"Jesus, to Thy Table led"—was sung after the consecration, and "Nunc Dimittis" as a recessional. After the preface in the Order of Confirmation was read, His Lordship addressed the candidates most impressively as well as practically, and again after the question "Do ye here?" etc. He followed this plan in both parishes. Twenty-one persons of varying ages, including some adults, were confirmed in St. George, and sixteen in Pennfield, of ages from 13 to 60 years—making 37 candidates in the Mission. Two or three were unavoidably absent who had attended the Rector's classes. There were between 30 and 40 communicants at the early service, and large congregations present at the other services. Pennfield Church was filled to its utmost capacity. The parishioners had lately covered the aisles of their church with linoleum, costing some \$40, which adds much to the comfort and appearance of their neat and pretty church. The Bishop congratulated them on the state of their church and Sunday School, which numbers eighty scholars on their register. The class in Pennfield embraced several men and young men and women, all of whom seemed deeply impressed with the service and the addresses of the Bishop. In the evening he preached from the text (Psalms xci. 1), "Whoso dwelleth under the defence of the Most High shall abide under the Shadow of the Almighty," bringing out the sense of the Hebrew very beautifully, showing the difference between making a choice of serving God and of being compelled to do so, from the meaning of the original of the words "dwelleth" and "abide," the one referring to choosing a pasturage in the day-time, the other to eastern shepherds being obliged to stop suddenly when night set in. The people seemed much pleased with our new Bishop, and listened to his able and solemn addresses with rapt attention, and we hope and think that an impression has been made on candidates and people, which will be lasting, and productive of much good. On Monday morning, the Bishop left for St. Patrick's under a very heavy rain, taking with him the good wishes of Rector and parishioners of St. George and Pennfield.

ST. DAVID AND ST. PATRICK.—The first Confirmation in St. Patrick for many years was held on Monday, Sept. 12th. The Rt. Rev. H. Tully Kingdon, D.D., Bishop-Coadjutor, arrived in the midst of a pouring rain, about noon, after a rough drive from St. George. At 3 o'clock, p. m., Evensong was said in the Church, followed by the Confirmation of 7 candidates. His Lordship addressed the candidates, earnestly urging them to continue as they had begun, and not to stop short at Confirmation. Owing to the unfavourable weather, the congregation was small, and several candidates living at a distance were unable to be present. After Service, the Bishop was driven to Oak Bay, St. David, by the Missionary. On Tuesday morning, the day dawned bright and beautiful; and, long before the appointed hour, a large congregation assembled at the Parish Church. At 10 a. m. the Bishop and clergy entered the Chancel, and the Bishop, sitting in his chair before the Altar, instituted and collated the Rev. J. W. Millidge into the Rectory of St. David with St. Patrick. Matins was then said by the Rev. J. Rushton, Rector of St. Stephen, after which the office of Confirmation followed, the Rector reading the exhortation. His Lordship forcibly addressed the candidates, before and after the Laying on of Hands, on the subject of the indwelling of the Holy Ghost and the consequent growth and deepening of the spiritual life. Twenty-three candidates were presented for the Holy Rite. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell, and the members of the choir, for the excellent rendering of the musical portion of the service. In the evening the Bishop, though much fatigued, accompanied the Rector to Lower Hill, a station 8 miles distant, where he preached an eloquent sermon on the text, "Are the consolations of God small with thee? is there any secret thing with thee?" A collection amounting to \$3.52 was taken up in aid of the funds of the S. P. G. This ended, in the words of a lady parishioner, "a bright day in our lives." The following day His Lordship left St. David for St. Stephen.

ST. STEPHEN.—The Bishop Coadjutor arrived in St. Stephen on Wednesday afternoon. At 7.30 p. m. Evensong was said in Christ Church; "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung as a processional hymn. The Dean Rural, the Rev. R. E. Smith, said the prayers. The first lesson was read by the Rev. J. W. Norwood, Rector of Calais, Maine, and the second lesson by the Rev. J. W. Millidge. His Lordship preached an eloquent sermon on I. Corinthians xiv. 23-25, in which he urged upon the congregation the fundamental effect of our Church's

Services—the worship of Almighty God. After the sermon the hymn "Holy offerings rich and rare" was sung, during which the offerings of the people on behalf of the D. C. S. were received and presented. After the service, a number of the congregation, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Rushton, met His Lordship at the Rectory.

ST. ANDREWS.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kingdon, Bishop Coadjutor, made his first visit to St. Andrews, on the 9th inst., and preached at All Saints' Church, on the evening of this day. After a visit for Confirmation in the neighbouring Parishes, Bishop Kingdon returned to St. Andrews on Thursday, when he left by the steamer for St. John. The Most Rev. the Metropolitan arrived at St. Andrews on Saturday evening, the 17th. On Sunday morning there was a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Parish Church at 8 o'clock. Morning Prayer was said at 11, when the Bishop confirmed forty persons. He addressed those confirmed and the congregation generally, on the responsibilities and trials of the Christian life. His Lordship preached at the Evening Service, on the subject of the text and different versions of Holy Scripture. On Tuesday morning he went to Campobello.

SIMONDS.—The Bishop Coadjutor returned to St. John, on Saturday, Sept. 17th, and on Sunday held Confirmation at Goldeu Grove and Black River. The Rev. Canon Scovil assisted the Rector, Rev. Geo. Schofield. At Golden Grove 20, and at Black River 25, received the "Laying On of Hands," and were addressed by Dr. Kingdon.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—St. George's.—On the morning of Sunday last the Lord Bishop held an Ordination Service in this Church, when J. Lowry, B. A., Geo. D. Peters, B. A., W. H. Sampson, and H. Hancock, S. A. C., were admitted into Deacon's Orders, and the Rev. John Partridge was Ordained to the Priesthood. A large congregation took part in the impressive service. The Bishop's sermon was an able setting forth of the office and work of the Ministry. The Archdeacon presented the candidates, and the Revs. J. D. H. Browne and H. P. Higginson, assisted in the service. Mr. Lowry read the Gospel. Of the newly-ordained, Mr. Lowry goes to assist Rev. R. Jamison at Ship Harbor, Mr. Peters becomes assistant to Rev. J. O. Ruggles at Kentville and Wolfville, Mr. Sampson assumes the position of second curate at St. Paul's, Halifax, and Mr. Hancock is to do duty at St. George's Halifax, until a Rector is elected.

NEW ROSS.—Thursday, the 8th, was a pleasant, successful day in this place. A cool North-Wester had removed all the sultriness and smoke of the previous afternoon, and the weather was truly delightful. From 10 o'clock a. m. began the influx of visitors from every surrounding district to attend the annual picnic of Christ Church Sunday School. Dinner from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m. was prepared for them, and a goodly number availed themselves thereof. At 1 p. m. short Evensong was said in the church, after which Co. K, 1st R. R., headed by Capt. Louisa Corkum, formed into double line, distinguished from other children present by badges, and each officer uniformed according to rank. With banners flying, as the Missionary played a lively march on his cabinet organ in front of the parsonage, the long procession filed into the parsonage grounds, and were soon dismissed to enjoy themselves. At 4 p. m., the Sunday School, fully 86 in number, gathered around a bountiful tea table, sang the *Gloria Patri*, and sat down to partake of what kind hands had prepared for them. Tea was served afterwards, from 4.30 to 6 p. m., for the visitors, and in the evening a large number remained to enjoy themselves with music and other amusements. Through the afternoon an inviting refreshment stand, in charge of Miss Rebecca Keddy, was effectually swept of its delicacies. The best order and harmony of feeling prevailed up to 10.45 p. m., the time of separation, and all went home evidently satisfied and happy. Besides the Sunday School, nearly 200 visitors were present, and about \$54.00 were realized. After deductions for instalment on the Gates organ and insurance of parsonage, over \$36.00 will be left for the much needed east window.

LOWER STEWIAKKE.—The Rev. J. C. Cox conducted Divine Services, very acceptable at this place, morning and evening last Sunday. The Church was well filled at both services. All seemed pleased, and inclined to forget that we have had so few services the past year, and look forward with pleasing anticipation for a revival of Church work in this place. There is plenty of room for, and great need of, the blessed teachings of the English Church. This might be a prosperous and thriving community if we only could keep our people home, and when home to learn and put into practice the following instructive sentence from the Church Catechism:—"To learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me." If we will but carry out this teaching in its spirit, as well as in the letter, our young people, yes, and old people, too, could gather up gold in Nova Scotia or in Stewiacke, where only silver could be found in the States. I write what I know, as I spent a large portion of my life in the States. I am no letter writer, as you will readily see, but wish I

was, I could but help to make a better paper, a better Church, a better family, a better community; but as a mechanic, with but little time for letter writing, please receive my mite with the best wishes for your prosperity; and with the hope that your paper may find a home in Lower Stewiacke, English Settlement, Shubenacadie, Dutch Settlement and Riverside, all belonging to this Mission. Mr. Cox also held services on Sunday at Dutch Settlement, 12 miles from here. I believe it is the home of a very clever people, who are very anxious for regular services to be held there, as, indeed, I may say, is the feeling in all the places, and I know an earnest Minister, believing faithfully in the Master's promise,—*I am with you always, even unto the end of the world*,—must do good.—COM.

CHESTER.—Those of the GUARDIAN's readers who take an interest in this parish—and I think there must be many amongst our numerous summer visitors who do so—will be glad to learn that our bazaar, of which notice was given in a former number, and which came off on the 18th and 19th of August, was quite a success. At one time we feared a complete failure, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, which, doubtless, caused our profits to be somewhat smaller than they would otherwise have been; but, on the whole, we have reason to be satisfied and thankful for the result. The net profits, after paying expenses, amount in round numbers to about \$270, which will clear off the load of debt which has been weighing on us so heavily for the last five or six years, and leaves us about twenty dollars towards shingling the Rectory, of which it is very much in need. Too much praise cannot be given to some of the ladies of the parish for the way in which they have worked to accomplish this object. The Sewing Circle, formed about a year ago, has since that time raised somewhat over \$320, and the number attending it has not been large, several of those who first joined having been away from home all winter and spring; but those in attendance have worked faithfully, and well earned the vote of thanks which was tendered them by the Vestry at a recent meeting. Having thus got our old debt wiped off, and got a clear start once more, we hope to be able to keep clear and to pay as we go in future; and the Circle, we hope, when formed again after a little rest, will go to work with a new energy for a pleasanter object, viz., that of building a chancel to our church. The children of the Sunday School had their annual treat on Thursday, the 8th inst., in the shape of a picnic, held on Mr. Whitford's grounds, where all seemed to enjoy to the utmost the bright day and the good fare which was provided them, the pleasure of the children being not a little enhanced by the music with which some of the members of the Chester Band kindly furnished us. We have divided the School this summer and started a branch one at East Chester, two miles from the village, so that our numbers were not quite so large as they would have been, as the Eastern School intend holding their picnic nearer home on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Our new roll-book, however, numbers 100, and that at the Eastward 22, besides two other Schools on the Western Shore, one eight and the other eleven miles from town.

GLACE BAY MISSION.—Christ Church, South Head, Cow Bay.—A service of more than ordinary interest was held in this Church on the morning of the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Two ladies (sisters, the one an invalid,) communicants of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, London, England, having presented to Christ Church an altar, with its appropriate hangings and ornaments, the day above mentioned was appointed for the solemn dedication of the gifts to the use of the Sanctuary. Notwithstanding that the sky was threatening, with occasional showers, a large congregation had assembled at the Church at the hour appointed. The Incumbent of the Mission, Rev. C. Croucher, Rural Dean, was assisted by the Rev. C. W. McCully, Deacon-in-charge of the Mission of Louisburg. The services commenced at half-past ten o'clock. Whilst the Procession Hymn, "Veni Creator," was being sung by the choir, the clergy proceeded from the Vestry to the Sanctuary. The Altar had previously been placed in proper position, but denuded of its hangings, the Altar Cross, Vases, and Candlesticks occupied positions on the Credence Table. The Processional Hymn concluded, the Incumbent of the Mission addressed the congregation as follows:—"Dearly-beloved Brethren, Let us beseech the mercy of God, the Father Almighty, that He, hearkening to our cry, may sanctify with His blessing this Altar, now to be dedicated for spiritual sacrifices, that He may ever vouchsafe to bless and hallow the offerings of His servants, placed thereon in devout reverence for Him, and well pleased with that spiritual incense, may be ready to hearken to His people, as they make their prayer through Our Lord Jesus Christ, who liveth, &c." "V. The Lord," &c. "R. And with," &c. The Altar was then blessed, and with prayer set apart and dedicated for celebrating the saving mysteries of redemption. The Altar was then vested with its hangings, the choir-singing part of the hymn, "We love the place," the candlesticks placed upon it, and the vases containing handsome bouquets of flowers placed upon the table; these ornaments having been first also blessed and solemnly dedicated; and lastly the Altar Cross having been blessed and solemnly dedicated separately, was placed in its proper position on the table. At the conclusion of these services, the clergy returned to

the vestry, the choir singing as a recessional the Hymn, "Pleasant are Thy courts above." At eleven o'clock, Matins were said. The Rural Dean said the Prayers as far as the third Collect; the Lessons were read by the Deacon in charge of the Mission of Louisburg. The hymn at the introit was "Alleluia! sing to Jesus!" The ante-Communion service was then proceeded with, the Epistle being read by the Deacon, who also preached from the text, Hebrews xiii. 10. The Holy Eucharist was then administered for the first time from the new Altar, fifteen persons receiving reverently the spiritual food of the Body and Blood of their Saviour,—the entire congregation remaining reverently kneeling until the whole service was concluded. The choir sang the "Nunc Dimittis" during the passage of the clergy back into the Vestry. Thus concluded services which seemed most deeply to impress upon those who took part in them the lesson that not only is the House of God most holy, but also all the vessels adjuncts used in His service. The special "intention" at the celebration on this occasion was the asking of the blessing of Almighty God upon the work of His ministers in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, London, as well as upon the work of His ministers in this Mission, and also His especial blessing upon the sisters who had presented the altar and furniture for His glory and honor. The Altar is of carved oak, neat and chaste; it bears on the back a brass plate, with the inscription: "To the Glory of God and His Blessed Sacrament, this Altar is presented by two communicants of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, London." The vases and candlesticks are of polished brass. The Altar Cross is also of polished brass, set with five amethysts, and is twenty-seven inches in height. The covering of the re-table and the super frontal of the Altar is of dark maroon coloured cloth. The frontal is of green cloth, embroidered in the centre with cross and monogram. The orphreys are embroidered with Lillies of the Valley, and the super frontal with the Rose of Sharon. A beautiful font, presented by English friends through the exertions of Miss Franks and Miss Lance, of England, was a short time since placed in the Church and blessed and dedicated to the Service of God—His Church. It is a matter for much regret that Mr. Selwyn H. Shreve, the energetic lay-reader of the Church at the N. W. Arm, Halifax, who is at present in Louisburg, and Mr. George H. Martell, Divinity Student of King's College, who has, in the capacity of lay-reader, been rendering valuable and most acceptable service in the Mission of Louisburg during their vacation, and who were both expected to be present and take part in the service, were unavoidably delayed in transit, and, although they walked six miles in their endeavour to be present, were not able to arrive until after the conclusion of the service.

ANNAPOLIS.—The meeting of the "Annapolis Rural Deanery," (to be held at Weymouth,) is further postponed until Wednesday, the 12th day of October next. Arrangements for services the same as before. By order of Dean. H. D. DELOIS, Sec'y.

DIocese of ONTARIO.
(From our own Correspondent.)

THE usual quarterly Diocesan Committee meetings were held in Kingston, on the 7th inst., and were attended by most of the members. The financial statement of the Mission Fund showed an increase in voluntary contributions for the year, and on motion of Archdeacon Jones, it was resolved, that the Board observes with gratitude to God that the collections in aid of the Mission Fund during the past year has been in advance of the previous year by a considerable sum. The financial statement of the Divinity Students' Fund showed a balance to the credit of the fund of \$271.61. Mr. Robt. W. Jones, of Hollowell, was admitted as a student on the funds, his testimonials being of an excellent character. The balance at the credit of the Widows' and Orphan's Fund was reported at \$636.63. Two names were added to the list of assistants. The Annual Synod of the Diocese is summoned to be held in the City of Kingston, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 6th.

BERMUDA.
(From our own Correspondent.)

SOMERSET.—Since the present Incumbent came here, one of the churches has been added to and repaired at a cost of £2,000 sterling, and the debt upon it is only £240. The Bishop consecrated the new Chancel during his last visit. Since the Chancel was consecrated it has been enriched by the putting in of two costly stained windows, made by Preddy of Baker Street, London, England. They were presents, and are exceedingly handsome. The one on the north side represents the Visit of the Magi, and that on the south side the Presentation. These are quite distinct from the windows over the Altar, which were given by the Hon. J. Harvey, in memory of his two sons, and are very fair. The Bishop gave handsomely, which provided a chandelier, etc., for the Chancel. In the place of the old vane on the steeple a large, handsome cross now stands. The church is stone and accommodates about 300, and if it had room for as many more it would no more than meet the requirements of the Parish.

Family Department.

A PRAYER.

(Written for the Church Guardian.)

ST. JOHN xv. 1-7.

That I may be of Thee, Th' Eternal vine,
A clinging branch—forever only Thine,
And to the parent stem may daily closer twine,
Is my prayer.

And may I closer to Thee ever grow,
And Thy communion ever sweeter know,
And may Thy love within me ever brighter glow,
Year by year!

Oh that I idly lumber not the ground;
But as the quick revolving years come round
Oh that some humble fruit be mongst the foliage found,
Pleasing Thee!

Oh help me then within Thee to abide,
To never stray away from Thy dear side,
And as Thou wand'ring, wayward tendrils back dost guide,
Pardon me,

For lost were I if Thou should'st let me stray
From out Thy holy keeping—far away,
For me would come instead of dawn and sunny day
Endless gloom.

In darkness lost—in fear and terror dire—
No sun—no fruit—the vineyard-keeper's ire
'Twere hard to 'scape; then would I meet in Hell's fierce fire
Speedy doom.

But Thou wilt never let me from Thee go—
Wilt never let me wander far—ah, no!
But ever in Thy likeness Thou wilt help me grow
Year by year.

Abiding thus in Thee, that I may stay,
And others lead beneath Thy gentle sway,
And thus that I may grow more fruitful ev'ry day
Is my prayer.

B. G. H.

Halifax, Sept. 1881.

A LESSON IN HUMILITY.

An esteemed correspondent forwards the following touching anecdote of a well-known ecclesiastic: Canon Auriol was invited on one occasion, about the year 1867 or 1868, to preach an Ordination sermon, by the late Bishop Waldegrave, I happened to be staying at Rose Castle at the time. On the Sunday morning, as a large party, consisting of the Bishop's family, the chaplains, and the candidates for Holy Orders, were sitting around the breakfast table, the Bishop repeated a text of Scripture suited to the occasion, and then called on each of those present to do the same. This being a well-known weekly custom at Rose Castle, every one was prepared, and, as each text was repeated, it was most interesting and touching to remark what was the uppermost feeling in the minds of the several young men about to be ordained; some expressing bright, manly hope as to their future; such as, "I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me;" some breathing a prayer for grace and guidance; such as, "Hold up my goings in Thy paths, that my footsteps slip not." But, when it came to Mr. Auriol's turn, there was a pause of a moment or two; and then it was seen that the old veteran was overcome by emotion. At last, he began: "Unto me who am less than the least of all saints—" here his voice completely gave way, and he wept like a child; but afterwards recovering himself, he went on, his voice gaining strength as he proceeded,—"is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." The effect was indescribable. The impression on my mind at least, was deep and effaceable. The thought was, as it were, forced on me, if such are the feelings of one who has spent so many years in the Master's service, and who has been so highly honored of Him as His minister in holy things; what ought to be the depth of humility, what the casting away of all thought or dream of self-reliance of us younger men, some of us holding the divine commission but a short time, some having not yet received it! A hush of reverential awe stole over us, as if the Great Bishop of souls were very near us.

There may be many who will see these lines, to whose minds the incident and all its surroundings will be as vivid as mine. For myself, I may say, that though I never had the privilege of seeing him before or since, that good old man's confession—in the presence of a score of young recruits—of his own nothingness, and of his Master's supreme excellence, taught me a lesson in theology which I trust, by God's grace, has never been forgotten.

WEALTH AND MEANNESS.

I tell you that, in nine cases out of ten, great acquired wealth lifts up in monumental testimony the meanness of its possessor. I knew two neighbours, old Californians, who had about equal fortunes. They were both old settlers, both rich, and both much respected. In that fearful year, 1852, when the dying and destitute immigrants literally crawled on hands and knees over the Sierra, trying to reach the settlement, one of these men drove all his cattle up to the mountain, butchered them and fed the starving. He had his Mexicans pack all the mules

with flour, which at that time cost almost its weight in gold, and push on night and day over the mountains to meet the strangers there and feed them, so that they might have strength to reach his house, where they could have shelter and rest. The other man, cold and cautious, saw his opportunity and embraced it. He sat at home and sold all his wheat, and mules, and meat, and with the vast opportunities for turning money to account in that new country, soon became almost a prince in fortune. But his generous neighbour died a beggar in Idaho, where he had gone to try to make another fortune. He literally had not money enough to buy a shroud, and as he died among strangers by the roadside he was buried without even so much as a pine coffin. I saw his grave there only last year. Some one had set up a rough granite stone at the head. And that is all. No name—not even a letter or a date. Nothing. But that boulder was fashioned by the hand of Almighty God, and in the little seams, and dots, and mossy scars that cover it He can read the rubric that chronicles the secret virtues of this lone dead man on the snowy mountains of Idaho. The children of the "Prince" are in Paris. Upheld by his colossal wealth their lives seem to embrace the universal world. He is my friend. He buys all my books, and reads every line I write. When he comes to this sketch he will understand it. And he ought to understand, too, that all the respect, admiration and love which the new land once gave those two men, gathers around and is buried beneath that moss grown granite stone, and that I know, even with all his show of splendor, that his heart is as cold and as empty as that dead man hands.—*Joaquin Miller.*

"HERE I AM!"

A lawyer had a cage hanging on the wall in his office, in which was a starling. He had taught the little fellow to answer when he called it. A boy named Charlie came in one morning. The lawyer left the boy there while he went out for a few minutes. When he returned the bird was gone. He asked—
"Where is my bird?"
Charlie replied that he did not know anything about it.
"But," said the gentleman, "Charlie, that bird was in the cage when I went out. Now tell me all about it; where is it?"
Charlie declared that he knew nothing about it; that the cage door was open, and he guessed the bird had flown out.
The lawyer called out—
"Starling, where are you?"
The bird spoke right out of the boy's pocket, and said, just as plain as it could—
"Here I am!"
Ah, what a fix that boy was in! He had stolen the bird, had hid it, as he supposed, in a safe place, and had told two lies to conceal his guilt, and now came a voice from his own pocket which told the story of his guilt. It was testimony that all the world would believe. The boy had nothing to say. The bird was a living witness that he was a thief and a liar.
We have not all of us a starling, but we have a conscience—not in our pocket, but in a more secure place—in our soul; and that tells the story of our guilt or our innocence. As the bird answered when the lawyer called it, so when God speaks, our conscience will reply, and give such testimony as we cannot deny nor explain away.

GENTLE MOTHERS,

"My mother dear, my mother dear,
My gentle, gentle mother."
I thought I was singing my boy to sleep with the little ballad of which the above is the chorus; but the blue eye opened, and the quiet voice said, "Mamma, you ain't always gentle." In self-justification I replied, "But you know, darling, mamma has to scold you when you are naughty." "Yes'm," The argument dropped; so did the little head upon my bosom. I did not finish the song, nor have I sung it since. Tenderly tucking the little truth teller, I reproached myself for deserving his remark, and gently questioned the truth of my answer. Do mothers ever have to scold? Has scolding any legitimate place in the family government? How is this world defined? "Railing with clamor; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language." Is this a helpful adjunct to parental authority? Why do Christian parents sometimes scold? For two reasons, it seems to us. First, for lack of self-control; second, from habit. Children are often terribly trying, and loud and angry tones seem a safety-valve for our stirred tempers. Besides, we feel that gentleness alone can never safely steer the family bark over life's troublesome sea. Force, firmness, decision, sternness, even severity, are often necessary. A suitable degree of these is not compatible with gentleness. It is not a synonym for weakness. The gentleness that makes one great comes from subdued strength. This lovely fruit of the Spirit proves an element of power. The "soft answer" often costs the answerer dearly. Sweetness of spirit is the outgrowth of self-control. Serenity of soul, whatever be the constitutional characteristics, comes most frequently from long self-discipline and prayerful struggle.—*Good Words.*
SHAME is not the loss of other men's esteem, it is the loss of our own.

THE RUBRIC OF REVERENCE.

"And if any of the consecrated bread and wine remain after the Communion it shall not be carried out of the church, but the minister and other communicants shall, immediately after the blessing, reverently eat and drink the same."—*Rubric after the Communion Service.*
"Reverently," as used in this rubric, cannot mean to jump up and rush out, leaving the elements unconsumed on the Lord's table.
"The minister and other communicants," cannot mean the minister alone.
The common decorum of well-bred society requires that, unless for some great and urgent cause, the entire family remain till all are ready to go from the table. Why should a different rule prevail in God's family? And then why should we show such haste to get away from the House of God, and the "sacred feast which Jesus makes," as a crowd of tired school children rush from the task of their studies? Rather should we linger as unwilling to depart from the place of such inestimable blessing.
We affectionately wish that all our beloved flock who are communicants would ponder these things, and make it a rule, as many do, to remain in their places till the elements are reverently consumed.—*Rev. Dr. Spalding.*

GOING TO CHURCH.

"Nobody wants you Free-thinkers to go to Church; but if you do go, you should recollect that Churches are not built, like lecture-rooms, to afford you intellectual amusement. Preaching or prophesying is an ordinance of the Church and a means of grace, and however humble the instrument may be, the good is done by the spirit of God, and if we are humble-minded, we may find in the dullest sermon some one sentence which may be applicable to our own case. I know the instance of one of the most acute men that ever came under my pastoral care. He was a lawyer and a unitarian. He was ill, and continued long an invalid, and I had talked much with him, to lead him to his Saviour, but talked apparently in vain, though we always prayed before we began the conversation. He went to Church on one occasion; where the dullest and most stupid of men was preaching. One sentence, however, in that man's dull sermon acted like a spark to set fire to a train of thought in my friend's mind, and he respected the ordinance of preaching ever after.—*Dean Hook.*

DO YOU REPEAT THE RESPONSES?

This question is easily answered by any one attending our Services, for on the part of the majority of nominal worshippers, there is a dead silence throughout the Service. Why is this? Is it because it is not generally understood that all are supposed to join, and lift up their voices in the congregation? Or is it because the minister is looked upon as the proxy for all present, and that the congregation is but an audience? A responsive Liturgy has the best of reasons for its preservation. Imagine the difference between the worship of a congregation of which a few feeble voices are saying the General Confession with the Minister, and that of a body of voices uniting in saying: "We have erred and strayed from Thy ways like lost sheep. We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts."

It may, perhaps, be said that we cannot respond, because it would not be the expression of the desires and emotions of the heart. But we are told "Draw nigh to God, and He will draw nigh to you." If we learn to give ourselves up to worship when we are professedly engaged in it, we shall soon learn to make what the Church puts in our mouths our own, we should soon get to see that the secret wishes, and desires of our hearts are therein contained and laid before God.

BEWARE OF BAD BOOKS.

Make a boy feel that the dime novel is vulgar. I remember that, in "Telemachus," Ulysses tried to convince a man who had become one of a herd of swine that it was shameful to be a pig; but he did not succeed. "The flooding of the land with dime novels and with infamous periodicals of the cheaper and coarser kind acts like Circe's enchantment on wide circles of youth. No doubt it is a frequent incitement to crime, and, on the whole, is one of the most monstrous of the undisguised evils in the modern days of cheap printing. Let a boy learn that some publications are not fit to be handled with the tongue. Let parents exclude from the family mansion the frogs and vipers that swarm forth from the oozy marshes of the Satanic press.—*Selects.*

"KEEP YOUR MINDS IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND CARE OF GOD."—How necessary it is to bear this in mind, and how wisely the Church has sounded these words last in the ears of all worshippers at her Services, because unless there is this constant summoning of the minds of her children to dwell and meditate upon the presence of God, the spiritual life is soon likely to droop and fall. The longer a man continues in a state of forgetfulness, the less he is inclined to shake it off and turn again to the Lord his God.

For every one who reads the Bible, there are twenty who read professing Christians.

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THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The death of this distinguished man has produced
the most sincere demonstrations of sympathy in all
parts of the civilized world. Our gracious Queen,
with great kindness of heart, and with, doubtless,
the most acute recollections of her own early
widowed days, has been among the first to express
her earnest sympathy for the distressed widow and
family; and other crowned heads, governments,
and peoples, have been little behind her in
attesting their sincere sorrow at the blow which has
befallen the American nation. Despatches from
London say: "Every hour increases the evidence
that the present is the most remarkable demonstra-
tion of sympathy ever witnessed in Europe. The
bells of the parish churches in various places in
England are tolled, which is an unprecedented trib-
ute to a foreign ruler. Municipal bodies of Leeds,
Hartlepool, Falmouth, and other places, passed
resolutions of condolence. A mourning flag was
hoisted on Manchester Cathedral. The provincial
papers rival those of London in expressions of
sympathy." While another despatch says: "The
Queen has ordered the Court to go into mourning
for the late President Garfield for one week from
the 21st inst."

Thus, within a single year, have the heads of two
great nations fallen by the hand of the assassin;
while the American people are called upon to
mourn the loss of a Christian patriot, wise statesman
and ruler, and brave soldier. Let us only
hope that the lesson to be drawn from the
death of so great and good a man may not be
lost upon the people of the United States, but that
they may be aroused to higher aims and purer moti-
ves in the administration of the Government of
their country, for just after the spoils of office seems
to have been the largest factor in leading to the
horrible crime, the effect of which we are all so
deeply deploring. If it shall accomplish this, the
death of the noble man who has just fallen will not
have been in vain.

We do not want to help any large exodus of
clergy from the Lower Provinces, but if circum-
stances have disposed any to feel like making a
change, we should warmly recommend the great
field of the North West, where so splendid a work
may be done for the Church. Canon Grisdale will
give every information with regard to the advertise-
ment in another column.

SECULAR vs. RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

At the annual social gathering of St. Mary Mag-
dalene's, Munster Square, the Bishop of Tennessee
responded to the second toast, "the Bishop and
Clergy of the Diocese," with whom his name was
coupled. After speaking of the vastly improved
condition of the Church in England, of the great
growth of the Anglican Episcopate throughout the
world, and of the success of the Church in the
United States, the Bishop proceeded very eloquent-
ly to plead for the continued existence of the
Established Church.

We have only space for His Lordship's conclud-
ing words upon another topic, which may well be
accepted as a warning to those among us who,
having secularized our common schools, are now
seeking to promote a non-sectarian, godless Uni-
versity education:—

"Not merely was their Church in America
largely getting hold of the mind of the country—and
that was the best thing to do—but she was doing a
vast deal in her efforts to educate the people. When
he was in England before he was invited to give a
lecture on the results of secular education in Ameri-
ca, and he said that if he were an English Church-
man he would go to the death for the sake of the
religious training of the young. What was secular
education doing for America? It addressed itself
altogether to the intellect; it did nothing for the
heart. It made clever lawyers, doctors, engineers,
and agriculturists, but it taught men nothing about
the duties of life, of God, or Christ and His Incar-
nation, and of a hereafter. And as the results of
this secular education, there was a vast increase of
juvenile depravity; the family tie was becoming
more and more loosened, and giving way. It would
be a sad day for England, and England's Church,
when they gave up their religious care and culture
of the young, and he thought they ought to fight to
the death for that."

This is strong language coming from an Ameri-
can, and that it is therefore worthy of our most
serious consideration none will be inclined to dis-
pute. The American school system used to be
constantly brought forward to show the benefits
which would accrue to our country by its adoption
among us; but here we have the testimony of a
very able man, thoroughly conversant with the
facts, and we fear it will have to be admitted that
the same results are beginning to show themselves
in Canada.

It may seem to some a matter of but little mo-
ment whether the Christian Religion continues to
exercise in the future that influence which has been
the means of diffusing light and knowledge through-
out the earth; but the increasing civilization and
enlightenment of the nineteenth century will be but
the forging of weapons for the world's destruction,
unless our youth be trained to recognize God in
the duties and pleasures of life—unless Christ's Re-
ligion sanctifies and blesses all things.

All over the United States the thoughtful minds
of every Christian name are becoming more and
more alive to the dangerous tendencies of their
school system, and are giving expression to their
feelings in liberal bequests to the Denominational
Boys' and Girls' Schools, which are springing up
everywhere and are being largely patronized, and
to the Collegiate Institutions of that land. It is a
remarkable exhibition of zeal only to be explained
by the deepening conviction in the minds of so
many that the foundations of good society and of
good government must inevitably be destroyed un-
less something be done to counteract the negative
training of the secular schools.

We do not wish to be thought alarmists, but in
the face of so much evidence of the steadily in-
creasing feeling in the United States against the
secular school system, and with the very decided
good-will and support now being given to private
schools and colleges where the Bible is a recognized
text-book, and in which the Christian Religion is
taught, we cannot be charged with seeking to arouse
an unfounded apprehension of danger.

OUR DIOCESAN FUNDS.

The necessity that exists for more energetic
efforts on behalf of our Home Mission Funds has,
it is hoped, been made so plain by recent authori-
tative disclosures that both His Clergy and
Laity of Nova Scotia and Fredericton have formed
the determination to increase very largely their Pa-
rochial lists the coming year. The matter cannot be
too frequently discussed, because this next year
will witness the most serious diminution of income

from England that has yet taken place. It has
been generally understood for some years past
that the S. P. G. would reduce the grants to these
Canadian Dioceses £1000 stg. yearly, but little was
it contemplated that so great a sum as £600 (\$3,000)
in the case of Nova Scotia, and £400 (\$2,000) in
that of Fredericton, would be withdrawn at a single
blow. But such a reduction has been made and
is to come into effect on the first of January next,
so that it becomes us to face the issue at once, and
to make due preparation for the contingency. And
this loss comes upon both Dioceses at a time when
a Deficiency stares us in the face,—a Deficiency of
about \$4,000 in each case. It is very plain that
both Nova Scotia and Fredericton have been expen-
ding more than the receipts would justify, and
yet, certainly, not more than—not anything like so
much as—the needs of the Home Field require.
Besides the regular Missions now in whole or in
part supported by the Diocesan Societies, there are
a number of new places where Missionaries should
be placed; four or five in Fredericton, and fully
that number in Nova Scotia. We do not think the
Church people of either diocese would care to have
the Church stand still or lose ground while the
whole country moves on—while the population
increases, and while the denominations are extend-
ing their work in every direction around them. It
is a fact, however, that unless there is a large in-
crease in the receipts of the Board of Home Mis-
sions, and in the Diocesan Church Society, not
only will no new work be attempted, but the grants
at present made will have to be reduced. We keep
bringing this subject before our people, because we
know the Clergy cannot afford to lose a single
penny of their present small stipends, and yet the
Committee and Board can only make grants as
they are provided with the means for doing so.
Consequently, an increase in the contributions, or a
reduction in the salaries must be made. This
being so serious a matter for both Clergy and peo-
ple, we do hope proper precautions will be taken to
avert so great a calamity.

There is no reason to suppose that the Deficiency
cannot be met. The country is in a prosperous
condition, better than it has been for many years,
and as God has blessed the tiller of the soil, the
artisan, the merchant, and the mechanic, so let
these classes make a return to the good God for
all His mercies, and for all His abundant blessings.
We cannot help but think that it only requires
an organized and systematic effort on the part of
the Clergy, and the people will not be slow to re-
spond to the present urgent calls upon them.

If the religious principles of Presbyterian, Bap-
tists, and Methodists, lead them to give freely to
the support of their ministers, it will seem to be a
serious reflection upon the Church's teaching
should Churchmen so bring disgrace upon them-
selves as to fail to render this service to Almighty
God.

A VIOLATION OF PROVINCIAL SYNOD CANONS.

Having made inquiries, we learn that the facts as
stated by our correspondent "Catholicus" in another
column are substantially correct. But it appears that
Archdeacon Read was absent from home at the
time, and, quite without his knowledge or consent,
his Churchwardens invited Mr. Laing, who was
visiting the place, to occupy the pulpit.

The law of the Church in the matter is quite
clear. Clause 2 of Canon VI. of the Provincial
Synod reads: "No person shall be permitted to
celebrate Divine Service or perform any office of
the Church, permanently or occasionally, except he
shall have been Episcopally and Canonically or-
dained; and it shall be the duty of the Incumbent,
or, in his absence, of the Churchwardens, to demand
proof of such ordination and of the good standing
of the Clergyman before permitting him to officiate."

We are sure had Mr. Laing known the law of
the Church he would not have been a party to its
violation.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH, Halifax, advertises else-
where for a Rector, and we can assure the clergy
that no more important field of usefulness is to be
found in all Canada. \$1,200 a year is named as
the probable income, but we are confident that with-
in two years, if judiciously and energetically work-
ed, the income would not be less than \$2,000 a
year. St. George's Parish needs at the present
time a man of good powers and of some administra-
tive ability, for, as the seat of the cotton and sugar
factories, steam elevator, railway depot and stations,
etc., it is destined to become the most populous
part of the city.

A DAY'S RIDE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BY AN ENGLISH PARSON.

(Written for the Church Guardian.)

One last buckle at the girth, one last glance at the
arrangement of the valise, one last hurried gulp at
the steaming and early coffee—and then into the
saddle. My stout-built Basuto pony gives one joyous
bound, as though he fancied he could annihilate in
that stride the 50 or 60 miles which lie between us
and our proposed resting-place and then settles
down into a business-like but lively canter, easy as
an arm-chair. A steady pull on the bit, varied, by
an occasional merry toss of the head, shows that
my little steed is as fresh as paint, and ready for a
good day's work. Ever and anon he gives forth a
gleeful snort, as who should say, "Hurrah! for a good
brisk canter; better any day than to stand in the
close stable, or to be penned up in a stupid 'kraal.'"
And his rider,—well, I drink in the fresh morning
air and give myself up to the physical pleasure of
the swift, easy motion, and fairly wonder at the
grand beauty of the scene. In front of me, a won-
drous stretch of grass-covered plain, its monotony
relieved in the middle distance by a ridge of dark
rock, rising, apparently, a few feet above the level
of the plain, and half covered with herbage. Be-
yond this, the grassy "veldt" resumes its far-spread-
ing flow until it reaches a line of hills, which
stretches across about one-half of the line of view.
And now to describe that little chain of broken hills,
so really insignificant their positive height, and yet so
grand in the effect they produce when combined with
their surroundings. They are of all shapes—some flat
as the grand old Table of the Cape of Storms,
others sharply-pointed as a pyramid; some show
down their sides deep indentations, as though some
frolicsome giant had amused himself with scooping
out an alley for a huge game of bowls; in many
there appear near the base beautiful green nooks,
rock-sheltered and full surely watered by some
mountain torrent. One thing is certain—Nature
never constructed more artful traps to catch effects
of light and colour; and this last thought makes us
hurry on to the grandest feature of all the wonder-
ful scene. The sun is just rising over those broken
ridges, and the atmosphere is fairly charged with
delicate tints, all around one seems bathed in a sea
of indescribable beauty. The fresh, cool morning
air, untainted by any, even the slightest, pollution,
seems to have gained some wondrous delicacy of
flavour, closely akin to that tender beauty of that
eastern sky, where gold and rose and pearl and pale
green are blending, and deepening, and dying, and
once more reviving, and suffusing themselves
throughout the whole of the expanse of Heaven.
Oh! wondrous atmosphere of Southern Africa—
clear cloudless, pure—was ever magic glass so
cunningly contrived to cast a glamour over all that
is seen thro' the most beautifying medium! The
grassy veldt, now just reviving into greenness at the
wooing of the early rain of spring, not yet touched
with brown from the fierceness of the rays of the
summer sun, shows like a sea of emerald, while a
closer look reveals here and there a bright patch of
scarlet, or yellow, or dazzling white, where some
wild bulb has been stimulated into an earlier bloom.
The domes and peaks of one hill chain have caught
the gilding, and the nooks and corners gain by con-
trast a deep purple hue, which, coming midway be-
tween the gold above and the emerald below, gives
an air of mystery to the recesses of each distant hill.

But see there, between two steepish hills, and
about half-way up, there comes a narrow break
which looks like a bridge between the world around
us on the side of one mountain barrier, and the
unknown land beyond. It seems to invite us on-
ward to explore. Over this bridge, or to use the
phraseology of the country, over this "Nek," lies
our walk. Meanwhile, my horse has let off the
superfluous steam of the early morning start, and is
going on in a most business-like fashion, no slower
than before, but with fewer tossings of the head, and
less frequent snorts. Well, he has gone quite long
enough for the first canter, and I give a low whistle
which he, in common with the majority of up-
country horses well knows is the signal for a walk,
and so at a lively walk on we go for some minutes
when a flash of white catches my eye in the veldt
about five or six hundred yards away. Yes, there
they go, 5, 6, 8, 12—about twenty "Spring Boks,"
bounding away with that perfection of grace which
belong to this beautiful member of the antelope
tribe. Though not bent on sport, one feels an
almost irresistible impulse to pursue, and as the
herd turns to cross the walk in front of me, I in-
voluntarily touch my little steed with the spur, and
off we go at a great pace in the rear of the flying
beasts. Bravo, what a wonderful bound that was,
and then, another, and another of the herd spring
lightly across the path, flashing like silver in the
early sun, and then sober sense reminds me that I
have a long ride before me, and slightly ashamed of
my silly gallop, I gradually get my pony, who is
now fairly excited and inclined to race, back to the
steady canter, which is suitable to the occasion.
The "Spring Boks" resume their interrupted meal,
and I the even tenor of my way. There seems
scarcely a sign of human habitation all around; in
actual fact, there are farms not far away, but they
are hidden from my view, and nothing speaks of
man except the rough track over which I am travel-
ling, and yet there is no sense of loneliness, there
is so much life around. Look (there to the right of
us) at that flock of stately cranes walking majesti-

cally over the "veldt." They scarcely deign to notice my approach, but with a dignified indifference, seek their morning meal. Nearer still, and showing no sign of fear, these paces a secretary bird, slow and solemn in his march, dignified indeed is his demeanour.

I reach the little stony ridge or "sant" which I mentioned before. Just as I am looking for a place to off saddle, my eye is caught by a slight movement at the side of the walk. See that long, leaping, sliding thing which is hurrying off towards the little clump of thorns and long grass close by. If it can reach that before I intercept it, I shall have committed the gross sin of letting a snake escape me, and my conscience will be uneasy all through the day. I throw the reins over my horse's neck, jump off, grasp my "spambok" (or short rhinoceros hide whip) firmly in my hand, and rush wildly to head my slippery friend before he can reach the cover to which he is aiming. Hurrah! In the first, and Mr. Snake recognizes the fact and stops and gets himself into a convenient coil. How grandly vicious he looks as he lifts up his head and sways it from side to side as he looks for a favourable opportunity to strike. His head is flattened out and his white throat swells, for he is, as I thought, a specimen of that venomous reptile yclept in the Dutch of the country the "Swart-ring Lads," or Anglicised, "the Black King Neck." Just as he is hissing with rage my spambok comes down upon his back, a joint breaks and he is at my mercy; if mercy can be named at all in a process where a prisoner is doomed to death from the beginning. A dozen or two sharp blows and my friend is not only helpless, but dead. He measures four feet, or a little over, and has the broad ring under his throat which gives him his name.

The sun is now well on his walk across the heavens, and I decide that it is time to off saddle. My horse gives himself a contented shake as he feels himself free from the saddle. By the peculiar process of knee-haltering, I restrain his power of wandering, and let him go. In a few moments he is rolling delightedly in the fresh green grass, and anon contentedly crops his breakfast, a few paces away from his master, who is engaged in providing for his own outward and inward comfort. Not very elaborate can be the breakfast of one who travels in the saddle without a second horse to carry his extra traps—a stick or two of "biltong" is my *piece de resistance* this morning. "And what," you may ask, "is 'biltong'?" Well, "biltong" is meat dried in the sun, and seasoned with a trifle of salt. That which I am now about to consume is what is technically called "wild biltong," i. e., it is made of the flesh of wild game—spring bok, *et hoc genus omne*. It looks rather like a piece of hide-roped, and weak-stomached, new arrivals from Europe are apt to shudder at the thought of eating it; but there is no better travelling companion than a pocketful of the same despised convertible. The rough, dry-looking stick contains most succulent and sustaining food; it goes into a small compass and needs no fire whereat to be cooked, seeing that the sun has done all that is deemed necessary in that direction. A half hour having been thus profitably spent, I proceed to get possession of my animal, who, fresh and full of fun, gives me a few minutes' chase before he stands still and lets me catch him. I love to see the little fellow, when caught, holding up his near-fore leg to have the rim or hide-roped taken off his knee. In a few minutes the saddle is on, the bit is in his mouth, and off we go again. It is beginning to get warm now and my pony sweats a little. We see no more spring boks, but plenty of little birds flutter about; here and there a brace of birds puts one in mind of home and days among the turnips and the stubble. Running along coyly, hiding behind a little ridge of stones, I spy three or four "paavos" (pronounced *pows*), a species of bustard often seen in these quarters, and a few minutes later, with a wild clacking, there rises a black and white "kenan," followed soon after in his somewhat heavy flight by his mate, who has been feeding hard by. But even at the risk of wearying you I must introduce you to one of the quaintest of my little friends. Look there at that broken ground close by the road-side. Each of those little holes is the front door of the family mansion of that important gentleman the South African "meer rat," or ant-cat. We are just in time to see the little people in all sorts of positions. That little creature sitting up on his haunches, looking somewhat like a squirrel with a tapering nose, is evidently close to his house, and feels quite secure from danger, as at the slightest sign of peril he can be down his burrow rather quicker than a similarly circumstanced rabbit. Now those who are a little distance from their homes have taken the alarm; with brush-like tails erect, they scamper for dear life until they reach the entrance hole, and then, if danger be not too near, they sit up on their haunches and survey the intruder with the utmost nonchalance and contempt.

Leaving the meer rats to uninterrupted amusements, it begins to strike me that it is decidedly hot, all around the bases of the hills a species of mirage has formed itself; in some places it looks simply like a glittering white mist, while in others one could feel certain that a lake surrounded by trees had sprung up by magic. It is curious and pretty, but after a little while it gets too dazzling, and rather procreative of headache, besides it makes one quite sure that it must be very hot. However, we are nearing the hills, and soon we shall pass over the little "Nek" or pass which I mentioned before, a mile or two beyond that I know a hearty welcome and cool

shelter await me. So cheer up Starlight, a nice roll, a good drink, and a bundle of forage will put you all to rights. A steady canter brings us to the foot of the hill, it is a little steep and strong; but my sure footed little beast goes quickly up it, and as we reach the top, we get sight of a country utterly different from that which we have left. A hard, smooth, rocky road runs along the side of the hill to the left, then down into a curious valley which is cut in all directions by deep gullies which the mountain streams have hollowed out. On the other side there is a wide opening between the hills, and through it one can see miles and miles of level country stretching out like a vast sea; indeed it gives one that idea of vastness which the ocean itself suggests. Somewhere in that direction the great Orange River is drawing its huge length down to the far distant sea. Up the hill which forms the other boundary of the valley, the road runs; very hot it is as we climb up the rocky path, but just as we reach the top, the welcome roof is seen, and in a few minutes more a cordial greeting welcomes me, and the first stage of the day is over. Warm is the welcome of my good host and his wife; cool is the sitting room into which I am invited; delicious is the drink of milk which is quickly handed to me; pleasant is the dip of the head into the great bowl of water which is brought for the dusty traveller. Then comes an eager enquiry for letters, for have I not come through the nearest Fort Town? And then we fall to talking about the state of Basutoland, for we are close upon the borders of that country, and some say close to the commencement of a general uprising of the Basutos. I may as well take this opportunity of saying that I am talking of a period just previous to the outbreak of the Zulu war. We talk of the notorious disaffection of the old chief Morosi, who since then has fought, and fought well, and of the doubts we entertain of the loyalty of Letsia, the paramount chief, nor can we forget Cetewayo and the great Zulu nation.

Meanwhile, my horse, careless of war prospects, has found plenty to interest him in the shape of a big bundle of oats, which he consumes to the last straw. He has slaked his thirst at the dam of my friend's house, and is now quite prepared to get on the road once more. And now a question arises. Between me and my next halting-place there lies a large, steep hill; the road runs round this, and, of course, has to make a wide *detour*. If leaving the road I take to the "veldt," a brisk half-hour's canter will bring me to the foot of the hill, and then I know of a narrow little foot-way which will take me into the hill itself, and then down another roughish place, right up to the house I wish to reach. After a little mental discussion, I choose the latter plan, and off I go across the "veldt." Very pleasant is the canter I indulge in now. I know my horse will look out for holes, and just now the grass is short enough to let them be easily seen. Just here there is but little game; a solitary "rig-bok," one of the larger antelopes, scuds past me towards the hills; high above my head an "as vogel," or vulture, wheels; a moment or two more, another and another make their appearance, and in a few minutes there must be 40 or 50 birds on the spot. Yes; there lies a dead sheep, and in a wonderfully short space of time his bones will be picked clean, and the vulture will be gorged. Loathsome as they are when thus engaged, their flight when circling in mid air is wonderfully beautiful, and the concourse of them, before they descend for their meal, is one of the fair sights of an African ride.

(To be Continued).

THE CHURCH THAT IS NOT A SECT.

By REV. W. T. WHITMARSH, MUSKOGON, MICH.

The Church, the Safeguard from Disintegration.

One of the worst features of Sectism is its natural tendency to multiplication by division. It resembles that class of creatures low down in the animal kingdom which are propagated by severance; cut one into two, ten, or twenty parts, and each part becomes a separate and perfect individual. So when men learn to improve on God's plan, and instead of contenting themselves with one comprehensive Church founded by Him, constitute churches of their own, each for the promulgation of some favourite dogma, they are not long in learning to improve on these human plans, and whenever they are dissatisfied with any feature of these humanly organized churches, whether it be the mode of church government adopted, or any other characteristic of the body to which they belong, they separate and form a new "Church." Take for illustration's sake the society founded by John Wesley, a little more than a hundred years ago, how many independent denominations have started into existence from this one society, each being an attempt to organize an improved Church of God. What with "Wesleyan Reformers," the "Methodist Free Churches," "Primitive Methodists," the "Methodist New Connection," "Bible Christians," the "Methodist Episcopal" Churches, North and South, the "Zion Methodist Episcopal Church," and other bodies we cannot stay to enumerate, it would be under the truth to say that a new denomination has started from this one sect for about every five years of its history, each of which is wholly distinct and in many respects highly antagonistic to the mother

The result is that we are graced in the present day with a number of denominations, which originating thus, and not to defend any special doctrine, have been led to distinguish themselves by names which appear to arrogate to them in peculiar measure characteristics which belong to all true Christians, and peculiarly to Christ's own Church. The "Free" churches innumerable, the "Disciple Church," the "Christian (!) Church," the "Evangelical" Churches of every stripe, the "Bible Christian Church," the Churches of "Plymouth" and other kinds of "Brethren," the "United Brethren in Christ Church," to say nothing of "Reformed" Churches, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran, or the "Old" and "New" varieties of various mother denominations, are samples of what is alluded to; truly their name is legion; why, no less than 44 different denominations of Presbyterians sent delegates to the "Pan-Presbyterian Council" in Philadelphia last year.

Nor does the mischief end here; the example thus set, and the principle thus asserted by the founders of denominations is followed and enforced by the members of their constituent congregations; personal disagreement is, alas! almost always regarded as a sufficient reason for a withdrawal of a section of the members of any congregation, and their organization into a "new cause" in the same district or town. The extent to which this is sometimes carried is as ludicrous as it is disgraceful. I remember one little village of 1,200 inhabitants, where, beside the Episcopal Church, there were three Baptist and two Methodist congregations, the result of Church quarrels.

Once admit the principle that the essentials of the Christian faith are not a sufficient bond of union and church fellowship, and there is proved no end to the disintegrating power of human caprice and willfulness. During the past 300 years, this disintegrating influence has been actively at work, producing something like a denomination each year, until in our day it would seem to have reached its climax, in proposed "Female Churches," as well as those "Independent" or "People's Churches," which owe no denominational bond, but simply signalize the departure of individual preachers from the bodies they were once connected with, in order that they may stand alone in the field of religious controversy, too often their hand against every one, if not every one's hand against them, shadowing forth too plainly the rational, logical and ultimately the inevitable outcome of Sectism, and leaving us to hope that the very extent of the evil may direct the minds of men to the one and only remedy.

Meanwhile, the effects are disastrous; the people of God who are blinded by this schismatic spirit, and who have been caught in the snare of Sectarianism, are paralyzed and helpless in the presence of the forces of evil; were they all gathered into one grand body, the Church of Christ, what a might and power they would be; now the wealth and energy that then could be exerted in combatting evil, and carrying the Holy War into the dominions of heathendom and infidelity, are largely frittered away in contests between themselves, each seeking supremacy in the same neighbourhood, and accounting it a victory, not simply to win a soul for Christ, but to win a member from another "Church." Dwindling churches, starving preachers, and denominations failing to keep up with the increase of the population, are all that divided counsels give us in lands most highly favoured for the wealth that is freely poured out, while on the broad field of heathendom, all that Christian zeal and enterprise can compass is one Missionary to millions of idolators, and a little isolated handful of Christian labourers for the subjugation of an Empire. Truly, men believe in the omnipotence of God, they seem to believe that He needs their folly and their sin to prove His Omnipotence. In sacred, as in worldly enterprises, man must learn that "Union is strength," dispersion weakness.

In the terrible state of things the Christian world displays to-day, the Church of Christ has a special mission. She, she only, has the remedy for this evil. Firmly, lovingly, in no selfish spirit seeking her own exaltation at the expense of other Christian bodies, but recognizing herself as set for the defence of the truth, she must more than ever be the champion of the principle of comprehension. She must calmly but firmly assert her Divine Commission and authority. She must lovingly proclaim the folly as well as the sin of schism. She must unite, with all possible clarity, a firm repudiation of the claims of the various sects to Divine authority for their organization. She must, by the exhibition of a Christ-like self-denial, and an Apostolic zeal in labour and suffering for the Master's sake, show her Divine Credentials, and win the sectaries to her fold; and, above all, by the exhibition of peace and toleration within her own borders, she must prove that diversity of views on matters non-essential, is perfectly compatible with church-fellowship based on fidelity to a common faith in things essential, and thus prove herself, in her grand, comprehensive character, the freest of all "Free Churches," the most truly "Evangelical," the true "Disciple," "Bible-Christian" Church of "United Brethren in Christ," the remedy in her grand principle of comprehension for the evils of a distracted Christendom rent and paralyzed by the all-devouring spirit of Sectism. Thus will she prepare the way for, and hasten the day of, the fulfilment of the Saviour's prayer, "that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee; that they also may be one in Us, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me."—*Living Church.*

Correspondence.

The columns of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN will be freely open to all who may wish to use them, no matter what the writer's views or opinions may be; but objectionable personal language, or doctrines contrary to the well understood teaching of the Church, will not be admitted.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—That any real benefit be derived from any questions which you are good enough to publish, it is absolutely necessary for the teachers to supply such information each Sunday as will prepare the pupils for the thorough study of the questions at home. Several members of my class (consisting chiefly of young men and women) have told me more than once that though they do not remember all I say to them, yet, when preparing their lessons, all the important points come back to them, especially when they examine the passages of Scripture cited. I herewith send you a continuation of the list begun in your last, and shall continue to do so until the series is ended; and you will please print as many in each issue of your paper as you think proper.

W. W. DATES.

18. How are Deacons chosen, and what is their duty in the Church? Acts vi. 1, 4, 5, 6; viii. 1, 5, 12, 38.
19. Was the office of Deacon meant to be permanent in the Church, or only to last for a time? 1 Tim. iii. 8-13.
20. Give several names by which those now called Priests were known in Apostolic times. Acts xx. 28; 1 Tim. iii. 1, 2; Phil. i. 1.
21. Show that the Priesthood is a higher office than the Diaconate. 1 Pet. v. 1; 1 Tim. iii. 13.
22. Show that men were admitted to the Priesthood by ordination. Acts xiv. 23.
23. Name two chief powers of the Priesthood which do not belong to the Diaconate.
24. What order of the Ministry corresponds to that of the primitive Apostolate?
25. Why was the name changed?
26. Show that the Apostolate or Episcopate was meant to be permanent, and not confined to the original Apostles. Tit. i. 5; 1 Tim. i. 3; v. 22; 2 Tim. ii. 2.
27. Mention other names having the same meaning as Apostle and applied to the Apostles. Phil. ii. 25; Rev. i. ii, iii.
28. Show that change of name does not necessarily imply change of office. 1 Sam. ix. 9.
29. Mention an instance where the office of an Apostle is called Bishopric. Acts i. 20.
30. Show how exactly the Church's method of making Priests agrees with that of the Apostles. 1 Tim. iv. 14; 2 Tim. i. 6; also, Ordinal in Prayer Book.
31. Explain St. Matt. xx. 26; 1 Pet. ii. 5.
32. Mention two powers peculiar to the Episcopate.
33. What is meant by the Catholic Faith?
34. How is this Faith made known? 1 Tim. iii. 15; St. Jude 3.
35. Where is it found briefly and comprehensively stated? Name some advantages of such formulas.
36. Distinguish between Articles of Faith and matters of opinion.
37. What is the relation between the Faith and the Bible? Former contained in and supported by the latter.
38. Give another test by which to try any Article of the Faith. What has been taught always, everywhere and by all.
39. Name the three Creeds, and give a short account of each of them.
40. Show that in the Apostles' days there was a settled form of belief. 2 Tim. i. 13.
41. In what two ways have unwarranted changes been made in the Faith? and give examples of such changes, and subject such changes to test in No. 38. By addition and diminution.

UNAUTHORIZED MINISTRATIONS.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

SIRS,—The St. John Sun of Friday, Sept. 2nd, has the following item:—

"THE MILLENIUM APPROACHING.—On Sunday last, Rev. Gavin Laing, the eloquent and original pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, at the invitation of Archdeacon Read, of Charlottetown, occupied the pulpit of the Archdeacon's church in that city, not hesitating even to wear the surplice! It is said that Mr. Laing preached one of his very best sermons on the occasion."

I have been taught, as a member of the Church, to consider schism a great sin, and have all my life prayed in the Litany to be delivered from it. Yet it seems from the above that a Priest of the Church—and an Archdeacon at that—may allow a schismatic minister to assist in Divine Service, and may authorize him to wear the Church's vestures on the occasion. I may have been wrong in my supposition, as mentioned above, and know of no better way in which to arrive at the truth than by writing to our Church paper, as some of your readers may be able to enlighten me.

W. W. DATES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
Have in Stock and are constantly receiving
TRUSSES,
Of all kinds,
Abdominal Supporters,
In great variety.
SHOULDER BRACES,
For Ladies and Gents.
Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets,
&c.
Rubber Sheeting, Bibs & Aprons.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial,
Abbott's Family Aperient Pills,
Simson's Concentrated Ext. of Coffee,
Mayflower Cologne,
Fisko's Lavodent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
FAMILY CHEMISTS,
HALIFAX.

EDWARD ALBRO,
101 GRANVILLE ST., 101
HALIFAX, N.S.
Offers for sale

**ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE.**
CUTLERY, in Knives, Razors, Scissors,
&c.
ELECTRO-PLATE, in Spoons, Forks,
Butter-Knives, &c.
NICKEL SILVER, in do., do.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.
In Enamelled & Tin'd HOLLOWARE,
WIRE Broilers and Boilers,
WIRE Frying Baskets. FLOUR Sifters,
Table Mats, Family Scales,
Family Glue Pots, Glue Whittling,
Chamois Skins, Wellington Knife Polish
Ready Cleaner, Emery,
ADAMS' FURNITURE POLISH,
Brunswick Black, Black Lead,
Brushes of every possible description,
MRS. POTTS' Cold-Handled Smooth-
ing IRONS,
NEEDLES, Sewing, Knitting, Sail,
Mattress, &c.

PICTURE WIRE, Gold and Silver,
superceding the Cord
BRAD PLATINUM, (Carved—"Give us
this day our daily bread.")
FRATHER'S CUTTERS, long & short handle,
GREEN WIRE (cloth for Windows, Meat
Scales, &c.)
Galvd. and Wove WIRE CLOTH AND
LATHICE
PERFORATED ZINC, out to any size.
HUNT'S PATENT AND AXES.
GREEN AND GOLD lower stands and
Baskets.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.
In Hoes, Rakes, Spades, & Pading Forks,
Hools, Trowels, Weeders, Weeding
Hoes and Rakes, Edging Knives,
Hedge and Grass Shears, Floral Sets,
"adies' and Childrens' Garden Sets,
Watering Pots, &c.
TOILET BOTTLES, CHAMBER PAIR,
"TUB", HOTEL JAR, CAKE BOXES
WYERS' PAPER AND DEED BOXES.
Also:
American Scythes and Snathes,
" Hay Rakes,
" HAY CUTTERS, 10p. c. below
cost.
" HAY and MANURE FORK.
" FO ATOE & MANURE HOOKS
" SHOVELS and SPADES.
HYDE'S Wonderful CEMENT for China,
Glass, Wood, Iron, Etc.
The above goods are now offered at a
Reduction of 10 per cent
off last years prices.

E. ALBRO.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned,
and endorsed "Tender for Brooklyn Works," will be
received until THURSDAY, the 9th inst., inclusively,
for the execution of certain repairs to the Breakwater at
Brooklyn, Queen's County, N. S., according to a plan
and specification to be seen on application at the office of
S. T. R. BILL, Esq., M. P., Liverpool, N. S., where
printed forms of tender can be obtained.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be
considered unless made on the printed forms supplied,
the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual
signature.
Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted
bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable
the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of
the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the
party decline to enter into a contract when called upon
to do so, or if failure to complete the work contracted for
shall ensue. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque
will be returned.
The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest
or any tender.

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

The LARGEST COLLECTION of Orna-
mental and Flowering Plants in the Dominion.
Choicest Out Flowers,
Bridal and other Bouquets.
Floral Designs, &c.
HERBERT HARRIS,
Corner Robt & North Sts., HALIFAX.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

His Lordship the Coadjutor Bishop, Frederic-
ton, N. B.; Samuel Gilbert, Burton, Sunbury
Co., do.; F. A. Hubbard, do. do.; T. A.
Beckwith; Oromocto, do. do.; Robt. G. Clarke,
Chipman, Queens Co., do.; Wm. Harding,
Coal Creek, do. do.; David McAllister, Coal
Creek Mines, do. do.; Mrs. James Brown, do.
do. do.; Nath'l B. Straton, Coal Creek, do. do.;
John Moore, do. do. do.; Mrs. Wm. Coyle,
Newcastle Bridge, do. do.; Mrs. Robt. F. Fox,
do. do. do.; John Robinson, Newcastle Creek,
do. do.; Mrs. E. P. McFarlane, do. do. do.;
Peter Yeomans, do. do. do.; Lodewick Sypher,
do. do. do.; Samuel Copeland, Newcastle
Bridge, do. do.; P. H. Murphy, Maitland,
Hants Co., N. S. (2); S. J. Smith, Keswick
Ridge, York Co., N. B.; Barnard Wier, Wal-
ton, Hants Co., N. S.; J. D. Harding, French
River, Prince Co.; P. E. I.; Rev. F. K. Mur-
ray, Heart's Content, Newfoundland; Mrs. E.
Thomson, Baillie, Charlotte Co., N. B.; E. J.
Lordly, Halifax, N. S.; L. J. McGhee, St.
John's, Newfoundland; Rev. C. H. Hollands,
Bonne Bay, do.; Miss McGinnis, Halifax, N.
S. (2); Mrs. Wiggins, Charlottetown, P. E.
I. (2); Mrs. Wallace, Halifax, N. S.; Jno. C.
Haliburton, do. do.; Miss A. Phenix, Head
Chezzetcook, Halifax Co., do. (2); Henry
Heighton, River John, Pictou Co., do.; James
Murphy, do. do. do.; Patrick Murphy, do. do.
do.; James Thomas, do. do. do.; Robert Rogers,
do. do. do.; Archie McGee, do. do. do.; Levi
Mingo, Brule, Col. Co., do.; Geo. Mingo, do.
do. do.; Ingram Salisbury, River John, Pictou
Co., do.; James Dwyer, do. do. do.; Hon.
Judge Morse, Amherst, Cum. Co., do.; Mrs.
Sayer, do. do. do.; Jno. Hay, do. do. do.; Rev.
G. V. Housman, Quebec City, P. Q.; Mrs.
Cronk, Carleton, St. John Co., N. B.; Mrs.
Seely, do. do. do.; Wm. Napier, do. do. do.;
Chas. Farrow, do. do. do.; Mrs. C. Hayes,
do. do. do.; Mrs. S. G. Chambers, Truro,
Col. Co., N. S.; J. W. Caulfield, Mouth
Nerepis, Kings Co., N. B.; J. W. Nase, do.
do. do.; Mrs. J. Bartlett Lingley, do. do. do.;
Mrs. Jas. Long, Lantz End, do. do.; Jno.
Baxter, do. do. do.; Jas. Theal, Westfield,
do. do. do.; Jas. A. Walsh, do. do. do.; Josiah
Perkins, Armstrong's Corner, do. do. do.; D. P.
Allison, Windsor, N. S.; Wm. Seale, Chatham,
N. B.; Wm. Sanderson, Georgetown, P. E. I.;
Jas. Easton, do. do.; Chas. Owen, do. do.;
Wm. Fitchett, Port Lawrence, Cuml. Co., N.
S. (3); J. H. Marvin, Springfield, Kings Co.,
N. B.; Miss Julia C. Frost, Norton Station, do.
do.; J. M. Troop, Bridgetown, Ann. Co., N.
S.; Capt. J. A. Hughes, Digby, do.; Rev. Jno.
Ambrose, do. do.; Jno. A. Douglas, Intervale,
Westmoreland Co., N. B.; Jas. H. Morton,
Petitcodiac, do. do.; Mrs. Isaac Wythe,
Halifax, N. S.

Diocese of Rupert's Land.

Arrangements have been made which enable
the Diocesan Mission Board to say that before
1882 they will be able to offer positions to seven
clergymen.

Among the posts now requiring to be filled,
are, Woodlands, Beausicfield, Turtle Mountain,
Pembina Mountain, and Rapid City.
Any application sent to Canon Gristdale,
Winnipeg, will be promptly attended to, and
all necessary information as to stipend and
duties will be supplied.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,
13th Sept., 1881.

WANTED.

A LAY READER FOR S. MARGARET'S
PARISH.
For terms &c., apply to Rector, French
Village, S. Margaret's Bay, N. S.

Rector Wanted.

THE RECTORY OF THE PARISH
OF ST. GEORGE, HALIFAX, N. S.,
being vacant, the undersigned will receive applica-
tions for the position of Rector, up to the first
day of December next.
The salary of the previous Rector was \$1200,
with use of Rectory.

Applicants will please give references and full
particulars.
J. J. HUNT,
D. H. WHISTON,
R. J. WILSON.

HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE,

The next Winter Session of this Institution will
commence on THURSDAY, October 27th, 1881, and con-
tinue for the six months following.

For copies of "Annual Announcement," and all
further information, address the Registrar of the Faculty,
J. F. BLACK, M.D.,
49 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

Mt. Allison Academy,

For Young Ladies,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
Affords in Literary, Musical and Fine Art
Studies choice advantages. The twenty-eighth
Academic Year opens August 25th, 1881. Ca-
talogues on application.
D. KENNEDY, D. D.,
Principal.

BOOK NOTICES, REVIEWS, &c.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM, Illustrated, by Mrs.
C. H. Smith. New York: James Pott,
Publishers, 12 Astor Place, pp. 72. Price,
10c.

Among the quantities of illustrations of the
Church Catechism, we desire to bring to the
notice of our readers the above little pamphlet,
prepared by the wife of one of the clergy of
Buffalo, N. Y., who has for some years had
charge of an infant class. It is intended for the
younger children of the Church. Every lesson
has an outline picture, which may be put on a
blackboard or used as given in the book. These
are illustrations, all of them, very simple and
striking, designed to enforce through the eye the
teaching of the lesson. Each lesson has also a
story which may be enlarged upon by the
teacher, or given as it is in the book. For an
infant class or younger classes in our Sunday
Schools we can strongly commend this pamphlet.
It contains 41 lessons, and has 72 pages of mat-
ter. The price is only 10c., and if used by the
teacher with a blackboard, it will be found to
be a valuable help in explaining the Catechism.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, 1549, com-
monly called the First Book of Edward
VI., to which is added the Ordinal of 1549
and the Order of Holy Communion 1548,
with an introduction, by Morgan Lix, S.
T. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New
York. New York: Church Calendar
Press.

This is a reprint of the first Prayer Book of
the Reformed Church of Christ in England,
which came into use in England June 9th, A.
D. 1549, by authority of the Church in Con-
vocation and the State in Parliament. In less
than two years another book was substituted
for it, generally known as the Second Prayer
Book of Edward VI., which was the first Book
revised and altered to suit the views of certain
"ultra-reformers" in England. It was, how-
ever, never used, but was made the basis of the
Prayer Book of 1559. Every clergyman and
layman who desires to become familiar with
the history of the various revisions should pos-
sess a copy of this little book, which is well
printed on good paper, contains 331 pages, and
can be procured for \$1.00, post free, from Jas.
Pott, Church Publisher, 12 Astor Place, New
York.

CONSUMPTION.

From H. B. Smith, Esq., a prominent Merchant
of Hants County, N. B., under date June 8th,
1877:—

DEAR SIR,—I have suffered for some years past with
Cough from Affection of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood,
Weakness of the Chest, and Want of Appetite, and
have tried many so called remedies but without any
effect whatever until I commenced using Robinson's
Pulmonary Emulsion. I have now taken 3 bottles,
and find this quite equal to what it is represented to be,
for it has worked like a charm, and I can cordially
recommend it to all who are afflicted as I have been, as I
feel it is going to make a perfect cure of me. I still con-
tinue it, and I must say I never took anything equal to
it. If you wish to make any use of this for the benefit of
yourself and the world at large you can do so, for I think
it should be known.

I remain, your truly,
H. B. SMITH.
(Signed)

ROBINSON'S PULMONARY EMULSION OF COD LIVER
OIL, WITH LACTO-PHYOSIN FOR LAME is prepared
solely by Hanington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
St. John, N. B. For sale by all Druggists and General
Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the
strong, healthy, blooming men, women and chil-
dren that have been raised from beds of sickness,
suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop
Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable
remedy."—Philadelphia Press.

STAPLE GOODS.

1500 Bbls FLOUR, all grades.
150 Bbls Corn Meal.
250 Bbls Oatmeal.
40 Boxes Paris Lump SUGAR.
200 Bbls Granulated.
450 Bbls Refined Yellow and Bright do.
120 Hhds. Choice Barbadoes Molasses.
470 Half-Chests TEAS sorts in variety.
18 Bbls Meats PORK.
30 Pkgs TOBACCO.
100 Bags RICE.
20 Tubs LARD.
Astrid Oil, Graham Flour, &c., &c.

For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER,
St. John, Sept. 1881.

RESIDE T GOVERNESS.

An English Lady, educated at St. Elphin's,
Warrington, and Kewley, Oxford, wishes to
obtain employment as RESIDENT Governess
of young children. She teaches French (having
lived on the Continent of Europe), Latin Gram-
mar and Music. Apply to the Vice-President
of King's College, Windsor, N. S. 31-22

United Service Book and Stationery Warehouse,

103 Granville Street.
Ladies and Gents' VISITING CARDS.
Ladies' and Gents' PURSES and Boxes.
Autographic Pencils and Leads.
PANORAMIC VIEWS of Halifax and St.
John.
Winsor & Newton's ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
of all descriptions.
School of Arts Colour Boxes.
TOY BOOKS and GIFT BOOKS.
Just Received—A large Stock of WALL
PAPER, which will be sold by the Bale at a
small advance. Patterns exhibited.
WILLIAM GOSSIP,
103 Granville Street.
Exhibition Week, Sept. 1881.

DOMINION EXHIBITION!!

Grand Piano Display

Surpassing anything ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

Full Grand Knabe Piano,

Only GRAND ever Imported to Nova Scotia,

ALSO, UPRIGHT GRANDS, PARLOR, CHAPEL, AND ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.

Now is the time to get a better Instrument than owned by any one of your neighbours. See Grand Display, West Gallery, Warerooms, 123 Hollis St.

W. H. JOHNSON.

MALTOPEPSYN.

(REGISTERED AT OTTAWA)

AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE.

This is not a patent medicine (secret remedy), the formula is printed on the label attached to each bottle.

MALTOPEPSYN cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Intestinal and Wasting Diseases, Constipation, Nausea, Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, and most of infants' troubles, which generally arise from the stomach.

50 CENTS FOR 48 DOSES, OR ABOUT 1 CENT PER DOSE.

Regular sized bottles containing 1 1/2 ozs., with dose measure attached, 50 cents, for sale by all Chemists throughout the Dominion.

Avoid taking liquids of any sort, more than is absolutely necessary to quench thirst, as the excessive use of liquids is the cause of half the Dyspepsia in the world. Maltopepsyn is a powder, agreeable and easily taken, supplies to the stomach the actual Gastric Juice.

Prescribed by the leading Physicians throughout the Dominion, in their regular practice. Maltopepsyn is also used to a large extent in Hospitals, Dispensaries and Infirmarys.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED FROM PHYSICIANS.

WALLACE, N. S., Oct. 4, 1880.
"The Maltopepsyn was given in a marked and distressing case of Indigestion with the most rapid, pleasing and beneficial results."

ATHLONE, ONT., Jan 20, 1880.
"The Maltopepsyn I obtained from you has far more than answered my anticipations. Having tried it in two old and very obstinate cases of indigestion, I found it to act like a charm."
C. MCKENNA, M. D.

CAMBAY, ONT., Jan. 1881.
"I have used your Maltopepsyn in severe cases of Indigestion and Malnutrition in adults, and Diarrhoea of children, and am so well pleased with the results that I have instructed my druggist to keep a supply on hand."
T. W. READE, M. D.

ATHLONE, ONT., Dec. 30, 1880.
"After giving your Maltopepsyn a trial in some of my worst cases, for which it was recommended, I am well pleased with the way in which it acts. Continue to make a good article like that now in use and it will be a universal favorite."
R. HAMILTON, M. D.

HAZEN MORSE, - TORONTO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND

MACDONALD & CO.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Steam and Hot Water Engineers,

Importers of Cast & Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies & Machinery,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers', Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS,
And the Heavier Classes of Brass and Copper Work. Also, VESSELS' Fastenings and Fittings
* * * Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with WARMING APPARATUS and
PLUMBING FIXTURES, with all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly
acquainted with our climate.

Sole Agent for the Sale and Application of Warren's Felt Roofing
And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.
Nos. 160 to 172; Also, 306 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX.



The PAIN-KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

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

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Follies, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,

PROPRIETORS,
MONTREAL AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ZOEDONE.

A Delicious Beverage.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL SAYS:

"We can confidently recommend it to the attention of physicians and others who are occasionally at a loss what to direct their patients to take when parched by feverish thirst or depressed by exhausting ailments, notably in cases where alcoholic stimulants would be prejudicial. We feel that it would be found exceedingly useful in mitigating the discomfort of times experienced by those suffering from the thirst, loss of appetite, and general malaise connected with the last stage of phthisis and chronic bronchitis. We would also, from our observations and experience, advise its introduction into clubs, taverns, and places of public amusement, where it would judiciously supersede vinous and alcoholic stimulants, seeing that it contains, as its name implies, life-giving ingredients in a form easily assimilated."

A BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC.

The LANCET says: "ZOEDONE contains the soluble phosphates of lime, iron, soda, and potash in medicinal quantities. Very efficient and pleasant."

The MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR says: "Is commendable equally for the style in which it is put up and the delicate flavour which it possesses, and also on account of its special merits as a nervine tonic."

NON-ALCOHOLIC. STIMULATES BY STRENGTHENING.

CAUTION.—Dealers should be on their guard against numerous imitations of ZOEDONE, put up in the same style and offered as substantially the same article. The composition of ZOEDONE is protected by Letters Patent, and the Zoedone Company will proceed against infringements.

Every Chemist that has introduced ZOEDONE has found a large and regularly increasing sale for it.

It is put up in Champagne Bottles, and there is no trouble with empties, as the bottles are included in the price.

Wholesale Agents for the Maritime Provinces:

BROWN & WEBB,

HALIFAX.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We would invite your attention to CLOTHING For Sale by us, and state that we are Manufacturers of most of Goods sold. Our Business being conducted upon the Economical CASH system, we are enabled to supply substantial Value for Money. CLOTHING made to order systematically, carefully, and promptly. TERMS—CASH ONLY.

CLAYTON & SONS, Jacob facing Argyle.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, 7th October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

Antrim and Gay's River,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Antrim and Gay's River, or at the office of the subscriber.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, August 26th, 1881.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 7th October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times per week each way, between

Middle Musquodoboit and Wyse's Corner, under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Middle Musquodoboit and Wyse's Corner, or at the Office of the subscriber.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, August 26th, 1881.

DENTAL.

DR. O. W. MARTER, Surgeon Dentist, 143 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

Teeth inserted without a Root Plate by a new method, successfully. Teeth filled with Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Gutta Percha, and warranted. Teeth extracted without charge when replaced with artificial teeth. Moderate charges for all operations.

The Week.

HOME NEWS.

Yarmouth has its annual exhibition on Thursday, Oct. 6th.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY has been elected a corresponding member of the American Geographical Society.

Mr. Hudson is expected to arrive from England shortly. The fate of the Ford Pit will likely be decided on his return.

A rabbit canning factory is to be started at Liverpool. A half a million pairs of rabbits are wanted for this season.

It is announced as a significant fact that two hundred factories have been established in the Province of Quebec during the current year.

It is expected that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed from Winnipeg to Brandon and trains running to the latter place early in October.

The buildings now in course of erection on the Prince Edward Island Stock Farm, three miles from Charlottetown, are being rapidly pushed forward.

J. N. Coleman, of Lakeville, Kings, N. S., informs the Western Chronicle that he raised, this season, 8,000 quarts of strawberries, which netted him \$660.

Engineer Ritchie and his staff finished his survey of the line for the Pugwash Railway on Saturday. The distance is 18 miles, and the route said to be a very inexpensive one.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—The Montreal Exhibition was attended to-day by another immense crowd of people, thousands coming in by special trains. The attendance yesterday was 45,000.

Two hundred and forty men are now employed on the St. Croix Cotton Mill and 30 at the quarries—270 in all. The work is being pushed rapidly, and there is no doubt that the mill will be covered in previous to the arrival of cold weather.

Mr. P. R. Crichton launched from his shipyard at Kingsport last week a fine barque of 1200 tons register, and classed 12 years. Dimensions 182 feet keel, 20 feet 6 inches hold, and 38 feet beam. She will sail from Kingsport the last of this week. Mr. Crichton is now putting on the stocks a ship of about 2000 tons.

The Ottawa City Engineer has made his report to the Council in regard to the lighting of the City by electricity. He estimates that it would cost about \$24,800 per year to produce the electric light by steam power, and \$16,600 by water power. The present cost of street lighting by gas and naphtha is some \$13,000 per annum.

The Moncton Times announces on what we have no doubt is good authority, that the increase of receipts on the Intercolonial Railway for the fiscal year ending 30th June last was in the vicinity of a quarter of a million of dollars over the previous fiscal year. The result has been that the road has not only paid its running expenses in full, but has paid a small surplus of about \$1,000 into the public treasury.

Work on the Windsor Cotton Factory has been rapidly pushed forward. Mr. Mark Curry, and Capt. Aylward have supervision of the works. The building is to be 200 feet long by about 80 wide with an extension at one end. The excavation is nearly completed, and the masons are at work on the stone foundation. Stone is arriving by the train and scows daily. An application has been made to the I. C. R. for a temporary siding for the convenience of getting bricks and material coming by rail.

According to Mr. C. J. Bridges, who is the agent for the Hudson Bay Company's lands, Winnipeg, with its surroundings, is in a highly prosperous condition. Speaking of land sales, he says—"After surveying about 450 acres at Winnipeg, and desiring to fix a price on a part of it, I thought I would let the public determine it for me, and in about two hours we sold at auction thirty-two lots, realizing \$123,000." And speaking generally, he says—"Last month, we sold upward of 300,000 acres in town lots and farming lands. Of this, 24,000 acres were farming lands, realizing an average of \$5 an acre. I do not think that the immigration is very much larger than last year, but there is this for it, that the class of immigrants is much improved. The people who are going there now have means, and proceed there with the real intention of settling and taking up land."

There are at present nine collieries in active operation in Cape Breton, giving employment to about 1,000 colliers. The output this year will be the largest on record. The total amount of coal raised in Nova Scotia in 1880 was 1,032,710 tons. That of Old Mines, Sydney, was 110,000 tons. The yield this year, it is said, will be about 120,000 tons.

The Dominion Exhibition which was formally opened in Halifax by the Lieut. Governor on Tuesday, seems to have been badly managed, according to the secular press although the exhibits are in many departments far in advance of anything previously witnessed in Nova Scotia; and the whole Exhibition is a gratifying index of our advance in manufactures and other important industries. The Mayor of Halifax delivered an address, and the General commanding H. M. Forces, and the Governors of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, who were present, made speeches. We shall have more to say upon the subject next week.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

An English writer estimates that there are 40,000 Americans in England.

New York, Sept. 23.—Specials from Washington state that an extra session of the Senate will be called for the 10th of October.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The strength of the French in Tunis is reported to be 1,005 officers and 33,600 men, and will be increased soon by 5,000 men.

MUSTAPHA, the ex-President of Tunis, has left there. The Bey presented him with a diamond collar and famous emerald, one belonging to the Spanish crown.

London, Sept. 22.—It is estimated that 80,000,000 chetverts of grain will be left for exportation from Russia, owing to the good harvest.

Dr. Quinn, one of California's millionaires, keeps twenty ships busy transporting his wheat to England. He owns 55,000 acres of rich grain land, 45,000 of which were in wheat this season.

Washington, Sept. 22.—President Arthur took the oath of office at noon in the Capitol in the presence of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.



GO TO BRENNAN'S FOR BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS They are selling the Best and Cheapest Goods in Halifax. 162 Granville Street.

Baptisms.

CARMAN.—Baptised on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., at Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, by the Rev. S. P. Matheson, R. D., Muriel Dean, infant daughter of Joseph and Isabel S. Carman.

Marriages.

HANLEY—WOLF.—At Port Medway, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. W. Atwater, Rector, Joseph Hanley, of Chelsea, Lunenburg Co., to Louisa, eldest daughter of Daniel Wolf, of Pudding Pan.

MASON—CLEVERCEY.—Also, on the 16th inst., by the same, at the same place, Wm. Mason, of Vogler's Cove, Lunenburg Co., to Melissa Clevercey, of the same place.

BAKER—SPILLER.—At St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 17th, by the Rev. E. L. Drowne, Rector, Dr. J. H. Baker, of Boston, to Helen M., eldest daughter of Mr. W. B. Spiller, of Moncton.

Baths.

IRELAND.—Entered into the rest of Paradise, in the communion of the Catholic Church, on Monday, the 12th inst., at Elgin, N. B., in the 34th year of her age, Lizzie, beloved wife of William Ireland, and sister of the Rev. Andrew Gray, of Chelsea, Mass. "One family, we dwell in Him, One Church, above, beneath, Though now divided by the stream, The narrow stream of Death."

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

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINN'S LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it! there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases; and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Beau Monde's.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—Telegraph.

4 KENT ST., Halifax, 14th May, 1881.

To Holman Pad Co., Halifax: GENTLEMEN,—I suffered with a cough for years, upon which no other remedies seemed to have the slightest effect, and which so reduced me that I thought nothing could save me. As a "forlorn hope," I was induced to try the Holman Pad Remedies. Your treatment has made an entirely new man of me. My cough has entirely disappeared; Rheumatism nearly all gone, and I am gaining flesh rapidly. I hear of numbers who are praising your remedies, and I also confidently recommend them, even where everything else has failed.

Yours, very truly, JOHN LITTLE.

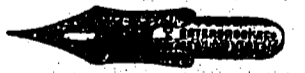
THE COMMON EXPRESSIONS, "I feel so dragged," "My food don't Digest," "I don't feel fit for anything," which we so often hear during the Spring and early Summer months, are conclusive evidence that the majority of people require at that season especially a medicine that will strengthen the organs of digestion, stimulate the circulation of the blood, and "tone up" the debilitated constitution.

HANINGTON'S "QUININE WINE AND IRON," taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind, and gives lasting strength to the whole system.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal as its acting power is wonderful. Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be a every family for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds. For sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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Instruction for Confirmation for the Use of Senior Class Pupils. By the Rev. E. P. Cushman, M. A.

Reasons for Believing in Christianity. Addressed to Busy People. By the Rev. O. A. How, M. A.

Lessons on Early Church History. Reprinted from the "Church Sunday-School Magazine."

Gladius Ecclesie or Church Lessons for Young Churchmen. By the Right Rev. J. K. Ticombe, D. D.

The Reformers, their Homes, Haunts, and Works. By Dora M. Pomeroy.

A Church Sunday School Hand-Book. A Manual of Practical Instructions for the Management of Church Sunday Schools. Compiled by the Rev. E. P. Cushman, M. A.

Lessons on the Life of our Lord. By Emily K. Cooper.

Bible History Lessons for Junior Classes. By J. L. Linn, Pastor.

Elementary Lessons on the Old Testament. By Emil E. D. C. C.

Lessons on Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness. By Sarah Geraldine Stock.

Lessons on the Gospels and the Ecclesiastical Year. By Laura S. S.

Fifty-Four Infant Class Lessons with Introduction by George Warrington.

Bethlehem to Olivet. A Course of Lessons on the Life of Jesus Christ. By John Palmer.

Lessons for the Little Ones. Containing Fifty-Two Infant Class Lessons. By Carolyn L. Croome.

Lessons on the Collects. By the Rev. John K. Ticombe, D. D.

Steps to Truth. A First Course of Teaching for Sunday Schools. By Eugene and Sarah Geraldine Stock.

Lessons on Genesis. By the Rev. W. Sameray Smith, D. D.

Lessons on the Church Catechism. By Rev. A. Cluney Macpherson, M. A.

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