

church, forsooth, built upon a foundation of lies, and cursing every one who dares to question their authority!

We feel pleasure in saying a hearty word of commendation for the *Sunday School Workman*, a weekly journal of eight pages, large quarto, published in New York, and edited by Rev. Alfred Taylor. It is full of vivacity, gives much local intelligence, and has the support of many of the able "workmen" in New York and its environs. Price \$1.50 (to ministers \$1.00). Canadian subscribers must add 20 cents for U. S. postage. Address, Rev. Alfred Taylor, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

British and Foreign Record.

The Education Bill seems to give Mr. Gladstone's "strong government" more trouble than even the Irish Church and Land Bills. For these, he can at least command an overwhelming majority among the English representatives in the House of Commons; but the Education Bill for England brings up that great bone of contention, "the religious question," which is debated with much intensity all over the kingdom. On the one hand, the national resolve is fixed and imperative, that every English child shall have the offer of education, if indeed he be not compelled to accept the offer. But on the other, the denominations set great value upon their schools, in which they can teach their own doctrines without restraint, and having given largely to the building and support of the schools, they naturally feel that they have a right to mould them after their own ideas. They offer to submit to any Government inspection the secular departments of their teaching, but resent interference with the religious. It is a knotty problem, confessedly, and no statesman can expect to please all parties, do what he will. So far as we can judge, the Government proposal errs in admitting the *extension* of the denominational system. To the extent to which it is now in operation, most parties would be prepared to accept it as an irrevocable fact, and make the best of it. But the strongest objection is felt to the multiplying, at the public expense, in whole or in part, of these sectarian institutions. Especially do our brother-nonconformists feel bound to resist this, inasmuch as the connection of the Church of England with the State, its being the church of the aristocracy, and its manifold elements of prestige, will give it the lion's share of all such subsidies from national funds. The proposal to leave the question of religious teaching to each local board is particularly obnoxious to them, as stirring up sectarian strife in every parish in the kingdom, and as, practically, playing into the hands of the Church party, who, especially in the rural districts, will so generally be able to carry things their own way. Rather than have perpetual strife or ecclesiastical privilege thus inaugurated, they are prepared to accept of a much more "secular" system than at one time they would have listened to. But they are oppressed with the dangers of an ignorant population, now so largely entrusted with the franchise; they see the inadequacy of private enterprise or benevolence to meet the want; and they