

were "known unto more "sobriety" or in knows that better or prohibitory law, is using all the means that vow, he is more subjection the "lusts

Really that daily News, is becoming The amiable indi- been making one of of himself, without to our remembrance. hibitionist platform. to allow the gentle- his own opinion on any other; but such e disposition of the ay subject would be uation, some Blaké- on the motives and t have drunk at the he honourable Sam. ity of Toronto advo- if a majority of their ay street car service o have it. It was, lake that they were regard to Sabbath traffic." I fancy a will pronounce this e one, and the logic l boy. It is possible as Mr. Blake may toilsome lot of many be ameliorated, and multitude augment- destroy the sanctity of the evils of excessive entleman could not and an attack was

defend himself when to do so, but this I take the trouble to ides of people believe nd will do, more to Lord's Day, and to ance, than he ever ble of doing. The w Prof. Clark, know n, if by that is meant rance of the Lord's or knowledge of its ore generous regard s of other men, he a credit for honesty em to use their lib- is seems to me in the Holy Gospel. ourate; Trinity Col- natic Asylum. The express themselves gard to Sabbath ob- press themselves at fic. nerous-hearted Mr. rality, when a little ause, such as it is, r daily treachery to lity to those whom brethren. nists do not find a uch lauded talents te brother.

IDLER.

REVEREND A. C. A. HALL.

At a special convention of the diocese of Vermont, the Rev. A. C. A. Hall was elected Bishop, without debate or protracted balloting. Under the constitution of the Church in the U. S., some time elapses before the necessary confirmation is obtained, but possibly before this article appears the matter will be closed.

Few of us recognized in the telegraphed report that the choice of the convention stated in it as "of Oxford" was Father Hall of Boston. The Rev. A. C. A. Hall had been so long in the States as to be almost forgotten in England, until his recall about two years ago by the Superior of the Cowley Fathers. But before that he was, next to Bishop Brooks, the preacher most sought after on this side of the Atlantic.

His recall caused great trouble, which was fortunately smoothed over. It had been forgotten that he occupied the position of an emissary of a religious order. No one would object to the recall of a missionary of the C. M. S. But the two cases were not parallel. Father Hall had for many years belonged to the diocese of Massachusetts, and his acceptance of such a position was supposed to place him in one where his duty to the diocese superseded any vows or obligation of honour to a religious body. Father Hall conscientiously came to a different conclusion and returned to England.

His residence at Burlington will, if the choice should be confirmed, continue the line of able Bishops in Vermont, and continue to the American Church one of the most devout and able living clergymen.

THE STORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

One of the chief agents in the dissolution of the monasteries was Thomas—not Oliver—Cromwell, a man whom—whilst some regard him as having acted throughout conscientiously—we, if we have read his life rightly, must consider as one of the most cruel, cold-blooded creatures ever associated with this or any other country. This person acquired enormous power over the mind of the King, and suggested a ready means of replenishing an almost ever failing exchequer. Why not secure some of the possessions of the Church? The monasteries were rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and the King had but to command his all too-willing agents. Henry, unable to resist the reasoning of Cromwell, thereupon invested him with power as vicar-general, first to visit the monasteries, and to report on their condition, especially as to the value of their possessions.

THE MONASTERIES SUPPRESSED.

There were two distinct classes of monasteries at this time—the National and the Foreign monasteries. The National orders were composed of the Benedictines, and the Augustinians. The Foreign orders consisted of the Cistercians and the Carthusians. The National monasteries submitted to the control of the Bishops, but the Foreign orders recognized no authority except that of the Pope or his emissaries. In their best days both classes of monasteries had largely contributed to the learning and culture of the times. They had been the centres of life, light, and influence, and to their inmates the people had long been accustomed to look, both for spiritual and temporal advice and assistance. But now things were different. The times had changed, and both Foreign as well as National orders had outlived their day. From being centres of religious life, they were too often centres of worldliness and hypocrisy. As a body they were very rich, and owned about one-half of the property belonging to the Church. Their income was perhaps £1,500,000 a year (in present value of money); their magnificent buildings were dotted all over the country, as picturesque ruins testify to this day. At the time of Richard II. 900 houses of monks and friars had been founded, and some 300 existed before that time. The power

given to Cromwell was soon further enlarged by a commission, under which monasteries were suppressed, and the monastic clergy treated as rebels, when and where they resisted. The first Act of Suppression was passed in 1535, and it dealt with the smaller houses, in number about 876, whose income was about £32,000. The King then, without any similar Act, attacked the larger establishments, and by false accusations and otherwise, obtained their forfeiture and surrender. The penalty of death was frequently inflicted on those who resisted; the good old Abbot of Glastonbury, eighty years of age, known far and wide for his liberality, who refused to admit the King's Commissioners, was thereupon taken and beheaded, his head stuck over his own gateway, and his members quartered and placed in other parts of the town. In 1540 a second Act of Suppression was passed, and a third in 1541. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem was suppressed in 1545, and the endowments of some of the universities, of colleges, and charities, placed at the mercy of the King. The King's death, however, arrested this last act of spoliation; but when Edward VI. ascended the throne he continued the work of despoiling the Church, and, in addition to money, jewels, lead, glass, brass, and other things, were appropriated as the King's share of the plunder.

Now what became of all the spoil? It was to a great extent shared by the King amongst his courtiers, into the laps of whom he flung half the property of the Church.* In Hallam's *Constitutional History* we read of families whose descendants find an honourable place in the peerage, who then acquired no small portion of their estates from property thus ruthlessly torn from the Church.

THE GENERAL SYNOD.

Continued.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.—At 2 o'clock the general synod resumed its discussion of Provost Body's motion.

Judge Macdonald urged that this legislation might be extremely mischievous. He could readily understand the necessity for requiring matters of doctrine, worship and discipline to be dealt with by two successive meetings of this synod. The questions were of vast importance, and should demand time. Although the Provost's motion sought only to give information, it would be extremely mischievous in causing discord in the various synods. Judge Macdonald then offered the following amendment:

"That all the words after 'constitution' be struck out, and that there be added thereto: 'All canons dealing with matters relating to doctrine, worship and discipline, be required to be passed at two successive meetings of the general synod.'"

Dr. Davidson approved of the amendment, and pleaded for widening the power of the synod, not lessening it.

Rev. Provost Body urged that this matter should not be left in doubt for subsequent general synods to settle. All he asked was by express words to get rid of all possible difficulty for the future. Already there was a possibility of difficulty. The provincial synods have jurisdiction in matters of discipline. They should be consulted; that is a duty that is owed to them. There was going to be concurrent jurisdiction in the provincial and the general synods. In no case should this matter be left unsettled.

Rev. Canon Spencer would like to vote for both motion and amendment.

Rev. Canon Partridge offered as an amendment to Judge Macdonald's amendment:

"That the following be added: 'That a certified copy of such canon shall be transmitted after the first of such sessions to the secretary of each provincial synod.'"

Judge Macdonald would not accept this as an amendment to his amendment. It made his amendment just the same as Rev. Provost Body's motion. He objected to any clause that would bring an official notification from the general synod to the provincial synod. He would repeat the Rev. Dr. Langtry's argument: It was as if a superior court asked an inferior court to pass on its decrees before promulgating them.

Some discussion followed whether the amendment made by Judge Macdonald was an amendment or a substitute motion. The chair ruled that it was a substitute motion, and as such it carried.

Bishop Sweatman presented the following report from the committee appointed to strike standing committees:

*Vide *Green's History of the English People.—Reformation Period.*

The committee beg to report that in their opinion the different subjects upon which it is desirable to appoint committees of this synod in the nature of permanent committees are the following:

1. Constitution, order of proceedings and rules of order.
2. Doctrine, worship and discipline.
3. Missionary work of the Church.
4. On the educational work of the Church.
5. Inter-diocesan provincial relations in respect of beneficiary funds.
6. Transfer of clergy from one diocese to another.
7. Education and training of candidates for holy orders.
8. Appellate tribunal.
9. Finance.

And they would suggest the following names for committees on the said several subjects:

Constitution, order of proceedings, rules of order, etc.—Algoma, the Bishop; Athabasca, the Bishop, Mr. J. A. Machray; Columbia, the Bishop, W. Myers Gray; Fredericton, the Bishop (convener), Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke, Mr. Justice Hanington; Huron, Ven. Archdeacon Marsh, Mr. Charles Jenkins; Mackenzie River, Rev. Septimus Jones; Moosonee, Mr. A. F. Eden; Montreal, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Mr. Strachan Bethune, Dr. L. H. Davidson; New Westminster, Rev. H. G. F. Clinton; Niagara, the Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, Judge Senkler; Nova Scotia, Ven. Archdeacon Smith, Mr. Justice Ritchie; Ontario, Rev. Canon Spencer, Dr. R. T. Walkem; Quebec, the Bishop, Very Rev. Dean Norman, Dr. R. W. Heneker; Rupert's Land, the Bishop (convener), Very Rev. Dean Grisdale; Saskatchewan and Calgary, Mr. Jas. Mackay; Toronto, the Bishop, Rev. Dr. Langtry, Mr. J. A. Worrell.

On doctrine, worship and discipline—Columbia, the Bishop; Fredericton, the Bishop; Huron, the Bishop, Mr. Chas. Jenkins; Montreal, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael; New Westminster, the Bishop; Niagara, the Bishop; Nova Scotia, the Bishop, Rev. Canon Partridge; Ontario, the Bishop, Rev. Canon Spencer; Qu'Appelle, the Bishop; Quebec, the Bishop, Rev. Canon Thorneloe; Rupert's Land, the Bishop (convener), Rev. Canon Pentreath; Toronto, the Bishop (convener), Rev. Canon Dumoulin.

On the missionary work of the Church—Algoma, the Bishop, Very Rev. Dean Lilwyd; Athabasca, the Bishop, Rev. W. H. Burman; Caledonia, the Bishop; Columbia, Dr. Praeger; Fredericton, Rev. Canon Neales, Mr. C. N. Vroom; Huron, the Bishop, Very Rev. Dean Innes; Moosonee, the Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Fortin; Montreal, Rev. Canon Mills, Dr. Davidson; New Westminster, the Bishop; Niagara, the Bishop, Judge Senkler; Nova Scotia, the Bishop (convener), Ven. Archdeacon Kaulback, Mr. H. T. Cundell; Ontario, Ven. Archdeacon Jones, Mr. R. V. Rogers; Qu'Appelle, the Bishop; Quebec, the Bishop, Rev. Canon Thorneloe, Ven. Archdeacon Roe, D.D.; Rupert's Land, Rev. Canon O'Meara (convener), Mr. J. H. Bischo; Saskatchewan, the Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Mackay; Calgary, Rev. Dr. Cooper; Toronto, Ven. Archdeacon Allen, Mr. A. H. Campbell; Mackenzie River, the Bishop; Selkirk, the Bishop.

On the educational work of the Church—Athabasca, Mr. J. A. Machray; Columbia, the Bishop; Fredericton, the Bishop, Rev. J. de Soyres; Huron, Rev. Principal Miller, Mr. Richard Bayley; Montreal, Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, Dr. Alexander Johnson; New Westminster, Mr. W. M. Gray; Niagara, Rev. E. M. Bland; Nova Scotia, Rev. Canon Partridge, Dr. H. Y. Hind; Ontario, Ven. Archdeacon Lauder, Judge Wilkinson; Qu'Appelle, the Bishop; Quebec, Very Rev. Dean Norman, Dr. R. W. Heneker; Rupert's Land, the Bishop (convener), Rev. Canon O'Meara; Saskatchewan, Mr. James Mackay; Toronto, the Bishop (convener), Rev. Canon Body, Hon. G. W. Allan.

On inter-diocesan and provincial relations in respect to beneficiary funds—Algoma, the Bishop, Dr. Bridgland; Athabasca, the Bishop, Mr. J. A. Machray; Columbia, Rev. G. W. Taylor; Fredericton, Mr. Geo. A. Schofield; Huron, the Bishop, Rev. Canon Davis, Judge Ermatinger; Montreal, the Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Major Bond; New Westminster, Rev. H. G. F. Clinton; Mackenzie River, Rev. S. Jones, Hon. S. H. Blake; Niagara, Rev. Canon Sutherland, Mr. John Hoodless; Nova Scotia, Ven. Archdeacon Weston-Jones, Mr. H. J. Cundells; Ontario, Rev. Rural Dean Bogert, Judge McDonald; Qu'Appelle, Mr. T. C. Birbeck; Quebec, the Bishop (convener), Hon. H. Aylmer; Rupert's Land, Mr. Sheriff Inkster, Mr. J. H. Brock (convener); Saskatchewan, Ven. Archdeacon Mackay; Toronto, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Mr. N. W. Hoyles.

On education and training of candidates for holy orders—Columbia, the Bishop; Fredericton, the Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke; Huron, Rev. Principal Miller, Mr. Richard Bayley; Montreal, the Bishop (convener), Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Chancellor Bethune; New Westminster, the Bishop; Niagara, the Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Dixon; Nova Scotia, the Bishop, Rev. Canon Partridge; Ontario, Ven. Archdeacon Lauder, Ven. Archdeacon Bedford-Jones; Quebec, Ven. Archdeacon Roe, Dr. Heneker;