

assistance, and for expecting a  
will be ready at all times to  
tal, and the Sisters will welcome

port of the Conference, of the  
on the 15th and 16th of August,  
n to, and discussion of the plan  
not say anything in this address  
lan, lest I should be thought to  
of it. But it is permissible for  
n received with favor by all the  
ed, and that apparently the end

last meeting, there have been

life

s.

ert

ey

es.....Total 815  
..... 394

ast Synod (viz. 1233 for 1888,  
for the first four years of my  
good testimony to the dili-  
Diocese.

Chancel, 1 addition to Church.

addressing a circular to the  
England Temperance Society,  
exercise the power and influ-  
his remark, it seems to me,  
Diocese, if not in the whole  
the Bishop of London are  
appropriate to ourselves. He  
ght if many of its members  
d of its means. And there

can be no doubt that there are members of our Society who cherish a languid opinion in its favor, think its work commendable, and yet feel little enthusiasm in its cause themselves, and are inclined to damp it in others. It is not wise to admit those who do not subscribe to a share in the government by giving them the right to elect representatives. It is well to keep before their minds that there is something more which it is in their power to do for the good of their fellow creatures. And, however excellent some of them may be, their comparatively languid interest in the work makes them drag on its success. Union and vigour are the conditions of success in such work as ours. "Substitute "the Church in this Diocese" for "the C. E. T. S.," and these become timely counsels which we shall do well to lay to heart.

"Union and vigour"—how shall we engender them? Union—not by ignoring the differences which exist among us, nor by making little of them, or acting as if we thought them to be of no consequence; but by recognizing that the cause of the Church, the cause which we are all seeking to promote, is greater than the cause of any party, and the faith which we are maintaining and propagating is more important than the phraseology in which it is expressed.

When the State is in danger of dismemberment, the otherwise opposing parties unite for the preservation of its integrity, and when the army is in presence of the enemy, the rivalries of the various branches of the service are swallowed up in the unity of action, which all recognize as necessary to victory. The Church is always in danger of disintegration, for there are always those within who are ready, not only to secede themselves, but to induce others to join them in their defection. The Church is always in the presence of the enemy, and must constantly wage warfare with them. Let us copy the examples of our patriots and soldiers, and band ourselves in a union in which alone there is strength, for the unity of the Faith, and for the triumphant victory of the Church. And let us take warning by the history of the last days of the Jewish Commonwealth, the members of which, under the fatal guidance of the leaders of faction and party, wrangled and squabbled with each other while the enemy was thundering at the gates, and, torn by internal dissension, and neglectful of the precautions needed for effective defence, the system which boasted its establishment by Heaven, and the nation which claimed that they were, in an especial manner, the children of God, were together put an end to, conquered by the Romans, butchered, enslaved and destroyed: scattered over the face of the earth; "sifted like corn is sifted in a sieve," so that, ever since, the utmost that they have been able to do is to gather in small communities to carry on the worship of the synagogue—without temple, or altar or sacrificing priest—a beacon and a warning to all.

"There is much need, for not as yet  
Are we in shelter or repose,  
The Holy House is still beset  
With leaguer of stern foes.  
Wild thoughts within, bad men without,  
All evil spirits round about,  
Are banded in unblest device,  
To spoil Love's earthly paradise.