

Dominion Churchman.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

It is said that Cologne Cathedral, as it now stands, represents an expenditure of two million pounds sterling.

An anonymous donor has contributed £500 stg., to the St. Alphege, Southwark, Church Building Fund.

It is proposed to arrange a meeting of Churchmen, to be held at Leicester during Congress week, to declare publicly how they will deal with the Burials Bill.

The Bishop of Ripon has appointed Canon Boyd, Vicar of Arncliffe, to the Archdeaconry of Craven, rendered vacant by the resignation of Bishop Ryan.

The first Diocesan Conference for Hereford is fixed for November next. There are ninety clerical members, and one hundred lay representatives, only forty-seven of whom have been elected.

The Guild of St. Matthew, in the east of London, has engaged in the enterprise of encountering scepticism and infidelity by means of lectures and discussions, to which are given the broadest invitations.

Mr. Whymper made a second ascent of Chimborazo on July 3rd, and, on this occasion, took with him to the summit two Ecuadorians, as well as his two Italians. At the moment when they reached the highest point of the summit, ashes from Cotopaxi began to fall, which filled the eyes, noses, mouths and ears of the party, and made the snow quite black.

At a recent meeting of the National Land League, held at Dublin, a telegram from St. Louis was read, calling upon the people of Ireland to hold the harvest and starve the landlords into submission. Mr. Sullivan a deputy of the League, advised the tenants to pay no rents pending the settlement of the Land question by the Government. Mr. Forster, J.P., Renroe, County Clare, has received a threatening letter, ordering him, under pain of death, not to attempt to enforce payment of rents this year by ejections. Some of the tenants owe two or three years' rent.

A Fenian attack was recently projected upon the cavalry garrison and powder mills at Ballincollig. The attack was admirably planned and would, doubtless, have been executed but for the fact that one of the company gave notice of it to the Government.

The aggregate product of wheat in the United Kingdom this year is expected to be 11,500,000 quarters, or 500,000 quarters less than half the estimated consumption. This is nearly double the yield of last year, and will save at least £15,000,000

stg., from going out of the country for foreign wheat. In 1880, the importations were nil, but within the last twenty years the cost of imported wheat and flour has risen from twelve to forty-eight million pounds sterling; of barley and other grain, from twenty-five to sixty million pounds sterling; animal, from five million to thirty-five million pounds sterling; live stock, from one million five hundred thousand pounds to eight million pounds sterling.

Kirkdale Church, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom, is about to undergo partial restoration. The antiquity of the church is proved by the sundial with a Saxon inscription, showing that it was built in the days of Edward the King, in the days of Tosti the Earl, or between 1055 and 1065. A Runic inscription also seems to mention Ethelwald, king of Deira, A.D. 651 to 650. The church is situated close to the famous Kirkdale Cave, where in 1821, were discovered the bones of hyenas, bears, tigers, wolves, elephants, rhinoceri, hippopotami, and other animals.

On the 26th ult., the parish church of Whitechapel, which was rebuilt in 1860 at a cost of \$80,000 stg., was very seriously damaged by fire. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery. The Church of St. Mary, Whitechapel, was a foundation of some antiquity, since there is record of Hugh de Fulbourne being rector there in 1329. The register records the burials of two remarkable persons—Brandon, the supposed executioner of Charles the First, and Parker, the leader of the mutiny at the Nore.

The heavy losses sustained in the sortie from Candahar are among the melancholy incidents of the Afghan war. The number of casualties is close on 200, including thirteen officers, eight killed and five wounded. The list of the killed closes with the name of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who is believed to have accompanied the sortie to administer consolation and peace to the wounded. He had offered himself to the Church Missionary Society on a visit he made to the Holy Land, and in 1866 became a missionary at his own charge, first as chaplain at Madras till 1871 under Bishop Gill. He afterwards went to the north of India. During the Persian famine, he was very energetically and usefully employed, but his head-quarters were at Pura Dadun Khan. Last year he accompanied the army in its advance towards Candahar, and in his letters giving an account of its progress, showed his zeal to make known the Gospel of his Lord and Master.

The death is announced of Mr. Benjamin Ferry, F. S. A., who was of Huguenot extraction, and was born at Christchurch, Hants, 1810. He became pupil to Augustus Pugin, father of Augustus Welby Pugin. One of his earliest works was the restoration of the nave, transept, and Lady chapel of Wells Cathedral. He afterwards restored the west front. He also built, in 1848, the church of St. James, Morpeth, at that time one of the most successful examples of a modern church in the Norman style. Among others, he restored Wroxham Church, in North Wales, and in 1870 prepared designs for a cathedral at Victoria, British Columbia. He also designed Wynnstay for Sir Watkins Wynn, and his last effort of the kind was the residence of

the Duke of Connaught, at Baptist Park. He was undoubtedly one of the pioneers of the Gothic revival of our day. He was an attached son of the Church, and took a warm interest in its movements. He was a skilful draughtsman, and would have excelled as a painter had he devoted himself to that pursuit.

At the recent Wesleyan Conference, in the course of the discussion on the cause of their continued decrease in numbers, year after year, Dr. Osborn one of their preachers, said he had been watching the religious condition of the country for more than half a century, and he had no hesitation in saying that he did not believe there ever was such a revival of religion as that of which the Established Church had been the subject during the last half century.

"Looking at its origin, effects, tendencies, and results, there is nothing in ecclesiastical history that can be put side by side with it. I do not enter into details, but I know a place in which the clergy are patterns to all Christian ministers, of every kind and distinction, in zeal, and in untiring labor. They seem to me to live in the Church, except when they are in the school or in the houses of the people. They have such a judicious use made of the Church's gifts, that the effect is to swell the congregation; and so with eight services a day, with five men always at work visiting boarding schools and day schools—and, remember, that means laying hands upon young people in a plastic state—holding Bible classes, Sunday School teachers' classes, in one way or another giving up their whole time to the work. Is it a wonder that churches are crowded? They can adopt all our means except the class meeting. They can use private influence and public influence, and influence of every degree, and they do it. And it is impossible to expect that you can have the same facilities of access to the people or the same influence as you had fifty years ago."

At another meeting, a Dr. Pope laid the flattering unction to his soul that, although their numbers are decreasing year by year, yet their influence was on the increase! and he was sure his descendants would be Methodists. Other speakers suggested a variety of reasons for their continued decrease of numbers; but not one of them seemed to have thought of the real reason of all—their systematic, increasing, and pig-headed departure from the principles and teaching in which the heart and soul of John Wesley were bound up. But the fact is that very few of their people know much about his teaching or his writings; and hence it comes that, as one of their periodicals in England expresses it, they do an immense business, employ a vast capital, and show large returns; but when they come to take stock and balance accounts, they have amassed but little profit; and during three successive years they have sustained decided loss.

THE EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

WHEN Christianity first made its appearance in the Gentile world, its votaries were spoken of as haters of all men. They were known as much by their exclusiveness as by any other feature of their character. In fact, this exclusiveness was so marked among them, their intolerance

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