

st through our
it is he who in
he only, who
ed of by men.

News.

edral is in a state
ians.

edral is to be com-
ishop of Truro—

have decided, in
sm, to take active
stant revision of
e belief that the
England will be

a circular to the
r attention to the
in the income of
necessity of sup-
shop of Bedford's

orial Fund have
all sums on col-
e sum of £50,000
that amount has
ugh the promise
just possible that
ome what cooled.
ulty in reaching
e late Dr. Pusey's

, in behalf of the
hester said it was
anger at the pre-
ming too elabor-
mit to music in
es in London and
great attraction,
e was the same
Halle's concerts,
could not have
lay. Such people
but to hear the
limits of edifica-
pinion that there
the musical part
propriateness to
e elaborate, but

to the organs of
ne force either of
gular but strong
going on in one
it. The subject
adjunct to Ca-
st," if we remem-
Prophet Malachi
ians, of course—
p, using the best
th the cheap and
ews of the Pro-
nist's assistant."
t on the question,
d incense cannot
d deprecating a
who, it appears,
by pouring cer-
he is sure will
nse and sham-
communication
to suppose that
eavy smoke; it
e cloud, which
cles as may be
d brand when it
moker. All this
men when it is
h has a strong
and sentiment
se their purpose
ch of England,
hey may accom-

d have made a
, the Southwell

Bishopric fund. The sum required to produce the minimum annual endowment has been subscribed, and a suitable residence for the future Bishop has been provided. Some further contributions will be required for the purpose of carrying out the necessary alterations and repairs, but it may now be confidently hoped that this important and long-pending project will soon be an accomplished fact. Although only five years have elapsed since the passing of the Act for the creation of four new sees, three of these—Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southwell—have been established, and that of Wakefield alone remains in abeyance. That such large sums should have been contributed by private persons to meet the sums supplied from existing episcopal revenues is a conclusive proof that the Established Church still retains its hold upon the affections of the people.—*The Record.*

IRELAND.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—“During a recent visit to Dublin,” says a correspondent, “I had the pleasure of seeing between 400 and 500 adult scholars, grouped in classes, in the Irish Mission church. They evidently took a very deep interest in the lesson. By and by, when, according to the usual custom, an address was given upon the subject at the close or afternoon school, the adults were quite as ready with their answers to questions as the younger persons present. It was truly affecting to hear some, who at one time were Roman Catholics, and whose hair was now silvered with age, quoting texts, which were evidently favorites with them, from the feeling with which they were repeated.

Rev. Horace W. Townsend recently gave a touching illustration of the manner in which the texts of Holy Scripture become as “Nails fastened in a sure place.” “A clergyman,” he said, “was driving through the streets of Dublin on a jaunting car, and, as his habit was, began to speak to the driver about the way of salvation. To his surprise, he found him well acquainted with numerous texts of Scriptures, and able also to repeat several of the hymns in Messrs. Moody and Sankey's well-known book. On asking him, ‘What school did you attend?’ the reply was, ‘Niver a day was I in the inside of a school, sir; but some of my children went to the Irish Church Missions' School; and every night when they came home they used to repeat a text to me until I knew it. And to this day I niver get a letter from my son, who is a soldier in India, without him asking me if I have come to love the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour.’ Finding him thus acquainted with the words of Scripture the clergyman asked him whether he knew where a well-known verse that he had really quoted was to be found? and immediately said, ‘John iii, 16, sir.’ He also added, ‘The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin’ (1 John i. 7).”

At the close of the Lord's day it was encouraging to hear from workers who had been engaged in four other schools for adults in different parts of Britain, interesting details of the days' services; and it was a privilege to join with them in prayer for the Lord's blessing to rest on their labors.

SCOTLAND.

MR. QUARRIER'S WORK IN GLASGOW.—Glasgow is one of the towns the condition of which has undergone a most satisfactory change during the last ten or fifteen years. Seventeen years ago, when the City Improvement Acts first came into operation, within an area of sixty-five acres, in wynds and closes, 120,000 or 150,000 people, the most vicious and lawless portion of the population, were crowded together. All that has been changed, and the average death rate for the ten years, 1871—1880, was 28, while the average for the years, 1861—1870, was 31 per thousand: 1,500 lives have been saved in every year within the limits of one city, and other even more beneficent changes have been made during the same period. Foremost among the men of large hearts and generous hands has been Mr. Quarrier, who devoted himself specially to rescuing the outcast children of Glasgow. He has been at work now for twelve years, and his mission has absorbed close upon £100,000. Last year he received 554 new comers, in addition to those already in his Homes. At the Bridge-of-Weir there is a little settlement, with twenty-five or thirty children in each of the cottages, under the care of a “father” who teaches the boys some useful trade, and of a “mother” who trains the girls in domestic work. Several hundreds are annually drafted off to Canada, where they settle into families without difficulty. One might have expected from the large scale on which Mr. Quarrier works that the home element would have been wanting; but that is far from being the case. The penny a week given as “pocket money” to all those who have been good

and industrious may be rather a serious tax on the funds of the institution, but nothing can be better calculated to inspire the children with the feeling that they are not a mere mass of little beings for whom no one personally cares. It is by little details of this kind that affection is most easily won, and we are not surprised that Sir William Collins, late Lord Provost of Glasgow, declared at the annual meeting that while talking to the children he could hardly believe that they had been picked up as stray scum in the streets.

The Edinburgh Parochial Board have dismissed the chaplain of the city poor house for the expression of views equivalent to disbelief in the doctrine of eternal punishment.

The Church of Scotland has floated a new scheme which is likely to meet with some opposition from the book-selling trade. It is proposed to form a theological book club connected with the Church, with a view of supplying books, such as ministers require, at a cheap rate. The capital is £16,000. An annual subscription of £2 would secure books to the value of £6. Not only theological books, but works of philosophy and science are to be included.

One of Glasgow's merchant princes has been uttering a strong protest against church bazars—Mr. James Campbell, of Tillichowan. He pointed out that about 35 per cent. of the actual amount raised was spent in outlay; it was hard on poor shopkeepers, and if the Christian community could see their way to give money for laudable objects without resorting to bazars he would be very happy. He hoped, ere long, the revival of Christian principles would have the effect of sweeping away bazars altogether.

A correspondent of the London *Commonwealth* writes:—“Many of your readers must be acquainted with the hymns of that sweet singer, Dr. H. Bonar. He has written them for over 30 years, and they have been sung in churches all over the globe, yet it was only last Sabbath they were used in his own church in Edinburgh, and with what result? One of his office-bearers rose and left the church because of this innovation. That such things should be credible in this enlightened age! Dr. Bonar is Moderator of the Free Church this year.

UNITED STATES.

CHILDREN POISONED BY TOBACCO.—In one of the schools of Brooklyn a boy thirteen years old, naturally very quick and bright, was found to be growing dull and fitful. His face was pale and he had nervous twitchings. He was obliged to quit school. Inquiry showed that he had become a confirmed smoker of cigarettes. When asked why he did not give it up, he shed tears and said he had often tried but could not. The growth of the habit is insidious, and its effects ruinous. The eyes, the brain, the nervous system, the memory, the power of application, are all impaired by it. “It's nothing but a cigarette” is really “It is nothing but poison.” German and French physicians have recently protested against it. And a convention of Sunday and secular teachers was recently held in England to check it. It was presided over by an eminent surgeon of a Royal Eye Infirmary, who stated that many diseases of the eye were directly caused by it. Parents, save your children from this vice, if possible! Do not allow them to deceive you. In future years they will rise up and bless you for restraining them.

A New York paper says of Matthew Arnold, “His cold and foggy speculations will never win a welcome here,” and quotes his lines,

“Weary of myself and sick of asking,
What I am and what I ought to be,”

as significant of the restlessness of his comfortless agnosticism.

The American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance has decided to accept the invitation of the Swedish Branch to hold the next World's Conference of the Alliance in Stockholm, Sweden. The Conference will meet in August. Dr. Schaff is to co-operate with the European representatives of the branch in preparing for and in organizing the Conference.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, accompanied by a detective, recently made a tour through the slums of the Sixth Ward, New York. He is reported to have afterwards expressed himself as agreeably disappointed with what he saw in his wanderings. There was not the flagrant and shameless debauchery and lewdness, she said, which are always found in places of a similar

grade in Paris or London. The better moral standing of New York, in this respect, he attributed to the fewer number of idle men with which it is burdened. He believes New York never will be so grossly immoral as London or Paris.

FOREIGN.

Jean Morin, grandson of the famous Protestant preacher, Adolph Monod, has just left for Senegal, as medical missionary.

It is expected that the elevation of Pasteur de Presense to the Senate of France, will soon be followed by a like honor to M. Renan.

The Protestant population of Hungary now numbers 3,000,000, of whom two thirds are Calvinists and the other third Lutherans.

The priests of Ancona threaten to strike unless the mass-fees are increased. This decision was made at a meeting of about 200 of these discontented ones.

A new Vaudois Church has been opened in one of the principal streets of Rome, from which city so many persecuting edicts have been sent against this brotherhood by successive Popes.

A new hall in connection with the McGill Mission has been opened in Paris, under the name of the Salle Baltimore. It is the largest and most central of all, it will hold about 400 persons, and will be opened every evening.

H. Hegard, professor of philosophy in the university of Copenhagen and the chief apostle of Atheism in Denmark, is now a humble disciple of Christ. “The experiences of life,” he says, “its sufferings and griefs, have shaken my soul, and have broken the foundation upon which I formerly thought I could build. Full of faith in the sufficiency of science, I thought to have found in it a sure refuge from all the contingencies of life. This illusion is vanished; when the tempest came which plunged me in sorrow, the moorings, the cable of science, broke like thread.”

The success of the French arms in Tonquin, purchased at the cost of heavy loss, threatens only to precipitate the apprehended collision with China. It is to be hoped that some way may be discovered to soothe the highly sensitive *amour propre* of France, if not to satisfy her ambition, so that the commerce of the world and the cause of Christian missions may be spared the interruption and serious damage that hostilities between her and China would entail. A war between China and a European Power would render the position of all Europeans in the cities of China extremely precarious, and might rouse native fanaticism to such a pitch that our missionaries might be compelled to withdraw for a time from the country altogether.

The old Catholics of the Canton of Geneva, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, are preparing a *coup d'etat*.—

“As their movement has now come to an end, they are anxious to die in a decent way, and their ambition is to turn Protestants. In one of their parishes they have offered their church to the Protestant minority, who possess no place of worship in the village. The Geneva Protestant Consistory seems disposed to accept the proposal. But it is a secret to nobody that very soon the Protestant service will swallow the Old Catholic Mass and the Old Catholics become Protestants. The example will be followed by other parishes. A great many Protestants, however, are opposed taking in that way possession of churches having from the beginning belonged to Catholics. This, to their eyes, would be a spoliation. The Roman Catholics, who in several Old Catholic parishes form a majority, would be left without an official place of worship. In short, this would be the absorption by the Protestants of all the advantages attached to the system of the union of Church and State. If the revolution I announce to your readers takes place—and there is but little doubt in that respect—it will be one step more towards the separation of Church and State; for it would not be possible to have in our canton the Protestant Church alone supported by the state, and the Roman Catholics—who form about a third of the population—abandoned to their own resources.”

Amongst the many commemorations of the fourth centenary of the birth of Martin Luther, none, perhaps, was of greater interest than that held in Rome itself by the Military Evangelical Church. The 11th of Nov-