

terested in learning that Dr. Barnardo, of the "Children's Homes," London, England, purposes sending out to Ontario about 150 boys and girls suitable for farm, domestic and other services, towards the end of May or beginning of June. Already many applications have been received for the above children, by Mr. Geo. Trenaman (Dr. Barnardo's agent), 138 Cannon Street, E, Hamilton, who desires to complete the "list of applications" at once, to ascertain the exact wants of the people desiring to obtain the children's services, that every satisfaction may be given to farmers, tradespeople and others who may apply. Last year a party of fifty boys was sent from these "Homes" to this land, who have been satisfactorily placed.

On the present agitated question of grocers' licenses, we clip the following from an English exchange:

"Some three years ago, when we made an energetic but, as it unhappily proved, a vain endeavour to influence public opinion in favour of the total abolition of grocers' licences to sell spirits and wines in bottles, we pointed out how women obtained intoxicating beverages under cover of 'groceries,' and how grocers not uncommonly gave Christmas presents to customers and their servants in the shape of bottles of brandy, whiskey, or wine. At a recent inquest on the body of an old woman, who was found dead in her bed, after a drinking bout, it was stated that a bottle of whiskey which had been presented by the grocer was found under the bed-clothes nearly empty, but still clutched by the poor victim of this false kindness, although the hand with which she seemed to grasp it was dead. This is only an incident, but it shall serve to show how this most mischievous license tells against public and social prosperity."

Also the following:

"Mr. Allsopp, M.P., for Taunton, lately sought to comfort a meeting of publicans thus: 'They had fallen on troublous times, and it was only by standing shoulder to shoulder and supporting each other, that they could expect justice to be done them and they now asked for nothing less.' Justice! Why, if justice were done, how many thousands would Mr. Allsopp have to disgorge to the credit of ruined homes and starving children? By all means let them have justice. A very small modicum would mean a vast improvement in the condition of their dupes."

"A good story is current of a certain deacon, who was a zealous advocate for the cause of temperance. He one day employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlour. In repairing a corner near the fire-place it was found necessary to remove the wainscot; when lo! 'a mare's-nest' was brought to light, which astonished the workman most marvellously. A brace of decanters, sundry bottles—all containing 'something to take'—a jug and tumblers were easily

reposing there in snug quarters. The carpenter, with wonder-stricken countenance, ran to the proprietor with the intelligence. 'H'm! well I declare,' exclaimed the unworthy deacon, 'that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Captain Brown left those things there when he occupied the premises thirty years ago.' 'Ah! perhaps he did,' returned the discoverer; 'but, say deacon, that ice in the pitcher must have been well frozen to have remained solid all this time.'"

"No one who has watched a typical case of drink craving can deny for a moment that it is a disease. The subject of it is, perhaps, a man of honour and intelligence, or a woman of pure and modest feelings. At most times—at any rate in the earlier stages of the disease—the patient can act his part in life with credit to himself and with the respect of his fellow-men. He may even be a total abstainer from alcohol. But the paroxysm of the disease comes on, and everything is made to bow to its imperious necessities. The whole will is dominated over and tyrannized by a single longing, which for a time becomes its sole motive power. Nothing is allowed to stand in the way of its gratification. Honour, modesty, virtue, the teachings of experience, and the precepts of morality must all yield to the new despot. The powers of the mind succumb as readily before it as do the powers of the body before the invasion of small-pox or cholera."—*Medical Examiner*.

## THE PAPACY, THE APACY AND THE LAYPACY, COMPARED WITH THE CATHOLIC PROTESTANT CHURCH.

BY THE HON. AND REV. BURNTHORN MUSGRAVE.

### PART II.

It is quite true that all believers are "kings and priests unto God": but for the preaching of "the word of life" to the world, and for the edification of the Church, the Holy Spirit gives special gifts. There are in the New Testament, two functions or offices, plainly distinguished, and often alluded to—viz., that of the bishop, and that of the deacon.

The one is a pastor or overseer of souls; the other is a servant of the temporal needs of the Church. When souls exist without bodies, deacons may be dispensed with; when bodies exist without souls, the bishop will be needless. While human nature has physical wants, and spiritual needs, every congregation or church or assembly of Christians will require its bishop "apt to teach," and its deacons "holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience."

The Episcopate of the New Testament is manifestly a Congregational office. Every pastor of souls is a bishop. This is clear from