

is now, clergymen are privileged, if the school trustees so allow, to give half an hour's instruction each day, after the regular school hours are over, and the teacher is authorized to read a portion of the Scriptures, but to do so without note or comment. This last clause "Without note or comment." It is also sought to have eliminated.

Premier Hardy and Messrs. Harcourt, Dryden, Davis, Harty and Gibson, received the deputations, and after listening to the various arguments advanced Mr. Hardy expressed his sense of the importance of the matter under consideration, and promised that it should receive the fullest attention of the cabinet.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC CHURCH NEWS

BISHOP TEMPLE'S SUCCESSOR IN THE SEE OF LONDON.

It has lately been announced that the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, has been appointed Bishop of London in succession to Dr. Temple, who has been elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

Dr. Mandell Creighton was born at Carlisle in the year 1843, and he has consequently reached precisely the same age as that to which the late Archbishop of Canterbury had attained when, in 1882, he was appointed Primate of all England. Educated at Durham grammar school and at Merton college, Oxford, Dr. Creighton's early career was one of distinct promise. At Oxford he was placed in the first class in classical moderations, in the first class in Literae Humaniores, and in the second class in Law and Modern History. In 1866, then, at the age of twenty-three, he was elected a Fellow of Merton and he remained with a high reputation as tutor of that college for some considerable period. Ordained deacon in 1870 and priest three years later, the future Bishop accepted from his college in 1874 the living of Embleton, in Northumberland. This country vicarage he occupied for a period of ten years.

In 1884, Dr. Creighton was elected to the newly founded Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge, a position for which his scholarly writings had proved him to be eminently fitted. Glasgow had already conferred upon him the dignity of L. L. D., and the honorary degree of D. C. L., had been voted to him by the University of Durham, the city of his school days. In 1885 he was appointed by the Crown as Canon residentiary of Worcester Cathedral, and that post he held for five years. Dr. Creighton was at one time examining chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, and frequently acted

in the capacity of public examiner and select preacher in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1886 he represented Emmanuel College Cambridge at the 250th anniversary celebration of Harvard College, Massachusetts, and on that occasion received the degree of L. L. D. On the death of Canon Capel Cure, in 1890, he was nominated for transference to the vacant stall at Windsor. He never, however, entered upon the duties of that office, for very shortly afterwards, he was, on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, appointed Bishop of Peterborough. In company with Dr. Randall Davidson, who had at that time been nominated to the see of Rochester, Dr. Creighton was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough at Westminster Abbey, on April 25, 1891. Three weeks later Dr. Creighton was formally enthroned at Peterborough Cathedral, and an address of congratulation presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation of the city, testified to the local popularity of his appointment. In the same year—1891—the Bishop was elected an honorary Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1892 he received the honorary degree of Litt. D. at the Tercentenary of Dublin university, and in the following year he was elected Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge.

A few days ago it was intimated that the Rev. and Hon. E. Carr-Glyn had been nominated by the Crown to fill the vacancy thus caused at Peterborough.

THE NEW BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr-Glyn is the ninth and youngest son of the first Lord Wolverton, and was born in November, 1843; he is an uncle to the present peer. He was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1869. In the following year he was ordained by the Archbishop of York (Dr. Thomson) to the curacy of Doncaster, under Dr. Vaughan, where he remained for three years, when he was appointed he held for the same period. Then he returned to Doncaster as vicar, where he remained for a similar period. His nine years in Yorkshire gave him a varied experience, and on Dr. MacLagan being appointed to the see of Lichfield, Lord Beaconsfield gave him the Vicarage of Kensington. There he found a perfect parochial organization, with a church empty on Sundays, and with a large congregation on week-days. Though not a High Churchman, he maintained and developed all the services and institutions started by his predecessor. The communicants every Easter-day considerably exceed a thousand; there are eleven services on Sunday, three or four every week-day; 1,250 children in the Sunday schools; and for church purposes nearly £20,000 a year is raised. He has a staff of nine or ten

curates, and an army of lay helpers. Mr. Carr-Glyn is a capital man of business and a splendid organizer. He would probably prefer to be classified as an evangelical of a liberal type, but he has always worked well with the clergy of all schools of thought, and has welcomed them to his pulpit.

Well born, well dressed and well marked, (says the Westminster Gazette), "he is also well to do, no small matter in a diocese like Peterborough, with much agricultural distress, and still the need for thousands to be spent on the cathedral ("Always under restoration," as the late Mr. Ward Hunt used to say) to save the historic front."

AMERICAN CHURCH NOTES

ANGLICANS AND THE POPE.

Bishop of Albany Criticises the Last Papal Document on Anglican Orders.

Albany, N. Y. Nov. 18.—The Right Rev. Wm. Crosswell Doane, Episcopal bishop of Albany, in his usual address, delivered before the 28th annual convention of the Diocese of Albany, said: "Somewhat remotely, and yet very really, we are concerned with the papal pronouncement on the subject of the validity of Anglican orders. After the nine day wonder has subsided I fancy that this bull will pass into the 'innocuous desuetude' which has attended so many of its predecessors. Two things are matters of congratulation: First: that the decision takes the form of a denial. The result to be feared was that, by acknowledging our orders valid Rome should have held out a temptation to certain Anglican priests to fall into the trap of recognizing first the infallibility of the bishop of Rome, because he had decided rightly in this case; against the wishes of the Jesuits and the narrow Anglo-Roman ecclesiastics, and secondly, the supremacy of the bishop of Rome by submitting to his authority and so producing the form of schism known as the united churches in the East.

"The second subject for congratulation is the argument upon which the decision was reached, which is the well known method of reaching a foregone conclusion by an apparently new investigation of facts. It is a comfort to feel that at least the nag's head fable is remanded to the shades with other myths. And it is still more satisfactory to know that either one of two alternatives is irresistible by the bishop's own reasoning. Either Roman orders are invalid, since they were not conferred for centuries in the Roman church according to what he now considers the essential form, or else Anglican orders are valid, because they have been conferred always by the same form as that defined to be essential by the Council of Trent, or by a form even stronger and more definite—the laying on of