

and would earnestly pray and hope that a worthy successor to the late Bishop may speedily be selected.

ALGOMA.

The Bishop of Algoma is engaged in making his appeal for aid required in his diocese. The tour his lordship is taking will no doubt be attended with exceedingly valuable results in the dioceses where he may advocate the claims of Algoma. He will doubtless diffuse a missionary spirit wherever he goes and impart valuable information, which will have the effect of infusing fresh life among the congregations where his addresses will be given. It is nevertheless cause for regret that there should exist so great a necessity for his undertaking such a work as this in which he is now engaged. He has to complain that he is still cramped in his operations, that the resources placed at his command are anything but adequate for the support of the Church's work in the diocese which he is called upon to oversee. In many places he says there are no missionaries, and that people have to come fifty or in some cases a hundred miles, to get their children baptized, or to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. While our Churchmen in Canada are allowing this state of things to exist in their newly formed missionary diocese, other religious bodies are sending their agents to those fields in great abundance, and thus occupying the ground which our Church is neglecting. The Bishop is doing what he can to supply the need which everywhere stares him in the face. He has had twelve new missions established since he visited them on a late occasion. He had also appointed a respectable lay Bible reader, where such could be had. He found that he had many applications from men who are willing to labour in the Indian Districts, for the love of Christ and His Church; but alas! he had no means to pay them a salary, or enable them to live. We expected that by this time, more liberal contributions would have been given in this first of causes, in which we can be interested; and that the noble-hearted Bishop of Algoma might be allowed to devote his time and energies in the diocese, over which he has been appointed.

PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

The advocates of prohibition have betaken themselves to a new move. Perhaps they have been spurred on by the Premier's hint that the feeling of the country is evidently against them, as is seen from the large increase in the consumption of beer, wine, and spirits, not only here, but almost everywhere else. The system which requires us to believe that humanity is always moving onwards in the direction of improvement, and that each age gathers up within itself the advances made in every past age, must of course, in accordance with its principles, acquiesce in every new development of human nature, whatever direction it may assume; and the in-

creased consumption of intoxicating drinks being one of the well marked features of the age, would have to be viewed in the same way. So that an attempt to establish "prohibition" is neither more nor less, than setting ourselves against the boasted "spirit of the age," and the much vaunted march of modern "progress." As, however, we have never advocated the system above referred to, we have no conscientious scruples which would forbid our supporting the course pointed out.

The movement we allude to is the formation of a "Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic." Its object is to centralize operations upon this question, with a view to legislative action. It is to hold an annual meeting in Ottawa during the session of parliament. The declaration of its principles sets forth:—1st. That it is neither right nor politic for the government to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the resources of the Dominion, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people. 2. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as common beverages, is inimical to the interest of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited. 3. That the history and results of all legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove, that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies. 4. That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors. 5. That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with national liberty, and with the claims of justice, and legitimate commerce. 6. That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization. 7. That, rising above sectarian and party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of intemperance.

A vast amount of opposition must be expected before any very stringent legislative enactment can be expected to take effect. As it is by "this craft" that so large an amount of wealth changes hands, and a very considerable portion of the annual revenue is made up, it cannot be expected that a perfectly smooth course will be found by the promoters of prohibition. In the meantime, the Church of England Temperance Societies are increasing rapidly, both in England and in Canada. They are founded on a safe and rational basis, and will, we think, in the end, exercise a more decided influence upon the ultimate settlement of the question than any other.

THE ROYAL TITLE.

The new Royal Titles' Bill is still causing considerable excitement in England, and no little amusement and ridicule on the continent of Europe. The *National Zeitung* says "the new title, will transfer to England, as undiminished as possible, the dignity and authority of the Grand Mogul of Delhi;" and that "the Prince's visit to India, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and the Royal titles bill are the triune symbol of the present policy of England." The *Journal des Débats* says, "The English do not understand their good fortune. They had from all eternity, kings and queens; they are going to have emperors and empresses! much good may it do them." It asks, "How will the English manage to sing 'God save the Queen' so as to add 'Empress,' or 'Padishah'?" The French say they have no difficulties of the kind, because they dish it with Royal sauce, with Imperial sauce, and with Republican sauce. Our own impression is that the new addition is a very uncalled for admission of weakness; and we are ready to ask, Has England been occupying a second-class position all this time, while almost every other throne in the civilized world has been crumbling around her; and has she occupied this subordinate position merely because her sovereign has been called a king or a queen? The feeling of the British nation is opposed to this new title, partly because the name is of military origin, and is chiefly assumed by new dynasties, which perhaps have little else to boast of. We need not be anxious to imitate Prussia, which has not been able to call itself a kingdom for any great length of time; and its ruler, in the infirmities of his old age, loses nothing and gains nothing by changing his title from king to that of emperor. His precise position among the nations of Europe requires something besides a title to define it.

Even if it were conceded that the title of Empress were of a higher grade than that of Queen, it would be objected to for precisely the same reason that a Baronetcy of eight hundred or a thousand years, the owner of which perhaps can also trace his ancestry to Roman times, would receive no accession of lustre by blossoming into a *parvenu* Barony, or even something higher. The British people have a decided objection to stand before the world, with a monarch whose principal title can trace its origin among them no farther back than the present generation. There is too much of the Tory element still left among the most radical Reformers of the British Dominions, not to have some regard for antiquity still remaining, as an essential part of their political creed.

The Revenue of Great Britain is a subject which cannot fail more or less to excite an interest in every part of the Empire. From the mail just received it appears that the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31st 1876, reached

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