

# The Church Guardian.

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 24.  
 "Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude 3.

VOL. X.  
No. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1889.

51.50  
PER YEAR

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

At the December Ordinations by the Irish Bishops 34 priests were made, and 18 deacons, in all 49.

THE Rev. Prebendary Sadler has just produced another volume of his admirable Commentary, dealing with the two Epistles to the Corinthians.

REUTER'S agency telegraphs from Sydney, New Year's Day, that Dr. Barry, Bishop of Sydney, has accepted the office of Assistant-Bishop for Rochester.

AN aggregate of nearly £97,000 has been raised for Church and charitable purposes by the Scottish Episcopal Church during 1887-88. The contributions, as a whole, average over £1 per head from the members, and fall little short of an average of £3 per head, if communicants only are reckoned.

CHILDREN'S services on Holy Innocents' Day seems to be on the increase. At the Abbey the Dean, Dr. Bradley, devoted his remarks to the life of Edward the Confessor, who built the original Abbey at Westminster, and had it consecrated on that day. At Rochester the Dean, Dr. Hole, introduced the custom of holding such a service. In spite of the day being wet the Nave of the Cathedral was filled with children, who listened with much attention to the Dean's earnest words for nearly half an hour, and at the close gave their offerings to the Waifs and Strays Society. At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a similar service was held, the Dean and Canon Eliot officiating.

Hospital Sunday in London, 1888, realised a total sum of £37,235 2s 7d. Though a little smaller than the total of the preceding year, The Church increased her contributions by £1,100, while the majority of those outside have fallen off in their support:—

Church of England . . . . .	£29,669	ss.	4d
Congregationalists . . . . .	1,892	8	7
Wesleyans . . . . .	1,061	12	9
Baptists . . . . .	990	4	5
Jews . . . . .	901	9	11
Presbyterians . . . . .	891	17	2
Roman Catholics . . . . .	528	5	1
All others . . . . .	1,291	16	4
	£37,235	2	7

Thus The Church has contributed £29,669 to £7,566 given by all the denominations put together.

CANTERBURY.—A wall painting of the Epiphany of our Lord has been presented by a parishioner of long and valued standing, to cover the entire western wall of the nave of the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, Dover. It may be described as in triple division, viz., the interior of the cot, the open country and starred sky, and the angel choir reaching the ridge of the roof. The figures are rather over life size. The Holy Infant lies cradled in the centre of the sheltered enclosure, with the Shekinah Light directly overhead. Five of the

prophet pilgrims, in the foreground, are offering their devotional homage and the several costly gifts becoming alike their high belief and their noble race. Through a kind of open verandah are seen the camels and attendants, indicating the important caravan that had just crossed the desert to worship the new born King. On the distant hills are just indicated the towers of the Holy City. The painting has been presented to commemorate the fifty years' incumbency of the Rev. Canon Puckle.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The Roman Catholics of England and Wales, according to the *Catholic Directory* for this year, are 1,360,000, with 17 Bishops and 2,380 priests. They are diminishing steadily and rapidly in their ratio to the whole population, and have been doing so for the last twenty-five years. The whole question was discussed in the *Quarterly Review* of January, 1888, and we summarised the article on Feb. 3. Fresh evidence, however, is forthcoming. In the *Catholic Directory* for 1888 the numbers were set down as 1,354,000; so that only 6,000 are claimed as the net increase in the last twelvemonth; considerably less than one-half per cent. (say 44 per cent.), or one in 225; including, of course, all sources of increase, births, foreign immigration, and converts; while, as regards the births, it is to be remembered that the Irish element in the body (a very large one) is exceptionally prolific. But the registered increase in the whole nation for the same time (that is, the returns of the excess of births over deaths) was 132 per cent., or very nearly one in 75, just three times the Roman Catholic rate. What this means is that, if births alone be reckoned, there should have been a Roman gain of 18,000 in the year, and thus that at least twelve thousand have dropped away somehow and somewhither.—*Church Times*.

THE LINCOLN CASE.—The Bishop of Lincoln has been served with a citation from the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, returnable in February next, to appear at Lambeth Palace and answer certain specified charges of illegal Ritualism brought against him. It is a wordy document, drawn up by Sir James Parker Deane, and follows closely the sole precedent of an abortive case tried two centuries ago. The Primate will sit with five episcopal and two lay assessors. Eminent counsel have been retained on both sides, but it is expected that the Bishop of Lincoln will resolve to conduct his own defence. In the exercise of his discretion, the Primate may hear pleadings from any persons, lay or clerical, not being barristers, provided they be learned canonists and hold the degree of D. C. L. Should the Archbishop pronounce judgment in favor of Bishop King, it is understood that the prosecutors will appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. It is quite erroneous to suppose that the Judicial Committee, in referring the case to the Archbishop's Court, decided that they had no jurisdiction. They merely decided that the Archbishop's Court was the court of first instance; and even now it is doubted whether they did not mean Lord Penzance's Court. However this may be, it could hardly be expected that

any great decision will be arrived at in the first stage. The matter being *sub judice* of course it would be highly indecorous to offer any observations. Undoubtedly it is a great opportunity. The trial will be of epochal importance. That it will resolve many of the doubts and difficulties which have beset the Church of England during the past twenty or thirty years, we may only hope. One circumstance is not without its significance—no personal animosity has been evinced in connection with the case on either side. The issues are great, and the temperature is high, but as compared with former occasions of the kind the air is absolutely free from the venom of bitterness.—*Family Churchman*.

## THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE'S CHRISTMAS PASTORAL

The following, by the Bishop of Carlisle, is taken from the Christmas Pastoral just issued to his diocese, making some interesting comments upon two of the burning questions of the day—the position of the Roman Schism in England, and the threatened prosecution of Bishop Temple and Bishop King.

### The Controversy as to the Reformation.

Circumstances have lately had the effect of presenting your Bishop in a character which he much dislikes—namely, that of a controversialist. It has been jokingly said that only one successful controversy is on record, and that in that each of the parties engaged converted his antagonist. There is wisdom latent in this statement. It presents and emphasises the fact that very frequently controversy does not lead to the results which either side desire. In the present instance, however, I really had no intention of entering upon controversy at all. When I preached in Manchester Cathedral on the Sunday before the Church Congress, I considered that I was speaking to Church people, and chiefly stirring up their minds, by way of remembrance, to a recognition of their high position and their consequent duties and privileges as members of the English Church. The occasion was one to suggest such thoughts. The Church Congress was not the only fact before us. Though it was one of the facts, and was undoubtedly the first in order of magnitude, there was another fact also of great magnitude and importance, the memory of which was fresh in our minds—namely, the Lambeth Conference of one hundred and fifty Bishops from all parts of the world. It was impossible on such an occasion not to say something concerning the living principle of a Church which presented such striking phenomena. It seemed to me that the continuous life of the English branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church was a subject—even, the subject—which suggested itself for consideration and for enforcement; and this was the subject which I considered and endeavoured to enforce. The point upon which I insisted was this: that The Church before the Reformation and The Church after the Reformation are one; just as a man who has survived a severe operation is the same man after, as before, the operation—weakened by the shock it may be—needing time and care to enable him to recover his strength—having sustained (it shall be granted for argument's sake) some minor losses, not to be replaced by any natural

NOT CALLED