

ence of a foe and a harm to the spiritual life. Instances are not wanting of persons and families who in adversity and poverty were constant in their attendance at the House of God and His Altar; but who with sudden wealth and the pleasures of the world which it affords had forsaken the old safe places and were seldom or never seen in them more. The sermon closed with a most earnest and loving appeal to those present to apply themselves diligently to learn and do and if need be to *suffer* the will of God—reminding them that the same Hands which will be stretched in blessings of welcome to “those who shall overcome at the last” will still bear *the print of the nails*.

**DIOCESE OF HURON.**

(From our own correspondent.)

LONDON.—The following addresses were delivered at the Missionary Meeting on Monday night:

Rev. W. F. Campbell, Missionary Agent of the Diocese, who, after referring to the presence of our distinguished visitor, spoke of the success which attended the city meetings last year, and the healthy influence exerted thereby throughout the whole Diocese. He then read statistics of the amount contributed by city and suburban churches, as follows:—Chapter House, \$272.40; St. Paul's, \$1,235.96; Memorial, \$612.91; Christ Church, \$121.50; St. James', \$171.76; St. George's \$118.48; St. Mathew's, \$24.15; Hellmuth Ladies' College, \$63.45; Dufferin College, \$14.28. A total of \$2,628.72, an increase of \$164.98 over last year, a sum which he considered reflected credit upon the liberality of Church people of this locality. But though much had been done, yet more might and ought to have been done by us, and much remained to be done in order to keep pace with the needs of our Church people in the newer and more remote parts of our own diocese, and more especially, perhaps, the settlers in the great North-west who are calling to us for help. The benefits conferred by the visit of Missionary Bishops to the older settlements of the Church were dwelt on. The speaker trusted the offerings to-night would be on a liberal scale. These meetings were held for the purpose of warming the hearts of the people, and stirring up their sympathy in the great cause of the Master. The work could only be aided by individual effort, and each one's duty was to put their best foot forward in assisting in it.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Algoma, on rising, referred in grateful terms to the kind words and deeds of welcome which had been extended to him. His Lordship recalled the time when, twenty-five years ago, he first set foot in this city, and received a cordial welcome from the saintly Bishop Cronyn, who had ordained him both to the office of Deacon and of Presbyter in the Church of Christ. His recollection of the diocese had always been of the tenderest character. The Bishop then proceeded to speak of the Diocese of Algoma, and on the fine Map spread out before the audience traced out limits of his vast diocese, extending along the coast a distance of 800 miles, and from 200 to 250 miles in width. The population is now about 70,000 consisting of fishermen, hunters and small farmers principally. He described the difference between the character of the soil in Manitoba and Algoma. The Bishop then spoke of the poverty of the people, and the great privation they have to endure. The work in Algoma is comprised under two heads, the work among the Indians and the work among the whites. The Indians numbered about 10,000, and speak but one language—the Ojibway. This is a fortunate circumstance, as the missionary has only to learn one language. They are very migratory in their habits, and on this account very difficult to reach. The Bishop then gave several interesting incidents of missionary life, and the nature of the work carried on, teaching the Indians habits of industry, cleanliness, and useful trades. The various missionary stations were pointed out on the map, and the wants of the vacant places dilated upon in passing. Tokens of steady advance in civilization had been witnessed by the Bishop among many of the people, and they had great reason to thank God and take courage. For his own part he

would infinitely rather preach to the Indians in his distant diocese than in the finest churches in the large cities, and this because of the earnest and rapt attention with which they listened to the Gospel, which was to them as the cool drink of water to the parched and dying traveller. Turning from the Indian work his Lordship referred to the work among the whites, and pointed out the various stations where missionaries are needed among the miners in that part. Sault Ste. Marie, the headquarters, contains their pro-cathedral, with a seating capacity of 120, and sadly out of repair. In many places they are obliged to avail themselves of the services of godly laymen as lay readers or catechists. There is but little communication between clergymen because of long distances from each other, and their time being so fully occupied. They have no synods—for his own part he thought sometimes this was a merciful deliverance. They have no voice in the Provincial Synod, except through their bishop in the House of Bishops, and the greatest privation of all was in having no widows' and orphans' fund. The Diocese of Quebec had generously resolved to have a collection once a year in each church in aid of the widows' and orphans' fund, and he hoped other dioceses would follow their example. There are 15 clergymen and 46 churches, and about 100 congregations worshipping in barns, school houses, &c.

The Church is in danger of losing her members because she lags behind in the race, and does not exert herself to supply them with educational or religious advantages—and people are apt to think that any kind of a man will do for Algoma. This is a great mistake. There are people of excellent culture in that part, and who understand points of doctrine as well as people in large cities. What is wanted is men of physical strength—ready to eat anything, sleep anywhere, do any kind of work—and down in the lowest place in their hearts the love of souls. He would very gladly receive a gift of three or four men of this stamp from the Diocese of Huron. His Lordship then spoke of the other need for carrying on his work, besides the want of men—that is money—and referred greatly to the help already afforded his diocese by the Diocese of Huron. He had confidence that this help would be continued. The people were not able anywhere to support the services in the Church without help. The stipend of a deacon in his diocese is \$600, that of a priest \$700 or \$800, if possible. He wished to place the financial support of the Diocese on a more assured basis than that of collections and contributions from the churches, and in doing so he desired to secure a number of subscribers in this city, who would pledge themselves to give a certain fixed sum annually. He had for this purpose provided a number of small books, and would be happy to get rid of them amongst those present. In conclusion, he left his cause in the hands of Him who turneth the hearts of men at will, and asked the earnest sympathies and prayers in behalf of his Diocese.

**Province of Rupert's Land.**

*Including the Dioceses of Rupert's Land Saskatchewan, Moosonee & Athabasca.*

**DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.**

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Walter Beck who was for a number of years in charge of the Parish of Headingly, and Precentor at St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, and afterwards English Chaplain at Moscow, Russia, has relinquished his charge there and is now in London, England. During his three years residence there we learn that his congregation doubled, and his communicants trebled; £15,200 were raised for a new church and parsonage, now in course of erection, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Earl of Dufferin being among the subscribers. The voluntary contributions rose from £100 to £500 per annum. Upon his leaving the congregation gave him fifty-five pounds in presents of silver, and the patrons of the living £150. The Governor-General of Moscow also sent him a very kind letter with his photograph.

WINNIPEG.—Owing to the pressing and important nature of business connected with the Mission work of the Diocese, there have been frequent meetings of the Mission Board. A full attendance of the members has been noticeable. The Mission and other work of the Diocese has so increased that important changes in the Mission regulations have become necessary. These have been prepared, are now under revision, and will be submitted to the Synod. The management of the funds under the control of the Synod, and the Mission work, will be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of the Bishop, the Dean, the Archdeacon, the Secretary and Treasurer (ex officio) and a body of clergy and laity elected by the Synod. The Quebec system, with some modifications, will be put in force in the payment of Missionaries. Deputations will be frequently made use of, and one or two will probably be sent to Canada to give information about the needs of the Diocese. It is also contemplated, as soon as the way is made clear, to appoint a Clerical Secretary for the work of inspection and organization in the Mission field, for the raising of funds and other purposes, whose whole time shall be devoted to this work. Several places are calling urgently for men. Gladstone, Rapid City, Qu' Appelle, Moose Jaw, Carberry, Rat Portage and other points ought to be filled this Spring. Active, earnest men are sorely needed. To those who are not afraid to face discomfort at first, a good opening for effective Missionary work is offered at all those points.

WINNIPEG.—*Holy Trinity.*—The adjourned meeting of the Holy Trinity congregation, to consider the advisability of erecting a temporary church, was held yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Fortin presiding. The report of the vestry, recommending the erection of a temporary edifice on Donald Street, was considered. Discussion on the report followed, Messrs. Howell, Brydges and Rowan speaking in its favor, and Messrs. Carruthers, Leacock and Spencer against it. Captain Carruthers moved the following resolution, which, after considerable opposition and the proposition of two amendments, was carried: That the report of the select vestry be not adopted, but that the matter be referred back to them, with instructions to report upon the advisability of either increasing the accommodation of the present edifice or of affording assistance towards the construction of a new church at some point in the parish that has recently been set off by the Bishop between this site and the Parish of Christ Church.

THE Bishop, with the consent of the Rectors, is about to re-arrange the boundaries of Holy Trinity and Christ Church, giving Christ Church three more streets on the south.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Mr. George P. Bliss, Superintendent of the Sunday School, has organized a section of Cadets of Temperance in connection with the Sunday School, under the name of “Fort Garry” Section, No. 1. It meets in Christ Church School-house on Monday evenings.—The Vestry have decided to erect a brick-veneer cottage on the church property adjoining the School-house, which will be used as a Rectory until the property is disposed of and a new church built. Plans have been prepared for a house to cost \$3000, which will be completed in June.

EMERSON.—The Bishop has visited the parish of Emerson, and preached in St. Luke's Church on the 11th. He was the guest of Rev. C. J. Brenton, and while there met a large number of the parishioners.

The Bishop has also visited St. Andrew's, Selkirk and St. Clements.

PERSONAL.—Dean Grisdale is expected to return to Winnipeg from England early in May.

Mr. Robert Machray, B. A., arrived from Cambridge, England, this week, and will undertake the Assistant Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and other duties in the College. He will shortly be ordained Deacon.