

an acknowledgment of his sovereignty. This is especially remarkable in the case of a Colonial Legislature, as it derives its authority, not from the power given to it by the people (who in this case are probably in complete harmony with the Legislature), but from the Act of the Imperial Parliament. If any doubt should exist as to the effect of subjecting the property or subjects of Her Majesty to foreign control, it may easily be dispelled by a reference to the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot in *International Bridge Company v. Canada Southern R. R. Company*, reported in 28th Grant at page 114, where his Lordship characterizes any attempt to subject Canadian interests to foreign legislation as unconstitutional. The question arose as to the significance of concurrent Acts of the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of New York, or the Congress of the United States, incorporating Bridge Companies to Bridge the Niagara River. His Lordship says: "Each country has assented to the corporation created by it uniting with the corporation created by the other, and bringing into the union the rights and liabilities conferred or imposed upon it, and certainly Canada has not introduced the provisions of any Act of Congress passed subsequent to the union applying to the united company. Were the Canadian Parliament to endeavour to do so—to say that Canadian subjects and Canadian corporations are to be subject to legislation that might be passed by Congress, it would, I apprehend, be unconstitutional; it would be authorizing a foreign power to legislate for its subjects, an abdication of sovereignty inconsistent with its relation to the Empire of which it forms a part." In like terms may we characterize the action of the Legislature in deferring to a foreign authority in disposing of Crown lands.

Much more objectionable is the placing of public funds at foreign disposal. The fact that the money is to be expended in the Province does not weaken, but rather strengthens, the objection; for it introduces the element of a foreign sovereignty into the Province. The Provincial Legislature might well retain its legislative and governmental powers while parting with money in favour of a foreign power. Such instances as the voting of public funds to foreign charitable or humane objects at once suggest themselves. But the invitation to control the public purse of the Province to one who claims sovereign power in all parts of the world, and whose faithful children would gladly see the actual return of the temporal power, is objectionable in the extreme. The Legislature subordinates itself to the foreign authority, becomes its trustee, its mere minister, promising obedience to all commands respecting the distribution of so much of the Provincial funds. No more objectionable action could be taken by any trustees of governing power, whether constitutional or not; but it is surprising if any doubt does exist as to the unconstitutional action of the Legislature in this respect.

We may here endeavour to dispel the vulgar impression that the inhabitants of Quebec have peculiar constitutional rights depending upon treaty with France. They have none. Canada was ceded to Great Britain "in the most ample manner and form, without restriction." The King agreed, however, "to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada," and to give orders "that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit." It would be strange indeed if Great Britain having achieved the conquest of Canada, should immediately place herself under a continuing obligation to France

as to the mode of government of the inhabitants. On the contrary, His Majesty allows freedom of worship and profession of religion, insisting at the same time upon the supremacy of the laws of Great Britain. If any special privileges exist in favour of certain bodies or classes of the inhabitants of Quebec, they depend upon laws passed by themselves under the ample powers of self-government which the Parliament of Great Britain has given them, and not upon the obligation of Great Britain to render an account to France for her method of government in Quebec.

The policy of Great Britain, and of most of her colonies, has been to prevent the property of the nation from falling into mortmain. Every colonial Legislature may frame its own policy, and if it sees fit to depart from what has for centuries been considered a wise principle of government, it is at liberty to do so. In this aspect it cannot be charged as unconstitutional that the public property should be directed into an unproductive and unremunerative channel. It is a matter of policy only. But it is a distinct and overt act of infidelity to British constitutional usage and government to subject Crown property and public funds to the disposition and control of a foreign power.

BOOK NOTICES.

SERMONS BY THE REV. DR. FARRAR. Published by Thos. Whittaker, New York. This volume forms part of the Contemporary Pulpit Library. It contains eighteen of Archbishop Farrar's discourses. This divine's style is too well known to need comment, and his faults as a theologian too transparent to need warning. The sermons are well selected, bear a wide diversity of subjects, and are enclosed in a binding that is very neat, making a cheap volume.

THE PSALM MISERERE MEI DEUS. By Savonarola, translated by the Rev. F. O. Cowper, B.D. The Young Churchman Co., Milwaukee. The translator's preface states that this is the first work of Savonarola done into English. The reflections on Psalm li. were written in prison by the famous monk and reformer. No trace of Romanism appears in these expository comments. Indeed there is a remarkable evangelical flavour in many of the passages, and a modernness which will surprise many readers. We cannot imagine a Roman Catholic to-day saying with the great Dominican Monk, "For what is thy salvation but Jesus thy Son? This is the true God and eternal life." One of these chapters would serve admirably for a Lenten reading.

THE INDIANS, WHENCE CAME THEY? THEIR MANNERS AND THEIR CUSTOMS. By John McLean, M.A., Ph.D. Published by William Briggs, Toronto. This work is by one who has spent many years amongst the Red Men as a missionary, it is a very interesting volume, contains a number of illustrations, and doubtless will meet with a large sale.

A LENT IN EARNEST. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey. Thomas Whittaker, New York. We have selected one of the chapters from this work for a Lenten reading for this week's issue. The authoress seems to have had those in her thoughts when writing, "who are by infirmity or other reasons, shut out from the services of the Church, at this season." We commend the work as an useful one for seasonable reading, privately, or in Lent services, as we presume the prohibition of women preachers, can hardly apply to their written reflections, when worthy, being read as exhortations.

THE "Reference Handbook of the Medical Science," speaking of kidney disease, says: "Often symptoms on the part of other organs, palpitation, dyspepsia, difficult breathing, headaches, or weak vision first impel the patient to seek advice." The symptoms mislead both the physician and the patient. The only safe method of treatment is a faithful use of Warner's Safe Cure. It not only secures healthy action of the kidneys, but cures the symptoms of disease.

Home & Foreign Church News.

From our own Correspondents.

DOMINION.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.—The Lord Bishop on Sunday morning ordained Messrs Taylor and Raven as deacons in Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Henderson, principal of the Diocesan College, preached from John xiv. 49,—"Tarry ye in Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high,"—pointedly describing the qualifications for the ministry of the Church.

At the monthly clerical meeting, the tidings were announced of the death of the second eldest daughter of the Rev. F. H. Clayton; and the Bishop was requested by the clergy, to convey to him their sympathy for the bereaved family in their great sorrow and trial;—and in his closing prayer, his Lordship remembered the mourners, and also the newly ordained Deacons.

Diocesan Sunday School Association.—"The Teacher's Preparation" was discussed by Rev. G. A. Smith: he said that two elements were necessary in teaching, viz., truth and personality; these were compared to the organic and inorganic in nature,—to that with life, and that without life. Truth e.g., might be lying lifeless within the covers of a book, but it required the living power of the personal agent to inspire that truth with life. As an illustration, Ezekiel's vision of the valley of dry bones was quoted, with the various stages of rehabilitating: "shaking, coming together bone to his bone, and the sinews, and the flesh, and the skin, and after that the living power of the breath came into them, and they lived and stood up upon their feet an exceeding great army." Another simile used for Truth was the lens, through which the ray of light had to pass from the one side so as to pierce through and illumine the darkness on the other. Yet another figure to illustrate what the teacher should undergo to qualify him for his work—was the very practical figure of the distilling vat—for just as every ingredient that was contained in the liquor there being distilled, would operate in the result of the distilling process, so surely would there be a result from all the materials gathered together in the brain for the work of teaching; although, probably, in writing an essay, no identical idea might be reproduced yet the essay might be regarded as the outcome of the preparation.

To teach others, you must live the life you would have others live, be yourself what you would have others be, and always recognise the power behind the personality, "for Paul may plant and Apollos water, but it is God who giveth the increase." Miss Mudge read a beautiful paper on "the week-day work of the Sunday School Teacher, and the Bishop gave some wise and earnest words of counsel, to be zealous, and in all things to honour the power and the presence of the Holy Spirit of God.

ONTARIO.

WALEs.—The new Church St. David's, was opened for divine service on Wednesday, the 27th February. There was a large concourse of people present, both morning and evening. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Canon Pettit, during a very able and appropriate discourse he congratulated all concerned in the erection of the church saying, "that it was an ornament to the place, a praise to the worthy Incumbent, the Rev. Gower Poole, and a credit to the people. In the evening the Rev. Arthur Jarvis, from whose well designed plans this edifice was erected, preached an extempore sermon which was listened to with great attention. He reminded them why the place was called Wales. On account of the Prince of Wales getting off the train here on his way to embark in a boat at Dickenson's Landing, (about twenty three years ago), to run the Long Saute Rapids, and he thought perhaps if the Prince were aware of the Church newly built in the village, and that the place was named after him that he might be graciously inclined to bestow upon them a chime of bells. The rev. gentleman also put clearly before the people the different parts of a Church, and why they were so designated and so constructed—beginning at the entrance and passing to the Altar. The Nave being so-called from the latin word Navis, a ship. The front portion of the Church was therefore like the prow of a vessel, the people sat with their backs to the same, and their faces towards the choir—as the rowers did in ancient vessels—and they were expected

each one to progress on to help on Maud Poole ing the serv in the even amounted t were condu Rev. Canon Montague P clergy were of Wales.

St. Alban a lecture la dents of his impressions Mother Lary apprecia

St. Matti completed i ciation Tue officers: R. B.A., Rev. John DeGr dent; Cha ciate secret

St. Steph the Church school house gramme of which Mrs. and Mr. Su and instruc and What maps and

A new P tion to ore Magdalene Darling, B. ing for son this distric He has issi ditional pi needs enla be a pariat nestly to needs out by the pa goods, sho will have l west, Colle boundary. 481 Manni

NEWMAR has been s

COBOURG porary dr takes up t

HAMILT an ordinal ordained t church, T

MOUNT ful conce Mount F account: "St. Pa Tuesday t attendanc receipts at t singing of feature of they dese sung, whi appearanc songs and to be abot an audien tentiona successfu mers. T songs by man; rea and Oabc Strong as received.