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Vos.11.] TORONTO, OANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

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#### Abstract

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The bominion omumomian b Two mollare a Year. IP Pade atritety, chat fo promply in advance, the prlee wili see when thetr ombertpitione inll due by looking at the
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## THURSDAY. JUNE 25, 1885.

The Rev. W H. Wadeigh is the only gentle man travelling authorised to collect subserip tions for the "Dominion Charchman."

Twenty-aix Yands Aoo.-If any of our readel possess a copy of "Essays on the Oharoh, by a Losesman,"' pablished in 1859, they will find some excellent matiter in the 12 th ohapter, tonolhing the alienation of the poop from the olprolh. The ovil oxists in Oanada jrot as muoh as in England. We will quote a paseage which is worth as serious attention to-any, as when written over twenty-six years ago. to. Within the last three or four years a convietion of the peril ariaing from the non-attend, anoe of the poor at charoh, has broken in upon the minds of the bett ofurchmen of England, anid attempts mide to yeffeet an improvement. But these attempts have generally taken the form of special servioes, i,.e, services oonfessedly spasmod.
ioal and tomporary. Yet surely, on the very froe of the thing, all Buch attempts mast be insufficient. They look at the wil, the alienation of the minde of a certain oleag, bat not at the cange of that evil, the exclusion of that olass from our parish church. es. Now, as both the fact and the oanse have be. come known, we might reasonably have hoped that
 to do smothing else, something good in itself, bu which has no bearing apon the existing Wrong Seeing that mer do not come to ohuroh, do no come because thryare repelled, these, who have
reoognized and grieved over the evil have not set
to work to get rid of that which repelled, but have hard hearted child in their gladness at the cessation preforted to make new and independent efforts to of open and angry rupture. Charchmen foe attract the working classes in quite another justly that while it is well for her Wesleyan off direction. These 'special services' have produced spring and the church to have ceased openly beneficial resalts, but meanwhile the grand misohief of all, is that our churches are practically shat against the working classer, and that thus the working men are alienated and made enemies, this evil is seen, is lamented over, but soarcely a step is taken to remedy or remove it

A Word of Explanation, Congratulatton, and Indignation.-In the above extract from Layman' Eneays, the writer alludes to the fact and cause o the poor not going to church "having beoome known." It will be well just to explain that he here alluding to a celebrated letter which appeared in the Morning Advertiver of January 4th, 1856 This letter deseribes in graphic, but most bitterly sarcastio terms, the treatment nsually meted out to a stranger who dares to seek a place as an attend ant at eervice in one of the London charches, from whioh he is all but expelled by the beadle, or as we say sexton. This most olever writer thus concludes, "Disappointed and dissatisfied he comes away, and perhape during a long life never entere - ohurch again, bat resorts to a modest dissenting ohapel where he is treated as a man and a Christian." The times have changed. The work done in brioging baok the poor and the artizans has been marvellous. The society we give some space to this week, the Charch of England Workingmen's to this week, the Church of Engiand Workingmen atone of repromeh on this head from the ohurch But much remains to be done. There is the old But much remains to be done. The ore goes ap "A
objection to being disturbed. The little more eleep." The noise of the aetive worke who seeks to rouse the Church slumberers is offen sive. In Toronto the organ of a school which in coseantly pleads for a fall recognition of all the sects, as on equality with the Ohurch, the organ whioh champions a layman in his crusade agains paroohial order, actually denounced in most malig. nant and utterly mendacious terms, the gifted an honoured representative of the Oharoh Workin Men's Association! This society has secured 9,00 members, all of them communioan th, the darkest recesses of vice, in the very heart of the Devil's domain, yet becanee they are no stamped with the seal of their party, this organ pours ont upon such a noble band of missionar vangelists, a flood of contempt and soorn and un truthful libels. What a comment apon the glor of party 1 What a burlesque of Christianity What a grave soundal to the Ohuroh, and what tumbling block to those whom we are aeeking to dram baok into the fold of the Master Shepherd And what a specimen of Christian, Churoh man aers for a workingman of such gifts and oharacte ooming here specielly commended by theo Aroh bishop of Oanterbury, to be met with ingults an oontamely based apon mendacity. We kno indigne best Evangeicals in be represented by suoha polioy.

Extroordinary Relationshif.- We have no desir 0 oriticise in unsympathetic spirit the visit of the Wenleyan depatation to synod at Toronto When parrent and ohild have been alienated it is happy ocengion whioh brings them together in riendliness. Other members of the family may watoh the demeanour of the child to its fathe and mother, with strong feelings of indignation at the manifeot laek of due filial respect still shown by their rebellious offispring, and they may very justly feel a bitter pang at the absence of any sign f penitence for the past misdoing. But there is now pence and inion to some extent, at any rate no outward eigns of a quarrel, so the sad hearted and doeply wronged parents wisely bear with the aarrelling, still there is not that honorable obd noce and reverence paid to the Mother Charch which she has the right to expect from a child which has split the family unity. Our Wesleyan which has spit the family unity. Our Wesieyan Mother. Some day they will find that their natur1 relation is that of a child of the Church, and no as is so oddly said, "a sister Church." The Wes eyan body came directly out of the Church, wa od for years by the Charch, and in the good pro vidence of God will one day be again absorbed into the honsehold of faith in visible anity as its mem ers now individually are in spirit and by baptism. The phrase "Sister Church" does not properl apply to any one of the Churches usually so de signated. The divine origin of the Catholic and Apostolic Churoh places her spart from all organisations which owe their existence to haman framer and founders. This is not a question of feeling, o opinion, or of history, or pride-it is a bare, plain matter of fact.

Co-Education of the Sexeg-The organ of the tudents and graduates of University College says reference to the co-education of the sexes, Every observer knows, and every physiologist will tell you that the constitutional difference of the sexes render it certain that in a continued competition with man, woman as woman must eventually suffer. Of knowledge, true practical or theoretical knowledge, woman is as capable as man. But it is in the long years of a neok and neek struggle that the objection lies, and this objection some.seem etermined shall stand embodied in the curriculum Toronto University. To those who are bent apon this we would suggest that they might with benefit consult the university examiners in the natter." Varsity is evidently not to be rushed off is feet by the crowd who regard the whole diffisulty of co-education settled, beeause of the unceess of two or three lady stadents. Every pro ossor and every physician, and too many sad College competition frequently, breaks down the onstitution of young men, most especially those who do not proteet their health by vigorons athletic ports or exercise. How young ladies who are unning a race in study with young men are to pro ect their health in this needful way, has not been ex lained. A brief spell of lawn tennis in summer may help the more favoured few. But it is ae ertain as physioal laws can make it that the com petition of girls with young men "in the long jears of a neek and neck stringgle," which Varsity alludes to, will wreek the greater number of such female constitutions as are put to this dangerons
and most unnatural strain. While we cannot but and most unnatural strain. While we cannot but ael a degree of pride in the achievements oollege
adies who took the honours at University Coll ve are satisfied that even they have paid a heavy hysical penalty for their success. That many o heir weaker sisters will suffer terribly by being arawn into that "competition with man in whio woman must eventually suffer, is a
the prcoess of any other law of nature
"WE cannot, of courser judge of the trials of thers; nor ought we to measure our own trials by them, or them by our own. Wach one has his own rials appointed for him by God; and the Oross iven to each is that Oross which alone is exactily dopted to his particnlar needs of discipline; exactly proportioned to the strength and edurance
bestowed upon him; exaetly caloulated to effect its bestowed upon him; exactly caleulated to effect its
proper purpose: When we read of the trials of Ssints and martyrs we should oonsider, not what we should hay edone under those trials and in that gituation, but what we are doing under our own."

## MR. POWELL AND THE C.E.W.M.A

$\mathrm{S}^{\circ}$OME thirty years ago, the Bishop of Lon don, in a sermon at St. Paul's on behalf of Foreign Missions, alluding to the work done abroad said:
"The Church of England is not dead yet." The following Sunday we heard a discourse at St. George's, Southwark, by Cardinal Wiseman. His Eminence was then in the flush of excitement caused by the famous, audacious, and mendacious proclamation, annexing England to the See of Rome. He poured the vials of contempt upon the English Church, and after quoting the above words of the Bishop of London, he said : " Not dead yet-the doctor is at the bedside-the weeping friends are around, the patient is silent, he is dying, and all the Doctor can say to comfort the family is Not dead yet." In those days Dr. Wiseman's eloquent sarcasm was not wholly unjustified. Dull and decorous orthodoxy, had well nigh stifled the Church. There had come over the congregations a faint scent of eau-de-cologne. The pulpits were largely filled with men who thought excitement ungentlemanlike. The highest ambition of the clergy was to be refined, quiet, well dressed gentlemen. The clergy were not alone in this. We saw in those days Wesleyan and Independent ministers preachin kid gloves. If Cardinal Wiseman were to revisit the glimpses of the moon, he would be constrained to admit that the patient he said was dying has had not merely a marvellous recovery, but a more wonderful rejuvenation.
The old tree has sent out new branches loaded with the noblest fruit it ever grew.
The Church of England working men's Society, a direct birth of the revival of Church life, which commenced soon after Dr. Wiseman's sermon, is we believe, one of the chief wonders of mission work in the old country. It began so humbly, not by any might of eloquence, nor power of scholarship was it helped on, it sprang right out of the Church as a new branch bursts the thickest bark to feel its way to life and growth.

One man began it nine years ago, and now 9000 men are in this league and army of workers for God and His Church. They discard all patronage, they seek only to be put to work, they regard not customs nor conventionalities, but where souls are perishing there they go lovingly to rescue the lost by the power of the Gospel. Hearty, informal services anywhere are held, working men, artisans, speak face to face with their fellows in shop or mine, mill or factory. The more vicious are hunted for with the zeal and skill men hunt for spoil. Every device which love and talent can devise are used to lift the abandoned to a plane of decency, sobriety, honesty, and so on, step by step, to the Church's higher life of grace and communion. The sneers and approbrium with which a certain set of Churchmen greet all their brethren whose lines of work are different to the stereotyped, fusty, musty and dusty methods practised in the days of the Church's torpor, onlylspur this Working Men's society to
greater diligence. The fierce wrath, the teet of men who are so passionately faithful to the Church of England, only incites them to deeper reverence and love for the Catholic Church which gave England christianity and liberty.
Mr. Powell, who is the founder and noving spirit of this society, has made a short visit to Hamilton and Tororto, where he was most cordially welcomed by large audiences. It hardly needs Mr. Powell to speak to discover that he is richly endowed with the gift of personal influence. He is all life, and movement and expression, even when silent. His nervous beating out the time to give more swing and go to the singing, his switt sympathetic re sponses to the allusions made by other speakers, to himself or the society he represents, his bright, merry laugh, and the quickness with which he changes from the humorous to the pathetic, or from mere business to deep solemnity, his fervid manly avowal of fidelity to the Church, in doctrine, order and discipline, his sovereign contempt for shallow, social conventionalties, his dignity in asserting the claims of laymen to share in the work of the Church. "as part of the concern," and the abounding frankness warmth, boldness of his utterances, all combine to form one of the most original as well as most powerful personalities the English Church has ever perduced. One speaker at the meeting said that Mr. Powell's work would in the future history of the Church, rank as a nobler one than Wesley's, because it is utterly devoid of any element capable of developing into division of the Church, such as the love of rule, which marred and ultimately corrupted Wesley's work until it ended in schism.
The Church Working Men's Society has demonstrated : First, that the Church of England has the divine gifts of elasticity or adaptability. Second, that she possesses a capacity to rescue from the wilderness, wanderers the most hopelessly lost. Third, that she is endowed with a power of shepherding and herding these recovered ones. Fourth, that in her own divine life, there exists a source of divine life to all who drink at the fountain of grace she provides. In those demonstrated facts there is a complete answer to her every adversary. They furnish, also, an overwhelming rebuke to those of her sons, who in their pride and ignorance, have left the welling fountains of grace provided by the Church, to hew out cisterns which can neither give nor hold water, cisterns hewn out of their personal conceits, and patterned after the fashion of those human cisterns which hold only the bitter waters of division and schism. With such a phenomenon before the world as the Church of England Working Men's Association, the plea of any sect that it exists to provide lay liberty of work, becomes a vain pretence. Had this society existed, or had its work ever been faithfully done in the past, there would have been no Puritan secessional bodies to distract and weaken the Church, nor would Wesleyanism ever have become ought but an intensification of the Church's zeal. Mr. Powell proposes,
an fur to revisit Canada. We can

God willing, to revisit Canada. We can promise him a hearty, general and loving welcome.
We commend to the attention of those who have endeavoured to injure Mr. Powell's mission to Canada, a noble utterance by the celebrated French statesman, M. Jules Simon. In a speech at St. Etienne some years ago, he said, "When I find a Power or a man, whatever they may be, were they even my most mortal enemies, who give to the noble and grand cause I serve, a pledge of powerful interest and active solicitude,-when I see them aid with this vigorous effort the progress of that beneficient idea to which I have dedicated the most ardent passion of my life, the tenacity of the adversary and the implacability of the opponent abate within me, and I can only thank and bless."
If one could speak with such exalted magnanimity in regard to earthly politics or mere social reforms, what should be the attitude of all Churchmen to those who like Mr. Powell and his fellows of the Church Working Men's Association, are giving "pledges of active solicitude" to the "noble and grand cause" of reconciling their alienated brethren to Christ and to His Church ? Surely in the splendid phrase of M. Jules Simon, the implacability of the opponent should abate, and such workers be crowned with every Churchman's thanks and blessings.

NOTES ON THE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

## No 2.

The Origin of Life.

THE origin of all life is in God. With Him is the "will of life." In Him "we live and move and have our being." And this is of every kind of life-of the life of body soul and spirit, without God, therefore, there can be no life. The plant, the animal, the rational being, all have life because they draw it from the source of life.
It is emphatically true that we derive our Spiritual life from God, and from Him consciously. Here is one of the differences between natural life or intellectual life, on one hand, and Spiritual life or the life of God on the other hand. Every kind of life is as truly from God as the highest. But the highest comes from the knowledge of God. We can have natural life, or intellectual life, or, in a certain sense, moral life, without knowing anything of God; but we cannot have spiritual life, eternal life, apart from this knowledge. For "this is life eternal, that they should know Thee, the only living and true God."
Now, men, by nature, do not possess this knowledge, nor do they develop it by the mere natural training of their powers. It must be communicated from without. It must be given to them by revelation from God. This s true of mankind at large, and it is true of very individual man.
Men were, by nature, dead in trespasses and sins. "The world by wisdom knew not God." These two truths, so to speak, lie side by side. So long as men do not know God, they must
be in spiritural death. Now, we are not about to speak of the condition of the race, or of the provision made for bringing life into the world, we assume a knowledge of the facts of Divine revelation. We assume that we all believe that God sent His Son into the world, that men might live by Him. We are here concerning ourselves with the question of personal life and we ask how it is that men begin to live in God. Every one who reads these lines is either alive or dead. How comes the one to be alive? How is it that the other is not alive ?
When we ask the question as to the origin of life, we receive different answers. One person says, A gem of life was implanted in baptism and that has been developed into a plant which bears fruit. Another says, A man re ceives life in his conversion to God through Christ, and so comes to live in Him. These answers seem very different, but, properly understood, they]may both be received. There is a sense in which every baptized person is brought to Christ. He who has the Son, has life. There is also a sense in which life belongs only to those who have a true and living faith in Jesus Christ. We see, therefore, that both of these statements may be true, but they are true in different senses.
Baptism brings us into the Christian covenant, places us in the midst of the conditions ot life. Life is ours the moment we accept it and make it our own. Let us put it in another way, our Lord Jesus Christ is the True Vine in which all spiritual life is contained. Every branch in Him which really lives by reason of its connection with the vine has the true spiriritual life, and no other has it. In baptism we are grafted into the Vine. How or when the sap really begins to flow into the branch we cannot tell. But of one thing we are sure, when the branch puts forth leaves and then flowers and then fruit, we are sure that the life of the Vine has flowed into it. So when the baptized person thinks of God in Christ, feels his need of Him, turns to Him and trusts in Him, surrenders himself to Him, and lives to Him, then he is alive to God, then he has passed from death into life.
Here there are two things to be noted. We cannot say that a man is spiritually alive merely because he is baptized. He may, on the contrary, be as a tree twice dead, plucked up by the roots. Nor, on the other hand, can we say that a man is spiritually dead because he cannot remember the moment of his conversion. The spiritual life has different ways of beginning. Sometimes it begins in strong feelings, almost like the convulsions gone out of whom an evil spirit is cast. Sometimes it begins as gently and imperceptibly as the sap flows into the branches of the trees in early spring. The thing for us to determine is not so much the moment of its commencement as life

## the reality of its existence.

It should, indeed, be a matter of deep concern to us all to ascertain the truth of our relations to God. This life eternal which consists in the knowledge of God-is it ours, or is it not ? If it is not, then we bave no true human
life. We may have the life of the plant, of the animal, of the rational being, but not the life of the child of God-and we were made to be the children of God. In so far as we fall shor of realizing this idea, we fall short of being what we were made to be
He only lives who has the Holy Ghost, the life-giver dwelling in His heart. It is the Spirit that quickeneth. And he alone has the quickening Spirit in and with him, who is ruly a Branch in the True Vine, who is a rea Member of the Body of Christ, who is a living stone in the Temple of the Holy Ghost. It is
the Holy Ghost who builds this Temple, and Who dwells in it. It is He who makes men to be living Members of Christ, and who dwell in His mystical body, quickening the whole. He then has life who is by the living Spirit of God brought to have true faith in God through Jesus Christ, and who evidences by thought and word and deed the power of the Holy Ghost in his heart.
Whosoever believeth in Jesus Christ hath everlasting life. But that is believing. It is taking God at His word. He offers us pardon. To believe is to accept this pardon. He offers us grace. To believe is to accept this grace. He shows us the ideal of a true life in Jesus Christ. To believe is to take that for our deal.
Jesus Christ comes to us in these capacitie -our Teacher, our Priest, and our King. If we truly believe in Him, if we have life from Him, we accept Him in these three aspects. We give ear to His teaching. We believe that He tells us of Himself, of God, of ourselves. This is the beginning of all. Do we believe this? That we need Him as our ransom, as the Bread of life? That we need God and can go to the Father only through the Son ? That He is all sufficient? Here is the beginning of personal, concious life.
But again, Jesus Christ is our Priest who made atonement for us. Do we place our selves before God on the ground of his sacri fice? When He died, we died. Do we accept this ? Do we in Christ coafess our sins, and our liability to death as the penalty of $\sin$ ? Do we present ourselves thus in the crucified One Only thus can His sacrifice be ours. Only thus can we have the remission of sins.
Once more, Jesus Christ is King over all the
realm of God. Do we acknowledge Him as
having a supreme right to rule over us ? Do
we own that every other will must give way to His will ? that nothing which He forbids can be sanctified by any other authority ? that nothing which He commands can be set aside by any power in earth or in heaven. Here at last is the full explanation of the secret of life If we do thus recognize the Lord Jesus as our Prophet, our Priest, and our King, then indeed have we the Son, and having the Son, we have
life.
The life may be weak and feeble at first but it is there nevertheless, and carefully tended it will grow stronger and stronger. Yes, where life truly is, there will be growth-
growth in grace and in knowledge of the Lord
seen, can we believe that life is real, we must further consider that is the idea of our life, and how we may grow np into that idea.

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From our ovon Dorrespondents.

## DOMINION.

## MONTREAL.

Montrral.-At a meeting of the Protestant Insane Asylum Society, the Right Rev. Bishop Bond was
elected first president of the society. A proposition elected first president of the society. A proposition
Was received from the proprietors of Lincoln College, Was received from the proprietors of Lincoin College, Sorel, offering the school and grounds, which are Valued at $\$ 65,000$, to the society for $\$ 33,000$. A com
mittee consisting of Alderman Strond, Charles Alex ander, Edwari Hollis and Richard White, was appointed to examine the property to determine ita suitability for the parposes of an asylum. This committee will viqit the place to.day. It was an. nounced that the Government had made the society grant of $\$ 30,000$.

The Synod commenced on the 16 th inst., at 2 o'clook, the business portion of the proceedings being prefaced by a service and sermon in Christ Churoh
Cathedral, at 11 in the morning. The congregation, Cathedral, at 11 in the morning. The congregation,
which was composed almost entirely of delegates to which was composed almost entirely of delegatos to whe Synod, with a few ladies, was addressed by Rev. Paul's Charch, Clarendon Dean and Rechor or sh. powerfol and learnest sermon' (preached from Exo powerfin and earnest sermon (preached fom nxo sity for advancing Christian work. The chareb, he said, though bounteous in harvest and rewards, still lacked workers. She was now, as was constantly happening in her history, passing through a crisis, and workers for her caase must be energetic and aithful in their labours. The clergy and laity espeially must work together, and schools: and coliege nust he founded and encouraged. It was, the preacher remarkea, highly necessary that the Cana-
dian branch of the Apostolic Charch should pash orward. Mr. Naylor, ip alluding to the more prominent and earnest workers for the Chnrch in the mission field, spoke of the Rev. Percy ${ }^{*}$ Chambers in alogistic terms.
Work of the Synod.-At the first meeting of the ynod this afternoon, after the usual roatine basiness had been transacted, the unfinished work of last sesreferring to the sale or exchange of property held for Charch work was discussed. Rev. H. W. Nye trought forward a motion to the effect that the Synod bighly appreciated the excellent work that has been accomplished by the Montreal Theological College. Notices of motion on various matters wers made by Rev. W. Ross Brown, Rev. F. H. Clayton and Dr. L. H. Davidson, respectively.

## ontario.

Kinaston.-Synod of Ontario.-The annual session of the Synod of this diooese opened on the 9th inst. Divine service with celebration of Holy Communion Was held and a sermon preached by Rev. J. W. Forsythe, M. A. A discussion arose as to which was
the legal first day of Synod, in whioh it was ruled by the legal first day of Synod, in which it was ruled by the Chancellor that neither the service nor adjourn-
ment constituted an opening act. The Rev. A. ment constituted an opening act. The Rev. A.
Spencer, was re-elected clerical seeretary, and R. $\mathbf{V}$. Rogers, lay seoretary, and R. M. Moore as treasurer. A committee was appointed to prepare suitable memorials of depparted members of Synod, the action being oalled forth by the lamented death of W. D. Benson, M.P. The Rev. R. L. Jones, presented a report on the division of the diocese, which was ordered to be printed. A statistical return was presented showing 30,392 members of the charoh . This wonld give ns total of 80,000 members. The financial returns of 45 parishes reuch $\$ 55,445$, only $\$ 5,057$ being from pew rents. A motion intended to continue the benefits of the diocese to clergy who left to labor in Algoma was voted down.
Archdeacon Jones submitted the report of the committee regarding a superannuation fund. He spoke of the necessity of having such a fund It was a painwork on account of old age, to retire without some compensation.
The committee proposed a superannuation fund de. rived from collections, benefactions, bequests and sub.
soriptions from clergmen. The following committee was suggested, who would be responsible for the management of the fund: The Bishop, Dean, Aroh. clerionl representatives eleoted yearly the the Provin. cial Synod. Olergymen having resched the age of sixty-five years were eligible as olaimants, and others incappacitated from labour might be placed on the
fund at the discretion of the committee. The allow. ance of those who were on the trust fund lists was fixed at $\$ 900$ per annum, others, $\$ 400$ per annum. The annual subscription to the fund will be voted as under $\$ 1,200, \$ 10 ;$ under $\$ 1,600, \$ 11 ; \$ 2,000, \$ 15$. The reotors of Kingston and Belleville were not al. by clanse.
Rov. Mir. Pollard moved that the fund be taken up on Advent Sunday. The olanse in the report was passed. The Synod decided that the committee to clergimen and five lay mennsist ot the clergimen who had served twenty-ive years in the diocese should be entitied to alimim on the fund, also that when such olergyman had reached the age of sixty-five years he conid retire, reoeiving his superannuation, provided that he met the red and was in good standing.
The balanoe of the report was referred beok to the Rev. W. B.
Rov. W. B. Carey moved that following the example of the diocese shall be relieved from Eniscopal fund or charge, on account of managing the same. After a discossion, Mr. Carey amended the motion so as to oharge one-hali of the expense of the management of the Episcopal Fand to the asseessment fand on parishes and half to the other fands. In this Lewis rose in opposition.
After some debate the canon on superannuation was passed with a proviso that a rector's sonsent to be superannuated was necessary

Diooesan Conference.-Daring the Synod a conterence was held at Kingston on the 10th June, which we weil attended, Arehdeacon Lsader in the ohair.
obligation of the Tithes." He held that the payment of the tithe was a moral. obligation, at least under the Christian dispensation. Under the Jewish dispensaexempt from the moral law of Christ. There was no direet re-ensoctment in the New Testament, bat when had the law been abrogated? the speaker knew of no abrogation of the obligation. The Testament, how. ever, clearrly intimated that a certain portion shonld be set apart for religious purposes. In the early
Christian church the tithe was enforced, and the Christian church the tithe was enforeed, and the
morel obligation shoald be carried out in this morel obligation should be carried out in this The obligetion
C. P. Emery and Mr. Rogers, after whoe the Rev. C. P. Emery and Mr. Rogers, after whoes remarks, Oapt. Pocock, R.N., presented the report of the
Society of the "Treasury of God " The Society of the "Treasury of God." There are The receipts were s164. The tithe aystem in then. Anglican Church is very far behind those in the conformist charchos. Religion he held was paralyzed in many parts of the world.
Rev. E. P. Crawford, Brockville, is Honorary Secretary, and Deacon Pocock of Ogdensbarg, Secretary.
Rev. H. Pollard, of Otta
Rev. H. Pollard, of Ottawa, spoke upon "Women's
Auxilliary to the Board of Missions."
$H e$ Auxilliary to the Board of Missions." He desired to point out one way by which better work could be
acomplished. He reviewed the way in which the Women's Auxilliary was organized in Ottawa in con nection with the Dominion. Board of Missions. The work of the auxilliary had for its object the uniting of the help of all women in diffusing missionary zeal, and the securing of aid to carry on the work.
Jadge Macdonald, of Brockville, snid that the great difference between Christian and heathen religion was the position given womenin the former. He quoted mentioned. They were at the cross, at the sepulechre and everywhere doing work in older days. If would not be so for women would come forth, proclaim the word, being full of Christ and His spirit. The manner of the work in the Women's Auxilliary was men-
tioned and endorsed. They should inspire missionary ioned and endorsed. They should inspire missionary gather sorrowing mankind into God's fold.
The Rev, Arthur Jarvis spoke forcibly
Topie. Rev. Arthar Jarvis spoke forcibly on the same Mayor Smythe diseussed "the importance of lay
o-poperation in the ppirifuak work of the ehurch." The ohurch of Christ was aptly compared to an army, and the mission of the church was to extend its work around all difficoltieb and trials. The watchword
was "duty." He pointed out the sucoess attondine the ohuroh in other lands, throagh laity help, and arged graster aotivity among the laity in this country be glorifid work would spreed and the adose of Cuse. Rer. W. Lewin, of Por sat down amia applation the laity was vital in its relation to the clergy. The
duty of instruoting the young was a sphere of work for the latiy to be evgaped in.
Rev. O, P. Emery thooght by aseistance in Sebbatb Sohools, guilds, cotecohisional clasese, the lalty would have a good field in which to work They ahonid
al ways co.operate in the work with the olergy, liv.
 ohildren.
Rev. Stearne Tighe combatted the iden that religio was enfeminale. He pointed out the prosence of to ence of the extent to which the idee was believed. The rmason was that men were too prond to nocept the plain, simple teeochings of Jesue Christ. Crandest commanders, by seo or lasd, were noble effeminate as to bo unneoessany for him affor the
illastrions men mentioned had found it desimble for them
Rev. Dr. Morrinon, of Ogdensburg, quoted Baruabas, as a noble example of a Obristian Layman. Prayer Was a most essential thing in securing aid and holp in
oxtending God's kingdom. Prayer beget extending God's kingdom. Prayer begat work, and the ohurchman who prayed earnestly would work earnestly. Fail of faith, be owold visit among his
friends, tell of his fallness of God's grace, and altimately canse a feeling whioh woold resall in a wide apreed growth of religion. He eulogized the growth and claimed more Charoh of England in Canada Ontario than in any other dionese in in Aliocese of heartily thanked God for the bleseing beetowed apou them in the diocese. Co-operation of eleryy and laity would resolt in greater work and grander resalte. Rev. J. W. Barke, moved a vote of thanks to $V$ Archdescon Morrison, of Ogdensborg, for his atteni. ance. Mayor Smythe seconded the motion in a neat address, and R. T. Walkem heartily supportel it The motion wae carried by a rising rote. The other speakers were also accorded a vote of thanks.

Marizly Mrsston,-Sonday, June 14th, was a red letter day. The Bishop viisited 8 st . Stephen's Ohuroh Batharst, and administered the Holy Catholie nind Apostolic rite of confirmation. A class of twenty-six candidates was prosented by the mission priest in charge, amongst whom were several adulta. candip deilivered as usual a splendid address to the andrames. Sixty persons partook of the bleseed municants and their frienis of Perth, very kinily of flowars adorned the altar. Miengan. Two vaeee has always taken a warm and real interres in ch, who work at St. Stephen's, prosented the vasen ; and Mise Wright, MissIda Hioks, Mies Emmo erE. Butter, the flowers. May God bleas and remat heir warm hearts.
June 15th. The Biskop visited St Paal's Churoh, The charch looked bright were presented to him here. The churcb looked bright and cheerful, refleoting as it Lordship's addreas credit on the congregation. Hif Lordship's address was eminently proctioal, and Thirty-six of the newly confirmed received thought. communion including the regnlar reoeived their first their friends, about sixty-three partook of the fond Communion. Sue sixty-three partook of the Holy altar of God st anch whigh the confirmation, it mnst and we can only pray that as in the paod resnlte, the future, God's blessing may rest pan so also in tis church, and her faithfol praying child work of Bishop during his stay in the mision chinaren. The of Mr. Joseph Perkins, of South Sherbrooke, by whom he was hospitally entertained.

Tyradisaca, - In consequence of the failure of the Rev. Rural Dean Baker conditions apon whieh the of the bishop, to resign to the Rev. G. A. Anderson the upper charch of the reserve, his loriship we learn has written to Mr. Anderson, oancolling his wppoint ment. This leaves the Rev. E. H. M. Baker where Tyendinaga reserve. There is no truth in the the ment that Mr. Baker was dismiseed from his patateFrom the time that he settled at Pembroke, a quarter of a contary ago, with the whole country for his parish,
until now, he has proved himself to be laborious and enthusiastic missionaries in the diopest The promotion of the reverend gensleman to a better. parish, not his "dismissal," is probable in the near
future.

Knveeron.-It is contemplated to prosent the Lon Siehip of the Diocese with a handasme Epiecopi.號 an oreolitic year of the truat it will be copon out. If inent one, and wo ulonis wal bo carrile proeent it to his Lordship reedy furnished. proper to

Trendisaca.-Wo are ghad to hoar that Oherien ion in tho North. west Mounted Poline minng dirtine. has been promoted by being placed in chate that mail from Medioine Het to Moose Jaw. Ho of the grarde that took Riel from Regina to the mool. H. Bacer inherits his military tantos. His arined nown Caph. Baker of the Britith was, whe mill nonr rolationafwere in the same norvioe and othe

## TORONTO.

Meoting of Synod.-The Rev. Onaon Tromayne pet onted the report of the Widown and Orphans tubl chioh ishowed an income of $\$ 4,449$, being 1245 le he income S315. The Divinity Stodente find beyoue slance in hand of $\$ 1,110$. The defantiona sheme. rere ordered to be appealed to, to make ap deficit Tidows and Orphans fand.
The Rov. John Viears reed report, of Geseral Pu. 5,958, leaving with lant yeare 56,440 , and expenem
 chool 10,000 leofitets weekly in hands of teenobers and acholare
seson on the Ohareb Onteohism and Gear compries, committeo have seleoted for the Pram Genemin. The of naitlee have seleoted or tho Friyer-book or next year, the colleots; mad cor sortpursia inetint fentet 1 ill Kylo's lessons on the colleots, apon the Rev. John Wateones lons on the colleom. excellent series of lossons, whioh appeared in the Church Suandey Sohool Magaxine of 1882.
The Andit, Printing, and Sanday observance oom mittees reported. Mr. Oampbell moved certhin recommendations to place olergymen moving from Cromio diocese into Algoma, praotionlly in some poes. He Wia kiongh still in the Toronto diocese as regary oport waws and Orphane fund. A very lenginy cpen wes roead by Rov. Provoen Boddy from commen eo on religions instruotion in sohoole, apon whioh an lotion being oarried, which wha moved by the Provout oxproseing thankfulness for as meenare of succees in Rev. John
Rev. John Langtry prosented the report of the apeoial committee appointed to consider a notheme for The :
They beg to report that the following saggeations ing the permutation of misesionaries ;-

1. When a license shall hereatter be given to any clergyman in the diocese, to any parifh or place whioh receives assistance from the mission boendid unch lioense shall in no ease run for a longer pariol han three years.
. Nituing in this soheme shall, however, preveni their opinion if bo in with the migaion boara, burch, from continuing in the best interesta of sh or mission for suoh longer pertiod or pariodis of 8. It shall may think proper.
2. It shall be the duty of the bishop, in conjanotion ith the miasion board, at onee to sever the conneetion of an alergyman with a parish or mission in every
onse in whioh it is found that the interests of the oharoh demand such a coontse of notion,
3. In considering a contse of motion.
bishop in conjunotion with the mission boest shall be bound to demand the vioun of the churoh elegates of the parish or mission whare snoh appoint. nent is being considered, and where the same aro iven, to consider such representations.
The committee were unanimonals of the opinion that great good would resall from the enforcement ot he mission by-law.
The report was reoeived, and ondered to be printed and put on the order of business for to-day. The See Honse report showed that $\$ 7,000$ wasia hand, The that $\$ 11,000$ would be spent over the build. ig. The resolation to go on with the work way onf: riendly Society, and moved for committiee to extand he work.
The aynod then took-up and congidered the ajports the committee on the Satctetion tand. The reyort was passed in the following shape :-
4. The committee recommended that immediat action should be taken to angment the stipends | our dil |
| :--- |
| ard |
| Oina |

Class A-Consisting of elergymen who have minis tered in this diocese 15 years
adaition to parmonage, if any.
Class B-Oonsisting of clergymen who have minis tered in this diocese 10 years and upwards, 81,000 in addition to parsonage if any.
Olase 0 - - Oonsisting of cle
Class O-Consisting of olergymen who have minis tered in this diocese 5 years and upwards, $\$ 800$ in aditition to parsonage, if any.
the present fund, be distriboted, and the iacome of the present fund, be distribated pro rata amo those entilea, as above, to partioipate therein.
3. appear to your committee to be necessary:-

1. To obtain acourate statistios showin
number of churot families and unmarried adn (a) the ing their own livelihood in each parish; (b) the amount annually contributed doring the past two years by each parish towards the clergyman's stipend
(c) the amoant so contributed by such parist during (c) the amoont so contributed by such parish daring number of olergymen belonging to ench of the above lasses (A.B.C.) who now receiveless than the minimum amoonts above mentioned; (e) the total amonat per annam required to augment the stipends of the clergy, heen collected and analyzed the mammittea have mend the preparation of a circular embodyoe recom cise form such statements as will ublo fog in con position of the church in this matter, and whast an ishes are not contributing according to their ability. (8) The committoe further recommend that energetic action be then taken to desseminate this information as widely as possible, and as means to this saggest very eharch family in the diocese $B$ ciroulars to ment of one or maore clergymen to bring this impor tant subject before our congreanations by sermons and ddresses, to solicit udividual subsoriptions, and to take up annual or other collections, for which collec ions your committee recommend that special envel opes be provided.
ation of the tue committee saggest that in the distri now contribated by the parishes requiring amoun although they cannot yet formolate a complete set regulations, they are of opinion that no parisb should participate in the benefits of the fand which has not contribated at least $\$ 200$ per annum towarde he support of its ciergyman.
After the adoption of the soheme, on motion of Mr . Biggar, a special committee consisting of Revs. W. C. Bradshaw and A. J. Brooghall, Mesers. Herbert aceon, Alex. Marling, and C. H. Greene, was appoiot. ut the collected be distribated by the clergy commutation rust committee.
The Bishop expressed his pleasure at the action, and that it would result in some good.
A motion was carried regarding charchwardens to be notified of any proposal to divide any parish, and that objections thereto must be sent to the bishop in writingwithin one month.
On the last day of synod, a motion was passed plac ing the Church of Ascension and Ohuroh of St. Barne bas ou the nist of churches to share in the St. James rectory funds. A depatation from the Methodist con ereanc was received with the usual coartesies. An ortempt to pat a resolation condemning the Senat
 was saved thne from being aeed tor politien poses. he thonght that he might not only congratolase tham apon the prompt and business-like manner in whioh their duties and the large amount of real work had been acoomplished within a reasonable space of time, God, who express the gratitude which they owed to God, who they believed, guided by His spirit the counsels of His Ohurob, for the unwonted amonnt of had oharacterized their proceedings feeling that After referring to the importancee of the work which their kindnese to datios of the chair. He prayed that the blossing of God might acoompany prayed that the blossing their different spheres of labour
The benedietion from his lordship brought the pro ceedings to a olose at five minates to seven o'olook.

In Memorian.- Daniel Ledingham is a name well antitled toa brief notice in the pages of a chnroh news paper, and I think it an honour as well a duty to pre diocese. Seldom, if ever, do wo hear of one who lives
and dies in so hamble a social position attaining so large a measure of affectionate respect. Daniel Led
ingham was brought up in the Sootish Episcopa Church in Aberdeenshire, in the days of her first faint revival. He was well grounded in the principles of rigion by the catechetical labours of a good pries the catechetical class till he was, twenty years of age thirty years ago he came into these parts, bringing Letter commendatory to Bishop Strachan. The Bisho saggested that he should make himself useful as lay reader, in which capacity, with formal license, he
began to act in the neighbonrhood of Columbos so continued with great success down to the and end, as his services were required. Within a radias ot more than a dozen miles from Port Perry his service were sought and cheerfully given whenever, for any he was the first to assemble and teach a church San day sohool, and having began he never ceased to teach in it until his last Sonday alive, when he lay insensible. In the enforced or accidental absence of the incumbent here, Daniel always read the service and a sermon, and although his strong Aberdeenian acoent was not attractive, the ohorch people never
failed to attend as fuily almost as on prdinary failed to attend as fully almost as on ordinary Sandays, not onily out of duty, but to avoid the suspicion
of shight to one who was so sincerely esteemed Everything that a layman in humble position conld do to assist bis clergyman, Damiel Ledingham did,
do constantly and cheerfully. But the whole commanity was made partakers of . But who commanic sick and needy were, there was Daniel, or "D Dan as he was commonly colled, rendering personal help with his own hands and purse, for he was a fruge man ; or he was to be found with the subscription hist which, in his charge, was never unsuccessiul. One case was told me traly illustrative of his mode. For a lonely and helpless old woman he had a cottage
arectud, chiefly at his own expense: and whan the oross. grained creat his own expense ; and when the of neighbonra Daniel nsed tod by her acerbity the aic work, olean up her house, and malse her tea. For the last few years he was bank messenger here and general servant to the manager, and for the last year he showed some token of declining vigor. He had been robast man, but he had had his limbs severely day, 6th Jone, at 6 p.m., he was struck with paralysis and expired on the following Monday at 7 a.m. He was conssious only for a couple of hoars, and in the last words he ever spoke expressed to me his stead ain. He never rallied, and he passed away quieti the presence of several Masonic brethren, who and on hum with more than brotherly dutifulness, with most effeotionate regard. He had such a funeral a only was there a large gathering of Masons, from dis tant points, but the shops were closed and the chief places of industry suspended their labours, and nearly our whole town honoured by their presence Danie Ledingham, many, very many weeping with hones was crammed the following Sunday night the charch By that one man's fidelity the life of the church, is this parish has been saved, as I learn, in a critical time so that Port Perry church people have reason to re spect his memory, while on every side is heard, "The siok and the poor will miss Dan1;"" We shall neve
have another Dan"l in Port Perry." He died bachelor, in his fitty-sixthy year. his only brother is Landing, was present at his funeral. I may add that Daniel was as stiff and inflexible in his churchmanship as an Aberdeenshire Episcopalian might be expeoted to be, and never could he be tempted into any sort of concession to sectarianism; but his goodness made up even to the easygoing for his want of blandness, and no one was more popular. He was requently chosen as delegate to our synod. His end with no small feeling that I write my last word about a traly good Curistian, who did muoh for th honor of God and the edifiying of His ohurch in namble station and in as hamble a spirit. Jo arry. Port Perry, 16th Jane, 188.

Churchof Enaland Workingamen's Soolety Mebting The following report is taken from the Mail, A pablic meeting was held last evening, 16 th Jane, pose of hearing an stdress by Mr. Charles Powell, o London, England, seoretary of the Church of England Workingmen's Society, on "The Churoh of England in Relation to the Working Classes." There was a large andience, including a number of clergymen and aved promineat charchmen. hor. J. D. cayley ocou peived a letter from Bushop Sweatman regretting his in ability to be present, and expressing sympathy with the
movement. The chairman then introduced Mr Powell, who was received with alppanase. Mr. Powell saidine had come to Canada for the parpose of ex which he had the honour to be secretary-the Charch of England Workingmen's Society. The presen anound was one or enlightenment and libery, and al energy displayed by society for varione viactily an grand and noble institotions have been briilt up by th workingmen. They had founded benefit societie which would be alessing to coming generations. When they looked at those institations was it to b wondered at there were some workingmen who wer not satisfied to provide for their mere physical wants, bat who took equal, if not greater, interest in thei piritual welfare. There were many workingmen' societies which were ruled by aristocrats, bat in
England their society was true to its name. Th Charch of England Workingmen's Society was founded and is managed and carried on entirely by workingmen. He had frequently been told that the working classes had no partnership with the Charch of England, but never was that Chureh more firmly implanted in the hearts of the working classes than to.day. Why was it that the Church so suddenly gained the sympathy and love of those classes? Fitty rivhy years ago the Charch was too exclusive, and to clothes a at that the workingman, who loved common sense in religion as well as in other matters of lify, when he for me", and wigh class church saia "This is no place where he thotight he had found troe religion and where he at least got a warm welcome. The great where he at least got a warm welcome. The great
caanses of driving the working classes from the Church were respectability and exclusiveness. The pew system had been a great hindrance to the work of reform. Wherever the pew system had been aboished the Charch had attracted and kept the work ing classes. Kind-hearted people had given thousands of tons oftoal, millions of yards of flannel, and gallons of soup, but they were not found to prodace the
 something more comfortable than soup. than flannel, last fifty yars whil the taan soup. Daring the been passing over the Church, it had been like a magnet and had been attracting the workingmen on all hands. Nine years ago the Church of jay it numbers 9,000 mociety was started, and toAli the nembers 9,000 members, all communicants. was a priesthood of the laity as well as a priesthood of the clergy. They did not believe in lay parsons, and did not commence worl in any parish anauthorzed. The society had 300 branches, and since its leaflets explanatory of some Charch truth milion bject of the society ciples and preserving the Church's religious liberty The slums of great cities were visited, and services held in varions places for poor people by workingmen. It was gradually stimulating the other classes to greater efforts and much good was resulting. In conclasion, he expressed a hope that such work would be taken up in Toronto and other Canadian cilies. Rev. S. R. Fuller, of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. John Hague, and cthers addressed the meeting briefly. After a vote of thanks had been tendered to Mr. Powell, the pro eedings terminated.

Ohurch C.rrespondence.-A number of letters have appeared since synod, in the Toronto papers, discussing the figures of the bishop. A fow writers have "sacerdotalism," which they wildy assert to be the oause of the imagined decline of the Charch. Two answers have been given, first, that one of the most prosperous churches in Toronto, is the one agains whose clergy a charge of "sacerdotalism" would most apply, the Church of St. Matthias where a high ritual is adopted. Second, that the bishop's statistics are misleading, as they apply to a year during which a severe strain was put upon the liberality of church. men, by a most lameatabie, even a frauduient misuse of Charen runas, and that tho statisil or really suow Charch has been marked when tested by the increas Cniompuicants, and anch material signs is Chrreh building, activity in Churoh benevolent sgenoies , to One writer very sensibly says that "the ory of saeer dotalism is mere nonsense," and he urges Charchmen so leave off wranging, and take up more Christian work. There can be no doabt that the cultivation of a more brotherly spirit of matual regard and con idence between clergy and laity, would greatly strengthen the Charch, and this course is infinitely more Ohristian than writing defamatory letter gainst the clergy in the prese
Tosonso.-Sidterhood of St. John.-The bazaar held

DOMELIOA OHUBOLDA角.
in Toronto on the 18th Jane on behalif of the Sisterhood funds was a great sucoess. All the Charoh con. gregations were represented, and visitors appearea rar and garden party. The Sisterhood has peouliar olaims apon Toronto, now that the wounded in the North West have been so happily given an experience of
their skill as nurses. We hear of the Sisters having revolutionised the camp hospital, working order out of chioss and cleanliness out of its opposite. The Sisterhood will be largely belped by the baraar; it is manifestly settling guietly down to be a permanent and growing institituion. Much amusement has been porary throws mud at the Sisterhood by insorting paronymous letters, containing manufisoturea, libelloui reports as to the inner life of the Sisterhood home. The writer of these venomons attacks, knows as much of what he writes abont, as he does of the man in the moon, but as his venom socords with that organ'e general policy of antagoniomn to ecerybody and everything dalously and mendecions letteras are made weloome.

Conframation at Hoxy Tanimy Causor.-On the 18th Jane a confirmation service was held at the Ohurch of the Holy Trinity. The rector-assistan had the satisfaction of presenting sixity-two candition were adalts of both sexes, inclusive of several slikiled artisons which testifies to the zeelonas pastoral work, done by the Rev. John Pearson and his curato in this well worked parish. One of the candidates told the and Wesleyans had done all they conld to draw him and his family to their servioss, and failed solely be onuse of the loving pastoral visitations of the clergy of the Holy Trinity, and, said he, "it all the clergy of to kind and autentive, the people would not ru tighly prier piacos." The sadaress ar tai biseop of th rite, its benefits and responsibilities, and unging the ahief sontes to resort to Holy Communion as the sent and gave a festal tone to the service, whioh wa attended by a very large congregation. The offertiory was devoted to the Sohool Building Fund.

St. John the Evangelist Ohurch.-An entertainment (in bohaif of the Organ Fund) consisting of music by the Bend of the Rogan Grenediers, aleo the game of Chess played with Living Chessmen, refreshments \&o. co, will be hell at the Âdelaide Street Rink, on Fri. day evening, the 26th, under the patronage

## NLIGARA.

Asoastre-Onumual but most proper.-On Saturday June 13, the Bishop of Niagara having arrived at Anosster eaily in the afternoon, was requested by a hold a short, solemn service at 7 p.m., at the laying of the corner stone of their new factory building. It is batia few weeks ago since their extensive premises, machinery and stook, were altogether destroyed by fire. In the work of reebuilding apon the old site, the ahareholders appreciated the dosire of one of them. Supreme Rular and Protector of anll thinge to the supreme Rulor and Frobector or all things, and to well as the employers. This being the parpose of the request to the bishop, his lordship complied in a very solemn and impressive manner. The large congregation of villagers and others. was evidently deeply affeoted during the proceedings, earnestly responded to the prevailing thought of the service, and that they all might pass through things temporal, that finally

St. John's Ohurch.-On Sunday, am., June 14, the St. John's Church.-On Sanday, a.m. Jane 14, the
bishop of Niagara administered the rite of confirmaThe to ashop's address was very forcible. The congres The bishop's adaress was very forcibie. The congre country churehes in this diooese. The Rev, W. R. country churehes in this diocese. The Rev. W. R. of Flamboro West, was also present.

Flankozo Wrest.-On the evening of Sunday, June 14, the bishop of Niagara attended divine service at Christ Churoh, Bullock's corners. Never was there heartier service or more attentive congregation, which
was crowded to the doors, than on this ocoasion. The was crowded to the doors, than on this ocoasion. The servioe was choral. At 8 o'clock on the following
nion, when sixty communicants or more ware prosent. Many had travelled four or five miles in order to be present. The bishop was oelebrant, and was attonded Howitt, and Thomes Geoghogna, reotor. At 10 o'olock, on the same day the bishop rooeived the children of Christ Oharoh Sanday Sobool, at the par sonage, about one mile from the ohuroh. The children were remarkably attentive throughout, and eagarly listoned to the biahop's sadresion use and applioation of this word on such an oconamion, use and application of this word on suan an ointed in the Prpeciar book for the secoond Sanday attior Trinity From 2 o'clook to 4 p.m., another reception was hel at the same parsonage, when the reotor, Rev. Thomat Geoghegan, had the plosesure of introducing to the bishop, the adult members of his large parim. No tioeable among them were several vory aged and preo. ious servants of Ohrist. The age of one woman wac ninety-three of anothor, eighty-six, others again no far less in their pilgrimage, with eech of whom $h$ in Christ Jesus.

Personal.-The Rev. J. Francis is abeent, and is about to recoive the high distinotion of B,D. at a con-
 Urited States, on the is an aluminus of high honor, of 8s. Angust ne's, Oanterbary, England.

Watredown:-Grace Ohurch,-On Mondey evening June 15th, the Biehop of Niagars administored the rite of confirmation here to twenty-three annaidaties. The congregation was erowded, even surroanding the eing of each window of tle churoh. The wart. I was lod by Rev. J. C. Munson, and sostoined by 40 or 0 voioes, some from the neighboaring ohoirs, aided by organist of Graoe Ohuroh. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat, the Bishop sucoeedel in retaining the rapt attention of all in the unusually large gathering of people. We would gledly desire to extend our be afforded in the columns of the Dommon Cmucinian. The Bishop was attended at Waterdown by Reva. R. D. Belt and R. D. Ball, W. R. Olarke, F. E. Howitt, Thos. Geoghegan, G. B. Bail and J. C. Manson. On the following morning, at 8 oolook, the Holy Communion was administered to aboat fifty. The Bishop and clergy were afterwards most

ELora.-Confirmation was administered hereand av Alma, the out station, on Thursday, 11th inst. service at thie latter was held in the afternoon, the following clerzy being present :-Rev. A. J. Belt, M. $M$.
A., of Arthur; Rev. A. Bonny, of Moorefeld ; Rev. A., of Arthur ; Rev. A. Bonny, of Moorefeld ; Rev. R.
T. W. Webb, of Luther ; and Rev. P. L. Spencer, in. oumbent. Six candidates were presented. In the
 the Von. Archdescon Dixon, B.A., of Gaelph, was present, in addition to those provionaly mentioned tormerly belonged to other religions bodies. The at tendance at each service was large. Rev. R. T. Webb acted as staff-bearer at Elora, and the inoumbent a Alma. The Bishop's addrosses were admirably suited to the two ccoasions, being delivered in olear tones, chaste and simple language, and fluent and earnest manner. Just before the close of the servioe at Elora, an addreses was presented to the Bishop, the reader being the incumbent. It spoke of unity among the members of the congregation, loyalty to the Anglionn commanion, and a longing desire to have the pariah consecrated. To this address, the Bishop made thoughtful reply, expressing a hope that mande time for consecrating the ohurch should werrive would be suitably and permanently adorned and beautified. After the service some of the congrega tion and their friends met the Bishop at the parsonage and having been introduced to him, epent a shor time in pleasant conversation.
Confirmation was held in Fergas on the previous day, when abont a dozen candidates wore presented
On the 8th inst., the Bishop paid a visit to Gara frara, a neglected station, and made arrangements for resuming the services.

Muron.-The bishop of Niagara reached Milton a boout 4 p.m., on Tuesday, June 16, for another even ing oharoh service, Rev. W. T. Mackenzie, reotor.

## Burungatox.-On Wedneeday, Jane 17, the bisho

 visited this parish. Beooption 8 p.m., and ovenson[^0]Fontilill.-The laying of the corner atone of a hurch at Smithville place on Tuesday, June 23. The Rev. F. C. Pliper, dissionary in oharge.

Garapraxa-An appeal.-A debt of 9274.08 atill omains on the ohuroh brilding at Draoon, in a man sotion of the large townehip of Garafraxa. The June 11, maya, "I have चisited the ohuroh in date raxa, and held an intorviow with Mosers. Hammil and Magowan. In my opinion they are men who men ot afford to torego the sum of money still dine hem
at, the ohurob may be conseorated, and regulat mipe atrations afforded to the peoplo by one of our nelib. bouring olergy. The amount is not large. The biefiop adde, I hope that you will see your way to gesiat in
naking it ap." Donations for the above worthy making it ap." Donations for the above worthy obeot, may be sent with as little deley an poesible to J. Ontario.

Dunsviles-Obituary.-The death of Mre Jene Cotter, in her 84th yoer, ocourred on the 11th June, at the residence of her son.in.law, Harry, Johnson, to Col. Cotter, Port Maitland, and formerly in Hi. M. 47th rogiment. Although Mrs. Oottter whas grei nvalid for about twonty five years, she maintained oheerful, happy, christian mind and manner, outil ${ }_{i}$ death.

Fonr Enis.-St. Paul's Ohuroh.-A speoial nervice mas held in 8s. Pau's Churoh on Saturday oveaing:
 and baptized upwarde of forty ohildren.

## HURON.

Mecting of the Synod.-The annaal meeting of the ynod of Haron, commenced at the Ohaptar Hoone Biene afternoon of the 16 th ingtant, when the lom ienvop deiivered his initial oharge. The annae Onure was held in the Bishop Cronyz remoria tant matters of basinees to come before the symeod, will be the consideration of a new canon on the oxpenditare of the mision fund, an oanon to consiliter the order and procedure of the aynod, to ammend the constitation, a oanon to provide for the re-arrange. reapecting dieoipline, annual reporte reports grantion reepeoting disoipline, annual reporta, reports granting statistios, travelling expenses of standing committees, and others of importance.

Pont Dovar.-His Jordahip the Bishop of the dio cose, has appointed T. B. Barrot, of Port Dovar, hy reader. Thas the ohurch here is patting to gool cooount the talents of her sons and daughtert, and have no doabt they render judioions sapervision, ted aesist the olergy in bearing the one
they are often called apon to bear.

4 Flower mission for the London Oity Hoopital.- 10 meoting held in Oronyn Hall, of ladien of the Angil. an Churoh, it was deoided to form the flower miena iocenan Missionary Aspociation. The following adies were elected officers of the Mission:-Mm Baldwin, president; Mrs. B. Oronyn, Mrs. Inneet and Mrs. Stanley, vioe-presidents ; Mra. White, head eo etary-treasarer. Committees were formed for dis. ribution, colleoting flowers, money, and rases, ani or arranging bonquets. It was to have the hownal sent to the Oronyn Hall every Saturiay by 100 ociooki when the committee will meet. On Satariay lach the first day for the appointed meetingg, the ladiee osponded most liberaily the callora and carde. The Bishop Oronyn Hall contained aboat six xiy ledion The Bishop Oronyn Hall contained about sixty haies belonging to the varioas Anglioan ohurobes, for brought an abandanoe of iowers and ancalisanged in tribution. The whole were assoriod ailtee took the offerings to the oity hospital, Protestant Orphans Home, and individual siok persons.

Londox.-St. Paul's Ohuroh.-Rev. Oanon Innes hem had a reply from Rev. Mr. Hicks. He aoceptan the invitationto to assiatante to commence duty early in July.

Ohrite Ohuroh.-The lord bishop of the diocese held confirmation servioe in Ohrist Ohuroh at evensong, on the first Sanday after Trinity. There were firteen oandidates for the apostolic rite of the laying on of
hande, prosented by the reotor, Rev. Canon Smith. The ovening servioe was read by the reotor, Rev Evans Davis, G. B. Sage, and E. W. Hughes. The oandidates were addrossed by his lordship, previous to being confirmed. An eloquent
mon was preabed by the
Lis rowsi.- Rev. Mark Turnbut, some time incum bent of Wallacoebarg, has been appointed inoumben of Christ Oharoh, Listowel.

Ohapter Houne.-Wednesday evening the Guild of the Chapter Honse had a conversazione and nale o ladies work, in the Convooation, Hall Western Univer sity. The large numbers in the hall were highly ploaecd. It was in every respeot very sucoessfal No appointment oi a minister has yet been made,
though for over six months the ohuroh has been with oot a supply. Traly they are a long suffering and patient people.

## ALGOMA.

Buar's Falle.-The Rev. W. B. Magnan begs to ac. knowledge, with gratitade and thanks, the sum of Emadale, and $\mathbf{S . 0 0}$ from F. B. Maxwell toward the bailding fund of ohuroh in Bethane

Porr Sydxyr.-The Rev. R. W. Plante gratefully noknowledges the gift of a pocket Commanion service and a benatiful set of altar linen, from the Rev. Wm. Orompton. Five dollars (35), from Mrs. Lett, and one dollar ( $\$ 1$ ), from Miss Oampbell, of Collingwood, for mission parposes. A large donation of 8. S. papers s. Sohool, Collingwood, per Miss MoMaster, and from 8. Sohool, Collingwood, per Miss MoMaster, and from
All Sainte
s. Sobool, All sainte

## UNITED STATES.

Bishop Howe, speaking before the Diocesan Convention at Reading, Pa., yesterday, said an organized the licentionas divorce laws of Pennsylvania, and de. olared that in easy divoroes and frequent re-marriages, Pennaylvania tolerated polygamy as bad in the eseence, though not so openiy proolaimed, as among the Mormons. Rev. Dr. Alsop, of Graco Episcopal Ohuroh, in Philadelphia, is responsible for the statement that in 1800, in Cineinnati, there was one divoroe to every one handred marriages ; in 1849 there every ten marringes. In Philadel anis there oere tor times as many divoroes in 1882 as in 1862, and now there is one divorce granted to every fifteen marriages. "During the laet thirty years the proportion of divorces to marriages has donbled throughout the whole of the Northern States."

Fates an the nible tessants FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, ON THE INSTITUTE LEAFLETS.

## Published under authority of the Sunday Sohool Oom

 mittee of the Toronto Diocese.Oompiled from W. S. Smith's work on Genesis and other writera
VoL. IV. $\quad$ - July 5th, 1885.

## Bible Lssson.

"Abraham's Faith."-Genesis xxii. $1,12$.
We have seen that Ishmael was sent away from his father's home. Years passed on, and Isaaco grew up; guess. He is colled the "only son" of Abraham in the sense of being pecoliarly marked out as the child faith promise, and now God will see what Abraham's to entioe worth, verse 1. To tempt, among us, means the entioe another to do wrong; but that oannot be the meaning here, for see St. James i. 18. It means to try or prove, as in Deat. xiii. 8, Heb. xi. 17. God native land; in not giving him taking him from his it was a trial too, parting from Ishmael, but all these were as nothing compared to what now happens. ury
ffering - God to take Isaac and offer him as a burnt Burnt offerings, were the bodien of slain beasts out sumed by fire on the altar. Can we imagine anything more terrible than this was to Abraham? To sacri. blessing to son, whom God had promised should be a blessing to all the world, very sad must Abraham
have been, but he does not hesitate, he does not argue, he does not refuse ; the language of his heart is like ob xiii. 15
(2). The Obedience of Faith, verse 3. He obeyed promptly, made all his preparations, and went with took them three days, verse 4, so that all this time he might have repented and turned back, but no, he knew that God was able to raise up his son even from the dead, Heb. xi. 19, his faith was firm, and so he went n. Arrived near the place, verse 5, he withdrew The words "come again they might be alone with God "he words come again unto you," show that he had carried the wood, so Christ. 18, verse 6. As Isaac which He was about to snffer 8t. John xix. 7 Isaac's artless question in verse 7," where is the lamb ? "must have tonched his father's heart; he could not make up his mind to tell Isaac set; he only said, " my son God will provide, etc.," verse 8. Thi answer of Abraham was a prophecy, see St. John i 2y. In that mountain GJd provided a Lamb, even Jesus Christ, the great sacrifice for sins. At last 9, he gave himself willingly up, he submitted to be that Cha laid upon the altar, in this loreshowing should be blessed, shonld be laid upon the wood of the cross. And now, verse 10, "Abraham stretched out his hand, etc.," so complete was the obedience laithful Abraham
(3). The Reward of Faith. It is enough! God has bedience "sacrice has already been offered, even v. 22. The sacrifioe of the Son of God was obedi ence even unto death; "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O "Lay nob. X. . The oommand came, verse won God's approval, and with joy and thankfolnes offered np the ram that was substituted for his son verse 18. Then God gave him a fresh blessing, vers 16, 18, and he set out with his son on their happy ourney home, verse 19.
(4). The Sacrifice of lsaac typical to the Death of Christ Our charoh provides that this chapter containing ou lesson shall be the first lesson for the morning atod Friday, as indicative of the points of compassion. (a) It was an appointed the points of compassion. (a) It was a 32.

It wus a willing saorifice, oompare St. John x. 17 lesson from Abraham's obedience, that no difficulties or distress shoald prevent us from-putting our whol trust in God's meroy and trath, or from obeying Him at any cost ; for such a faith will lead to obedience, St James ii. 20, 23. And for all who trust in and obey
$\operatorname{Him}$. He has in store approval and reward, St. Him. He hes

Though dark my path and sad my lot,
Let me be still and marmur not,
Or breathe the prayer divinely tanght
Thy will be done.

## Carrespandente.

All Letters containing personal allwsions will appear oves the signature of the writer.
We do not hold ourselves rasponsible for the opinions of our oorrespondents.

## THE SLAVERY OF DEBT.

Str,-I have been frequently asked "How is with a person in the fatare world, dying in dent." have heard of an old clergyman who never preacice without ending his sermon with in deber." Debt is one of the discomforts to individuals and to families, and one of the worst evils that can afflict society. Debt is wrong both in principle and practice. It the cause of much incovenience, and frequently o injustice to those to whom it is due. It makes a man a slave. Persons who form the habit of living in debt, seem to be insensible of the fact that they are in a measure living on whife mentally and morally is a galling burden on life, mentaily and moraly He. Who makes purchases withous money, lifes on the necessaries and the unnecessaries of or chequer.game of the future, with all its uncertainties of health or sickness, of business, of ohanging circumstances, and of misfortune in its var
ious forms. He has no certainty of future ability to
pay those liabilities, especially if they are large in proportion to his means, and hence, how often have reditors to suffer losses, and virtually pay for the o into to debt. We preach to the people the exer ise of self-denial. We ought to practice it in respect f our means of income and ontgo. What a blessing $t$ would be to the church and the world were the apostles advioe adopted by families generally, "Owe no man anything." And if this principle had a pracwomen, the example and influence thereof, wonld donbtless tell agajnst the over-spending tendencies o our times, and also there would be the possession of reater means to be devoted to Christian liberality There are congregations who run in debt to their minister. The obligation of a congregation to pay the minister's stipend as soon as it is due, is as much a matter of basiness, as their obligation to pay the mer chant, or the doctor, or the lawyer. A minister heir payment five handred dollars, and that it was heir payment five hundred dollars, and that it was making him dishonest, as he conld not pay his own
iabilities as he promised, but if they would pay him wo hundred dollars, he would forgive the balance. nother congregation voted a hundred dollars more to the minister's salary, bat he positively refased it, for said be "I have to go round and beg, and plead nd importune, for the three handred salary you oted (all of which I have not received), and to go and and have to beg for another hundred would out losing their character, bat some congregations hink nothing of it. And thas parishes will run into debt to their minister, who wonld not think of owing he carpenter that built their church, or the sexton that akes care of it. The privations suffered by ministers, ecause of the neglect of the prompt payment of the alary, are very great. We have known some to sel he best books from their hibraries for less than quar ther of their value, in order to meet current expenses, We the congregation owed them hundreds of dolars dren from school, becange they conld not clothe them in a proper manner or pay the teacher. We them a proper some to borrow money and pay interest for it to keep themselves from starving. Such things are a shame and a reproach to congregations bearing the asme of Christians
"There was a good prayer I knew a man to offer once-a very good prayer. A brother was praying with much noise for faith-soul-saving faith, sin-kill ing faith, devil-driving faith. There was a quie long bill. 'Amen,' said the quiet friend ; 'Amen, and give us debt-paying faith too, We want that faith nowadays." People don't believe in a religion tha don't pay debts. If a man do not do his duty to his brother whom he hath seen, how will he do his duty to his God whom he hath not seen. A long time ago it was the custom in Turkey, that when a person died the body lay above ground until his friends came for ward and paid his debis. "Whatsoever ye wonld Men in Prute Tous.

## Efamily そeading.

## LET IN THE SUNSHINE.

Some of us remember the old-fashioned parlor with curtains closed all the year except at Thanksgiving, or possibly when the school ma'am came to her regular turn of " boarding round." The conse quence was a damp room in the house, and an element of depression and disease, which only the large proportion of outdoor life in the olden times ould counteract
The later generation is learning that not only ventilation but sunshine is essential to healthy living in the house. Snnlight, and good air are as mueh food for body and soul as are the meat and grain and vegetables that we eat.
We are too niggardly of sunshine. It cannot be oo freely used. There is no better physician than nature, no better doctor than sunlight. We use too little judgment in its enjoyment. It is the gift of God, and one of His great boons to men.
Open your windows. What if your carpets fade and other ornaments suffer? Your children in robust health are the noblest ornaments of the household.
Your own health is more consequence than all the bric-a-brae the world can gather. If either must be sacrificed, lat it be rather the inanimate hings which are merely the abornments, not the elements of human happiness.


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CHE LADIES OF THE OHUROE ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF QRUROB
BROIDERY．Altar Linen，Seta for prigut munion，Colourrar Btolem Linen and Do



## HYMN OF FAITH.

Tossing at night upon a stormy sea
Tossing at night pon a sormy sea, How the frail boat, on which thy hopes are cast, Shivers and trembles in the rising blast!

Lift up thine eyes I Behold I apon the weve, The Lord draws near, thy trembling life to save. He knows thy peril, though thy lips are dumb . Across the watery waste he bids thee come.

Cling to no frail supports that round thee flost ;
Arise, and quickly leave thy sinking boat
Strong in His strength, and in His courage brave, Stand thou upright npon the slippery wave.

Think not how high the angry waters rise Think not that men will gaze with wondering eyes Think not it is thine own exalted power Upholds thy feet upon that treacherous floor.

But fix thine eyes upon that face divine Take the kind hand so gladly stretched for thine; Let not thy olear faith waver nor grow dim So on the water shalt thon walk to him. R.S.P

## PHYSIOIAN HEAL THYBELF

The following is the conclading portion of the Bev. Oanon Knox Little's recent discourse at St Pauls Oathedral, London, on the Marriage and family relationships. The organ of the Wesleyans in England, speaking of this sermon said, "It wa all good-very good."
Two lessons would seem to be suggested by thi 101st Psalm of King David. Lst them observe the method of David's proceedings. He began with improving himself: " $O$ let me have understanding in the way of Godliness. I will take no wioked thing in hand; I hate the sins of unfaithfulness; there shall no such oleave unto me." No man could hope to influence others, who was not taking pains with himself. No man to whom eternity, sin, prayer, were not real, could hope to get others to arionaly think about them, no man to whom Jesus Christ our Lord was not a personal friend, whose uncreated Godhead, and Incarnation in time, and atoning Death, and Resurrection, and Ascension and perpetnal intercession in glory were not con stantly the subjects of his adoring thoughts, could hope to bring others to know and to love Him; no man who was not endeavoring to rule his own temper and his own life by the law of Jesus Ohrist could hope to make that law the rule ef life for others David began with himself before he proceeded to make plans for others. Only when he had done what he could for himself and his family did he King though he was, venture to say: "I shall soon destroy all the ungodly that are in the land; tha I may root out all wicked doers from the city of the Lord." The moral reformation of the land of Israel, and of the oity in which Jehovah dwelt, was to follow on the moral reformation of the palace and its master. Too often we adopted a diffarent method. As it was easier to improve others than to im prove ourselves, we began with others. We took up spial movements of some sort when we had better by far be looking into our own consciences or family, and we flattered ourselves that in so do ing we were unselfish, forgetting that true religion began with self-discipline and self-improvement.
And next, the improvement of the family could only be procured by religious as distinct from mere ly moral influences. David did not expect to do much with his household until the retarn of the sacred Ark to Jerusslem. Do not let it be suppos ed that common sense, or wide culture, or good so ciety, could do the work which a knowledge of the love of God alone could do. There was one mark of a household in which God was known and loved, which was too often wantiug in our day-he meant the practice of family prayer. Depend upon it, the Worth of such a practice could only be measured b its effects during a long period of time; and family prayer, though occupying a few minates each day did make a great difference in any household at th end of a year. How indeed could it be otherwise ? When each morning, and perhaps each evening too, all the members of a family, old and young, parents and children, the master and the servants, met on
a footing of perfect equality before the Eternal, be fore Whose presence each was as nothing, or less han nothing, yet to Whom each was so infinite dear that He had redeemed by His Blood each an all of them, how must not the bad spirits that ar the enemies of pure and bright family life flee awa -the spirits of envy, of pride, of untruthfulness and sloth, and the whole tribe of evil thoughtsand make way for His Gracious Presence in the hearts of old and young ailke, Who as he brought us one by one, nearer to the true end of our exist ence, so did He , and $\mathrm{He}_{e}$ alone, make us " to be o one mind in an house," here within the narrow pre cints of each home circle, and hereafter in tha countless family " of all nations and kindred, and peoples and tongues," which should dwell with Him the Universal Parent, to all Eternity.

NEVER HASTING, NEVER RESTING
Never hasting, never resting, With a firm and joyous heart, Acting, aye, a brave man's part.

With a high and holy parpose
Doing all thou hast to do
Seeking ever man's upraising,
With the highest end in view
Undepressed by seeming failure, Unelated by succesy ;
Heights attained, revealing higher
Onward, npward, ever press.
Slowly moves the march of ages,
Slowly grows the forest king
Slowly to pefection cometh
Every great and glorious thing.
Broadest streams from narrowest sources Noblest trees from meanest seeds, Mighty ends from smal beginaing

Acorns which the winds have scattered,
Future navies may provide
Thoughts at midnight whispered lowly
Such the law enforced by nature
Such the law enforced by nature Since the earth her course began
Such to thee she teacheth daily, Eager, ardent, restless man.

Never hasting, never resting,
Glad in peace, and calm in strife ; Qaietly thyself preparing
To perform thy part in life

Farnest, hopeful, and unswerving Weary though thou art, and faint; Ne'er despair, there's one above thee, Listing ever to thy plaint.

Stumbleth he who runneth fast
Dieth he who standeth still
Not by haste nor rest can ever
Man his destiny fulfil.
"Never hasting, never resting,
Legend fine and quaint, and olden,
In our thinking, in our acting,
Should be writ in letters golden.

THE RAG-PICKER AND THE BEGGAR.
M. Arnault, who was a member of the French Academy, and who has recently died, left us the memoirs of his life, in which is found the following striking inoident.
When about eighteen years of age, he went often from Paris to Versailles where his mother resided, and on the way there he invariably met at a corain place, a beggar who as invariably oried, Charits if you please, good sir !" to which young Arnanlt generaly responded with two sous.
One day after having just bestowed his alms, a mall man with quick, energetio step reached the ame spot, and atter gazing a moment attentively the beggar, said thoughtfally "It-seems to me you look quite able to work,
why do you follow this beggarly mode of life? I
can tell you how you can lift yourself above this wiserable condition, and have finally, an income of en thousands livres
Aatoine, the beggar, smiled incredulously.
Laugh if you will," said the little man, " but ollow my counsel, and you will realize my prom; for I can speak from experience. Once I was quite as poor as you, but instead of begging, I procured a worn out basket, and going from village to city asked, not alms, bat cast-away rags that no ne winted, and these I carried to the paper mills receiving a fair price in retprn, At the ond year, I no longer asked rags, bat bought them, and moreover owned a little cart and a donkey with which to collect them. At the present I myself am a paper manufacturer, and own two honses in Paris. Go, and do as I have done
The stranger passed on, leaving Antoine so lost in thought that two ladies actually passed without being stopped by the usual cry-" Charity, if you please.
In 1851, adds M. Arnault, I entered a bookstore in Brussels, to make some parchases. A tall, well-to-do looking man walked up and down the store, giving orders to five or six clerks. We glanced at each other as men do, without being able to recognize one another, yet feel that they able to recognize on

Monsieur," said the store-keeper to me, at last, did you not often go to Versailles twenty-five years ago?

Antoine!" I cried, "Can this be you?
'Yes, Monsieur," he answered, "and you see, the little old gentleman spoke truth; he has given me an income of ten thousands liveres.'
Now this sum is far greater than that needed for daily life, and greater than can be promised to all who follow the same advice of seeking to live by their own hands; but such can at least be sure of eating their own bread. For, in all labor there is some profit, but the companion of sluggards shal know nothing but poverty.-Translated from know nothing bat povert.
L'Avenir.-Young Churchman. $^{2}$

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## CALIFORNIAN GROWTH.

## Written for the Dominion Churohman.

On a bright morning three weeks before Easter in the year 1885, the sun shone down on a certain field off the highway in a beantiful valley of Southern California. This field was part vineyard and part orehard, the trees were full of aprico olossoms, and on one of them, perched on ite highest bough, was a mocking bird trilling forth his morning hymn. Presently his eye fell on a pile of timber among the trees; two meadow larks were gossiping together near it and exchanging the compliments of the morning. "Look here I look here!" he piped out, addressing them; but they were so engaged in each other that his call remained unheeded. Now you must know that the mookng bird is not a favourite among the uther songsters of the grove, becanse he mimios their notes so unmercifully; and birds do not like to be made fun of any more than we ourselves do. Suspecting that their deafness was merely pretence, he called in his most imperious tones, "Come h-e-r-e ! come h-e-r-e! "Well", enquir ed one of the larks, "what's the matter ?"
"Tootle, tootle ! matter enough!" said he, for his fleld was a favourite hanting ground, and the sight of bricks and timber scattered over it made his heart sore. "What is all this stuff for, I wan to know !" "That," replied the lark, "why, don' you know? it's for the new Episcopal Ohurch." "Who dares bring all this rubbish here?" cried the other indignantly; but at this moment the lark called out that danger was ahead, and so both hid themselves in the purple and kept quite still, while their companion mounted to the topmost bough and waited to see what would happen, his feather bristling with wrath. A man came off the dusty road towards them, a great big fellow he was, but evidently not a workman; his olothes were black, and his coat was long; he carried a stont walking cane, and walked with great strides. "Half-past six," I heard him say, glancing at his watoh, "?
wonder where the other men are !" Then spying the mooking bird he whistled to him and said, "Come pretty fellow, give ns a song this morn. ing."

The bird cocked his head on one side, and seemed to take a different view of the case now ; soon he whistled in reply, and began to imitate a robin' note, while the new oomer basied himself taking measurements, and set to work with a spade, dig ging away round the roots of a fruit tree. Soon another man came up, and throwing off his coat; both worked away together, loosening roots, digging and tugging, tilt 10 , after a fieroe atraggle down tumbled the tree. Then they attacked an other and dug it up; vines too were plucked on and soon a space was oleared; bat not till then di they relax their efforts.

Whew ! what warm work it is !" said the tal man in the black clothes, removing his hat for moment; "Now they may come as soon as they please, we're ready for them !
While he was speaking a little band of workmen arrived, and set to work manfully in laying the foundation of the new church; the mooting bit from his perch encuraging them with a song ot " Do it! do it ! do it !

## II.

Apparantly this bird had resigned himself to oir cumstances, for he was often in attendanoe nea the building ground; watched the brick piles rise from their bed, and then the setting of the stadding. He was either a specially wise bird, or he knew a good deal about what was going on, as his remarks testified, so apropos they were at times; he would hide himself among the apricot blossoms and ring ont the changes of his song, a sweet whistling tril a rippling melody, the note of any bird he happened to thmk of at the moment, and then a sharp call one of the workmen whom he considered lackin in the diligent performance of his duty, "Take care ! take care !" You might have heard this ory at the top of his voice many times a day. Witj such a diligent overseer no wonder that the men worked with a will, and that the church, nnde their hands grew as by magia. Every day oarriages passed up and down Colorado street fill vieitors, tourists, or townspeople and all tem enquiring looks towards the new building that roe higher and higher each day till the ehancel wa built out, and the "rustic" had reached half we up the windows. And several times each day came the tall man who had been first on the groun before the foundations were laid. How eagerly he watched the progress made. I believe he was often inclined to throw off his black clothes, don workman's suit, and to toil away with the men. On his way from the ground to office one afternoon he encountered a couple o carriages full of people, some of whom were putting questions to a bystander as to the purpose the new bulding; for in this valley everybod takes an interest in the prosperity and growth o the compunait
"It's for an Episoopal Churoh," said the man " and it's to be finished in less than a fortnigh from now.
A loud incredulous langh greeted this.
"They've only been a week patting it up so far," we went on; "and the contract is out for thre weeks.
"Perhaps you mean thrie monthe," said some one, intending this for a joke.

No I don't," was the reply, "the Episcopalian intend to hold service in that church on Easter Sonday - and that's less than a fortnight off.'
"Oh I well," put in one of the vistors, "I don't see why they shotldn't; here in California honses are built faster than I ever saw them before they're not strong substantial ones, such as we ha out east; and I presume the Episcopals will jue have the walls put up, and a roof on, put in number of seats, and hold their serviee ; that will b asy enough.
"Oatch Episcopalians doing that !" eried young lady of the party; "not they I they must have their chancel, and lectern, and altar and read ing desk, and goodness knows what, or they don't consider it a chureh at all. My oousin's wife is an

Episcopalian, ! and I've heard her tell about thei hurch hundreds of times, so I ougbt to know.

How they're going to do it is a mystery to m then, and I'm very oertain they'll all be awfully disappointed," observed another.

Look ! here's their minister !" said the by tander; "he can tell you all about it, for h almost lives on the plaoe, and folks say he'd buil the whole ooncern himself within a week if he could e's so mortal anxious to see it up.
It was our tall friend of the long coat tails who now came up, and seeing the enquiring looks of the party, drew near. In answer to their questions he assured them that unless heavy rains shoul fall before the oharch could be roofed, they conf dently hoped to hold service in it on Easter Day The entire chancel furniture was being made on The entire chancel furniture was being made on
the spot, some of it elaborately designed and riohty carved, all of which was to be ready by the da appointed, with the exception of the walls being plastered, and the outside painting, everything wa o be finished.
The people who listened to this, were too polit o langh at what they regarded wholly as an air castle, but as they drove away, said among them selves.

Poor man ! how disappointed he will be when Easter comes, and his oharoh only half finished we know what miserable creatures these contrac ors are
Bat the mooking bird langhed at their disma rophecy, and sang out after them, "eroaker, aroak, croak.'

## III.

Everybody was prophesying rain; none had allen for several months, and the clonds threatened every day. The Epissopalians of the "Orown of the valley," as this beantiful village is called were full of anxiety; for, added to the fear of downpour on their opening day, perhaps a very eluge such as they hai known in past days; trisper had gone abroad that in spite of the mos tractor and workmen by the building committee, that the church could not by any possible mean be finished. But a few days remained, and the skilled men who were engaged in carving the altar and lectern, shook their heads at the shortness o ime allowed them for the task. Our clerical friend grew desperate; the contractor must have been weary of his visits to the office in those days, per haps the workmen too, for he spent much of hi time among them, criticizing, encouraging, and admiring. For hours he would stand on the gid d ceaffolding, oiling the open woodwork of the roof in company with two other volunteers, whil nother was patting finishing tonches to the grace rul arches and pillars of the rood screen, and oiling the chancel walls, wainscotted in Oregon pine.
The rain held off wonderfully, and the mornin Easter eve came at last. The exeitement wa at its height, such bustle and preparation. Th long black coat tails seemed ubiquitons ; builder had done their work bravely; the contractor's fac was all smiles. The way those walls were covered with lathing was a sight to behold; in a fow hour the thing was done; the men worked as if their ives depanded on its being accomplished in a given timed Stacks of chairs had arrived, and were piled up outside; rolls of matting, curtaine, grea baskets of palms and ferns, immense tubs fille with flowers in wonderful profasion, calla lilies by hundreds, roses innumerable. Energetic worker were arriving in bands, each bringing somethin for the slender pillars of thation; fine wreathing
 in proned by tiny bouquets of rare roses, wer was toning do willing fingers. One pair of hand was toning down the glass of the chancel windows others were running a frieze border of palms and evergreens round the whole charch, fringing the windows in green with clusters of palms and gay lowers between, so that the lack of plastering need not be perceptible. Along the screen ran masse of oalla lillies, others formed a reredos that made cross that the Lcrd's Table. Such a wealth of next day ove ine Lcrd's Table. Such a wealth of banksia roses
ver the altar cross had just arrived, in company
vith a floral harp for the organ. Then the arpet was laid down, the matting too the ohameel put in place, with the kneeling benches chairs mem hung, the beantiful oarved altar and credenee oftion he rest of the furature were set in their apponith ositions, the organ ton for now their appointed choir practice, and ench monere was to be er place with reverent decoram.
At last everything was finishe
shable flowers to be added in the been stored in the vestry; it was very late, the band of workers had gone home, leaving the church ow a very bower of beanty, with its sleeping flor. ars, to await through the silent night the glory d he Easter morn. Two persons stood for a ment in the porch looking out on the night:
"To think," said one, "that less than thre weeks ago, the ground on which this ohureh attands was covered with vines and fruit trees, does it not seem almost miraculons. God hay been very gai cious to us; Kow oan we be thankful enoughife onh great mercies.

And the best of it all is," said the other, "that it will be entirely free of debt, paid for by peoplo oel farnitare, that the ladies of the San Franciseo Mission Aid Society gave us. The seedtime pretty hard work, but oh! what a harvest. A fre church and no debt ! Jubilate

Instead of going to sleep like any respectable member of society, the mooking bird piped his some through the night, pouring out his eostaoy in my ing, " pretty, pretty, pretty
As the congregation poured out through the open doors after the second celebration of the holy com manion on that Easter Day, out throngh the noble porch that with its broad steps smiled a weloome. o all passers by, the sunshine flooding everythin in its golden glow, the mountains bathed in it, the smiling o: ange groves glad in it, the grateful hearts of priest and people filled with hoty anthasiasm, the moreking bird perched himsolf on pinnacle of the cross that crowned the roof, an ooking down on the ever increasing stream of peo ole, rent the air with his glad ory, "Look here

A POPULAR DELUSION ONCE MORB EXPLODED.

In connection with the renewed agitation agains English Establishment, the question is raised "Are the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of Ba . gland State paid?" Mr. Gladstone's Seoretary
contents himself with the simple rejoinder, on th Prime Minister's behalf, that "the Olergy of th Ohurch of England are not State paid." Lord Sa isbury's Secretary says that he is directed by th Marquis to say "that the Bishope receive no ma rom the State, but they receive a revenue from ancial
ndowenents given to the Church," Lord Grauville' Secretary given to the Church." Lord Granvillo a little more into details, stating that tithes existed in England, before aots Parliament, though the present mode of assesmen and payment was settled by the Tithes Commatetion Aet, 6 and 7 William IV... o. 49, and subse quent statates." Be adds, that the querist "will ind a short summary of the origin of tithes, whiol very complicated, in Blackstone's Commentaries or or text-books of English law, or in most En yclot m lias."
-Sin is that which interposeth itself between the soul and the light of God's countenance. Bu whether it be a slender mist, or a thick olond, a nirmity or a commission, the Sun of Righteou aess, as eyed by faith, can and will disperse it, so as to make it vanish.-Arrowsmith.

COMFORTING NEWS.-What a comfort ani ow very convenient to be able to have a Olose Heap's Patent" Dry Earth or Asheses ar perfectly inodorous. The commodes with urin nd a large or pure white flowers to bs hang! piece of furnitare. Factory, Owen Sound, Ont.

A PEEP AT A JAPANESE
VILLAGE.

The town mouse to the COUNTRY MOUSE.

Our next visit was to an um brella shop, where we saw the
parasols now so fashionable in parasols now so fashionable in "Voyage of the Sunbeam," says the Japanese have a horror of getting wet, and that she saw a man walking along in the rain there attired in little beyond a pair of clogs, a huge hat, and a large paper umbrella. Even the poor est classes carry them. The manu facture of these "indispensables " appearing not unlike the English process we soon moved on in search of somethiug novel. We were much amused at the excitement created by a little Japanese baby of two years or so. It ran about the village, followed by quite a crowd of admiring English ladies who looked as if they had never seen a baby before; but indeed its behaviour was very similar to that of an English one of the same age. It looked a taking little body with black hair cut over its fore head, and beady black eyes, and is sure to get its due share of att ention and petting. There were some bigger girls of nine or ten running about too ; but their shiny black hair was hideously done in large coils, with huge ornamental pins. Their faces were painted and eyebrows picked out with vermillion. Let us hope that the paint is only a holiday custom, and not an every-day one, for it is both unhealthy and unbecoming. Their bright-tinted garments were adorn ed with sashes, arranged into a huge fan-shaped bow covering the back ; and they clattered about on their clogs, getting over the ground veryquickly and cleverly, all things considered. We next visited some of the art shops, and admired the delicate way in which the workmen used their tools with their long slender fingers. Some were busy over freehand designs for screens, vases, and other ornaments. The pencil is held perfectly upright in the hand, and lines are pro duced which would rival the famous round "o of Giotto." All the workers sit cross-legged, benting over their little tables, raised about six inches from the ground. Such postures would be very trying to English backs, and perhaps account for the rounded shoulders and slender lower limbs of the Japanese. They are very expert in wheeling round as if on a pivot and getting anything they want without rising. We saw them carving cups from pieces of bamboo embroidering screens, inlaying en amel, carpentering, engraving printing those beautiful crape paper pictures in water-colors carving sticks, sewing screens, and making lamps on frames.
There was a great crowd round the shop where jars are manufact
ured and painted, and a very
intelligent Japanese did his best to explain the process to a lady by placing the vases in a row, according to their various stages, pointing to them in turn, and saying, "one, two, three." and so on. Some of the vendors were laughing together, and doubtless having their private little joke over the
open-eyed curiosity of their Eng lish visitors. We also had tea
liong the tea-house, where, if you like you can have it as the Japanese do, with salt in it ; but we prefered urs with milk and sugaar
The tea was served by a youn lady with black teeth, who on presenting the tray, half hid her face with her sleeve-. The Buddhist temple was likewise very in eresting. All the shops wer retty much alike-open in front with screens, which are drawn to gether at night The floors ar carpeted with matting, and there a few shelves and pegs on the walls. At the back there Japanese scenery, representing a wood. a garden, a rustic bridge and a temple. The houses of the higher class have little furniture beyond beautiful screens, tiny tables and a few rugs. There are .o regular windows, but the screen are pulled aside at pleasure, so that if you feel cold you are com pelled to sit in semi darkness. These erections look more lik dolls-houses to me than abodes fo human being, but may be suitabl or a country subject to earth quakes. It is very curious and interesting to know that the Jap anese customs, mode of buildin houses, social life, etc., are very much what they were more than thousand years ago, when the in habitants of Europe were still living in a primitive and semi-bar barian condition ; but I must no begin to moralise at the end of this long letter, especially as want of space prevents me from writing about the curious idols, the pictures of Japanese tea plantations, and various other interesting things we saw. Altogether we had a delight ful morning ; still, in spite of the biting wind and sleet which greeted is outside, we were -not sorry on emerging to find ourselves still in dear old England, going back to our own cosy home to luncheon, and once more in the midst o Western surroundings and civiliz tion.
Aunt Mary intends-but this is dead secret-asking you to spend long day with us soon, when you will be able to pay a visit to the Japanese village and see for your self all I have endeavoured thoug mperfectly to describe.
Hoping, therefore, to meet beore long believe me to be yon ffectionate friend

Dorothy Sharpeyes
Prompt Measures.-Prompt mean snould be used to break up sudden colla and cure coughs in their early stages. most speedily and effectually.

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Children do you know why Jesus cailed the Good Shepherd ? That is the name He gives Himself in the Bible. He says. "I am The Good Shepherd, and know My sheep."
It is because, in this world, we
are like sheep out in a great field who needed out in a great field shepherd. girls are the lambs of the great flock. And, oh! how much the Dear Shepherd loves you! and how He watches over you, and wants you to keep in the right way, and not to go in any danger or sin.
Jesus is just as careful as the arthly shepherd, who takes up the very little lambs, who are weak or sick, and carries them in his arms.
Jesus has His kind Arms close bout you, little children. Do not be afraid of anything but sin. The Good Shepherd will keep you safe from all harm. Listen to Hi
Words, and follow Him closely!

## BE KIND IN LITTLE

## THINGS

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. In the nursery, on he play ground, and in the schooloom, there is room all the time or little acts of kindness that cost nothing but are worth more than gold or silver. To give up some thing where giving up will preven unhappiness-to yield when resisting will chafe and fret others-to go a little around rather than come against another, to take an word or a cross look rather than ways in which clouds and storms are kept off and pleasant smiling sunshine secured even in the hum ble home among very poor people as well as in familes in higher sta ions. Much that we term the miscries of life would be avoided by dopting this rule of conduct.

## A PRETTY CHURCH THOUGHT

Little Bessie was trying to explain to Emma that the Episcopal Church, through her services as an educator, was a mother to her members.

Do you mean me to undertand, Bessie, that you regard your Church as a kind of mother ?
"No, not a kind of mother, Em ma, but a real, tender, affectionate mother, who with all a mother's unwearied love, began with a thanksgiving at my birth, and has followed me in infancy with baptismal privileges, in childhood with the holy teachings of her Catechism, in youth with confirmation vows, and will follow me in maturity with holy sacraments; who will go with me to the marriage altar, and will follow me with the gentlest and most loving words to

## Tris powdar never vanes 4 marvel of purity   <br> ORGANS 

the chamber of sickness and sufering ; who will send up to heaven the most fervent of petitions when I am breathing out my life, and will then with sad and solemn words reverently lay my body in the grave to await the resurrection morning. Yes, the Church is a precious mother, and I thank God that while I am under her maternal guidance I cannot be altogether an orphan.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.
Would any of our young readers be dieappointed to hear that the fanny face which they see in the moon is formed by deep valleys or the shadows of lofty mountains? The moon does not really prosent such a smooth calm surface as she seems to us who look at her silvery face with the naked look at her silvery face with the naked
eye. Through the telesoope she reeye. Through the telesoope she re-
veals a very different oharacter. veais a very digh mountains, hage masses of rook High mountains, hage massus of deep
piled up in the atmost oonfusion, deen issures, presenting desolation on all sides, with no green thing growing to oheer the eye, no babbling brook to arrest the ear, and no moving creature to greet us, is the scene we should probably disoover were we to visit the moon, who so generonsly reflects some of the sun's rays during a part of the hours we are deprived of his more dirot favors. The moon has no light of her own to shed, but simply reflects the light of the sun-this reflected light falling upon us only while we re in cartain positions Don't fail o look through the first telesoope you have access to, and see our neighbors face.
The History of Hundreds. -Mr John Morrison of St. Anns, N S., was so seriously afficted with a disease e he kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despaired of. Tw ottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.

## MAGGIE'S SIXPENCE.

A missionary told us the other day a very affecting little incident He had been preaching a mission sermon in Scotland and telling of the condition of the poor women of India, and he observed that many of the audience seemed quite affected by his account. A few days afterwards, the pastor of the church where he had preached, met on the street one of his parishoners a poor old woman, half blind who earned a precarious livelihood by going on errands, or any other little work of that kind that came in her way. She went up to him, with a bright smile put a sixpence into his hand, telling him that was to go for the mission work in India. Her minister knowing how poor she was, said : "No, no, Maggie this is too much for you to give you cannot afford this. She fold him that she had just been on an errand for a very kindly gentleman and instead of the few coppers she generally received, he had given her three pennies ad a silver sixpence; and said she : "The silver and the gold is the Lord's, and the cope per will do for poor Maggie. How many lessons do God's poor teach us ! "Poor in this world, rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom!

## THE LIGHT WITHIN.

Has it ever been a part of your work to cleanse and polish a lampchimney? If so, then you can scarcely have failed to notice how easily deceived one is as to when the work is thorough and complete. We look at the glass, and it seems quite bright and clear, with not a blur or blemish. But wait till evening comes, and the bright flame is lit within. Ah, how many a blur before unseen, how many a blemish unnoticed how much less clearer and stainless than it appeared in the ordinary day-light!

And is it not just so with the heart? We brighten it hastily as it were, with the usual daily devotions and imperfect self-examination, and glancing at it, think it does well enough. But when something touches a match to the wick of Conscience within, and there flames up the clear steady light of GoD's pure law, how many a blur and spot uncleansed, how many a stain stands forth revealed, obscuring the perfect holiness which should shine forth in those who are as lights in the world.

Then, if we would know when our work is pure and perfect, let us light that flame within, oftener, and be not satisfied with the polish which is only in outward appearance.

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