

Altogether St. Jude's congregation ought to be "a very happy and contented people," and they are. It is to be hoped other churches in the diocese will profit by their example and go and do likewise.

The church was never in such a healthy condition, and the rector, his able churchwardens, Messrs. Passmore and Scace, and congregation generally, deserve all the praise so generously accorded them by visitors at Sunday's service. St. Jude's church was opened 18th August, 1871.

FOREIGN.

The Council of the English Church Union announce that up to the 31st ult. the sum of £11,087 13s. 8d. had been received on account of their "special defence fund," and the sum of £4,806 2s. 6d. on account of the "deprived clergy and sustentation fund."

Dean Vaughan, says the World, preached a most eloquent and sensible sermon, recently, in the Temple church, towards the close of which he deplored the partisan spirit that had provoked the prosecution of the Bishop of Lincoln, as well as the narrowness that induced it. "A plague on both your houses!" was the real moral of the dean's discourse.

According to the English Churchman, the present requirement of the Bishop of Worcester respecting candidates for ordination is that they shall present themselves and be ordained in their black college gowns instead of the surplice. Not so very many years ago this was the general custom. The use of the surplice for such occasions appears to have gradually come into use. The Worcester diocese is thus singular in the matter of the gown.

JAPAN.—Remarkable progress has been made by Japan in her policy of adopting European institutions. On Monday a new constitution was promulgated from the throne by the Mikado, the occasion being marked by great national festivities. The constitution, which is founded on the German system, provides for the establishment of a House of Peers, partly hereditary and partly elective, a further portion of the members being nominated by the Mikado, and of a House of Commons, composed of three hundred members. The franchise is conferred upon all men having attained the age of twenty-five and paying taxes to the amount of twenty-five dollars annually. Liberty of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of public meeting are also granted.

An interesting discovery in connection with Canterbury Cathedral has just been made. In the year 1827 there were two large portraits above the Warrior's Chapel. One was that of St. Gregory, the other that of St. Augustine. They suddenly disappeared, and they were supposed to have been stolen. Strange to say, they have just come to light again. From a communication made by the Countess of Guilford to Mr. H. G. Austin, that gentleman visited Eythorne, and there recognized the pictures. They had been stored away in Eythorne church, covered with straw, no doubt being considered practically useless. They have just been handed over to the cathedral authorities by the rector of Eythorne.

The trial of the Bishop of Lincoln began on Tuesday, Feb 12th. The court sat in the library of Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury was attended by the Vicar-General, Sir James Parker Dean; the Principal Registrar of the Province, Sir John Hassard, and the Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham. The Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury sat on the right of the Archbishop, and the Bishops of London and Oxford on his left. The Bishop of Rochester is not expected to return to England till April. The Archbishop began the proceedings with the formula, "Let us pray." He then repeated the first two Collects for Good Friday and that for Whitsun Day, concluding with the Lord's Prayer. His Grace next asked the Bishop of Lincoln whether he had anything to say before the court was opened. Dr. King in a clear voice, read the following protest, and asked to be heard by counsel with reference to it:

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP:—I appear before your Grace in deference to the citation which I have received, and in accordance with my oath of "due reverence and obedience" to your Grace and the See of Canterbury; but I appear under protest, desiring with all respect, to question the jurisdiction which your Grace proposes to exercise.

I have been summoned to answer certain charges preferred against me before your Grace or your Grace's Vicar-General; and if it should appear that such is the Canonical Court before which one of your Grace's suffragans ought to be tried for such alleged

spiritual offences, and wherein such offences can be fully and freely adjudicated on their merits, I shall be ready and thankful to answer for myself. But your Grace will pardon me if I submit that, as an accused person, and also in view of the grave issues involved in this case, and of their bearing on the whole Church of England, as well as upon the position of all your Grace's suffragans, I feel obliged, at the outset, to do what in me lies towards securing for myself, and therein for all members of the English Episcopate, that form of Ecclesiastical Procedure by which your Grace's Metropolitan authority can be most fittingly and regularly exercised. There can be no doubt that, in accordance with the practice of the Primitive Church, the most proper method for the trial of a Bishop in such cases would be before the Metropolitan with the comprovincial Bishops. It may also be held that a trial before the Archbishop, as sole judge, might impair the rightful position of your Grace's suffragans, both individually and in relation to the Province. I would, therefore, humbly pray your Grace to allow me to be heard by counsel on this point. Whether your Grace's jurisdiction would not be more properly exercised, with regard to the matters charged against me, by your Grace as Metropolitan with the comprovincial Bishops, such matters to be adjudicated upon their merits by your Grace with the advice and consent of the Bishops of the Province, and whether, this being the case, I ought not to be dismissed from making any answer to the present citation. Having made this statement, I beg most respectfully to appoint my proctors, and leave all legal matters in their hands and those of my counsel.

The court was then declared open and shortly after adjourned to March 12th for a further hearing of the case. The proceedings were of a preliminary character.

Correspondence.

All Letters containing personal allusions will appear over the signature of the writer.
We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

NEPIGON MISSION.

SIR,—Kindly allow me space to acknowledge with sincere and hearty thanks the following contributions towards the building of our new church for the poor Indians at this Mission in response to my appeal in "DOMINION CHURCHMAN" of January 31st.

The Ailsa Craig Branch of the W.A.M.A., per Mrs. Shaw, the Rectory, Ailsa Craig, \$15; and \$5 from Rev. Mr. Shaw; Mrs. John Roper, Caledonia, \$5; Henry Rowsell, Esq., 37 Bleeker St. Toronto, \$10; Mrs. Philips, Leamington, per A. H. Campbell, Treasurer, \$100.

This enables us to continue the work—I was just about sending the workmen away when the above arrived. We will trust in God from day to day. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and we cannot help hoping that he will stir up the hearts of his faithful people to supply us with the means of completing the building before next winter sets in. Will not other branches of the W.A.M.A., come to our assistance? Your obedient Servant, ROBT. RENISON, Missionary in charge.

Post office address, Red Rock, Ont.

REV. MR. BRICK'S ARRIVAL.

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your paper to announce to our friends our safe arrival in the far distant Mission Field. Owing to a very rainy summer in the Northwest, we had very great difficulty in getting into the country. We left Toronto on the 18th August, and it was the 29th before we could secure freighters and make a start from Calgary on the 300 mile trip across the country to Athabasca Landing. Our brigade consisted of thirteen ox teams, one wagon with three horses, our own Mission Team, two horses and Chatham wagon, and a one horse light wagon for Mrs. Brick and our youngest son Fred, and then we had to leave nearly four thousand pounds of freight at Calgary. This part of the journey took us twenty-one days, and I can assure your readers that it will not soon be forgotten—with a superabundance of mosquitoes and black flies by the million—fording streams—carts and wagons upsetting and getting stuck in muskegs—Shagginappie harness coming to grief, camping at night on the open prairie made quite a contrast to the two thousand one hundred miles of railway travel we had done in six days and five nights, including some hours of detention at certain points. At Athabasca Landing we had to wait eight days for the arrival of the boats that were to convey us and our freight the two hundred and

thirty miles by water to Lesser Slave Lake. These boats are manned by eight men, Indians, and a half-breed steersman, and where the shores will permit of 'tracking,' the boats are towed up with a line, four men at a time take a forty minutes spell,—where bushes and overhanging trees prevent this the eight men take to the oars, or force the boat up stream with long poles. Our three horses and cattle had to be sent overland across country through the bush, where for miles there was no appearance of track or trail in charge of Fred and two Indians as guides. We reached Lesser Slave Lake on the first of October, and had to wait twelve days for the arrival of Fred with the horses and cattle,—when they arrived to my great grief I found that one mare had been lost on the trip—in crossing a large muskeg or swamp she had got so exhausted that she became powerless and they were compelled to shoot her, and a second one only barely came through alive—the horned cattle came through in good condition. On the fourteenth of October a big snow storm set in with very cold weather, this made the trail to Peace River impassable for weeks, with not sufficient snow for sleighs, and then the streams we had to cross including 'the Peace' were liable to be full of drift ice. We lived in our tent as long as we could stand it, then we secured a little 'Shack' 12x14 feet from a Half-breed—this was little better than living under canvass, still we were thankful for this shelter, for from the fatigue and exposure during the journey Mrs. B. was taken seriously sick and for some ten days was in a very critical state, finally our good Brother Holmes, who is our resident Missionary at this point, hurried along the finishing of his house, and gave us comfortable quarters at St. Peter's Mission, where we remained until the 19th December. The first week in December we sustained a severe loss, the best of our Mission mares ate too freely of a kind of rush called goose-grass, and having drunk water afterwards was taken sick and in four hours was dead, the team was worth at least \$500 in this country, and now I am left with only one mare out of three, our kind friends can hardly realize what a serious blow this is to us. On the nineteenth December with about a foot of snow on the ground, and the thermometer ranging from twelve to twenty below zero we made another start with a yoke of oxen, our remaining Mission mare and a hired horse. In the one hundred and fifteen miles we had to travel there are but two houses, so when night overtook us we had to camp in the bush, and to keep our chickens from freezing we had to keep them close to the camp fire and covered with blankets. I am sure sir you and your readers can fully sympathize with my good wife under these circumstances, and realize how thankful we were when at two o'clock on the morning of December the twenty-sixth we reached our final destination—though rather late for our Christmas dinner.

Quite a number of our Indians visited us while we were detained at Slave Lake, a great many have died during the two years that I have been absent. Our prospects for the future seem hopeful, eleven families have settled around our new Mission, and amongst those families there are twenty-seven children already awaiting the opening of our school, and several other families are intending to join our settlement, we are now getting our freight through. And next month, D.V. like the sons of the Old Prophet, we intend to go up the Jordan—the Peace—and get out the timber for Mission house and school, so that we hope to have our buildings up and our school opened by the end of May. Our plan is to give our day scholars a free dinner, and in the case of orphans and fatherless children to take the entire charge of them. In undertaking this work we are trying to excite faith in God, and hoping to receive some assistance from our friends. In arranging matters with my Bishop since our arrival, I have undertaken the entire responsibility of this special work, and for the next two or three years I shall need at least \$800 to \$1000 per year, until we can put the work upon a self-supporting basis.

Miss Lizzie A. Dixon, 29 Wilton Crescent, Toronto, has very kindly consented to receive contributions for the support of Christ Church Mission School, Peace River. Donations of clothing or material for making up will be thankfully received, and can be sent to my address, care Hudson Bay Co., Calgary, N.W.T. Respectfully yours,

J. GOUVER BRICK.

Christ Church Mission, Peace River,
Via Edmonton, N. W. T., January 18th, 1889.

PLEASE HELP POOR MISSIONS.

SIR,—An effort is being made to raise funds for the erection of a Mission Church in Brockton West, at a cost of \$1,000. We have already secured a suitable lot situated on the East side of Roncesvalles Avenue, near Dundas Street, at a cost of \$500.

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