

place to them and become their humble helpers in evangelizing men. To them the mitres and the crooks; nay, more, to them the victor's palms and the crowns of glory, if only so it might be. Heroic, indeed, was that soldiery of Loyola that first pierced the wilds of Canada, obedient to the voice of their general, and "passive as a corpse" in his hands. Better soldiers never served any commander; and, had they served only our Captain Christ, who can doubt they would have stretched His empire over the Continent and held it for Him to this day? But look at their work! What heroism! what failure! Political power they have grasped at everywhere; but moral power "over the nations" is not promised to such worldly wisdom. Let their own people be witnesses. From every Roman Catholic nation in Europe they have been banished by their co-religionists; they were suppressed by Infallibility itself, at the demands of kings and peoples of the Roman Communion. Look at every country where they have been dominant. Look at Spain, at Brazil, at Mexico. Look at Italy itself. You behold a moral waste. Truly, God has uttered His voice, as of old: "They shall not be planted, they shall not be sown." "Because they cast away the Lord, because they have despised the Word, . . . their root shall be as rottenness, their blossom shall go up as dust."

Yes, truly, here God has uttered His voice, "Yea, and that a mighty voice." When Wolfe scaled the Heights of Abraham, he pronounced a decree which forbade this northern half of the continent to be enslaved to superstition and degraded alike by lack of intelligence and by moral corruption. God's Providence has cast out from North America those who have made France what she became a hundred years ago; and he has brought those in who bear with them the inestimable blessings which are everywhere identified with English institutions and with the Anglican Communion. This God has wrought for us; but how humbling, in contrast, is the little we have achieved for Him. In this view of our position, how crushing are our responsibilities; how humiliating our cold and Laodicean spirit, our slow and yet unsatisfactory awakening to our duties. God forgive us and accept our work this day, as the beginning of a new spirit of missionary effort in behalf of the Everlasting Gospel. Surely, our encouragements are very great; and, if our resources are comparatively small, oh! think of the forces of Truth, and remember Him, who in behalf of its earliest campaigns, could multiply the few loaves and fishes which were all the wealth of the apostolic company, and who soon multiplied the apostles themselves into a great company of preachers. The promise is to us and to our children. Let us claim it for ourselves and others. No worldly resources can ever match that precious confidence which belongs to a Church that holds and proclaims the Everlasting Gospel, for to such a Church Christ says: "I have chosen you and ordained you that ye should

go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain."

Surely this confidence may be ours. Would we were less unworthy to claim it. But, "ye see your calling brethren." I have demonstrated the preciousness and the power of this Anglican Communion, by the testimony even of adversaries. Such being her extraordinary endowments and such her place in Christendom, what limit should there be to her endeavors to proclaim everywhere the Everlasting Gospel? An eminent layman of the Greek Communion, who had visited England, once said to me: "What bishops, what a clergy you possess! Nowhere can they be equalled. Such a body of highly educated men; such varied accomplishments; such forces for dealing with men as men and for meeting the mind and thought of their times, in every department of learning and science! The clergy of England are without peers in these respects." If so, it is time we should cease from petty bickerings, and devote ourselves to the immense work which God has given us to do.

Given such an inheritance as I have portrayed, what then are our opportunities and advantages? Has God made us a vigorous race, and granted us a footing everywhere, with free course among all peoples and kindred and tongues? Has He endowed our people with a colonizing spirit and sent them forth in swarms to found new nations? Has He imbued them with a restless activity, forbidding them to refrain from labor and enterprise? Has He endowed them with a language strong and rich and teeming with treasures of intellect, and has He diffused this language through all the world? Is the wealth of nations tributary to theirs, and do they economize it under some irresistible impulse, for the benefit of all mankind? Are they sending forth swift ships over all seas, tunneling the mountains, uplifting the valleys and depressing high hills, cutting the isthmus, speaking with electric voices, and by a network of fibres, extending everywhere, investing man in some illustrative degree with the omnipresence of the Creator? And is the historic Church of such a people, incomparably rich in Holy Scripture, in versions enabling her to proclaim it to all kindreds and peoples and tongues, and in the means of so interpreting it as to bring all men to the unity of the faith and of the Everlasting Gospel? In asking these questions I have answered them. Great God "what wilt thou have us to do?"

For one, my dear and reverend brother elected, you make answer to-day. You devote yourself to missionary labors for Christ. And what a sorry estimate they must have of the worth of souls and of the ends for which life is given who affect to wonder at your readiness to become only the "voice of one crying in the wilderness." Nay, rather, while I estimate not less the hardihood and the faith you exemplify, I congratulate you on your mission and on the gifts of grace that fit you to undertake it. Shall the noblest English mothers