

do. Especially you must remember that in the service of God you are far more bound by honor than you would be by a large salary in ordinary business.—*The Churchman.*

The General Synod.

The Lower House met on Tuesday morning, the 19th Sept., in Convocation Hall, immediately after the Thanksgiving celebration of Holy Communion, which had taken place in the College chapel at 9.30 a.m., according to appointment; and at which the Metropolitan of Canada, the Lord Bishop of Ontario, was the Celebrant, assisted by the Bishops of Saskatchewan, Calgary and Toronto.

It had been whispered around the previous evening and in the morning of Tuesday that the all-important matter of the election of the Primate would take place immediately after the Celebration above mentioned; and, on assembling, the Lower House was all anxiety to learn the result. It had not long to wait, for immediately after the routine business had been completed and the Prolocutor had named as Assessors to the Synod, Dr. Davidson, Q.C., and the Honorable Mr. Justice Hanington, and a Committee on expenses had been appointed, consisting of Rev. Canon Pentreath, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, and Messrs. A. W. Campbell and N. W. Hoyles, the Secretary of the Upper House, the Rev. John Pearson appeared before the Prolocutor and announced to him that their Lordships of the Upper House were immediately about to wait upon the Lower House; and, in accordance with such notification, the long line of Prelates in full Episcopal habit entered the room, the procession closed, not as heretofore by the Bishop of Ontario, Metropolitan of Canada, but by the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan, who, for the first time, on reaching the dais took the position of Presiding Officer of the Synod, and said:

"Rev. Brethren and Brethren of the Laity,—I desire the Secretary to announce a message to your House," whereupon the Rev. John Pearson, Secretary of the House of Bishops, read the following announcement:

"The President of the General Synod begs to inform the Prolocutor that under the Constitution, on the motion of the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of Canada, the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land was unanimously elected the Primate." (Loud applause.)

The Primate then said: Rev. Brethren and Brethren of the Laity, I have only to express the hope that, with God's grace, I may be enabled to faithfully and efficiently fulfil the duties of the high office to which, in God's providence, I have been called. I have to announce another message from the Upper House.

Rev. John Pearson then read the following statement:

The President of the General Synod begs to communicate to the Prolocutor of the Lower House the following message received from His Excellency the Governor-General:

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

To the Bishop of Ontario, General Synod:

The Governor-General has received with sincere thanks the message from the General Synod of The Church of England in Canada, conveying the cordial and gratifying greetings which are much appreciated by himself and Lady Aberdeen, and they beg to reciprocate to the assembled Bishops the thoughtful good wishes have thus been expressed.

"ABERDEEN."

Loud applause.

The Primate then observed: There is still another message which I have to direct the Secretary to announce to you, and which the

Bishops would be very glad if you could concur in:

"The President of the General Synod begs to inform the Prolocutor that, the Lower House concurring, this Synod directs that the Metropolitan of each Province now in existence, or as hereafter created, shall be designated Archbishop of his See, as well as Metropolitan of his Province."

Loud applause.

The Prolocutor then said—My Lords: On behalf of the Clergy and Laity of the Lower House, I would wish to express the deep sense of thankfulness to Almighty God for the announcement which your Lordships, I am sure under God's guidance, have made to this House. In the elevation of your Lordship of Rupert's Land to the highest position that this Church can give, we can all bow in gratitude to God, that one weighed down, I might almost say, with Apostolic labors, is chosen our leader. God grant that, having such a leader, grace may be given to the Church to follow. (Applause.) The grateful message which we have also received with respect to his Lordship of Ontario, I am sure will cause the hearty expression from this House that God's blessing may be with him, with body as well as soul, for Jesus Christ's sake."

The Bishops: Amen.

The minutes of the Joint Meeting of the previous day were then read and confirmed.

The consideration of the report of the Joint Committee as to Standing Committees, referred to in last week's number, was then considered relatively to a few changes in the names of member: as follows:

On Missionary Work.—Mr. W. Myers Gray was substituted for Dr. Praeger; Mr. N. W. Hoyles, Q.C., for Mr. A. H. Campbell, and the Rev. Principal Miller, of London, Ont., was added to the committee.

On Educational Work.—Dr. Praeger was substituted for Mr. W. M. Gray, and the Bishop of Saskatchewan and the Rev. Dr. Langtry were added to the committee.

On Inter-Diocesan Funds.—Mr. A. H. Campbell was substituted for Mr. Hoyles and Mr. W. M. Gray for the Rev. F. G. H. Clinton.

On Educational Training for Holy Orders.—The Rev. F. G. H. Clinton was added to the committee.

On Finance.—Mr. Archdale Wilson was added; and the report as amended having been agreed to, their Lordships withdrew to their own House.

Concurrence was then moved by Judge Macdonald, of Brockville, seconded by the Rev. E. M. Bland, in the third message from the House of Bishops as to the use of the term "Archbishop," and the motion was adopted.

In the absence of S. Bethune, Q.C., of Montreal, Dr. Davidson moved a resolution standing in his name as to the "Permanent Order of Proceedings of both Houses", the consideration of which occupied the House until one o'clock, the whole and some slight amendments being then adopted.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Langtry moved, seconded by Judge Erma-tinger, that the following clause be substituted for clause seven of the Rules of Procedure:

"This Synod, when assembled for business, shall be prorogued by the Primate or President of the Upper House after a resolution fixing the time of prorogation has been adopted or concurred in by this House, and the President, with the consent of the House of Bishops, shall issue a schedule declaring the state in which each matter of business stands which has been brought before the Upper House, and shall promulgate the same to the Lower House, and shall then, at the hour agreed upon, prorogue the Synod."

A long discussion followed, in which it was

contended on the one side that the resolution was an infringement of the principle of Episcopacy, and of the right inherent in the Bishops to govern the Church, some claiming that their Lordships formed the constitutional monarchy of the Church, and had inherently the right of calling together and of proroguing the Synod. Others thought that the resolution, if carried, would provoke a conflict between the two Houses. On the other hand many members held to the position that, whilst recognizing Bishops as of Divine appointment, and the inherent powers belonging to the office in regard to Councils of the Church, there was no infringement of these powers by the resolution, which was necessary in order to preserve the independence of the Lower House, and that any pretension of absolute right in the members of the Upper House or the President thereof, to prorogue without consulting the Lower House, would endanger the very existence of the Synod. Ultimately the motion was agreed to.

It was then resolved to accept *en bloc* the "Rules of Order and the Constitution of the Lower House," as drawn by Mr. Bethune, and amended by him in accordance with the action of the Synod up to that time; and provisionally, with the exception of section five, as to the time of meeting of the Synod, reserving the right of amendment at the next Synod.

A message was then received from the Upper House conveying the "Solemn Declaration" as finally adopted by it, and the message was concurred in by the Lower House. The declaration itself has already appeared in our columns. The following resolution in reference to the Declaration was also concurred in:

Resolved,—That the Lower House concurring, the Archbishops and Bishops, so soon as they are put in possession of certified copies, shall promulgate and publish in their Cathedral churches and Synods the Constitution and Acts of the General Synod, so that it may be on record on the Journal of each Diocesan Synod; and that it be our instructions to the Committee on the Constitution and Canons to prepare a Canon providing a form for the promulgation of the acts of this General Synod.

Mr. Archdale Wilson moved that the Bishops be requested to take into consideration an addition to the "Solemn Declaration," affirming the Supremacy of the Queen; but it was objected to, and further, it being pointed out by the Prolocutor that the Bishops, in considering the "Solemn Declaration," must have recognized that they could not speak of the Church of England without acknowledging the temporal head, and of the *Thirty-nine Articles* without recognizing her supremacy, and that the resolution was unnecessary. The mover, with the consent of the House, withdrew his motion.

The House then proceeded to consider section five of the Constitution in regard to the time of the next and subsequent meetings of the Synod, and whilst so engaged a message was received from the Upper House as follows:

"That the Lower House concurring, without determining at once at what intervals this General Synod shall regularly meet, be it resolved that the next meeting be held at Winnipeg in September, 1896."

This message was concurred in.

Another message from the Upper House was then read by the Prolocutor as follows:

Resolved,—The Lower House concurring, that the following be adopted and published: "We desire hereby to make it known that we accept and set forth as forming a basis for negotiation with any bodies of our separated Christian brethren with a view to union, the following articles agreed upon by the LAMBETH CONFERENCE, held in London in the year of our Lord, 1888, viz.:

1. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.