

number who do "idly" and the very silencing tendency to give way to a plant may be ruined. Notoriety is the very deny it to them and their dies!

MEASURES

reaching effect. We excess of liberty—no one liberty of speech." Our sometimes shown a sur-our and decision of char- h matters. We know certain "anarchists"—a repetition there. New wful example"—Emma n trial there for incit-arrest has wonderfully ews. "I do not believe violence except in self- ing Church, "this is to g dove." In Spain, the lot there threw a bomb scriminately. He died l" on his lips.

THEIR WORD,"

hat, and if they knew riterion of their guilt or uredly be very careful these "words" that do the presence of thought- brains enough to see im- pectively to carry it pes are the ones who they have not sense equences of what they more dangerous?—the rank cited above. The to have believed in his tood his trial bravely s faith." Such a man out a principle which— al even—has been in- in until it becomes the

IT HIM?

which ought to be set in regard to all such must be limited by con-, otherwise the byword ill become more and s on. There are cer- io labour to persuade h lead directly and un- eds. The deeds of vio- use cranks" are the rings. The old Roman he only one to apply if Even if the officials of ry root of such matters, "stem" of the noxious round to deal with it

SCEPTICISM

for much—we do not hing. One can easily ist looks at such mat- rinciple of living—self- e. He does not want o much! If there be wrong, ho righteous- becomes the idol of the mebody stand in the only idea of bettering

the situation is to put that man out of the way—"remove" him. It become only a question, then, of doing this in the easiest way, with the best chance of unpleasant consequences—or, if consequences cannot be avoided, desperate vengeance takes it way, and some deed is done which makes the world shudder with horror. It is well to face and realize this logical tendency of atheism and watch the issues which lead in that direction. Only so can it be checked effectively.

THE STORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In 1535 Convocation determined upon the issue of an authorized translation of the Bible, the one in use not having received the official sanction of the Church. It was five years before the authorized translation was issued, but in 1539 appeared what was known as the "Great" Bible, and it was ordered to be set up in churches under a penalty of £2. Bibles in those days were very precious, and they were chained to the walls, as may be seen in some quaint old churches even at this day.

In 1542 Convocation appointed a committee to consider the issue of the Prayer Book in English, instead of in Latin, the result being the issue in 1549 of the first English Prayer Book. It was compiled from the "Great" Bible, and the various Service Books then in daily use, and though the names of those who served on the Prayer Book Committee are well known, it is impossible to identify the Book of Common Prayer with any one person. Not one of the original Collects, which were then inserted in the Book, can be traced back to its author, so that we may say with truth that the Prayer Book is the production of no single individual, but the work of the Church of England.

In 1552 the "Second" Prayer Book of Edward VI. was issued, but this was abolished in the first year of Queen Mary. It was made the basis of further revisions which resulted in the issue of the Prayer Book which has now been in use for more than two centuries.

CHANCERY CHAPELS.

In some old churches one sometimes comes across what is known as a chantry chapel, a little chapel usually erected by persons for the interment of themselves and friends, and frequently large sums of money were bequeathed to the clergy in order that these chapels might be kept in repair. These chantry revenues were kept distinct from other endowments of the Church, and when they were confiscated to the Crown, no part was given back to the Church of England, but with a part the late King's debts were paid, and with some portion schools were founded.

At the death of Edward VI., Princess Mary became Queen of England, and the new Queen being associated with those who favoured the opinions of Rome, a stern re-action naturally followed. Soon began a fierce persecution, and many persons were burned at the stake at Smithfield, and other places. Passing over the ghastly details of those dark days, it will be sufficient to say that in three years, from 1555-8, no less than 284 men, women, aye, and little children also, were burned at Smithfield. The recently erected Martyr's Memorial at Oxford commemorates the burning of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley in 1555. Cranmer put his offending right arm into the flames, and never withdrew it until he fell a lifeless mass; whilst Latimer told Ridley to play the man, as "they would kindle in England a flame which should never be put out."

With the accession of Elizabeth an altogether different state of things occurred. The clergy, driven into exile by the Marian persecution, came back, and were reinstated in their livings. Such of the Bishops and clergy as refused to conform to the Act of Uniformity which was then passed, were deprived of their sees and livings, and the vacancies were filled up.

CONSECRATION OF ARCHBISHOP PARKER.

As the continuity of Episcopal orders during Elizabeth's reign has sometimes been challenged by Roman Catholics, it is well to call attention to an event which took place in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on December 17, 1559. This was the consecration of Archbishop Parker, one of

those events which Romanists are always ready to say never took place. It so happens that a picture has been painted which is composed from historical records discovered in the library at Lambeth Palace. These records undoubtedly prove the fact of Parker's consecration. From them we gather that a sufficient number of duly consecrated Bishops were there assembled; everyone present on the occasion is mentioned by name, their vestments are described, and even the colour of the carpet in the chapel is not omitted, so that there is no room left to doubt the due consecration of Archbishop Parker.

(To be continued.)

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Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIGBY.—The Bishop stayed over here on his return from the Missionary Conference at Yarmouth, and confirmed a class of 20 candidates in Trinity church on Sunday morning, Oct. 22nd. In the afternoon he confirmed 7 persons in the little church at Marshalltown in this parish. In the evening, in the presence of a large congregation, he inducted the Rev. H. A. Harley, late of Picton, as rector of Trinity. The ceremony was an interesting one.

BEAR RIVER.—On Oct. 23rd, the Bishop confirmed 7 persons in the parish church, the rector, the Rev. W. B. Belliss, presenting the candidates. His Lordship was to have consecrated the new church at Clementsport during his visit, but the building operations were not in a sufficiently advanced stage. The consecration is therefore deferred.

GRANVILLE, Oct. 24th.—The Bishop held two confirmations in this parish to-day. At Lower Granville he confirmed 3 persons, and at the Ferry 6.

BRIDGETOWN, Oct. 25th.—The rector, the Rev. F. P. Greator, has been busily engaged for some time preparing two classes for confirmation. To-day Bishop Courtney administered the apostolic rite to 15 candidates at Belle Isle, and 20 at the parish church. The congregations were large and deeply interested in the Bishop's address.

MIDDLETON, Oct. 26th.—The Bishop confirmed 6 persons in the new church here this morning. The church is completed and only awaits the payment of a small debt to be consecrated.

WOLFVILLE, Oct. 26th.—The lovely little church here was crowded this evening to witness the somewhat unusual ceremony of an induction by the Bishop himself. The Rev. K. C. Hind, who was elected the first rector of the new parish since its separation from the mother parish of Horton, came into residence and took charge last week. The Lord Bishop of the diocese kindly stopped off on his return to Halifax to induct him. There were present Archdeacon Weston-Jones of Windsor, F. H. Axford of Cornwallis, Rural Dean and Canon Brock, D.D., rector of Kentville, and until last week in charge of this parish. After the induction ceremonies, evensong was said by the Rural Dean, the two other visiting priests reading the lessons. The Bishop preached a noble sermon upon Heb. xiii. 17, and was listened to throughout in a manner which betokened the deepest interest and appreciation. A beautiful new east window was placed in the church awhile ago by Rev. J. Storrs, rector of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, in memory of his father, who was once rector of this parish. The new rector said the concluding prayers prescribed by the Provincial Synod, and the Bishop gave the benediction.

NEWPORT.—The Rev. T. W. Johnston, rector of Lockport and Rural Dean of Shelburne, has been duly elected rector of this parish in place of Rev. K. C. Hind, who resigned. Mr. Johnston will take charge in November.

NEW ROSS.—The Rev. E. T. Woollard, late rector, has been forced to resign owing to ill-health, which renders it impossible for him to overtake the great labours necessitated by the immense area covered by this important rural parish. Rumour has it that he is to be rector of Georgetown and Cherry Valley

in P. E. I. He leaves New Ross with the deep regret of all the parishioners. An affectionate and touching address has been presented him.

LUNenburg.—Much sympathy is expressed for the Rev. G. Haslam, rector of this parish, whose health has completely broken down, and who has been obliged to go to the West Indies for change and rest. The Rev. G. D. Harris, of La Hare, already loaded with work, is most kindly undertaking two services a Sunday in the parish church. In consideration for his kindness the parishioners are helping him to build a new church (one of several) in his own parish.

HALIFAX.—St. George's.—The rector, Rev. Canon Partridge, has been preaching three special sermons since his return from the West, one upon the General Synod, one upon the World's Fair, and one upon the Parliament of Religion. They were instructive and interesting, and listened to with rapt attention.

WINDSOR.—The Rev. Dr. Mockridge visited this his former parish on the occasion of the quarterly meeting of the D. and F. M. S. in Halifax. He spent Sunday, Oct. 8th, in Windsor, and preached two eloquent and earnest sermons. The church was well filled. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mockridge.

The Bishop of Algoma has done a wise thing in coming to this diocese to attend the quarterly meeting of the D. and F. M. Board in Halifax, and the Diocesan Missionary Conference at Yarmouth. Not only has he afforded many Churchmen an opportunity of seeing the Missionary Bishop of the Province of Canada whose name has been a household word for so long, but he has removed many prejudices which for unaccountable reasons had fastened themselves upon the minds of certain of the clergy. His earnest and spiritual utterances, his kindly, sympathetic words, and his genial and affable manner, exhibited in his intercourse with so many during his visit, cannot but have a beneficial effect. We venture to predict largely increased contributions from this diocese for Algoma whenever a call is made. The Bishop addressed largely attended meetings in Halifax, Annapolis, Yarmouth, Windsor, Truro, and Amherst, at most of which the collection was given for his diocese. Some of the amounts were gratifying; Yarmouth gave him \$65; Annapolis, \$22; Windsor, \$69; we have not heard from the other places, but these amounts will be as nothing compared with the awakened interest for his immense field of work which his lucid explanatory addresses caused. It is but seldom that a missionary from the actual field of labour is heard amongst us down here. There can be but little doubt that were our great missionary bishops or their leading clergy to come amongst us often to tell us of their work, its trials, and its needs, a very much deeper interest would be taken in the D. and F. M. Society of the Church. But at present it is a new departure in the minds of most of our Church people. They know little about it, and in the midst of their own pressing wants at home find it hard to stir up an interest in it. A true and thorough awakening would bring a reflex blessing which would soon show itself in increased efforts to advance the work of the Church at home. The Bishop was taken over to the Church School for Girls in Windsor, and expressed himself as very much surprised and pleased to find in the far East so perfectly equipped an institution for the education of Church girls, situated upon so charming a site. As this school for girls is as yet but little known in the larger sister dioceses, it may interest your readers to state the following facts. The school was opened Jan. 8th, 1891, with 27 boarders. In Sept., 1891, its first full year, it had 57 boarders; Sept., 1892, 61; Sept., 1893, 63—a steady increase from the first. It originally opened in a comfortable old dwelling house specially fitted up for the purpose, most charmingly situated upon a commanding eminence overlooking a beautiful valley of emerald green dyke-lands completely closed in by a lofty range of hills. Long before the first full year was completed it was found impossible to carry on the work in a building so small and inadequate; steps were at once taken, therefore, to build large and commodious quarters, thoroughly equipped with every modern appliance for school purposes. In June the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies by Dean Gilpin, and in January, 1892, the buildings were ready for occupation. Since then the extensive grounds have been greatly improved, new terraces, drives and walks laid out, two superb and perfectly level lawns constructed for croquet and tennis, a large skating rink made, and a laundry built. The school buildings can fearlessly compete with any extant schools in the Dominion for comfort, conveniences, and beauty of scenery. Of the 81 total scholars last year, 44 were from this province, 23 from N.B., 6 from Quebec, 2 from P. E. I., 2 from C. B., 1 from Ontario, and 3 from the state of N. Y. Of the 25 new boarders this year, 8 are from N.S., 10 from N.B., 1 from Que., 1 from P.E.I., 2 from Ont.,