

cares nought for this solemn day and for those who keep it as a memorial of their Saviour's death, she might respect the feelings of those who do. Even worldly wisdom teaches that!

Church of the Epiphany.—A Lenten mission conducted by the Rev. Dyson Hague, Brockville, was concluded on Palm Sunday. The mission was highly successful.

St. Philip's.—Besides those in Church, as stated last week, the Bishop confirmed one adult privately who had been for some time under instruction by the Rector. This church was crowded to the doors on the evening of Palm Sunday, when the last of a course of Lenten sermons was preached by the Rev. Dr. Sweeney.

St. Thomas.—The necessity is apparent of a new church for this parish. The Rev Mr. Roper finds a crowded attendance at the Office of Holy Communion, held after Morning Prayer, which he has enriched by appropriate music. So long as those of one school deviate from the strict rubric, by singing a hymn during this Office, they cannot justly complain if others follow their example on more churchly lines as is done with such solemnising an effect at St. Thomas'.

Lenten Services.—Other services in the city churches during Lent were unusually well attended, and the interchange of clergy regardless of party was most gratifying.

Passion Services at St. James'.—On the 15th April, a service in commemoration of the Passion of our Lord was held in St. James' Church, when "The Crucifixion" was rendered, which Canon Dumoulin explained to be a sacred meditation on the Passion of the adorable Redeemer. The words were taken from the Holy Scriptures. For the service the church had a high precedent. Before the crucifixion of Christ and His disciples had repaired to the Mount of Olives, where they had sung, not a short metrical hymn, but an ancient song that the Jews had been accustomed to sing. It was significant that on the eve of those tremendous events Christ lifted up His human voice in musical strains to interpret them to mortal minds. This was the character of the service they were engaged in that evening. The rev. Canon said he was particular in thus explaining the meaning of the service, lest those present might think the service merely a performance instead of a means of bringing before them a most sacred ordeal and the most solemn subject it was possible for man to contemplate. The subject had a deep interest for every one present that could not be alienated. It brought before them the crucifixion, the atonement and the amazing sacrifice through which each of them, if they ever did, would take a place among the redeemed. If a light or trifling thought found a place in the hearts the solemn service would surely be enough to purify and solemnise every heart and soul. The service brought a sacred meditation on the highest and holiest themes. Very fittingly they sat through it, just as during the reading of God's Word they occupied that position, for in that present service the truths were being brought to their ears by music. Their loving attention was invited and their enthusiasm would be kindled and their hearts stirred, and sad Gethsemane and mournful Calvary, with the sacred associations and holy truths that clustered around them would touch their hearts.

The fine choir of the Cathedral sang Stainer's cantata, "The Crucifixion," a most melodious work, and very appropriate for Passion Week, detailing as it does the agony of the Saviour.

Toronto Church Sunday School Association.—We have received the annual statistical report of this Association now in the sixth year of its existence. The return shows a steady and gratifying progress since the formation of the Association in the Fall of 1888. Our figures are as follows:—

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
November, 1888	20	500	5,000
" 1884	23	672	7,367
" 1885 (No returns)			
" 1886	35	835	8,806
" 1887	44	906	9,525
" 1888	42	966	10,314

The officers for the present year are as follows:—President; the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, See House, St. Alban's Park, Toronto; Clerical Vice-Presidents; the Rev. Canon Dumoulin, M.A., St. James' Rectory, Adelaide Street East; the Rev. J. Fielding Sweeney, D.D., 140 St. Patrick Street; Lay Vice-Presidents: Samuel G. Wood, Esq., LL.B., 100 Pembroke Street; George B. Kirkpatrick, Esq., 2 Coolmine Ave.; General Secretary: Charles R. W. Biggar, Esq., M.A., 249 Simcoe Street; Assist-

ant Secretary: Ernest J. Wood, 89 Howard Street. Corresponding Secretary: Matthew Currey, Esq., 177 Beverly Street. Treasurer: John C. Wedd, Esq., Dominion Bank, Cor. King and Yonge Streets; Executive Committee: The Rev. Richard Harrison, M.A., 237 Jamieson Avenue; the Rev. Anthony Hart, 86 Coolmine Avenue; the Rev. C. L. Ingles, M.A., 22 Cowan Avenue; Willoughby Cummings, Esq., 391 Markham Street; Grant Helliwell, Esq., 25 Rosedale Road; H. P. Roberts, Esq., 62 Brunswick Avenue.

Mrs. Cummings begs to acknowledge on behalf of the Diocesan Board of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions, the sum of \$2 for the Indian Home at Gleichen, from H. F. C., Toronto.

The Woman's Auxiliary will hold their annual meeting in St. James' School House, Toronto, May 2nd and 3rd. They will have the assistance of Mrs. Baldwin, of London, Mrs. Crawford, of Brockville, and Miss Johnson, of Toronto, who will read papers relating to different departments of Mission Work. On Thursday evening, May 2nd, Rev. E. B. Smith, Missionary from Central Africa, will give an address, and so will Mrs. Twing, the editor of "Church Work," New York.

HURON.

A layman writes: The CHURCHMAN has not come this week. Without flattery, I would rather miss any other periodical I take than the CHURCHMAN. I feel lost without it.

A lady writes: "I remit my yearly subscription to your valuable paper. The articles are of great interest. I should not like to have to do without the CHURCHMAN."

ALGOMA.

Mrs. A. E. Williamson, will be most grateful to the readers of the DOMINION CHURCHMAN, for donations, however small, (if promised yearly, so much the better), towards a sum of \$200, for the support of a travelling missionary or catechist in the newly surveyed townships of Tennis Camingan, Diocese of Algoma, letters are flocking in, and have appealed to the Bishop of Algoma to send them spiritual aid, this he will gladly do if the \$200 can be secured, Roman Catholics have already planted their Church, the only one. Will the Ontario Churchmen and Churchwomen neglect this opportunity of establishing the services of our Church among these settlers. Donations immediately acknowledged in the DOMINION CHURCHMAN by Mrs. A. E. Williamson, 83 Wellesley Street, Toronto.

FOREIGN.

Lord Halifax, the president of the English Church Union, has suffered a heavy bereavement by the death of his second son, the Hon. Francis H. L. Wood, a promising youth. The death occurred at Eton where the lad was a pupil.

The Church Missionary Society reports an unprecedented number of offers of service from clergymen and laymen, not a week passing without at least one such offer being made. Among the most striking of these is a young medical man of the highest promise, a professor, who will be sent to China to train men as medical missionaries.

A new church is to be erected by the congregation of Anthon's Memorial (All Souls') in New York, of which the Rev. R. H. Newton has been twenty years rector. It will cost \$200,000, and one person, who conceals his name, has given \$50,000 toward it. Means are being taken to raise the balance of the money, with good prospects of success. While the church is building, provision will be made for a parish house on a lot adjoining, or possibly in the basement.

The nomination to the Bishopric of Tasmania (vacant by the return to England of Dr. Sandford, assistant bishop of Durham), was deputed by the Colonial Church to the Archbishop and three other prelates, who have named the Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, vicar of St. Mark's, Kensington, to the see. The annual income is about £1,400. Mr. Montgomery has decided to accept the nomination.

The workmen engaged in replacing the pavement of the retro-choir of Lincoln cathedral had reason to

remove the decayed slab which covered the grave of Bishop Oliver Sutton, who died November 18, 1899. In the grave they found a silver gilt chalice and paten in a perfect state of preservation; also a large gold ring, set with a piece of rock crystal. The ring is pronounced to be of the purest gold, and still bears the marks of burnishing. By the side of the skeleton was a much decayed crozier with the crook beautifully carved with maple leaves.

The bishop of Durham has so far recovered that he is able to read and write again, and that several long letters have recently been written by him to clergymen in the diocese. Three months ago it was with great difficulty that his lordship could even trace his signature. There is now every probability that in the course of time the bishop will be able to resume the superintendence of the diocese, though, unfortunately, it cannot be expected that his vigor will ever again be what it has been.

The genial Bishop of Derry has given his impressions of the Church Congress. "In the Congress," said the Bishop, "I do not lay stress upon one ribald sentence and one most sad paper. Every assembly of any magnitude has single members who are extravagant or ill-tempered. One man out of every 200 or so is a 'bore,' that terrible word which cannot be defined, because the essence of boredom lies in diffused tediousness—a thing which cannot be compressed into a few words. I should take more serious exception to the general spirit of negation which seemed to prevail in regard to the criticism of the Old Testament, and the calm assumption that certain hobbies of criticism are definite rules of science. But, after all this has been said, what a conception does the reader of the proceedings of that Congress gather of the breadth and depth of Christian life in the English Church."

The statistics of confirmation afford one of the best tests of our Church's activity. Year by year the number of candidates increases steadily. In 1884, in England and Wales they were 198,164; last year they amounted to 217,488, the average increase being close upon 5,000 a year. But as the population is increasing, too, this average does not represent the progress it might at first seem to do. It is generally held that two persons out of every 100 should be confirmed yearly; but we still come far short of this mark, seeing that last year, the highest on record, only eight were presented where there should have been twenty. The Province of York lags somewhat behind that of Canterbury. In Wales the advance is remarkably encouraging. A few days ago the Bishop of Llandaff diverted to this latter point, adding as another important omen, that three Nonconformist ministers have informed him of their intention to seek episcopal ordination.

At the last two days' sitting of the Bishop of Canterbury's court in the Bishop of Lincoln's case, Sir Horace Davey, who really represents the Church Association, resumed his argument against the protest submitted on behalf of Dr. King. He referred in detail to the Bishop of St. David's case, contending that the arguments that had been addressed to the court in support of the protest were merely a reproduction of those raised 200 years ago in the House of Lords, when the judges and twelve out of the fourteen bishops supported the jurisdiction of the archbishop. He maintained that the decisions of the authorities before whom Bishop Watson's case came in various forms were binding upon his grace, upon the High Court of Justice, and, he did not hesitate to say, upon the House of Lords. In reply to the question asked by Sir Thomas Phillimore as to what that court was, Sir Horace quoted from a reply given by Sir Walter before the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts, to the effect that it was the Provincial Court of his grace. When it was said that Convocation was the proper tribunal, he asked what was meant—whether and why the power of trying this case should be confined to the Upper House. He submitted that there was no trace of Convocation acting as judges or otherwise than assessors for the trial of any ecclesiastical offence. Dr. Tristram, who is also retained by the "Church" Association, followed, and cited cases to show that Bishop Watson was not prejudiced by neglecting in the first instance to raise an objection to jurisdiction, as such an objection could be taken at any time. He proceeded to point out that the proceedings in the Bishop of St. David's case extended over five years and more, and that the decision in that case must be regarded as binding. Dealing next with Bishop Peacock's case, he pointed out that the prelate was cited before the archbishop, that he appeared, and was tried and was sentenced and deprived by the archbishop, and no objection was raised to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop's Court, and that was the only case of a bishop being deprived between the time of Becket and the Reformation. At the conclu-

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