

The Church Guardian

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 24.
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude 3.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

It is understood that the Bishop of Lichfield, Eng., has secured premises in the Cathedral close for the training of Deaconesses, and for the ultimate formation of a sisterhood.

THE treasurers of the Church House, London, Eng., have received another anonymous gift of £1,000 towards their building fund. The southern portion of the edifice is to be commenced at the end of March.

THE chaplaincy at Paris, France, vacant by the retirement of the Rev. T. Howard Gill, has been accepted by the Rev. H. E. Noyes, vicar of St. Stephen's, Walthamstow, Eng. The appointment is worth over £1,000 per annum, and is in the gift of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

THE Welsh papers announce that the Rev. Thomas Christopher Phillips, late Calvinistic Methodist minister at Abercorn, has joined the Church of England, and has been 'received' at special service at the Palace Chapel, Llandaff. At the same services Mrs. Phillips received the rite of Confirmation from the Bishop.

THE *Standard* says that the Bishop of Lincoln has resolved not to appear before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to support the Judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the proceedings instituted against him. 'Dr. King is entirely satisfied with the decision of the Primate, and consequently considers there is no necessity for him to take any notice of the appeal which has been lodged on behalf of the Promoters of the suit.'

THE Bishop of Louisiana (U. S.) has communicated to the Standing Committee of his diocese, his request for the election of an assistant Bishop. His medical adviser has pronounced him to be suffering from organic valvular disease of the heart, and forbids activity in the discharge of his Episcopal duties. The Standing Committee have given official notice that the question of granting the relief asked will come before the diocesan council at its annual session in April.

THE *Church Review* (London, Eng.) says of the Bishop of Rochester now transferred to Winchester:—When, on Bishop Claughton choosing St. Albans on the division of Rochester, Dr. Thorold was appointed by Mr. Disraeli, no one conceived that he would make so exceptionally able a Bishop, and develop such great powers of organization. He has been the Bishop of no party, but, courteous, kindly, and considerate to all, he has won golden opinions from clergy and laity alike. The loss to the diocese of Rochester, and especially to the scheme for the restoration of St. Saviour's Southwark, is very great.

In a speech for the Church Army at Kensington, London, following the Bishop of Marlborough, Mr. Beane, of the Mansion House Relief Committee, maintained that a great many wrong epithets had been applied by persons having no idea of proportion to

General Booth's scheme, which was not, relatively to the work contemplated a gigantic one. He showed that the Church spent £42,000 last year on waifs and strays alone, and when he was secretary in the diocese of Exeter, of three societies working on kindred lines to General Booth, he totalled up more than £120,000 contributions in the year. It must not therefore be said that nothing had been done or was done by the Church before General Booth's book appeared.

WHEN the total statistics of missions are submitted one gets the notion that the laborers are many rather than few. But let the number be placed side by side with the populations to whom they are sent and the impression is very different.

China	has one to	733,000	of population.
Siam	"	600,000	"
Korea	"	500,000	"
India	"	350,000	"
Africa	"	300,000	"

In Central Africa and the Soudan the proportion is one to each 5,000,000 of people.

EARL NELSON, in one of the Home Reunion Notes to *Church Bells*, speaking of the call and training for Holy Orders says:—"A very wholesome proof of self-denial would be given if our candidates, as a rule, were compelled to a three or five years' celibacy, and to work for that time in the Colonies or on foreign missions, or in brotherhoods for home missions to large populations, as their Bishops might direct.

It is very inconsistent that those whose office it is to teach their people a life of self-sacrifice should immediately rush into married life as if they had no power of self-restraint, when many in the army and navy, and in other professions and trades, are obliged to deny themselves before they settle in life, and yet set to others a noble example of a life of purity and self-denial.

ORDINATIONS.—*England*.—The supply of clergy in 1890 has more than maintained the numbers ordained in two or three years preceding. The total for last year was 1,502 as against 1,470 in 1889. Of these 1,502 deacons and priests 938 were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, as compared with 903 graduates in 1889. Thus 61 per cent of the whole number ordained were graduates at Oxford or Cambridge, a figure higher than has been reached for ten years past. It should be further said that during 1890 there were 195 candidates who were graduates of some other University besides Oxford and Cambridge, thus making a total of 1,125, or upwards of 70 per cent of the year's candidates who were University graduates. At the recent Christmas ordinations there were 589 men ordained, viz., 301 deacons and 288 priests, 61 per cent of whom were graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, a higher percentage than has been reached at any of the Christmas ordinations for the last twelve years.

THAT excellent institution, the Church of England Robin Dinner Fund, has been giving the 'Robins' an entertainment which might, without any exaggeration, be described as an

evening party. The fund was started thirteen or fourteen years ago for the purpose of supplying a good meal to poor children during the hard times of winter. A substantial meal is provided in different parts of greater London, where the 'Robins' do most congregate, as often as funds will allow, and every year some fifty or sixty thousand are feasted. On a recent Thursday evening the particular dinner of which we are speaking was given at the Victoria Hall in South London, and afterwards some fifteen hundred little folk who had feasted had a happy evening. The entertainment consisted of selections by an orchestral band, dissolving views, and singing. In the course of the evening Bishop Barry, who was one of several distinguished visitors, gave an address. The cost of the entertainment to the fund was, we believe, less than sixpence per child. It is difficult to imagine how that small sum could be made to yield more real enjoyment for a child than was given by the entertainment, and it is pleasing to remember that the little ones were welcomed not as objects of charity but as guests. There are few things more deserving of help than the humane work of this fund.—*Church Bells*.

THE Bishop of Lincoln preached, says *Church Bells*, a remarkable sermon on Sunday, Jan. 25, at St. Agnes', Kennington, Eng. He said that 'in temporal matters no true lover of his country wished for war, but it might be necessary for the sake of justice and the preservation of international credit in a commercial age. So no true lover of the Church desired controversy, but, as from time to time heresies arose, it had been necessary to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." At the present time those who desired to see the Church doing her Master's work in full freedom must loyally uphold the supremacy of the Crown in all causes ecclesiastical as well as civil. They would not submit to the arrogant claims of the Church of Rome or to the introduction of corrupt practices and superstitions laid aside at the Reformation, or the more recent additions to her Creed in our own day. They contended for the Scriptural, primitive, and truly catholic character of the Church of England. Council after council had acknowledged the right of Emperors and Kings to see by appeal that justice was done between all their subjects; but they had generally exercised their power over the Church by letting her set her own machinery in motion. The Popes had usurped the power of Princes. What was needed was that the supremacy of the Crown should be upheld as in primitive times. It would not strengthen the power of the Crown to restrict the liberties of the Church of England, nor would the Church attain true liberty by rejecting the rightful authority of the State. Patience, intelligence, penitence for past errors on both sides, and the absence of party spirit were the great desiderata for the promotion of Godly union and concord.'

The italics in the above sentences are our own. Does the Bishop mean that in the event of the Privy Council reversing the Archbishop's judgment, he and all Churchmen ought to obey? It is a very remarkable sentence to fall from the Bishop of Lincoln just now.