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The Church Guardian.

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

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

VOL. V.]
No. 50.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884.

£1.50
[PER YEAR.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

No little interest is being taken in the alleged discovery of a book supposed to have been written in the second century. If the book is genuine its importance cannot be over-estimated since it gives a good idea of Apostolic teaching of the times. The following extracts are translated from the work:—

"But as to baptism, baptize thus: Baptize after thou hast imparted all the above doctrines (the moral teachings of chapters i. vi.), in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, in flowing water. If, however, thou hast no flowing water, then baptize with other water; if there be no cold at hand, with warm. If thou hast neither, then pour water three times on the head, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. But before the baptism, the baptizer and the baptist are to fast. . . . Thou shalt command the baptized to fast a day or two beforehand.

"As for the Eucharist, ye shall give thanks: First in reference to the cup, "We thank Thee, our Father, for the Holy Vine of Thy child David, which Thou hast revealed to us through Thy child Jesus. Honor be to Thee to Eternity." In reference to the broken bread, however, "We thank Thee, our Father, for the life and the knowledge which Thou hast declared unto us through Thy child Jesus. Honor be to Thee to eternity. As this broken bread was strewn upon the hills (that is as grain), and brought together and became one, so may Thy church be brought together from the ends of the earth into Thy kingdom: for thine is the honour and power through Jesus Christ to eternity. Let no one, however, eat or drink of your eucharist except those baptized in the name of the Lord; for in reference to this the Lord said: Ye shall not give that which is holy to the dogs."

"Every true prophet, however, who desires to establish himself among you, is worthy of his support. Likewise, also, is a true teacher, as a workman, worthy of his support. All the firstlings of the products of thy wine-press and threshing-floor, of thy cattle and sheep, shalt thou take and give to the prophet; for they are your high priests. But if ye have no prophet among you, then give it to the poor. When thou makest a batch of dough, take the first of it and give it according to the ordinance. So, likewise, when thou openest a vessel of wine or oil, take the first of it and give it to the prophet. Take also the firstlings of gold and clothes, and of every possession according to discretion, and give them according to thy ordinance.

"On the Lord's day ye shall gather yourselves together, and break the bread and say thanks, after ye have confessed your misdeeds; in order that your offering may be clean. Let no one who is at odds with his friend, assemble with you, before they have become at one with each other, in order that your offering may not be profaned. This is what the word spoken by the Lord has reference to, "In every place and at every time shall they offer Me pure offering. For I am a great King, saith the Lord; and my name is wonderful among the nations."

"Choose for yourselves, besides, bishops, and deacons who are worthy of the Lord, gentle and not miserly, and upright and proven men; for they perform also for you the service of the prophets and teachers. Despise them not, therefore; for they are your honoured men [this passage is not perfectly clear] with the prophets and teachers. Convince one another, not in anger, but in peace, as ye find it in the Gospel; and if a man have injured his neighbour, let no one speak to him, nor let him hear a word from you, until he has changed his mind. But your prayers and your alms, and all that ye do, so do it as ye find it in the Gospel of the Lord."

A benefaction of £30,000 and upwards have very recently been given for Church of England purposes in Bermondsey, London, England. The donor wishes it to remain as far as possible an anonymous gift, but it is generally understood to be the gift of the same lady who recently contributed £2000 to the restoration of the parish church of Bermondsey. The primary object of the fund is to augment the stipends of the seven incumbents in Bermondsey, and there is also a proviso in the trust which admits of a grant being made for assistant clergy in special cases. The income will amount to £900 per annum, and among the trustees are the Bishop of Rochester and the Rector of Bermondsey *ex officio*. The parishes which will benefit under the trust are all slenderly endowed, and the number of clergy is at present far below what it ought to be for a population of 37,000. The population is entirely composed of the working classes. There are many poor churches in our cities which men of wealth might take an interest in and delight to see successful. We want to see a little more of this kind of generosity in our Canadian Church.

THE American Congregational Year Book for 1884 shows a membership of 396,246, of whom more than 57,000 are classed as absentees, and a Methodist paper says: "If Methodist Church statistics were made up in a similar way, our numbers would be heavily increased. By us, we sometimes have feared, the names of absentees are dropped too readily." Well, that is strange enough! It is only a few weeks ago since we noticed that the Baptists, in one state, claimed more adherents than there were population. Now we see how it is done; simply by classing all the absentees as members. Now suppose thirty members leave one church, that number is kept on the original list. The same thirty leave the second church and are kept on the list of the second church. This carried on *ad infinitum* would give any denomination as many members (on paper) as it wished to have. It is a way of compiling statistics our Church has not yet learned.

Dangers and Reformation.

An American Bishop has been uttering words of timely wisdom, and among other things says:—Another special danger threatens most the safety of our children. If you ask yourselves the question how and where most of the boys and girls now growing up among us, are expected to get a

thorough and consistent training in the principles and practice of Christian morality, or in the elements of Christian character, you will, probably, in shaping your answer, come upon the appalling fact that I refer to. It will be acknowledged that such a training is not to be found, for a majority of the children, anywhere. It is left by the families to common schools, utterly engrossed with secular studies, to the Sunday Schools, and by unsystematized and ill-governed Sunday-schools (where vast numbers of the children never appear) to chance. We hear the note of alarm. Juvenile crime increases at a fearful pace. Crowds of the young of both sexes, without parents or any protection whatever from the worst harm, are seen on the streets every evening. Their manners in public conveyances and other places are rude and even immodest. They are already on the verge of ruin. In cities they are drawn into pool-rooms, theatres, saloons, innumerable pitfalls. In rural spots too they are not secure, because were the chief relish of life, rather than conversation, or books, or the arts of beauty, or any useful service to God or the neighbour. We see it in the vile illustrations of shop windows and the dainty foulness of a literature soaked in corruption. We see thousands of men and women of every grade of education whose aims and efforts, if the truth were plainly told, bear mainly upon pleasures which are of the body, and not of the mind or spirit. It is a degrading confession. It ought to put every one of us upon sober thinking. With all our boasts of progress and knowledge, we are yet living at so low a rate. Our public schools, free suffrage, general information, and enormous outlays in machinery, have lifted us no higher than this. Is civilization than only in what is outside of us, in abundant liquors, costly dishes, exquisite cookery, personal display? Heathenism had them all, often with less drunkenness and less lust. Does not our Christianity need a new analysis, and another reformation? The one hideous vice of intemperance has assumed such frightful dimensions as not only to desolate home and generate three-fourths of our crime and consume health and cripple industry and impoverish the homes of the working class, but it aspires to control legislation, enslave the newspaper press, coerce town or municipal government, and even dictate the policy of parishes, and the message of God's prophets in pulpits. So it has come about that, in all our communities, the men of Christ are obliged to choose their side, and take their place, on conspicuous public questions, by the principles of their Master, Christ, and to act and speak and vote accordingly. The virtue of Christian manhood needs much bracing up. The moral power of Christian women in social fashions needs to be re-enforced. The moral sense that discriminates between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, chastity and uncleanness, requires a keener edge and a bolder courage. These reformations, we all know demand a steady and life long struggle; but in the hard task shall we not be the better for the offered assistance of another Lent, with all the cleansing and invigorating force of sanctuaries, the Bible and the promised gifts of the spirit?

"They went through the flood on foot" (the place were we might have expected nothing but trembling and terror, anguish and dismay); "there" says the Psalmist, "did we rejoice in Him."

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

The Board of Management met in St. George's Hall, Kingston, on Wednesday, March 19th, at 9.30 a. m. The members present were: The Lord Bishops of Ontario and Toronto, the Revs. Canon Dumoulin, W. F. Campbell, J. D. Cayley, and F. W. Kirkpatrick, and Messrs. A. H. Campbell, L. H. Davidson, E. B. Reed, J. J. Mason, R. T. Walkem, and Jas. Reynolds.

The chair was taken by the Lord Bishop of Ontario. After prayer the Treasurer's financial statement was presented, and also a letter from the Treasurer reluctantly tendering his resignation on account of numerous public duties.

The Ascension-tide appeal on behalf of Domestic Missions, to be read in all the churches on the 5th Sunday after Easter, was presented by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and approved by the Board.

The Secretary gave notice that at the September meeting he would move that Articles V. and VI. be altered, so that the spring meeting of the Board shall be held on the Wednesday after Easter, instead of during Lent as now.

The Board then adopted an "Order of Business," &c., for the regulation of meetings.

At 1 o'clock the Board adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

After adjournment, the Secretary, Rev. W. F. Campbell presented the following: "The manifesto" issued in accordance with the instructions of the Board, setting forth the aims and objects of the society, and appealing to the Churchmen for greater liberality on behalf of mission, domestic and foreign, was very generally read in all the churches on the Sunday appointed and made a profound impression. One zealous layman, after hearing it, wrote your Secretary: "Thank God. At last! At last!! The Canadian Church puts on her beautiful garment." This general address was followed immediately by an Epiphany appeal. Encouraging reports were received from all the Diocesan Secretaries, which are by no means full returns (for the time has been too short to hear from so many hundreds of widely scattered parishes and missions) must inspire all hearts with thankfulness and with bright hopes for the future.

From parishes heard from we report \$4,362.96 in response to the Epiphany appeal. The Diocese of Fredericton, before the issuance of the Epiphany appeal, had taken up collections in December, 1883, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, but the amount contributed has not yet been reported to the officers of this board. Two hundred copies of the "Canon of the Provincial Synod" and the "Constitution and by-laws of the Board of Management," were printed for the use of the members of the Board. The Secretaries of the several Synods certified lists of the clergy and parishes corrected to date. He has obtained for the use of the Board a full list of all parishes which have not yet responded to the Epiphany appeal. He has also used all diligence in urging on the Treasurers of the Diocesan Synod the importance of transmitting to the General Treasurer all funds intended for the Board of Management before the date of this meeting, and that his communications have been kindly received by all, and as the returns indicate, promptly responded to. In conclusion the Secretary reported that there was to the credit of Algoma \$27.94; North West Missions, \$266.86, Foreign Missions, appropriated, \$,006.41; unappropriated about \$2,000.

A LONG discussion on the division of the funds of the society took place. The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. J. Mason, seconded by Mr. R. T. Walkem, and carried; "That until otherwise ordered by this board moneys at the credit of domestic missions be divided in proportion to the sums called for in the appeal of this board for missions adopted at last meeting, namely, Algoma, \$8,600; Rupert's Land \$6,000; Saskatchewan, \$6,000; Munsomin, \$3,000; Assinibouia, \$4,200; Athabaska, \$3,200; and that in such division any sums appropriated by donors to particular dioceses shall be taken, into account, so that as nearly as

possible the result will be a distribution for the financial year based upon the principle herein set forth; and that as often as a sum of \$500 is in the treasurer's hands at the credit of domestic missions unappropriated by donors he shall divide and pay over the same."

Moved by Mr. L. H. Davidson, seconded by Mr. J. Reynolds, "That, this board recognizing the great obligations of the Church in this country to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, contributions to foreign missions be divided between that society and the Church Missions Society in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter, sums specially appropriated by contributors being taken into accounts in making such division, and that these amounts be applied to the work of said societies among the heathen."

Moved by Mr. Reynolds, seconded by Mr. E. B. Reed, "That this board accepts with the deepest regret the resignation of Mr. Thomas White as treasurer, and that in his stead Mr. J. J. Mason be treasurer of the board." Carried.

A long discussion took place on the importance of every Diocese acting upon the Ascension-tide appeal, and having collections made on behalf of Domestic Missions on the Sunday appointed, and the opinion of those present was unanimous that no pre-existing arrangement or plan in any Diocese should be pleaded as an excuse for neglecting to make the offerings on Sunday after Ascension Day for Domestic Missions.

Notices of motions for the September meeting were handed in by Messrs. Walkem and Mason.

The accounts of the *Gazette* Printing Co. and of the Secretary were ordered to be paid.

The Board adjourned to meet in Montreal in September, the day of the meeting to be named by the Bishop of Ontario.

News from the Home Field.

Gathered specially for this paper by Our Own Correspondents.

DIocese OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—*Rev. Brethren:* I have to give notice that the next Session of the Diocesan Synod will be held Tuesday, July 1st, and that representatives are to be elected at the Easter meetings of the several Parishes or Districts entitled to be represented. As the new regulations have not yet been confirmed, the old are still in force, and I request you to return the names of the persons elected to the Registrar, C. B. Bullock, Halifax, immediately after the election, or in the case of non-residents, as soon as you have ascertained whether they will serve.

I have also to call your attention to Clause 10 of the Constitution, enacting that "no representative shall be allowed to take his seat as long as the dues of his Parish or District shall be one year or upwards in arrears."

I hope that every Parish will take pains to secure representatives who will attend, and diligently perform the important duties of their office.

H. NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, March 28, 1884.

B. H. M.

General Purposes—Bishop's Chapel, (Mrs. E. Pineo), per the Lord Bishop, \$5.00.

JNO. D. H. BROWNE,
Clerical Secretary.

B. D. & F. M.

Algoma Bishopric Fund—Weymouth, per Rev. P. J. Filleul, \$21.20.

Shingwauk Home—Weymouth, per Rev. P. J. Filleul, \$3.00.

Wawanosh Home—Weymouth, per Rev. P. J. Filleul, 3.00.

Foreign Missions—St. Peter's, Charlottetown, P. E. I., per Rev. K. C. Hind, .35; Lunenburg, (B. Anderson, Esq.) per Rev. G. D. Harris, \$5.00.

HALIFAX.—The lecture delivered by the Rev. I. Brock, of the Mines, Londonderry, on Monday

evening last, in Masons' Hall, was well attended, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather. The lecture itself, which occupied over an hour in delivery, was a very excellent one, and was highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Brock went carefully over the planting of Christianity in Saxon England, dwelt upon the difficulties which had to be met, and the missionaries who overcame them. The lecturer showed most conclusively that while Augustine with his monks, sent by Gregory of Rome, converted the Kentish Kingdom, the early British Church in Wales, with other branches of the Celtic Church, bore its part in the conversion of the other Kingdoms of the Island. Mr. Brock also made it very plain that differences in the keeping of Easter and in some other matters continued until the Council of Whitby, 664. Subsequently to this period, however, the point was emphasized, that the Anglo-Saxon Church constantly opposed the growing interference of Rome, and maintained her independence. We have not space at present to give our readers full notes of the lecturer's able paper, but we trust to be able to publish it in full at an early date.

The Institute Course this winter, while not as largely attended in some instances as in previous years, yet, on the whole, has been quite successful. The papers have been practical and of a high order.

In this connection we desire to make a special reference to the very admirable paper of Mr. S. H. Shreve on "The Work of the Laity," a paper which we should like to see printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated. There is much hope for the Church when such active business young men, as are Mr. Shreve and several of the other readers, are willing to devote a portion of their time to the work of the Church.

THE Bishop of the Diocese, on Tuesday last, the Feast of the Annunciation, celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of his consecration to the Episcopate. His Lordship is still full of vigor, and looks well able to do the full work of his extensive Diocese for many years to come. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock, when a very large number partook of the Sacrament. The Bishop was celebrant. We desire on our own and on behalf of our readers to tender his Lordship our heartiest congratulations.

TRURO—Allow me to state in your valuable paper that a funeral of more than ordinary interest took place in St. John's Church, Truro, on Saturday afternoon last. It was that of the wife of Mr. Sylvester G. Chambers, who, though having experienced ill-health for a long time, in the end, died very suddenly, and under circumstances which created universal sympathy. The characteristics of this lady will be best seen by the words uttered on the occasion by the Rev. J. A. Kaulbach, which were as follows:—"She, whose mortal remains are now lying in our midst, was comparatively a stranger among us, being intimately known to but few. Ill-health, in her case, very much interfered with the discharge of such duties as society claims from us, and her life was, consequently, to a large extent, one of seclusion. I desire, therefore, on this occasion, to say, that she thought much more about the concerns of soul, and had far deeper religious feelings than any one, except those immediately connected with her, had any conception of. She shrank from obtruding these things upon the notice of the others, considering the communing of her soul with God too sacred a matter for ordinary conversation. Her prayers and alms were done in secret, and from her heavenly Father, who seeth in secret, she looked alone for the reward. It was her custom (as it is *our* duty) daily to approach the throne of grace, and for wisdom, guidance, and protection, she besought the Giver of all good things. With a single exception or so, no one beyond the limits of her own household knew anything of this; and her unobtrusive manner in matters spiritual may have given those, who in this

respect knew her not, an impression that she cared for none of these things. The popular, modern oppositions of science, falsely so called, had indeed caused her some mental struggles, but through the grace of God, the lamp of truth revealed their nothingness, and even tended to strengthen that which in us 'is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen.' Thus, at all events, for some time past *she lived*, and she departed hence with a firm faith in the mercies of God through the merits of her Saviour. May we not, dear brethren, trust, that with enraptured vision she is now beholding clearly the things which we here below see as through a glass darkly, and that she is at rest with joyful and expectant spirits in the Paradise of God, there awaiting her perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in eternal and everlasting glory. To which may our merciful Father in heaven vouchsafe to bring us through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Mrs. Chambers in her life time was very fond of music; indeed, was quite a musician; and to do her honor, many musical friends, besides the Church choir attended, and lent their aid in singing in a most feeling manner the hymns selected for the occasion; and after the Service in the Church was over, and while the body was being removed for interment, the organ, accompanied by a cornet, played most effectively the "Dead March in Saul." While sympathizing with her bereaved husband from whom, and an infant child, God has seen fit to call her, I will only add, *may she rest in peace.*—*(Com. from C. W.)*

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.—It is the intention of the Rector, in future, to hold services for children periodically. Apart from the knowledge of Church practice and history imparted to the young, those occasions are not without interest and instruction for others who are older. A Church sewing circle has also been formed here, the members of which, under the Presidency of Miss M. Bown, are now busily employed. A sister society is also in operation at the Mines. Although labouring under the disadvantage of delicate health, the Rector, by his arrangement of Lenten Services, evidences his care that every facility be afforded by him for the proper observance of this sacred season. Alternate daily services, with sermons, at the Mines and North Sydney (Saturdays excepted) and celebrations of the Holy Communion Thursdays, alternately, keep him fully employed, and his congregations reminded of their duty. As a preacher, Mr. Bambrick is certainly second to none in all the region roundabout. His conversational style and singularly lucid diction, supplemented by devotion to his work, always insures him attentive listeners, and, what is still better, careful observation cannot fail to discern indications of positive results—an earnest that his labour is not in vain in the Lord.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

WELSFORD.—Rev. F. Towers of this Parish is shortly to leave the Diocese, having accepted the charge of the Church in Thomason, Maine, U. S. A. Mr. Towers has been an earnest worker and his people here will very much regret his departure.

ALBERT Co.—Good news comes from this long forsaken county. Mr. Cresswell is proving himself an active worker and popular preacher, and has drawn around him quite a congregation—or rather good congregations for they are many. Mr. E. B. Chandler and family are a very great help to the missionary and the prospects brighten for the advance of the Church in this place.

St. LUKE'S.—Portland.—The Lenten Season has stirred the people to work for the removal of the debt upon the Church, and the foundation of a Young Men's Association is the latest evidence of the new life instilled into all classes and ages. With the various organizations now at work, the removal of the incumbency will not take many

months. Mr. Stevens deserves well of his people, and getting the Church out of debt they will best show their regard for him, and best satisfy his desires with regard to his Parish. While, however, the material building is having attention paid to it, the spiritual work is not languishing. The Lenten Services are largely attended.

St. JOHN.—A very successful sale of fancy work was recently held at the residence of T. W. Daniel, Esq., in aid of the Bishop of Algoma's "Steam Yacht Fund," when \$118 were realized. Mrs. Daniel and her lady helpers deserve every praise for their successful efforts.

St. JOHN.—Church of England Institute.—In view of the manifest interest in the course of instruction that has been given during the past three months, arrangements have been made to continue the course for two months more. The following subjects will be treated, and the Committee trust that the attendance at these meetings may largely increase, and would earnestly repeat their invitations to all young men to come. April 5th.—The responsibilities of belief, Rev. D. B. Parnter; April 20th.—Why should I pray? Rev. G. M. Armstrong; April 27th.—The duty of worship, Rev. Canon DeVeber; May 4th.—Why should I be a member of the Christian Church? Rev. G. O. Troop; May 11th.—What are the Creeds and what is their use? Rev. Canon Brigstocke; May 18th.—The sin of unbelief, Rev. L. G. Stevens; May 25th.—The necessity of a form of prayer, Rev. R. Mathers. On April 13th, being Easter Day no instruction will be given in consequence of other services. These instructions will be given in the Lecture Room of the Institute, Odd Fellows' Hall, beginning at 3.30 p. m., each Sunday.

Girls' Friendly Home.—The Home which the ladies of the Church of England Institute rented and furnished for a boarding House for the factory girls and others, has, owing to unforeseen circumstances, been not required for the purpose and so it has been rented to other parties. It will, however, under its new management, be made useful for its original purposes, and the ladies recommend it as a comfortable home for girls.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.—The Bishop has made the following appointments for confirmation services before leaving the city for his visitation in the Deanery of Bedford:—April 6th, St. Martin's, at 9 a. m., and again at 11 a. m.; St. James the Apostle, 4 p. m.; Trinity, 9 p. m. April 13th, Easter Sunday, St. Jude's, 11 a. m.; St. Stephen's, 9 p. m. April 20th, Cathedral, 11 a. m.; St. George's, 7 p. m.; also at St. Matthias, Cote St. Antoine, probably April 27th.

The Bishop of Huron is with his family in the Deanery, and the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral have had again the great pleasure of listening to his masterly sermons. It is expected that his Lordship will remain in Montreal for at least a month, and no doubt his presence will draw his many friends and admirers to hear him.

DR. DAVIDSON delivered the first of the course of lectures, as Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Law, before the class at the Diocesan Theological College recently. The Doctor is an attractive speaker and a clear thinker, and consequently will prove a very acceptable addition to the College staff. The chair is an important one, also, and much may be expected from the lectures.

St. LUKE.—The Rev. George Rogers, late of Lacolle, has been appointed by the Bishop to take charge of St. Luke's Church. Mr. Rogers is exceedingly popular in Lacolle, and his old parishioners are not willing that he should leave them. Mr. Rogers is still in Deacon's Orders.

St. Stephen's.—On Sunday last this Church was

to see its opening service, conducted by the Bishop of the Diocese. Archdeacon Evans has done splendidly, and he and his people deserve the warmest praise for the erection and completion of so fine an edifice. I shall supply you with further particulars next week.

FARNHAM.—A little while ago the Rev. T. W. Mussen was presented with a purse of money by the ladies and other of the congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Mussen are very popular with the parishioners, and the efforts of the clergyman has been attended with cheering results. Special Lenten services are being held here and in other parts of the Mission.

IRON HILL.—The Bishop of the Diocese purposes holding an ordination here on May 22nd, being Ascension Day. This will be a novel service here, and will attract attention, and do much good in making Church people and others better acquainted with the Church's teaching on the subject of the Ministry.

LACOLLE.—Rev. Walter Windsor, lately arrived from England, has been placed by Bishop Bond in temporary charge of the church in Lacolle, vacated by Rev. Geo. Rogers. Mr. Windsor was admitted to Deacon's orders by the Bishop of London in 1881 after passing successfully through the Church Missionary Society College at Islington. He was then appointed to Lucknow, India, but on account of his health was only able to remain there one year, and has therefore sought work in a more healthy climate."

PHILIPSBURG.—Mr. Weaver, of St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, England, has been placed in temporary charge of this Mission. He is spoken of as a young man of promise.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

LUCAN.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese visited this Parish on Tuesday, the 18th inst, and confirmed the exceptional number of one hundred and six candidates, presented by the Rector, the Rev. T. W. Magahy. A very large congregation was present, and the whole service was deeply impressive. The Ven. Archdeacon Marsh also took part in the service. Mr. Magahy may well be warmly congratulated on the splendid results of his earnest efforts. At the close of the service the congregation adjourned to the Town Hall, where the following address was presented to the Bishop, to which he made a suitable reply:

*To the Right Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, D. D.,
Lord Bishop of Huron:*

RIGHT REV. AND DEAN SIR,—We, the wardens, delegates, and members of Holy Trinity Church, Lucan, gladly take this our first opportunity to tender to your Lordship our cordial and hearty welcome on this the first occasion of your visiting us in the capacity of Bishop of this important Diocese, and bid you and Mrs. Baldwin a sincere welcome.

We hope and pray that your Lordship may be long spared to preside over this Diocese as chief shepherd, and that our beloved Church under your leadership may, with God's blessing, grow daily in spiritual strength, and that wherever you go you may find in the hearts of the people that love and esteem which we now desire to express towards you and Mrs. Baldwin. With this assurance of our loyalty to our beloved Church, and our devotion to your lordship, we earnestly pray that your labors in the future may be crowned with yet more abundant blessings than in the past.

Signed on behalf of Holy Trinity congregation, Lucan.

Rev. T. W. Magahy, Incumbent; W. E. Stanley, John Fox, Wardens; B. Stanley, R. Fox, Delegates.

Lucan, March 18th, 1884.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

KINGSTON.—Rev. H. J. Petry writes us to say that, in a recent issue, he is represented as being on

the retired list, in the Diocese of Quebec. He is thankful to say that such is not the case. He has been in continuous work since 1854, and hopes to continue in active employment for many a year to come. He is now acting curate at the Cathedral, Kingston.

All Saints' Church.—Mr. John G. Hooper, Divinity Student, and Mr. R. T. Burns, lay reader, officiated at All Saints' Church, at Morning Prayer, on Sunday, the 16th March, the first named gentleman preaching the sermon. There was a good congregation. The choir of All Saints' Church gave an entertainment at Rockwood Asylum for lunatics, recently. The programme contained some excellent features, and elicited unbounded applause from the audience. The principal numbers on the programme were "The Gipsy Chorus," "Mother Grummins' School," and "Pantomimic Eccentricities." The dresses of the performers were very handsome, and the patients of the Asylum were delighted with the programme of funny things provided. At the close of the concert, the members of the choir were entertained at supper by the authorities of the institution.

OTTAWA.—The Bishop of Caledonia, Dr. Ridley, favoured the capital with a visit on his return from England, *en route* for his distant diocese. His Lordship reports finding the Mother Church full of life, vigour and activity, and thinks we in Canada would do well to follow her example. On Sunday the 16th of March, he preached after Morning Prayer, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and at Christ Church, after Evening Prayer.

BARRIEFIELD.—On Sunday the 16th of March, the Rev. T. Bousfield, incumbent of All Saints Church, Kingston, preached a sermon at Saint Mark's Church, Barriefield, on behalf of the Mission Fund of the Diocese. Major Wilmot also gave an address in aid of the fund, and in the course of his remarks suggested the formation of a Parochial Committee to further the good work. The offertory amounted to \$13.

TOLEDO.—The Rev. S. T. Leathley, incumbent of Frankville, held Evening Prayer at the Township Hall, Toledo, on Sunday the 17th of February. This is probably the first time that a Church of England service was held in the village. The services are to be continued fortnightly on Sunday evenings at seven o'clock, and so far have been very well attended. These services have undoubtedly supplied a long felt want.

REDAN.—A case of books consisting of about sixty handsome volumes has been received from England for the use of the teachers and children of the Redan Sunday school. The cost of the books has been met jointly by the offerings of the congregation worshipping at Redan, and by a liberal grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.—The Church people of the village of Adolphustown and vicinity, have subscribed liberally to the building fund of the proposed United Empire Loyalist Memorial Church, in the village, sixteen individuals contributing the sum of \$1,500, while the ladies have realized \$80 by an entertainment. The total subscription so far is \$1,655. The sum estimated for the cost of the Church is \$7,000. Workmen have for some time past been drawing the building materials to the site.

RENFREW.—An entertainment in aid of the funds of St. Paul's Church, which was held at Gravelle's Hall lately, was successful to a degree that must have been highly gratifying to the ladies committee under whose auspices it was given. Mr. James Clarke presided. The gross proceeds amounted to \$67.

LYNDHURST.—The Church wardens of St. Luke's Church, Lyndhurst, after several organ

trials, have finally purchased from Mr. J. A. Webster of Lansdowne, a beautiful Uxbridge organ with which they are very much pleased. The Church wardens selection gives general satisfaction.

BROCKVILLE.—Trinity Church.—The debt on Trinity Church has been considerably reduced. At the beginning of the year it amounted to about \$7,000. An entertainment was held recently at the Opera House, Brockville, the proceeds of which have been applied to the further reduction of the debt. The Opera House was completely filled. The orchestra was composed of members of the 42nd Battalion with the addition of Mr. Olsen at the piano. The first part of the programme consisted of a representation of the operetta, "Golden Hair," presented some time at a similar entertainment. The second part presented the stage as a "Drawing Room of the Last Century," followed by Mr. and Mrs. Greenaways and the twelve little Greenaways. Their entrance caused intense merriment. The costumes of all the company were good and in keeping with the period. The Greenaway family gave three choruses. Several songs followed, the evening's entertainment closing with the singing "Laneers" composed of nursery rhymes by Mr. Mills, formerly organist of Christ Church, Ottawa, for Lord and Lady Dufferin's dress ball at Government House. As danced by the guests they had a very pretty effect. The old "Prison Song," given by Mrs. Deacon and the Rev. E. P. Crawford was listened to with great pleasure.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MASS MEETING.—The grand temperance rally to be held in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, Toronto, under the auspices of the C. E. T. S., is creating considerable interest. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Baldwin, Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., and the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education. The music will be provided by a choir under the direction of the organist of St. James' Cathedral. Invitations have been issued to all the Toronto clergy of every denomination, and it is expected that the meeting will be one of the most influential of the kind ever held in the city. Bishop Sweatman, as President of the Diocesan Temperance Society, will occupy the chair. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock, and the executive is convened for 5 o'clock on the same evening. The railways will grant reduced fares to members.

IN MEMORIAM.—An effort has at last been made to procure some token of the affection in which the late Rev. H. C. Avant was held by his parishioners. The reverend gentleman was incumbent of Bobcaygeon for about three years. Here he laboured most zealously and efficiently. After a very short illness, induced by over much labour he rapidly sunk to rest on Christmas Eve 1882. He was a deeply earnest devoted missionary and it is fitting that steps should be taken, even at this late date, to plan some lasting testimonial of his work in Christ Church, Bobcaygeon. A committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions, and lists are opened in Bobcaygeon, Lindsay and Toronto. Here monies will be received for the purpose above mentioned up to the 1st of June. This project was mooted on the very day Mr. Avant's remains were committed to the dust, but although correspondence took place concerning it between the priest who proposed it and an influential layman of the parish nothing was done.

S. S. ASSOCIATION.—The Toronto Sunday School Association which has held a number of very profitable meetings during the winter, will meet on the 25th of March, at St. George's School House, when a paper will be read on "Sunday School Management," by the Rev. J. P. Lewis. All interested in Sunday School work are heartily invited.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Bishop has issued his list of forthcoming appointments for confirmation in several country parishes. The dates are as follows: April 6, Port Hope; 23, Pulgrave; 27th, York Mills; 30th, Streetsville; May 11th, Oshawa; 12th, Port Petry; 13th, Port Whitty; 26th, Beaverton; 27th, Canning and Sunderland; 28th, Uxbridge; 29th, Stouffville and Markham; 30th, Unionville; June 1st, Innisfil and Churchill; 2nd, Collingwood; 3rd, Alliston and West Essa; 4th, Tecumseth and Berton; 24th, West Mono; 5th, Tullamore and Castlemore; July 8th, Peterborough; 9th, Ashburnham; 10th, Lakefield and Warsaw; 11th, Norwood and Westwood; 13th, Cobourg; 14th, Grafton; 15th, New Castle; 16th, Bowmanville; 22nd, Bexley; 22nd, Cambray; 24th, Bobcaygeon and Dunsford; Sept. 21st, Wanbanshene and Coldwater; 22nd, Medonte; 23rd, Perce's Corners; 24th, Orillia; 25th, Atherley; 28th, Barrie, 29th, Coyebridge, 30th, Penetaughishene; Oct. 5, Norwood and Chester.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—There are now over 200 members of the Church of England Temperance Society in Port Hope in connection with the two Churches, St. John's and St. Mark's. A large proportion of the membership in the latter branch consists of mechanics and working men. The branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, Ashburnham, is growing well. Including the membership at country stations and in the juvenile branch there are at least 210 in all, although the society is only a little over 5 months in existence. At the various meetings held in March, one of which was devotional, about fifty joined. The last regular meeting of the St. Luke's Toronto Branch, was addressed by the Rev. T. W. Patterson of Christ Church, Deer Park. Many signatures were obtained at the end.

RURI-DEACONAL MEETING.—In some Deanaries in the Diocese not a single meeting of these chapters have been held for years. Northumberland is a case in point. Durham holds its meetings regularly. The last was held recently in Lindsay. Nine clergy attended. Philip. iv. was read in the original and a very profitable and practical discussion followed. Service was held in the Church in the evening. The Rev. W. C. Allen preached the sermon which had reference to missionary work in foreign lands.

MISCELLANEOUS.—On the third Sunday in Lent the Rev. J. O. Crisp of Orillia, assisted the Rev. J. H. Harris of North Orillia and Medonte. Rev. T. W. Smithett, D. D., of Omamee has been elected grand chaplain of the Orange Order for East Ontario. A few days ago, Mr. S. H. Blake, Q. C., on resuming his Bible Class in Shaftesbury Hall was presented with a handsome easy chair and foot rest by the members of his class. Rev. T. W. Patterson lectured before the Young People's Association of the Church of the Redeemer, on the 20th ult., his subject being "Rambles in the Holy Land." The lecture which was extremely interesting and well delivered, was illustrated by dissolving views.

At the last meeting of the newly established Missionary Association of Trinity College, a very exhaustive paper was read by Prof. Schriener in missionary work in the North West. The lecturer referred very fully to the work of the C. M. S. there among the the Indian tribes, and showed the necessity for more workers and larger means if the work was to be successful. The Provost and Messrs. J. C. Davidson, and E. J. Garney also addressed those present.

A new church was opened recently at Aurora. Sermons were preached by the Bishop, and Revs. T. W. Paterson, and C. H. March. Attendance large, singing excellent, offertories liberal. The Church it is asserted is one of the prettiest in the Diocese. It was commenced by the late Rev. Charles Paterson.

Church Matters in Natal.

(Written for the Church Guardian)

BY CANON CHURTON, OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

FROM the Natal *Vineyard* we learn that a general meeting was held by invitation of the Dean, in the library at Maritzburg, on October 4th, to consider the present position of the Church. The attendance was such as to necessitate an adjournment to the Cathedral. The meeting was further adjourned to Wednesday evening, October 10th, when a still large gathering, including Archdeacon Colley and others, representing the congregation of St. Peter's, met in S. Saviour's school room. A third meeting was held on October 30. The Dean opened the meeting with Prayer, and remarked that, in answer to his request, that questions might be placed in his hands before the meeting, he had received notice of eighteen questions to be asked, 15 by Archdeacon Colley, and three by others. He then briefly reviewed the proceedings of the two previous meetings, which he said had been confined to the consideration of three or four points.

1st. He had been asked—In what light the confirmations of the late Bishop Colenso would be regarded? To which he had replied that they were valid, as it had been definitely settled in the Middle Ages, that the Episcopal acts of Bishops were valid, though done when out of the Communion of the Church.

2nd. The next question put to him had been—On what terms would persons who had belonged to the congregations under Bishop Colenso, be admitted to Holy Communion? To this he had replied, that in such matters the clergy out here were guided by the Prayer Book in exactly the same manner as the clergy at home; that the case of each person desirous of being received to Holy Communion must stand on its own merits, and be governed by the Rubrics at the beginning of the office for the Holy Communion.

3rd. The third question asked, was—Whether in the event of re-union, any guarantee would be given that Churches of the several schools of thought, recognized in the Church of England, would be allowed in the Diocese of Maritzburg? To this he replied by pointing out that a resolution had been come to in the Diocesan Synod to the effect that it was a principle that the laity should have a voice in the selection of their parish priest, and although no rules had as yet been formed in accordance with that resolution, nevertheless, the Bishop had recently acted upon it in the cases of the Parishes of Karkloof and Newcastle; and this, he thought, should satisfy the inquirers of the earnest desire of the Bishop to consult the feelings of the laity.

4th. The fourth question was as to the jurisdiction of the Privy Council over the Church in the Colonies. Several of Archdeacon Colley's questions were directed to this point, so that the discussion of the subject would be renewed in replying to them. In the first place, the case of the Diocese of S. Helena was alleged. This Diocese is exempt from receiving the rules of the South African Province, and retains a right of appeal to Ecclesiastical courts at home. The Dean replied that S. Helena was a Crown Colony, to which the Bishop had been appointed by letters patent, and that he possessed to some extent a coercive jurisdiction by virtue of certain local laws which had established Ecclesiastical courts, and regulated other matters in connection with the Church. So when the Diocese expressed a wish to come into the Province, exceptional arrangements were made to meet the case. In Natal, there were no such laws, and, therefore, the position was different. The Dean thought that the present Bishop of S. Helena held letters patent. There are many clergymen of the South African Province holding benefices at home.

The next question proposed was—How does

the Church of South Africa interpret Canon II. of the Church of England, touching impugnors of the Royal Supremacy? The Dean replied that there is nothing that contravenes this Canon in their Constitution or Canons. The Crown has been advised not to exercise in the Colonies any part of its prerogative as supreme governor of the Church; consequently, we hold it to be the duty of the Church to acquiesce in this decision, whatever our individual opinions may be as to its advantages or disadvantages. On the other side, it was argued that though another Bishop was not to be appointed by letters patent, it did not follow that this deprived the Church of England of the privileges, such as the right to appeal to the Privy Council. Archdeacon Usherwood pointed out that no legal Diocese could be created by letters patent in a Colony, and that when a Bill was passed by the Natal Legislature to vest certain Church properties in Bishop Colenso and his successors, the Lords of the Privy Council had advised the Queen not to confirm the Bill, because there could be no such successor, as there was no Diocese created by virtue of his appointment under letters patent. At this moment Archdeacon Colley arrived. The Dean explained to him what had taken place, and then remarked that the Royal Supremacy was exercised in the three following ways:—1st., in nominating the Bishops: this the Crown has ceased to do in most of the Colonies. 2ndly., in conferring on the Ecclesiastical Courts a coercive jurisdiction; but such powers have not been bestowed on our Courts, consequently, the Ecclesiastical Courts in South Africa are not in any respect Courts of the Crown, and therefore, no appeal lies from them to the Privy Council. 3rdly., in dividing the country into Dioceses and Parishes, and in various ways regulating the endowments, as of the tithes and glebes attached to them; but in South Africa the Crown took no action in such matters, so he concluded that the Crown had withdrawn from exercising all the functions belonging to the Royal Supremacy. The third question proposed was this:—Why should penalties be inflicted on a clergyman in the Diocese of Maritzburg for marrying an innocent person who has effected a divorce, when in other Dioceses of South Africa this is not permitted? The Dean explained that the Canons framed in the Provincial Synod governed the whole Church, but as the Canon on the subject of Matrimony was not altogether clear nor precise in its terms, the Synod of the clergy of this Diocese had, after very mature consideration, framed a new Canon, which they laid before the Provincial Synod at its last session. Our draft Canon was intended bring the law of the Church of South Africa into exact conformity with that of the Church of England, but the Synod rejected our proposals; they are, consequently, of no force, and this Diocese is under the same law as the rest of the Province. Canon Bowditch added that the acts of the Synod of the clergy were not binding upon the Diocese until they had been accepted by the laity through their delegates.

The next question was:—Why should a Deacon in the Church of South Africa not be allowed to solemnize Matrimony, when in the Church of England no such prohibition exists? Canon Bowditch thought that the resolution referred to was only an act of the Synod of clergy, and was not binding on the Diocese. It was the opinion of the Synod, that though such marriages would be valid, the presence of a priest was necessary for bestowing the blessing of the Church. The Synod aimed at being strictly faithful to the Prayer Book and the mind of the Mother Church.

The next question was:—Why are only Communicants Members of Vestries, when no such communicant test exists at home? The Dean pointed out that we strictly followed the requirements of the Rubrics at the end of the Communion office, requiring every parishioner to communicate three times in the year. At home, Church Wardens discharged civil as well as Ecclesiastical duties, as in the oversight of the poor, roads, etc., and this led to every rate-payer claiming a vote in Vestry, contrary to the rules of the

Church. But here, Church Wardens had no such duties to perform, so we were not impeded from carrying out the requirements of the Rubric by any person from outside.

(To be Continued).

OUR AMERICAN BUDGET.

A GREAT and important work is being done by the Philadelphia Midnight Mission. The sixteenth annual report, just issued, states that the home has had 70 inmates the past year, of whom fifteen have found situations, 14 have been restored to their families, and 10 placed in other institutions, making 52 directly benefited. During the 15 years of its existence, 888 persons have been under the care of the mission, of whom 662 have been rescued or benefited. It had nearly 600 contributors last year, and received \$4,160, of which the sum of \$628 is a balance on hand. The mission has \$9,638 invested for a home in the country. It employs a missionary to seek out and rescue the lost ones.

Of the twenty-two churches or chapels in Boston, thirteen are free, and in the whole diocese more than half are free. Of the eight new buildings consecrated or opened within the last year all but one are free.

THE General Theological Seminary is to be congratulated on the prospect of having, by the end of the year, two additional buildings with which to give it suitable equipment.

NINE male members of the parish of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, were ordained lay helpers by Bishop Littlejohn. This is the first time this office has been administered in this country, it was an occasion of unusual interest.

IT is remarkable to notice the growth of the Church here. From one diocese of 1734 there has been an advance to 48 independently constructed dioceses. The whole number of bishops, including those of the missionary districts, is 65. Still more than in the number of bishops, appears the growth of the Church in the statistics of the clergy. From 592 clergymen in the year 1832, the number had increased to 1,052 in 1841. In 1850 it was 1,558, which increased to 2,286 in 1862, and to 3,082 in 1877. There are now over 3,400.

DURING the last decade Protestantism in this country has contributed for missions, home and foreign, \$56,135,636. In the decade beginning with 1810 the amount of contributions for these objects was \$206,210. Every ten years shows a large and steady increase.

BOSTON Churches are very active this Lent. A short daily service, lasting not more than twenty minutes, early enough in the morning to enable men to attend it on their way to business or work, is becoming one of the most acceptable and helpful features of the Lenten season, and each year more of the churches adopt it. In many of the parishes, also, a series of lectures, running through the six weeks, has been arranged, either by the rector alone, or by a system of exchanges with neighbouring clergymen.

A letter, which had been soaked for several days in the Post office, at Ironton, on the Ohio River, was received last week. The stamp had been floated from the envelope, which was accordingly marked "flood" and forwarded in a government wrapper. The *Ironton Registration* says that the generosity of the outside public is so great that "tons upon tons of food and clothing are coming, (19½ carloads in three days) until the city is fairly flooded with gifts from full hands and kind hearts. That's what tells of a great country, which hears the cry of suffering and sends ready answers in loaves and meat." Certainly the Lake Shore has some advantages over the Ohio River valley as a place of residence.

THE Philadelphia Sunday Breakfast Association has fed, in five years, 37,898 poor persons with a Sunday breakfast. Over six hundred persons were fed last Sunday. Thirty-two persons signed the temperance pledge.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ANOTHER important figure in the Egyptian question is looming up in Paris. Gemal-ed-Din, the Afghan chief who is editing an anti-English paper, printed in Paris, but to be circulated in Moslem countries, claims to be descended from the Prophet. He professes undying enmity to England. After the Sepoy revolt in 1857, in which he took part, he went to Constantinople, but was expelled from there for claiming to be a descendant of Mohammed. He ther-upon betook himself to Cairo, where Sherif Pasha gave him a chair of philosophy at the university. He was subsequently arrested for sedition and sent to India. Bales of his paper are now at Constantinople, ready for distribution throughout Egypt and the East.

We are pleased to see so much interest taken in our Canadian Church by persons in the Old Country. Only a few days ago a meeting was held in London at the residence of the Duke of Westminster in the interest of Church extension. The Bishop of Lichfield and St. Alban's spoke in advocacy of Canon Anson's mission to North-western Canada. The Earl of Carnarvon praised the steadfast loyalty and affection of the Canadian Church towards the English Church, and urged the church to imitate the railways and extend their sway from sea to sea. The mother country does well in giving these new missions a start. Every dollar given now will be worth a \$100 to the Church ten years hence.

OUR Legislators at Ottawa have been examining a new ballot box which is to keep elections pure. It is a square box containing four compartments, a compartment being set aside for each of the various candidates and into one of these a ball which the voter gets from the returning officer is placed. To secure secrecy the ballot is not placed exactly into the compartment after obtaining it from the returning officer. It is put into the box by the returning officer in the presence of the voter and the scrutineers, the lid of the box being afterward closed. The voter immediately enters an adjoining room where he is alone and where he pulls a string to which the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for is attached, the ball falling into the compartment set aside for the man for whom the elector desires to vote. The committee will assemble in a few days to examine into this matter and report to the House.

THE last census of the Dominion shews that there are a great many Jews in the Dominion, and that our Church ought to be alive to her responsibilities in the matter. The number is as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	10
New Brunswick.....	55
Manitoba.....	33
British Columbia.....	104
Quebec Province.....	984
Ontario.....	1193

Of this number

Montreal contains.....	817
Toronto ".....	534
Hamilton ".....	177

WHILE writing of Jews it is well to note that considerable excitement has been aroused in the Jewish communities of South Russia by the appearance at Kischeneff of an energetic reformer named Joseph Rabinovitch. He declares Christ to have been the real Messiah, supporting his theories by numerous citations from the Bible and the

Prophets. Rabinovitch is an enthusiastic and eloquent preacher, and is winning numerous proselytes. He is anathematized generally by the Jewish press.

ONE of the saddest things regarding the "Cry of the outcast poor," is the part that drink has played in the production of poverty. From recent statistics we learn that last year \$250,000,000 were expended in Great Britain for bread, \$230,000,000 for woolen goods, \$175,000,000 for butter and cheese, \$150,000,000 for milk, \$100,000,000 for tea and coffee, \$70,000,000 for cotton goods, and \$55,000,000 for educational purposes. In the same period, \$680,000,000 were expended for intoxicating liquors, so it will be seen that this great nation paid nearly twice as much for its rum as it did for its bread, and more than twelve times as much as it did to educate its children. Of course, it is fair to add that an enormous proportion of this amount was expended in choice wines unobtainable by the poor.

THE Pope is beginning to feel more unsettled than ever and is taking precautions to secure money that flows into the Papal coffers. The official organ of the Vatican publishes a circular to Roman Bishops stating that all legacies and donations given to the Propaganda will henceforth be received in-foreign branch establishments. Branches are to be established in the principal European capitals, and at New York, San Francisco, Quebec and Toronto. *Moniteur de Rome* mentions a rumor that Malta has been selected as the centre for the administration of the funds for the propaganda, under the sanction of the British Government.

THE report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, called for by the Senate, sets forth that the yield of wheat in that country has doubled in sixteen years, the rate of yield increasing in districts where mixed farming and recuperative methods obtain, and decreasing in regions of consecutive crops of spring wheat. The aggregate of bread-stuffs and animals and their products since 1861 exceeded in value the cotton exported during that period; the amount was more than four billions. The average weight of the wheat crop of 1883 is placed at 57 pounds a bushel. The stock on hand in commercial warehouses and farm granaries on the 1st of March was 150 million bushels, a supply ample for consumption, spring seeding and probable exportation. The prospect for the wheat crop of 1885 is reported favorable.

LOVERS of cheap butter and of thin milk will not relish the report of the New York Senate Committee. The Committee say that out of thirty samples of butter, bought and submitted to chemical analysis, only ten were genuine butter. There are several factories in New York and Brooklyn making imitation butter out of fat brought from the West and from France and Italy. This production aggregates 40,000,000 pounds annually, thus depriving the State of \$10,000,000 revenue per annum. The adulterations of milk and other food products were also exposed. Of 5,000,000 quarts of milk furnished in New York daily, it was found that 2,000,000 quarts were of water, leaving 3,000,000 of pure or skim milk.

THE floods in the States continue as disastrous as ever. Despatches received from Louisiana state that the Mississippi has broken over most

of the levees, and that Government aid is necessary to prevent the people from starving. Over 20,000 people are destitute. The philanthropy of the nation was equal to the call for help a month ago, and will doubtless be equal to the present distress.

A QUESTION has been asked in the British House of Commons to ascertain if Her Majesty's Government would assist in placing naval vessels near the Hudson Straits for such periods as might enable a report to be made upon the number of days during the year for which such route is available. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied: "We are in possession of information derived from the experience of a century and a half as to the limited season of the year for navigating Hudson's Strait. This experience has proved that the Strait is so hampered with fixed and floating ice as not to be free for secure navigation for more than an average of seven or eight weeks in the year, confined between July and September. The open time varies considerably from year to year, for although the Strait is occasionally open by the middle of July, it has been found closed until the middle of August, and is rarely free after September. It would be an arduous and, to some extent, a dangerous service for one or more of Her Majesty's ships to be placed in this inhospitable region for a season to watch the movements of the ice; and the observations of many years would be necessary in order to come to a safe conclusion." The request was consequently refused by the government.

MR. PREELE, the electrician of the English Post Office, read a paper last week at the Society of Arts, on the progress of electric lighting, in which he expressed a very sanguine view as to the future of the new illuminant. The day was fast approaching when we should cease to regard it a luxury, but would demand it as a necessity. The cost of supplying electricity is far less than was the cost of gas in its early days, and although electric company mongering and financing had resulted in disastrous failure, he declared that electric lighting was a most pronounced success.

THE new Franchise Bill and the Egyptian embroglio have given rise to all kinds of rumours concerning the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry. Latest reports say that the "old man eloquent" does not yet intend to yield the reigns of government. Anticipating a general election, the town of Leicester urged Mr. Herbert Spencer to become a candidate. Since Mr. Herbert Spencer has refused to accept the candidacy, on the ground that he could not consent to be a mere delegate voting as his constituents should direct, and would consequently be set at continual variance with them, the other Liberal candidate proposed, Mr. Frederic Harrison, the well-known positivist, has also declined for similar reasons. This looks like independence, and is a healthy sign in the political world. Representatives should not be voting machines, but should be men who can weigh well the measures submitted to parliament, grasp the complicated subject in all its bearings, and vote accordingly. More of such men are needed as representatives and governors.

The sudden death of Prince Leopold at Cannes will be sincerely lamented. He was always foremost in all philanthropic efforts and was endeared to the people on account of his mild unpretentious disposition and studious habits. The Prince was the fourth and youngest son of the Queen.

CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

The *Indian Witness* writing on the exactions of society takes occasion to remark: "Ordinary Christians utterly refuse to do for Christ, what they cheerfully perform for society. They will go to an evening party at half-past nine without a murmur and return home at midnight with absolute satisfaction, but they refuse to attend a religious meeting which interferes with either dinner or sleep. If the Christians of India would only serve their Master with one half the zeal which the children of the world display in the service of their master, the Empire would soon be revolutionized."

PHILLIPS BROOKS in a recent sermon says:—"If we look around upon the Christian world in the midst of which we live, the sight seems sometimes very strange. It seems as if religious men had come deliberately to the conviction that only a moderate degree of consecration, of enthusiasm, of missionary zeal, of seeking after holiness were possible in our condition. The church is secular. The Christian snatches a few moments for his prayers and then he drowns the whole long day in business. . . . Men have forgotten how to lift up their voices in the assemblies of their fellow-men and tell what God has done for them, or to cry out to him with eager prayer. Enthusiasm about the most infinite and exalting things in all the universe has gone out. You know the picture just as well as I. The Church knows it. The world knows it."

THE *Kalendar* says:—"Some people talk a great deal about ministers, and the cost of keeping them, paying their house-rent, table expenses, and other items of salary. Did such persons ever think that it costs thirty-five millions of dollars to pay the salaries of American lawyers; that twelve millions of dollars are paid out annually to keep our criminals, and ten millions of dollars to keep the dogs in the midst of us alive, while only six millions of dollars are spent annually to sustain six thousand ministers in the United States?"

A secular paper, the *New York Tribune*, has a long article on the recently discovered ancient manuscript, and says:—"The teaching of the Apostles" was well known to the Church fathers. Clement of Alexandria quotes it as "Scripture," and Eusebius and Athanasius regarded it as among the semi-sacred books which are almost equal in value to the Holy Scriptures. Prof. Harnack regards this newly discovered writing as undoubtedly genuine and authentic, and ranks the "Teaching" among the oldest documents possessed by the Gentile Church. There is little doubt that it was written some time before A. D. 160."

THE *Church Times* is always good on the "Deceased Wife's Sister." The following is the latest:—"It may be useful to look back into the past, and we shall find that the movement in favour of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister, has not a very respectable pedigree. Indeed, for fourteen centuries of Christianity, such a thing as persons within the Levitical degree contracting matrimony, has never been permitted. Dispensations by the Roman Church in the matter of marriage began at a time when Western Christianity was at an exceptionally low ebb, especially as regards the Popes.

Alexander VI.—Roderic Borgia—perhaps the vilest man who ever disgraced the Papal throne, which is saying a good deal, was the first who granted a dispensation for marriage with a wife's sister. This was in the year A. D., 1500, and the permission was granted to Emmanuel, King of Portugal. This Pope was also consistent enough to sanction the marriage of Ferdinand, King of Sicily, with his own aunt; thus proving that he was no more regardful of the express letter of Scripture than of its spirit. Considering that Alexander VI. is the true political ancestor of those who are agitating for the particular relaxation of the marriage law which we are now discussing, it is extremely unjust to the departed not to give

him the credit for having made the necessary start, and begun to pave the way for the enlightened legislation which is to be attempted this session under the distinguished patronage of Mr. Broadhurst.

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

By the will of Mr. Joseph Pool, a hosier at Leicester, £10,000 is devoted to the establishment of scholarships for poor boys at the Leicester Middle-class School.

THE Senatus of Aberdeen conferred the honorary degree of LL.D., on Mr. Archibald Forbes, journalist and war correspondent.

THE *Times* understands that the Khedive's two sons, the Princes Abbas and Mehemet Ali, are to be sent to Harrow.

THE Hon. and Rev. Adelbert Anson gave an address to members of the University recently, in the hall of Brasenose, on "Work among the English Settlers in the Canadian North-West."

AN Association has been formed for the express purpose of limiting the London School Board's extravagant expenditure, amounting to nearly three quarters of a million annually.

THE oldest peer in England, aged ninety, the Earl of Buckingham, is in Holy Orders, as are also the Marquis of Donegal, the Earls of Delaware, Carlisle, Stamford and Mulgrave, and Lords Plunket, Saye and Sele, Scarsdale and Hawke.

IN the Church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, a stained glass window to the memory of Shakespeare has been unveiled. The poet was at one time an inhabitant of the parish, and there brought out several of his plays. The window is the gift of some person unknown.

CANON Boyd Carpenter chose for the subject of his Lenten addresses to business men in St. Paul's Cathedral what at first sight seemed a very unsavoury subject; "The duty of hatred," but he worked it out so logically and clearly as to rivet the attention and command the assent of his large audience. In affect, the Canon showed that as an insensibility to bodily pain was proof of lowered vitality, so the loss of power to hate evil was one of the worst and darkest symptoms of a deteriorated character.

THE "List of the Lenten Services at St. Paul's Cathedral," published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, gives in a tabular form, beautifully printed, a calendar for the Forty days, with the preachers at the special services, their subjects and texts, and the anthems to be sung at matins and evensong. Some notes on Lenten books and manuals follow, and the little pamphlet gives a striking proof of the good work which the Cathedral is doing.

WE are thankful to learn that the revenue of the S. P. G., which had threatened all through last year to show a falling off, really proved in the end to be larger than in 1882. The General Fund in 1880 £71,027; in 1881, £78,832; and last year, £79,894.

THROUGH the exertions of the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, great improvements have been effected in the chapel at Whitehall. It now accommodates eight hundred persons, and one-half of the seats are free to the public. The choir has been brought from the gallery, and is now placed in the centre of the chapel.

IN a recent speech at Calcutta, Professor Monier Williams stated that an image of Bali, the despot of the infernal region, had been labelled by the Indian cataloguer at the exhibition, "The King of the Netherlands."

THE Archbishop of York has promised to preside at a public meeting in aid of the Missions to Seamen at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on the 1st of May. 32,440 seamen have been enrolled as abtainers by this Society during the last five years, by its sixty-eight chaplains and readers, who minister to the shipping in forty eight seaports at home and abroad.

THE Bishop of Salisbury, who is in his eighty-first year, has fixed Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th of next month, for the meeting of his diocesan synod, at which he hopes to preside. Bishop Moberly has, however, in consequence of failing strength, arranged with one of the colonial Bishops to take his confirmation tour for him.

Book Notices, Reviews, &c.

"War Notes" is the title of the temperance campaign sheet issued from the *Montreal Witness* Publishing House. It is a capital hand-sheet for distribution, and can be sent in parcels of twenty to one address for six months for \$1.

"Daybreak," an Easter Poem, by Julia C. R. Dorr. Price 40 cents. McGregor & Knight, Halifax.

The little work before us is an unpretentious gift book for Easter. The cover is beautifully illustrated, and both letter press and paper are first-class.

"Old Wine and New." Occasional Discourses, by the Rev. Joseph Cross. New York: Thos. Whittaker. Price \$1.50. McGregor & Knight, Halifax.

These discourses represent the talented author in the successive stages of his ministry, being arranged in the chronological order of production and delivery. The first sermon, on "Filial Hope," was delivered in the year 1829, and was the author's first sermon preached on the sixteenth anniversary of his nativity. The plan and thought of this early attempt gave promise of the ripe fruits of the author. Altogether the volume contains twenty-two sermons, and these are worthy to be placed among the other volumes of sermons from the same facile pen. The volume does not show the same consistency of plan as our author displayed in "Knight-Banneret," "Coals from the Altar," "Evangel," and "Pauline Charity," but rather displays the shaking up of the homiletical barrel, finding therefrom a few old and new acquaintances, properly bringing them forth from their undeserved oblivion, and introducing them to a congregation vaster than the author in his early days ever dreamed of having. It is a beautiful instance of "compensation" and of "transmutation of force" that when the life and voice were worn out in the service of the Master, the press came in and took up the work, and scattered broadcast the teachings of this faithful servant. The sermons are elegant in diction, easy yet solid in thought, will be found useful for family reading, and when wisely appealed to, will prove of no little service to the preacher.

"Harper's Magazine" for April well illustrates the capabilities of that periodical in both the literary and the artistic field. The variety of its contents is a remarkable feature. The frontispiece is the first of W. B. Closson's reproductions of "Great Pictures" engraved from the original paintings, and is a gem of art. The engraving is from the original painting by Murillo, known as "The Immaculate Conception," and reproduces with wonderful fidelity the lower portion of that picture—the group of child-angels. A biographical sketch of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, apart from its literary value, is interesting from the fact that it is contributed by C. Kegan Paul, the English publisher of the recent biography of Bulwer by his son, the present Lord Lytton. Helen W. Ludlow contributes a fine poem, entitled "Easter Wings," beautifully illustrated by W. H. Gibson. Professor W. P. Trowbridge, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, contributes a very important and timely paper on Modern Sanitary Engineering, full of valuable suggestions relating to the water-supply of large cities, the sewerage of large inland and coast towns, the subsoil drainage of cities, house drainage, and ventilation.

The Editor's *Easy Chair* contains, among other good things, an elegant tribute to the late Wendell Phillips. The other Editorial Departments are full, as usual, of interesting and entertaining matter. Buckley & Allan, Halifax.

The Church Guardian,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Published in the interests of the Church of England.

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INDEPENDENT!

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FAMILY PRAYER.

AMONG other neglected duties which the Season of Lent should bring to our notice, is the duty of each household having daily morning and evening Family Prayer. The Church has always emphasized this duty, indeed has given it a most important place. It has been urged from the pulpit; by Bishops' pastorals; and has been made one of the subjects of so commanding an official utterance as the Declaration of the Lambeth Conference; and of the Charges of the Bishops of the whole American Church in Convention assembled. While in England many forms have received the sanction of individual Bishops, no common use has been adopted for the whole Church; but in the American Church there is a service of family devotion bound up with the Prayer Book, which each Church family is expected regularly to make use of. We may well wish that the Church in Canada, through her Bishops, clergy and lay delegates, assembled in Provincial Synod, may, at its next session, prepare a form, and make a strong effort to bring so important a matter home to the consciences of their people.

The benefits arising from regular daily morning and evening family worship are beyond adequate estimation. To enumerate some of them more apparent, perhaps is needless here, and yet it is to be feared that on all hands a means of grace which has been so blessed, and which contains within itself so much blessing, has been sadly overlooked by very many even of those who consider themselves respectable Christians.

Wishing this article to be practical, we shall name some of the blessings to be derived from such a practice.

In the first place, it will enable the father to occupy his rightful position as the priest of his family, and it will bring the members of his household to recognize that position. It is the family recognition of Almighty God, of the worship and honour due to Him, and of their dependence as His creatures upon Him for the satisfying of every bodily and spiritual want. In the morning it gives character to the various duties of the day; and at night it adores, with heartfelt thankfulness, the Giver and Preserver for all His countless mercies and blessings. A family in the habit of kneeling round the family altar, as they pray for one another and for themselves, as they supplicate for

their Church, their country, and those in authority in Church and State, are having developed those sympathies which will make them thoughtful of others, and educate them for the highest citizenship.

Again, should anything mar the peace of the family, should any bitterness between its members spring up, should bad feeling or misunderstanding find a place among them, on their knees together before God, as they ask for forgiveness at His hands for all their sins, their short-comings, and their unthankfulness, all bad feeling and animosity must vanish, and reconciliation and mutual affection take their place. It is impossible, and we know many of our readers will endorse our words, having themselves experienced its blessed influences, where family worship is maintained, that bitterness and strife should continue. Around the family altar the heart's best affections have been developed, God's love has warmed hearts to love Him, to love their brethren, to love their fellow-men made in His Divine Image, and a cohesiveness, the work of the Holy Spirit, has bound heart to heart, and soul to soul, and all to GOD, in an indissoluble bond.

Looked at from any standpoint Family Prayer cannot be neglected without serious loss to the souls who neglect it. It develops, we repeat, the largest sympathies, the holiest love, for God and man. It preserves families from worldly selfishness, and from spiritual decadence, and it sheds a blessing over every act and duty of family life, and gives a proper estimate of life's duties to its individual members. Whether we regard the question in the light of our duty to God, or as a training for the duties, and cares, and difficulties of life, Family Prayer occupies a position of transcendent importance. And it is, therefore, an important work of Lent to enforce its regular observance upon all who call themselves Christians, as a practice which, once begun, by the blessings it brings, will make itself popular in the highest sense with those who engage in it, the results of which will soon be apparent in the altered and better lives of those who have adopted it.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

THE time approaches when the parishioners of every parish in the land will have a renewal of their yearly opportunity to name those who shall govern the affairs of their parish for the coming year, and also when they shall be called upon to elect representatives to the Diocesan Synods. It is a privilege which the laity of the Church stand alone in possessing. No other body of Christians, we believe, give such power to its laity as the Church gives her laymen. That Churchmen fully recognize the value of such a system, and the importance of making good use of it, we very much doubt. Indeed, it is too evident that in many parishes but little interest is felt in the Easter elections, and, consequently, but little value is placed upon these rights of the people. Perhaps Churchmen are content to know that they can exercise so great an influence, and take no steps to make it of practical utility to themselves and the cause of religion. Or, it may be, so satisfied and contented are they with the way things have been managed, and the men who have managed them, that they are not disposed to interfere.

Whatever may be the reason, it is certainly unfortunate that such indifference is shown to the

work and progress of the Church, as this neglect unhappily proves too frequently exists among the laity of the Church in Canada.

Our Synod meetings should be made of great practical value to the Church in each Diocese, but they will never become so, to the extent they should, unless they have the very best representatives from each of the parishes. It is a lamentable fact that in some of our Dioceses it appears to be impossible to obtain two representatives residents of the parish they represent, and so it has come to be the practice that half the whole number present at each Synod meeting do not belong to the parishes they represent, but are chiefly members of parishes in the city in which the Synod holds its session. And in consequence of this the legislation promoted is not always in the interests of the country parishes.

The clergy are bound to make every effort to secure the attendance of their laity at the Easter meetings, and should not rest content until the large privileges which the Church gives them are understood by their people. The time is come when the laity must be made to feel their responsibilities, and that these responsibilities cannot be delegated to others, but must be assumed and borne by each individual for himself. It must be looked upon as something more than a mere fitful expression of a passing interest, and instead claim its rightful place as a religious obligation resting upon every member of the Church. Of all other affairs, the management of the concerns of the Church should not be left in the hands of the few, whether they do their work well or ill. What concerns the Church at large ought to, and must, really concern every individual member, and should be so understood. No male voter should be absent from the parish meetings, and none should refuse to bear his part in promoting the Church's welfare when called upon so to do.

We sincerely hope that the clergy will make a point of urging this matter upon the attention of their people, and that our coming Easter meetings may be more generally well-attended than they have hitherto been.

FREE CHURCHES.

THE Rector of St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn, New York, has promptly and most effectually, as our readers will see, disposed of the mis-statement which the enemies of the Free Church System have been industriously circulating, that making the new St. Ann's free, has proved a failure. Dr. Schenck writes to the *New York Churchman* as follows:—"Will the *Churchman* kindly give me space for a word or two? Some New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* has written to that journal that St. Ann's Church is another illustration of the financial failure of the Free Church System. I would not have given a moment's attention to the erroneous statement, were it not that two of our Church papers have copied it, and one of these, with some manifestation of satisfaction, because the editor is opposed to the Free Church System.

"I am very averse to be compelled to speak of the private affairs of my parish in this public way; but it is only due to the Free Church cause that I should say, that after six years (nearly) of Free Church experiment in St. Ann's, we are more prosperous in every way than we have been at any time within the last twelve years. We have abun-

dant means for current expenses, and fifteen hundred dollars reserve in our treasury; we owe nothing that we cannot pay on demand, and do not propose ever to owe a dollar that we cannot always pay in the same way."

This is not the first time that, both in England and this country, attempts as dishonest, have been made to injure the Cause, but in this, as in all the other cases, knowledge of the truth has speedily removed the false impression. There are, no doubt, two sides to this, as there usually are to almost every question, but the Free Church System has been found practicable in a great many parishes where failure was predicted, and in consequence the growth of the movement has been quite remarkable. For example, take Massachusetts. Of the twenty-two Churches in Boston, thirteen are free, and more than half the Churches of the whole Diocese are free; and of the eight new buildings consecrated within the last year, all but one are free. What is true of the Diocese named, is true also of other Dioceses. The friends of the Free Church System have no reason to fear the closest investigation where the movement has been fully and faithfully carried on.

Some Groundings in the Truth.

(For the Church Guardian).

BY REV. JOHN CARRY, D. D.

In the Holy Eucharist we transact before God, in a rite of divine appointment, the memory or memorial of the Crucifixion. Now even if the Romish doctrine of Transubstantiation were true, this cannot possibly be, as it is *our* act, the *same* sacrifice as Christ offers continually in heaven. Priests and people may both act, as indeed they do, by Christ's will and authority; but still the *act* cannot be the same, though the thing offered be the same: the sacrifice is *alethes* as far as it goes, but it is not *alethine*. It is *true*, too, as propitiatory, because hereby we incline God, by pleading the real sacrifice, to draw nigh to us in kindness. It is a true sacrifice, too, as having the accompaniment of Christ's sacrifice, viz., Repentance, that is, in our imperfect measures. It would be the lowest fetishism to suppose that sacrifice alone avails with God, apart from moral dispositions. So true repentance is ever reckoned a necessary preparation for offering the Christian Sacrifice. But how immeasurably do all the elements of Repentance fall short in us of what Christ exhibited! So again, our sacrifice can be but *alethes* at best—Christ's alone is *alethine*. Thank God, even our imperfect repentance is a true sacrifice before God; "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit." He accepts them—that is our comfort—through Jesus Christ.

Those who have not been accustomed to think of the Holy Eucharist as a Sacrifice as well as a Communion, and who imagine it a Romish or Ritualistic error, must surely be led to modify their opinion when they find *all* the ancient Liturgies of the Church, which express no private fancies, setting forth the sacrifice as prominently as the Communion. A long line of those respectfully termed "historic High Churchmen" have done the same in our English Church, and yet none have ever so vigorously or so learnedly battled against Rome as they. As a single, but pre-eminent example, may be named Bishop Jeremy Taylor, in his "Life of Christ." And not these only, but what would be now called Low Churchmen have defended the primitive doctrine of the Eucharistic Sacrifice. Here, too, I shall name but one example. Richard Field was Dean of Gloucester under James I., who said, when he first heard him preach, "This is a Field for God to dwell in." With the same allusion Fuller, the

Church historian, calls him that learned divine "whose memory smelleth like a Field that the Lord hath blessed." He was very learned, Calvinistic in doctrine; he constantly defends at all points Luther and Calvin against Cardinal Bellarmine; he justifies the Presbyterian ordinations of foreign churches, though severe on the wilful departures from Episcopacy at home. His "Book of the Church" is as anti-papal a folio as the Church of England has produced. It ends with these words: "We may justly account her (the Church of Rome) to be the synagogue of Satan, the faction of anti-Christ, and that Babylon out of which we must fly, unless we will be partakers of her plagues." Now this divine, in the aforesaid book, confuting the modern Romish doctrine of the Eucharist, says "there is nothing found in the Canon of the Mass, rightly understood, that maketh anything for the new real offering of Christ to God His Father." Observe, he calls it "new," and shews that "neither did the Church of God, at or before Luther's time, know or believe any such thing, though there were some in the midst of her that so conceived of this mystery as the Romanists do now." He justifies his position by a minute examination and paraphrase of the Canon, from which I take the following sentences, which are intended by him to set forth the ancient doctrine. "Secondly, by the name of sacrifice is understood the sacrifice of Christ's Body, wherein we must first consider the thing offered, and, secondly, the manner of offering. The thing that is offered is the Body of Christ, which is an eternal and propitiatory sacrifice, in that it was once offered by death upon the cross, and hath an everlasting, never-failing force and efficacy. Touching the manner of offering Christ's Body and Blood, we must consider that there is a double offering of a thing to God. First, so as men are wont to do that give something to God out of that they possess, professing that they will no longer be owners of it, but that it shall be His and serve for such uses and employments as He shall convert it to. Secondly, a man may be said to offer a thing to God, in that he bringeth it to His presence, setteth it before His eyes, and offereth it to His view, to incline Him to do something by the sight of it and respect had to it. In this sort Christ offereth Himself and His Body, once crucified, daily in heaven, and so intercedeth for us; not as giving it in the nature of a gift or present, for He gave Himself to God once, to be holy unto Him for ever; nor in the nature of a sacrifice, for He died once for sin, and rose again never to die any more; but in that He setteth it before the eyes of God His Father, representing it unto Him, and so offering it to His view, to obtain grace and mercy for us. *And in this sort we also offer Him daily on the altar, in that commemorating His death,*" &c. "Wherefore, O Lord, we Thy servants and Thy holy people, mindful of that most blessed passion of the same Christ, Thy Son our Lord, as also of His resurrection from the dead, and His glorious ascension into Heaven, do offer to Thy Divine Majesty, out of Thine own gifts consecrated, and by mystical blessing made unto us, the Body and Blood of Thy Son Christ, a pure sacrifice, a holy sacrifice, and an undefiled sacrifice, the holy Bread of eternal life, and the Cup of everlasting salvation; that is, we offer to Thy view, and set before Thine eyes the crucified Body of Christ Thy Son, which is here present in mystery and sacrament, and the Blood which He once shed for our sakes, which we know to be that pure, holy, undefiled, and eternal sacrifice, wherewith only Thou art pleased, desiring Thee to be merciful unto us, for the merit and worthiness thereof, and so to look upon the same sacrifice, which representatively we offer to Thy view, as to accept it for a full discharge of us from our sins, and a perfect propitiation: that so Thou mayest behold us with a pleased, cheerful, and gracious countenance." (An Appendix to the Third Book.) If we tried half as much to agree as to quarrel, how diminutive would our differences become! I think it would be wrong to withhold here the testimony of a modern divine of our Church who is claimed as their own by Low Churchmen, the late Henry Melvill. "If

any attach weight (says he) to the opinion of the Church in her best days, we must hold that there is actually a sacrifice in the Eucharist, though, of course, not such as the Papists pretend. Christ is offered in this sacrament, but only commemoratively. Yet the commemoration is not a bare remembering, or putting ourselves in mind; it is strictly a commemoration made to God the Father. . . . As Christ, by presenting His death and satisfaction to His Father, continually intercedes for us in heaven, so the Church on earth, when celebrating the Eucharist, approaches the throne of grace by representing Christ unto His Father in the holy mysteries of His Death and Passion. . . . If the Crucifixion be not vivid, as delineated from the pulpit, it must be vivid as delineated from the altar." (Four Sermons, &c., before the University of Cambridge, 1837, pp. 7, 8, 8vo.)

(To be concluded.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

1 Corinthians xi. 10.

STR,—I have now beside me a critical commentary of that chief of commentators, the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke. Speaking of the 10th verse of the xi. chap. of 1st Cor., he says: "Our translators were puzzled with this verse, and few portions of Scripture have given rise to such a variety of conjectures and explanations." These are the words of an eminent scholar concerning the meaning of *Epi tes kephales*. The same construction may be seen in Rev. ii. 26., viz., *Exousian epi ton ethnon*, in which *epi* is rendered over. Had it been rendered *on* in this place the sense would be as confused as in that. The meaning of the Apostle is, that a Christian woman should have perfect liberty to dress her head in a becoming manner, as pious ladies ought. In the 4th and 5th verses of this chap. praying and prophesying refers to public worship. In chap. xiv. 3 we are informed prophesying is a speaking unto men to edification, &c.; hence, we may infer, that every man, every woman, and every child, arrived at years of discretion, prophesies in our churches, 1st, by praying, &c. with the minister; secondly, by the responses of the psalms, the litany, &c. There is, therefore, no inconsistency between these verses and verse 34, Chap. xiv. Again, were private devotions meant, why should the woman be covered, seeing there are no angels to please? Matt. vi. 6. I shall now observe that human learning, unaided by the Spirit's teaching, can never rightly understand the word of God. Do not mistake me. I perfectly agree with an excellent article in one of your issues—viz., that men wishing for high stations should by study, and not by fretting, try to rise in the world. "The next difficulty," observes the learned Dr., "is the word angels." In this 10 v. on this word our great commentator is bewildered, so were also the learned Dr. Lightfoot, the eminent Schoettgen, and the no less equally cultured Bishop Pearce. These all have written on the word angels, each according to his ability, though none of them has solved the term satisfactorily. Since I sent you the last article it has pleased the Lord, in Whom I trust, and Whom I serve, and Who has hitherto preserved me through all the changes of life, to grant me further light on this interesting topic. He, and only He, can deliver us from darkness and error, and cause us to walk unfettered in the light of His truth. To Him, therefore, be glory, and thanks, and praise, for He has many times caused me to know wisdom secretly. Because of the angels (see above v. 10.) Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write, &c. Rev. ii. 1. Then to the angel of the church of Smyrna, and so on to all the seven angels of the seven churches. Some suppose these seven angels were bishops, others that they were presbyters. As each of these seven angels had charge of a church, or congregation, to whom he ministered, can it be possible that among these seven congregations there were no women? and if there were women

among them, doubtless they covered their heads in such a manner as to appear comely before the angel or angels, especially if the angels were good looking and single. I suppose single young ladies did not care much for married angels.

Yours in the truth,

WM. MONSON.

Wallacetown, March 17th, 1884.

"Christianity to Renew its Youth."

To the Editor of the Church Guardian.

SIR,—In your late issue of March 19th, I notice an article headed "Christianity to Renew its Youth." In quoting the opinion of your contemporary "The Living Church," without note or comment from yourself, one naturally infers that you are in sympathy with his ideas. Some of the "features" which he notes numerically are unquestionably orthodox, whilst others were evidently drawn up without much thought, as their unsoundness is apparent at a first glance. Of these latter, I would invite your attention specially to Nos. 2 and 3. "The old notion of the justifying power of faith," your contemporary has seemingly yet to learn, has for its authority the testimony of St. Paul, whose "notion" he may find in Eph. ii., 8th and 9th verses, worded thus—"For by grace are ye saved through Faith, and that not of yourselves,—it is the gift of God." Is not this imputed righteousness? And then he adds, "NOT of works, lest any man should boast." What could exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, so far as the Levitical law was concerned? And what was it that Christ found insufficient in it, if not the want of this *very Faith* and His *imputed* righteousness, which your contemporary designates as "the old notion." Thank God, it is an old notion, and like good wine, the older it becomes, the more precious it will prove to those who possess it.

Works, I allow, will spring as the natural fruits of a living faith; but remove this faith, and what works can you present but the "righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees" of which our Lord says, if we exceed it not, we "cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."

Had the thief on the cross any good works to offer as a passport to Paradise? or rather, was not Christ's imputed righteousness an all-sufficient guarantee for his admission there *without* the works?

The expression "it must be a *personal* and not an *imputed* righteousness," sounds, to my, perhaps, unsophisticated ears, far more Pharisaical than the doctrine of justification by faith.

In feature 3rd, your contemporary makes a very feeble defence of the use of the word altar. In quoting Christ's use of the expression, he seems to lose sight of the fact that our Lord was addressing Himself to the *Jews*, and that at a time preceding the all-sufficient Sacrifice of Himself on the Altar of Calvary. Does not the word imply a place of sacrifice? And are visible sacrifices an essential part of Christian worship, that we should need altars in our own Churches? Is it not rather written, "the sacrifices of GOD are a broken spirit," and that surely needs no man-made altar wherein to present it, to insure its acceptance with GOD.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Berthier, P. Q., March 24th, 1884.

SOME one wisely says he who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain continual equanimity, and carefully avoid everything which too violently taxes his feelings. Nothing more quickly consumes the vigor of life than the violence of the emotions of the mind. We know that anxiety and care can destroy the healthiest body; we knew that fright and fear, yes, excess of joy, becomes deadly. "They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing can make too powerful an impression, who are not wont to be excited either by great chances of living long and happy after their manner. Preserve, therefore, under all circumstances, a composure of mind which no happiness, no misfortune, can too much disturb.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

Hymn for Passion Week.

BY L. K. W.

FOR me the Son of GOD came down,
Among the sons of men to dwell;
For me He laid aside His crown,
To save my soul from lowest hell.

For me! for me!

He bled and died on Calvary.

FOR me He left the joys above,
Upon His Heavenly Father's breast;
For me He wandered here below,
With ne'er a place His head to rest.

For me! for me!

He bled and died on Calvary.

FOR me my Master was betrayed,
For me He cruel mockings bore,
For my offences He was scourged,
For me the crown of thorns He wore.

For me! for me!

He bled and died on Calvary.

FOR me He bore His Father's frown,
For me He stood the judge before;
For me my Lord His life laid down,
That I might live forevermore.

For me! for me!

He bled and died on Calvary. Amen.

Moses and Elias.

DEAN VAUGHAN, on a Palm Sunday, at the Temple Church, London, preached from the text: "And behold, there talked with Him two men, which were Moses and Elias; who appeared in glory, and spake of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem."—*Luke ix. 30, 31.*

Moses and Elias had been men of mark, men of toil, men of sacrifice—representative men to the nation taken out of all nations, and so to the Church of God for all time, of truths never to be superseded, of divine revelations never to pass away. Yet how little here upon earth had those two men written or spoken—indeed one of the two wrote nothing—of the deeper mysteries of the spiritual life; of the work or need of a Saviour, or of the very existence of a Sanctifier and Comforter. One brief and half ambiguous prophecy is all that Moses left on record of a Prophet like himself, yet unlike. Elijah was contented to do a life's work of controversy and conflict with abounding evil, uttering no word of Messianic prediction, breathing no outcry of soul's hunger or thirst, bewraying no first element of an Evangelist in thought, speech or life.

They come back from the world of spirits to talk with Jesus Christ of His decease to be accomplished in Jerusalem. O, if there were no word of express assurance written in Scripture concerning it, how would this one record prove to us that there is growth and increase in Paradise for such as shall be counted worthy to obtain that world! These two men with all their power and influence left the world dwarfs and babes as to anything of Christian intelligence—they returned to it men of stature, men of maturity, having read in heaven the mystery of the Cross, the revelation of Atonement, the "must needs be" of the great sacrifice of "the lamb slain from the foundation of the world" in the counsels of redeeming love. They were ready now—as they certainly were not ready when they departed—to talk with Jesus Himself, on the Mount of Transfiguration, of the Exodus which He was to fulfil. Paradise is a school as well as a resting-place—what good men know not now they shall know hereafter.

Other thoughts occur.

There is a unity, there is a solidarity, in God's counsels. We sometimes speak as though it pleased Him, suddenly and half capriciously, to introduce and then to supersede one of His dis-

pensations—Patriarchal to-day, Mosaic to-morrow, the third day Prophetic, the fourth Christian. In reality, they are all parts of a scheme, phases of one great "economy," seen below in succession, seen above in unity. Abraham saw Christ's day: Moses and Elijah meet Christ and converse with Him. Patriarchs were the church of the family; Moses was the schoolmaster, "delivering us to law;" Prophets wielded the rod of discipline; all were moving onwards towards Jesus Christ; in Him is their manhood, their maturity, and their satisfaction. GOD sees the end from the beginning, and the spirits of the perfected righteous learn to view His dealing as one.

Sources of Strength.

THE right kind of strength to resist temptations and to bear burdens is hourly asked for earnest minds. Lift up your eyes. There is no strength in looking down. Every good and perfect gift comes from—not beneath—above. The forces which rule in nature and keep its currents flowing from mountain-tops to seas, and from seas to mountain-tops again, are celestial. The great elevator for the grain, and the showers that refresh the grain, is the sun. This one centre of manifold motions is a token in the sky, of the love behind the sky. Diverse as are the operations of life, it is the same GOD, through all and above all. All natural forces and social forces are at their best when GOD's felt presence is influencing the popular mind and heart. We have a way of mapping out strength into different provinces, as if some deputy in each province supplanted the Divine. How mistaken! Is it intellectual force? GOD is the fountain of wisdom which men lack. Is it moral force? GOD is the author of the good thought and the deed which brings it to good effect. Is it emotional power? GOD is love. These scattered rays of influence are focused and concentrated on our present life by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, in whom dwell all the sources of strength. There is virtue in even the hem of His garment.

My Influence.

Do Christian workers keep continually in mind that they are as lights set upon a hill? Many of our friends and acquaintances are daily being influenced by what we do or say or how we act. The Rev. William Arnot, in writing the biography of the late Rev. James Hamilton, says: "He was one of the few good men of whom I should venture to say clearly and advisedly that I was more sharply reprov'd, more deeply impressed and more powerfully drawn to good by intimate contact with the man in private, than by any form of his public ministry." Are we drawing those around us to lead better and holier lives by our example? "Gather up my influence and bury it with me," were the dying words of a young man to the weeping friends at his bedside. What deep anguish of heart there must have been as the young man reflected upon his past life! A life which had not been what it should have been. With what deep regrets must his very soul have been filled as he thought of those young men whom he had influenced for evil; influences which he felt must, if possible, be eradicated, and which led him, faintly but pleadingly, to breathe out such a dying request, "Gather up my influence and bury it with me." Young men, the influence of your lives, for good or evil, cannot be gathered up by your friends after your death, no matter how earnestly you plead. Then remember your influence is now going out from you; you alone are now responsible; you have now the power to govern and shape it. Then live noble, true, heroic, God-like lives.

FAR more acceptable to GOD is he that thinketh of the greatness of his own sins and the smallness of his virtues, and how far he is from the perfection of saints, than he who disputeth of their greatness or littleness.

The Mission Field.

CHRISTIANITY AND CASTE.

A striking instance of this comes just now from India, where for centuries the Brahmans have not only despised the lower classes, but have even deemed it a part of their religion to do so.

CHRISTIAN LABOR IN JAPAN.

THE MISSIONARIES of all Boards regard the opportunities for Christian labor in Japan as altogether exceptional.

In India, says the Christian Intelligencer, there are nineteen principal languages and a large number of dialects, yet such has been the activity of the Christian church during this century, that there is perhaps not a person among the two hundred million who, if he can read, cannot have access to the scriptures in his own tongue and even in his own dialect.

ONE OF THE BLESSINGS conferred by Christian missions upon Pagan lands is the impulse given even to those who are not converted to the new faith, to care for their own people.

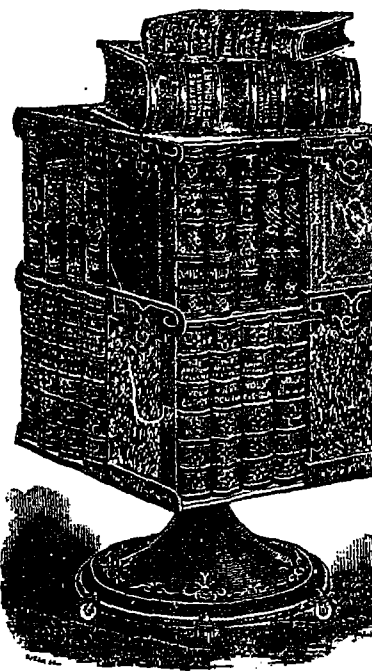
Do you ever think when you are enjoying the privileges of your Church that there are millions and millions of souls who have not yet heard the name of Christ?

The Great Success. THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S GYMNASIUM. RECOMMENDED BY HIS HONORABLE THE BISHOP OF CANTON...

Rector Wanted. THE Rectorship of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Moody...

MISSIONS.

THE Nova Scotia Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions asks for contributions towards the work in Algoma and the North-West, and the Foreign Field.



THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK-CASE. FOR Lawyers, Clergymen, Physicians, Editors, Bankers, Teachers, Merchants, Students, and all who read books.

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

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

Religious instruction is given in conformity with the teaching of the Church of England, but no tests are imposed, and all its Privileges, Degrees, Scholarships, &c., except those specially restricted to Divinity Students, are conferred by the College...

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of which the REV. C. WILLETTS, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, is Head Master, supplies an excellent preparatory, course of instruction, enabling students to matriculate with credit at the College...

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

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Church Music!

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Music for Passion Week. Easter Anthems.

General Depot for all the MUSIC required in the Services of the Church. J. L. LAMPLOUGH, 49 Beaver Hall, Montreal.

Diocesan Church Temperance Society

THE Society is now in possession of a new stock of MEDALS and RIBBONS for Adult and Juvenile Branches. Also, Membership Cards, &c. Price List supplied and orders filled upon application to JOHN H. BALCAM, Dominion Savings Bank, Or SELWYN H. SHREVE, Power's Wharf.

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For supporting Carriage Bodies on two Wheels, AVOIDING Horse Motion, and also the Automatic Equippie Sulky Seat, for Road Sulkies, in which the rider always sits upright, however uneven or rough the roads may be.

HAVILL'S LUNG HEALER! For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

THE LUNG HEALER is the most efficacious preparation for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Laryngitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and Asthma. The LUNG HEALER affords the most effectual relief for Consumption, in its advanced stages. Hundreds of testimonials have been received, we publish two of them and think they speak plainly of the efficacy of the LUNG HEALER.—MR. HAVILL, DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, in favor of your Lung Healer, I had a very bad cough and pain in my lungs, I procured a bottle of your Lung Healer and it gave me immediate relief, and in a few days the cough was completely gone.

MR. HAVILL, DEAR SIR,—For the last 10 or 12 years I have suffered greatly from Asthma, having an attack every few weeks, but last November I was induced to give Havill's Lung Healer a trial, and I did so with very good results. It gave me immediate relief and I am happy to state that I have not felt it since. I can therefore well recommend it as a cure for Asthma, and also for cold and all diseases of the lungs, as I have seen its cure in our own family. Yours respectfully, J. I. CHASE. Sold in bottles 25c and 50c each by all druggists and general dealers. WHOLESALE BY BROWN & WEBB.

PARAGRAPHIC.

Fact Stranger than Fiction.

It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretion.

In twenty-two years the production of coal in Great Britain has increased from 86,000,000 to 163,000,000 tons annually.

A Favorite Everywhere.

Wherever introduced Hagar's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Geen, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says: "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale."

In London rosebuds are to be the fashionable embroidery, and rosebud satin will be used for trimming. The Princess of Wales set the fashion.

A Double Benefit.

James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of Dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from similar troubles.

The German papers reproach Queen Victoria with parsimony for her intention to attend the marriage of her grand-daughter, the Princess of Hesse, only privately.

Crushed by the Cars.

A little son of Joan Spinks, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G. T. R. Express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without benefit, amputation was proposed, but Hagar's Yellow Oil was tried, which gave prompt relief and effected a cure, even removing all stiffness of the joint.

Poisonous colouring matter has been detected in mustard sold in New York. The mustard is first adulterated with flour, and the colouring matter is added to retain the proper appearance.

All for Ages.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The young hastening to early decay will also find in this revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying.

The Paris Figaro contends that statistics prove that eighteen out of every twenty-five pictures bought by Americans are of the French school, and that the money expended by Americans for the purchase of pictures in France during the last twenty years amounts to \$40,000,000.

Dangerous Traps.

Neglected colds are the fatal traps that ensnare many a victim beyond possibility of rescue. Take a cold or cough in time and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Hagar's pectoral Balsam. Asthma, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence.

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IMPROVED

Upright Pianos.

Entirely Iron Frames, to which the strings are directly attached by metal fastenings, securing

1. Best quality of tone, which is very musical and refined; free from the rattle which is common.

2. Greater durability and freedom from liability to get out of order; adaptation to trying positions and climates.

3. Increased capacity to stand in tune; will not require tuning one-quarter as often as pianos on the old system.

Having tested this new system of construction for two years and proved its advantages, this Company are now increasing their manufacture of pianos, and offer them to the public generally. Every piano of their make will illustrate that supreme excellence which has always characterized their Organs, and won for them highest award at every great world's exhibition for sixteen years.

Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues of Pianos and Organs, free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 40 East 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FERTILIZERS.

The Celebrated

"Ceres" Superphosphate.

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GROUND BONE.

Fertilizers Analyzed by Prof. George Lawton, of Duquesne College.

Silver and Bronze Medals awarded at the Dominion Exhibition, 1883. Manufactured at the

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New Spring Goods,

Replenished Weekly.

THE LARGEST RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Next Block South of St. Paul's Church.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

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



PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos by Knabe (best in the world).

Pianos by Weber.

Pianos by Stevenson.

Pianos by Wheelock.

Pianos by Dominion Co.

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Organs by Dominion Co.

Largest Stock, best value.

Easy Terms.

W. H. JOHNSON,

Name this paper.

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Aromatic



A Winter

Montserrat.

Beverage.

Montserrat Raspberry Cordial!

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

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

Montserrat Saline Effervescent Salt.

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

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

H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Obtainable of all Chemists. 50 cents per Bottle.

MONTSERRAT

LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE.

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

"The Climax of Perfection."

Unrivalled for Pungency, Fine Flavor, Strength and Cheapness. The usual 25. size bottle for 15. Retail of GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, &c., everywhere.

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited).

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

FUR CLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

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

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

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

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N. B.—Or from all executed promptly

The Temperance Cause.

FACTS FOR THE DRINKER.

In the last number of the *British Medical Journal* for 1883, there is a summary of the principal events of interest to the profession. Under Medicine, the habitual use of an excessive quantity of alcohol and its results was the subject of investigation or enquiry conducted by a committee, members of the Harveian Society (named after the immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood), whose report was presented in the first month of this year. The committee obtained 10,000 records of death from all causes from the profession in London, England. Of this number, alcohol accelerated death in 1,005 and caused it in 397 cases. From the study of the statistics thus furnished, and a comparison with the Registrar-General's returns, the committee came to the conclusion that the mortality among intemperate persons showed a fourfold increase in deaths from disease of the chylipoietic viscera (spleen and pancreas, including the liver), a twofold increase in deaths from renal (kidney) disease, an increase under pneumonia and pleurisy, under disease of the central nervous system, and under disease attributed to atrophy and debility. On the other hand, intemperate people did not seem to die of phthisis (consumption) in the same large proportion, or at the same early age as the temperate. Neither did they die so soon of heart disease, of bronchitis, or emphysema. Further, the percentage shown by diseases of old age is very low, since they do not often attain to old age. This, the committee say, appears to be a truism.

A RESIDENT of Leek seems to have been writing to Lord Wolseley in reference to the Red River Expedition. The writer was apparently curious to know how the General was led to exclude from it all alcoholic liquors; and the reply was in these words:—"I beg to acquaint you that I caused the rations to be issued to the troops during the Red River Expedition, according to the scale of diet given to the lumbermen in the backwoods of Canada. I knew from experience how hard these lumbermen worked, and how well they thrived without any intoxicating beverage." Thus experience reproduces itself.

WHERE THE SCOTT ACT IS IN OPERATION.

The following is a list of the constituencies in which the Scott act has been adopted; Nova Scotia—Annapolis, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Hants, Inverness, King's, Pictou, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth. Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown (city), King's; Prince Queen's. New Brunswick—Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Fredericton (city) King's, Northumberland, Queen's Sunbury, Westmorland. York. Ontario,—Halton, Oxford, Manitoba—Lisgar, Marquette. In the following counties Scott act campaigns are in progress: Northumberland and Durham, Russel, and Prescott, Stormont, Glengarry and Dundas, Ont.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

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

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

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

MAKE HENS LAY

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

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE:

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

Invested Funds.....	\$30,000,000
Investments in Canada over.....	1,600,000
Claims paid in Canada over.....	1,500,000
Total amount paid in Claims during last 3 years over.....	15,000,000

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

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STEEL,
TINPLATE
AND GENERAL
Metal Merchant
ST. JOHN, N. B.

What is Catarrh?

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

Books for Churchmen

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

From a Gentleman well known.

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

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

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

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

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

\$50 **5-TON**

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. **300 LBS. BE PAVS THE FINEST.** Duty \$1.25. Working cost \$0.50 at your R.R. Station. Price \$1.00. 3-1/2 tons.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, use Havil's Lung Healer.

The man who gets drunk for the third time in Sweden, is deprived of his right to vote.

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

In the Senate of the United States there are twenty-one millionaires.

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

You can't get anything out of nature's workshop at half-price.

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

Prince Bismarck lately had a narrow escape while out driving. His coachman attempted to cross a railway line near Friedrichsruhe without noticing approaching train and barely succeeded in clearing the track.

I certify that I obtained immediate relief during a severe case of bronchitis, when in camp at Sussex, by the application of Minard's Liniment.—C. Crewe Read, Lieut.-Col.

It is a significant fact that among all the nations of the world whose people have made the United States their home it may be exceptionally recorded of the Japanese that no one has been convicted of a criminal offence in an American court.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighbouring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a sure cure. In severe cases great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

France of all European countries has the largest percentage of electors to the population, 16.86 to every 100 inhabitants; Switzerland, with 22.05, stands second; Germany third, with 20.09; Denmark fourth, with 15.46; England fifth, with 8.83.

We notice that agricultural newspapers all over the country are now exposing the worthlessness of the large packs of horse and cattle powders. We put the ball in motion and claim the credit of it. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are absolutely pure, and are the only kind worth buying.

It is expected the Dominion Parliament will rise about Easter.

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

The Rev. John C. Tennent of Glyndon, Maryland, has invented a motor applied to tricycles which will tend to bring them into more general use, and make them still more a substitute for the horse and carriage. By it the difficulty of using it over the hills and rough roads is obviated.

House cleaning is made Easily, Quickly

and well done by using Pyle's Pearline; absolutely harmless to hands or fabric. Beware of imitations.

Over 200 wild ducks were trapped in a warehouse near Chico, Cal., recently, one of the doors having been left open long enough for the ducks to go inside for grain. The warehouse owners make a big haul of game in this manner every year.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

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

Parnell is preparing for a dissolution of Parliament and has already selected 60 Parliamentary candidates. His party will contest 90 seats; he expects to carry 75.

Why should you go limping around when PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR will remove your corns in a day. It will give almost instant relief and a guaranteed cure in the end. Be sure you get the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor, made by Pulson & Co., Kingston, for many substitutes are being offered, and in it is always better to get the best. Safe, sure, painless.

It cost Boston nearly \$500,000 per annum to run her lamp department. She employs 350 electric lights at 65 cent per night, but the number is being somewhat reduced. It is expected that the cost per light will soon be reduced.

The Monarch Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined is the latest improvement in agricultural implements, designed for hoeing with horse. Potatoes, Corn, Beets, Cabbage, Turnips, etc. See advertisement of Monarch Mfg. Co., in another column.

Use Havil's Lung Healer for Lung diseases.

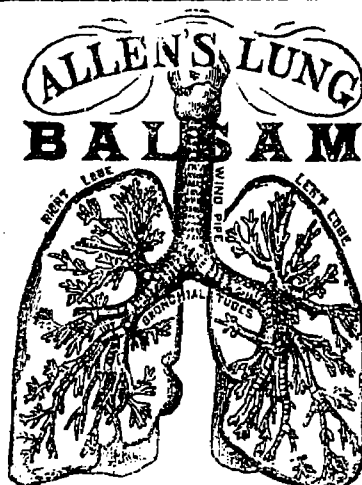
For thirty years prior to 1850 the consumption of wine and spirits in Paris was at the rate of about 100 litres per head. Between 1850 and 1860 it rose to 119; between 1860 and 1865 it reached 160; in 1872 216; 1881 227. Those who ought to know say that the increased consumption has worked no improvement in health or morality.

When a writer says a thing is impossible to describe and then uses half a column in its description he doubtless means that nobody but himself could describe it. Not so with Minard's Liniment, for when we say it is the King or Conqueror of all pains, we describe it in brief.

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

Snakim is unhealthy. It is proposed to have 400 British soldiers at Snakim to be relieved every fortnight and to station the remainder of the troops at healthier points in the interior. Admiral Hewitt is sanguine of being able to open the Berber route.

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



This Engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.

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

ALL Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, And PULMONARY ORGANS.

By its faithful use Consumption has been Cured When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring RELIEF. As an EXPECTORANT it has no equal. It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.

A Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 168 ly

XMAS BOOKS.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN, 124 GRANVILLE STREET,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that their Stock of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Christmas Cards—France's Artistic Xmas Souvenirs on Bath, Novelties in Plush, Canadian Scenery Cards, Ivory and Ivoire Cards, great variety English, French and German Cards.

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

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

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

Buckley & Allen, 124 Granville Street, Halifax.

PHOSPHOLEINE

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

The Train Despatcher at Vauceboro, writes:

M. R. Eagar, Esq.:

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

Eagar's Phospholeine

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

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

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

LAURA A. FINSON. For sale by all Druggists.

In two sizes—25 and 75c. per bottle.

Established, A. D., 1870. THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, The Leading Paper for the HOME CIRCLE —AND THE— SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Very largely used in the Sunday Schools of Canada. TERMS—Single Subscription, per year, Weekly, \$1.00 In quantities of 10 or more Copies, to one address, per copy per year, Weekly, \$1.00 In same quantities, Monthly, \$1.00

THE "Shepherd's Arms,"

A beautiful little Paper, for youngest readers, is furnished to Sunday Schools at the rate of 30 Cents per year, Weekly, or 10 Cents Monthly. Send for specimen copies. Address for both Papers, THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. dec 19 41

POOR people have become rich working for us. We offer a business easy to learn—paying large sums of money in profits. Every one willing to work can get rich. Men, women and even boys and girls, are making fortunes. No capital required. We will start you in business. You run no risk whatever. You need not be away from home. Full particulars free. W. V. R. POWIS, 39 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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



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—DEALERS IN— Artistic Jewelry and Silver Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., 128 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.,

CALL attention to their SPECIAL COMMUNION SERVICE, as per cut, as very desirable where appropriate vessels of Moderate Prices are required. The quality is warranted really good—Chalice, 7 in. high, gilt bowl; Paten, 6 in. diameter, (with gilt surface), to fit on Chalice; Cruet, 1 pint or pint size, as preferred. Price \$14.00; Cruets singly, \$3.00 each. Also—A select stock of BRASS OFFERTORY PLATES, 10 to 24 inches; Plain and Illuminated ALTAR VASES, 7 to 9 inches. A few CROSSES, 12 inches, suitable for small Churches; Sterling Silver COMMUNION VESSELS made to order in suitable designs. Goods securely packed for transit free of charge.

BROWN & WEBB,

Wholesale Druggists,

Corner of Duke & Hollis Streets,
HALIFAX, N. S.,

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

- DRUGS**—of the finest qualities, and pure Powders.
- MEDICINES**—Pharmaceutical Preparations of official strength and unsurpassed excellence.
- CHEMICALS**—Heavy and fine Chemicals from the leading manufacturers of the world.
- SPICES**—Carefully selected and ground and packed by ourselves, WARRANTED PURE.
- OILS**—Machinery, Medicinal, and other Oils.
- DYE STUFFS** And Drysalteries of every description.
- PATENT MEDICINES**—All the popular Proprietary Remedies.
- PERFUMERY**—Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Goods.
- DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**
Brushes, Sponges, Combs, Bottles, Corks, Boxwork, Utensils, Apparatus, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

Seeds, Grocers' Drugs, Fine Teas.

THE

HANCOCK INSPIRATOR,

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

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

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

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Our **SPRING & SUMMER STOCK**
is now COMPLETE in every Department.

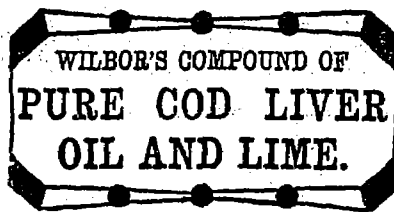
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Arriving weekly.
Orders by letter or to our travellers will receive prompt attention.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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BELL FOUNDERS,
TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.
Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS.
Special attention given to Church Bells.
Catalogues sent free to parties needing Bells.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL
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—AND—
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WILBOR'S Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.
Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
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MONARCH HORSE HOE

AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED

For Hoeing & Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Jaggos, Turnips, &c.

SENT ON
30 Days'
TEST TRIAL.

An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and hoe and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as easy and fast as one man can the old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address
Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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\$500 GOLD
SPECIAL NOTICE!

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

THIEF

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

\$500.00

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

REWARD

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

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
Always on hand, a Stock second to none in the Maritime Provinces.

CLOTHING,

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

DRY GOODS

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

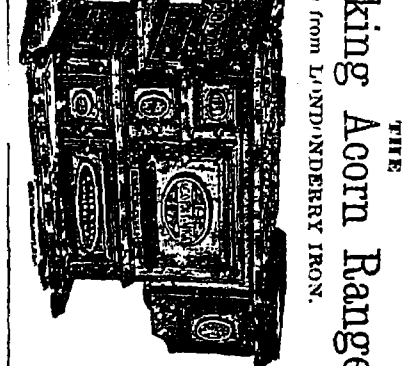
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Advantages detailed above enable us to offer exceptional value in this department.

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Opposite Post Office, Halifax, N. S.

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DRY GOODS
WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO RESERVE—3 per cent. Discount for Cash on sums over \$200.

The Largest Retail House in the City.



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