

and Dr. Warren, of Brooklin, was appointed in room of Mr. McGee. These are both excellent appointments, as both gentlemen take an active interest in the college. Encouraging accounts of the school were given by Canon Davidson and others, and the names of several prospective pupils mentioned. F. W. Holland was appointed Bursar and Secretary at a nominal salary. A bright and hopeful spirit pervaded the meeting, which augurs well for the future of the college. After the meeting, the Board examined some improvements recently made and expressed themselves highly pleased with the conduct of the school and also with all its appointments.

We are happy to learn that the numbers in the school have greatly increased. It opened with three boarders and one day pupil, now there are ten boarders and two day pupils; and eight for special subjects, making twenty in all, and a definite promise of five more boarders after Easter and some day pupils. The lady principal, Miss Jeffreys, holds a diploma with first class honors from Cambridge, and is an experienced educationist. The musical department is in charge of Mr. Arthur Fisher, mus. bac.

TORONTO.—The death of the Hon. William Cayley, which took place at his residence, No. 90 Beverley street, on Monday, 24th ult., removes from the scene, one who, although hardly known to the present generation, played a very conspicuous part in the old Parliament of Canada. Mr. Cayley was a member of an old Yorkshire family, but spent a good portion of his youth in Russia. He took his degree at Christ Church, Oxford, and shortly afterwards came to this country with two brothers, Frank and John, the latter of whom returned to England and is there now. Mr. Cayley soon became an active politician in Canada, and in August, 1845, was asked by the late Sir William Draper to join his ministry as inspector-general, which he did, although he did not obtain a seat in the House until about six months afterwards—in 1846—when he became member for the county of Huron. In 1849, being then in Opposition, he went with Sir Allan MacNab on a mission to England in the interests of the Tory party, to represent their views in connection with the Rebellion Losses Bill to the British Government and Parliament. At the general election in 1851 he was defeated, but in the subsequent election in 1854 was again returned for his old constituency of Huron. On the resignation of the Hincks-Morin Government in that year he was again called upon to take his old position of inspector-general in the new government then formed by Sir Allan MacNab, and continued in that Government till 1856, when he, along with Mr. John A. Macdonald and other Upper Canada members, threatened to resign, on which Sir Allan MacNab retired, and the Tache-Macdonald Administration was formed—Mr. Cayley still retaining his position as inspector-general, which he held also in the subsequent change on the formation of the Macdonald-Cartier Government. At the general election in 1858 he was defeated in his own constituency of Huron, but subsequently was elected for the county of Renfrew and retained office until the Government was in that year defeated on the seat of Government question, and the celebrated Two Days Brown-Dorrien Administration came in. On the re-arrangement of the Government after that short-lived ministry had ceased, Mr. Cayley dropped out, Sir A. T. Galt taking his place as inspector-general in the Cartier-Macdonald Administration. Although the credit of first advocating protection in Canada is claimed by others, to Mr. Cayley belongs the honor of having been the first to introduce the subject of protection to home industries in Parliament, which he did in 1858, carrying changes in the tariff in that direction on that occasion. He was an upright, high-minded English gentleman of the old school, and it is related that on one occasion he threw an ink bottle at the head of the late Hon. George Brown, when that gentleman questioned his veracity in the House. Since Confederation he has taken no part in public affairs, with the exception of for a couple of years holding office in connection with the Treasury Department of Ontario.

After coming to Canada he was engaged in the Niagara dock scheme, and resided there. He married the daughter of the late Hon. D'Arcy Boulton, of the Grange, who survives him. He had a family of three sons and three daughters. His eldest son is rector of St. George's Church, Toronto; another, Frank, is a well-known real estate dealer in the city, and the third, Hugh, is member for Calgary in the North-west Assembly. One of the daughters married Capt. Glascott, of the 30th Regiment, and lives in Ireland; another married Mr. James Cartwright, who died of diphtheria a few weeks ago, and a third, single, survives him.

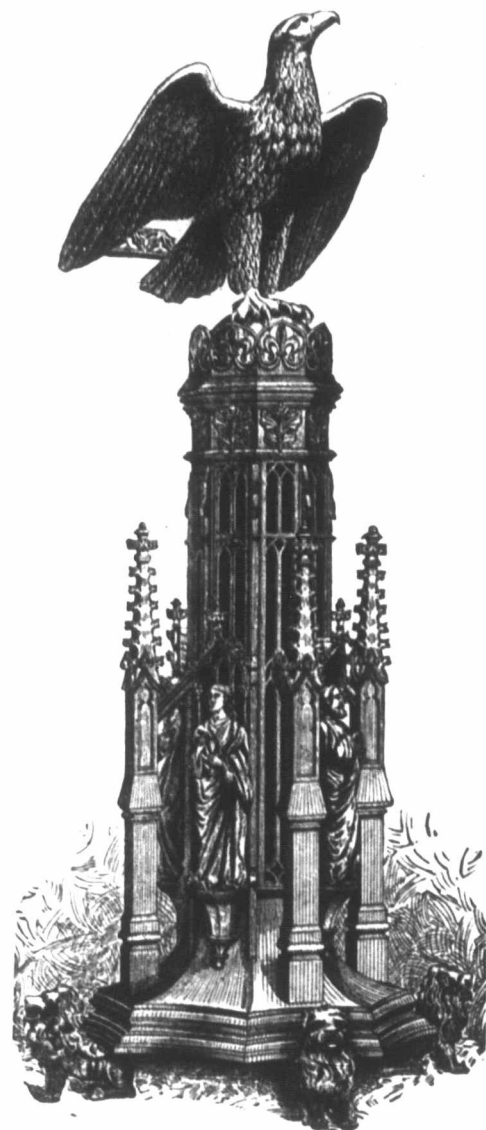
St. James' Cathedral.—Special services were held in this church, Sunday, 23rd ult., morning and evening, the occasion being the opening of the new organ, perhaps the finest instrument of its class in Canada, and the organization of a thoroughly efficient surplined choir. The spacious edifice was crowded,

and many of the worshippers viewed for the first time the improvements recently made. Nearly two years ago, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Darling, plans were submitted and adopted for the improvement of the venerable building, by the removal of the old galleries, reconstruction of the chancel and stalls for the choir, removal of the old windows and their replacement by new ones, and the addition of a new organ by Mr. Warren. The work is now so far finished, and the result is to add grace and dignity, "sweetness and light" to the church. The chancel is approached by a set of polished marble steps, and is furnished with elegantly carved stalls. The floor is encaustic tiles. A costly and beautiful brass eagle lectern supports the great Bible. The lectern, marble steps, and tiled floor are the gifts of Mrs. Alex. Cameron. The organ is a magnificent instrument, placed at both sides of the church, but as yet the pipes have not received their gilding. The choir approached from the east porch, and taking their places in the chancel, rendered the beautiful service of the church with great sweetness and precision, Mr. Haslam being in charge, and Mr. Bowsel presiding at the organ. The music was not on a very elaborate scale, as it is not admissible to have it so during Lent. However, the beautiful improvisation rendered during the effortory fully demonstrated the power and sweetness of the organ.

Canon Dumoulin preached an eloquent and impressive sermon at the morning service from the text I Kings viii. 38, 39. Having spoken from the text generally, the rev. gentleman proceeded to speak of St. James' cathedral more particularly. The life of this mother church of the city, said Canon Dumoulin, runs with the country. In 1799 a service of thanksgiving was held in York by royal appointment, but there was no church wherein to hold it; it was performed in the council chamber. It is a most gratifying fact that wherever England's arms conquer and her civilization is set up, England's church accompanies or soon follows. Accordingly, in 1804 the first church was built on this site in the town of York. It was a frame building 50x20 feet. In 1818 it was enlarged and improved, and in those bygone days, which I suppose no one is now living to recollect, the little world of York assembled. The congregation in those days was very comprehensive—high and low, rich and poor, one with another; the governor, the chief justice, the judges, officers of the army, barristers, physicians, merchants, working classes—all gathered within the same fold. In 1830 a stone church superseded the original frame building. In 1839 the stone church was destroyed by that warm public enemy—fire. The homeless congregation, headed by Dr. Strachan, the second rector, whose name is a history, bound themselves to rebuild the structure. Thus the second St. James' was built, and after a short life of ten years, in 1849 it fell a victim to the persistent fiery foe. This occasioned the building of the present church (1850). The plans, ideas, and designs of the people kept pace with their increasing prosperity, and they resolved to build a church substantial and beautiful, and accordingly the present graceful structure arose in the ashes of the first and second churches of St. James'. The history of the present building has been one of progress from stage to stage of beauty and finish. In 1866 the chime of bells was placed in the then unfinished tower. In 1870 the great Bishop Strachan, the councillor and statesman, had finished his course, and was laid to rest in yonder chancel. It was determined to perpetuate his memory, and the old pulpit and reading pew that then stood at the head of the centre aisle were replaced by new furniture to harmonize with the chancel. In 1872 the tower, steeple, and transepts were completed. In 1882 the venerable third rector and first dean closed a ministry of 44 years. His consort soon followed, and they also sleep under the chancel of the church they loved so well. Their memory was preserved by the east window and its companion. In 1888, after long and anxious care, and the liberality of a few, it was determined to make the improvements which to-day you behold. Much yet remains for loving zeal and generosity towards God to accomplish in an onward direction. The grand organ needs a case worthy of it; windows now unsightly are waiting to give way to their superiors; the chancel invites suitable decoration, and many a touch remains to give unity of beauty to the whole building. Forty years ago when the church was built, it was the mother of four churches, now the family number thirty-four.

In closing his sermon, the preacher prophesied the future of the church as a great free church for the city where daily service would be performed, and where all might resort without money, and without price. As the mother church of Toronto, St. James' should have a place in the interest and affections, not alone of one congregation, but of all the citizens. The church was again filled at the evening service, when the service was very beautifully rendered, the Lord Bishop occupying the pulpit and preaching an excellent sermon from Rev. xiv. 2, 3.

St. James' has been the recipient of an Eagle Lectern of excellent proportions, and, without doubt, the largest and handsomest in Canada. We show our readers a picture of this superb work as follows, and would call attention to the following facts:



That the Lectern stands six feet eight inches high, and is one of unusual beauty. The base is curved octagonal, resting on four lions (emblem S. Ewart), couchant, supporting four heavy pinnacles with flying buttresses. Between each are statuettes of the four evangelists, excellently modelled in bronze. The shaft is composed of pierced tracery surmounted by an octagonal cap, and on it is the eagle, with outstretched wings, standing on the orb set in a crown of glory. The eagle is exceedingly handsome, and the feathers are well worked up and chased. The poise of the bird and the utterly unconventional treatment of the head and wings are wonderfully done, likewise the different finishes, which show of what brass is susceptible. The execution and design show an originality of conception and fidelity of execution of detail, as well as beauty of finish, which compares most favorably with the work of European workers of metal, indeed, if it does not in many points exceed, which augurs well for the growing attention paid to the higher arts by the American people. The inscription, which is on the orb, directly under or below the claws of the eagle, reads as follows:—

PRESENTED BY
CATHERINE LYON CAMERON,
1889.

It was erected under the supervision of Frank Darling, Esq., architect.

The designing and executing of the work was done by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of New York city, U.S.A.

This same firm has recently placed an Angel Lectern in Christ Church Cathedral, given by Mrs. Orr, a member of the congregation.

The Bishop of Toronto acknowledges with thanks the receipt by post this day of an anonymous donation of \$2 for diocesan missions from a friend. February 26th, 1890.

St. George.—The vacancy in this church, caused by the removal of assistant-rector Rev. R. J. Moore to St. Margaret's, will be filled by Rev. M. Dickinson, and Rev. A. A. Pitman, late vicar of Tunstall, England. These rev. gentlemen have arrived in Toronto and will assist Rev. Canon Cayley in his clerical duties.

NIAGARA.

HALTON AND NORTH WENTWORTH.—Rural Deanery.—The missionary meetings in this deanery have recently been held, and, notwithstanding the prevailing rains and muddy roads, have been successful. The members attending, and the amounts of the collections, were in excess of those reported last year. The Revs. C. R. Lee, and Canon Sutherland

[March 6th, were the deput mander Cheyn lectures in the evening, 18th u was illustrated The lecture an idea of the so them. The la are actively at good beginning

LONDON.—T A. was held at The attendanc expressed in the Rev. Mr. Brown, lady n acknowledging needs which t help them to some most acc London south, they not arrive them that ve Lesser Slave session he long it making a v i. e., a simp obliged to use upon the impr very like irre the Romish ce their notice. fully and enco light of the Christmas pr mission field work entailed secular and m their energie Fry, of Segui Childrens' Le branch), was children in patient perse woman, who l handed and f for years, de that can be g receive any d etc. Thank from Niagara auxiliary had away Athab Renison was generous gift which had so like "Moses offerings, we "What stor the increasin in the evang and how can gladness of daughter has

In addition the Huron missionaries, Band of Hop to the W. A Stratford, fo

Only a few the request should beco desired to de little monthl guest at thei pity to miss our presiden department or suggestic good as to co

First Meet The clergy c bled at Saul 12th, 1890. munion in t celebrant, t Bishophurst who afterw delivered a questions v present: H (in the cha Irvine, F. Robinson, The first q and the tra tinctive, doc