nber 4th, 1890. S' BANK NADA. **,335,000	Canac	Jian C	(hman
President. 92. Vice-President. John Duncan, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. m. Esq. eral Manager	A Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper. Vol. 16.] TOBONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890. [No. 50.			
h Superintendent. Allo AND QUEBEC. Quebec, Renfrew, Sherbrooke, Que Stratford, St. John, Que, St. John, Que, St. Thomas, und, Toronto, Windsor. MANITOBA. Brandon fork, 61 Wall St. Ink, as to the amount of lus, is the second in the ness is transacted. rent rates upon deposits artment, where sums of are received. Deposit d bearing interest at Vellington St. West. F. HEBDEN, Ass't Mgr. ERS & CO.,	JOHN STARK & CO., 26 TOBONTO ST., Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents. Moneys carefully invested in Btocks, Debentures, Mortgages, Etc. Members Toronto Btock Exchange. Members Toronto Btock Exchange. STRICKLAND & SYMONS, ARCHITECTS. 11 and 12 Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, TOBONTO, ONT. WALTER R. STRICKLAND. WILLIAM L. BYMONS. R. GILDAY, FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFER. Sparham Cement Fire-Proof Roofing. New Roofs Guaranteed For Ten Years. Old Leaking Tin From and Zine Roofs Cent- ed, Made Tight, and Guaranteed. Fire-Proof Paint. Orders Promptly Attended to.	10 1bs. in Six Weeks According to Dr. Porter (in an article on "Maltine in Phthisis," in the Quarterly Epitome of Medicine and Surgery) a gentleman from Ala- bama, with all the physical signs of consumption, and rapidly losing health and strength, made the remarkable gain above recorded by the use of Maltine with Cod Liver Oil 50 Cts. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS: Pamiphlets will be sent on application. MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TOBONTO.		GENTS' FUR COATS IN STOCK. Beaver \$175 Persian Lamb \$125, 150 Russian Lamb 65, 75 Astrachan 35, 45 Bokhara 50 Corsican Lamb 18 Siberian Dog 15 Raccoon \$25, \$30, \$35, 40 Gentlemen's Fur Lined Coats, \$50, \$75, and \$100. Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, Robes, Fur Col- lars, Fur Cuffs, &c., &c. SALES FOR CASH OR C. O. D. W. & D. DINEEN Cor. King and Yonge Sts. R. J. HUNTER'S AUTUMN OPENING
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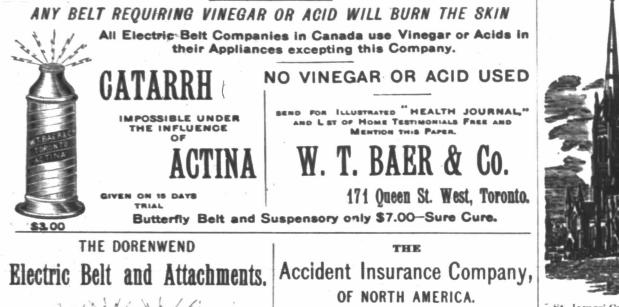
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ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OF MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS. Isaac Radford, 25 Adelaide st. east—Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in hour weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Millichamp's Building, cured in six weeks, street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Geo. H. Lucas. Vetriary Dentist, 168 King street west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks—Builterfly Belt and Insoles. R. Austin, 81 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years: Butterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Gould, Gurney's Stove Works, City, out able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—sciatica. In six weeks, Jas. Weeks. Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fitteen days. Josiah Fennell, 287 Queen st. east! City, could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—ueuralgia. Mrs. Geo. Planger, City, liver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Clarence are, cured of blood poisoning. E. Riggs, 220 Adelaide st west, city, catarrh eured by Actina. Miss Annie Wray, Manning ave, finds Actina invaluable. Richard Hood. 40 Stewart st, city, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—catarrh. John Thompson. Torould Junction, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Grosse. John st, city, con-stitutional sore eyes, cured in one month. C. C. Rock wood, 16 Bulwer st, city, cured of hum more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan. 541 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the first day until cured. J. A. T., lyy, cured if wild not be without your Belt and Suspensory greet me of impotency, writes G. A. W. T. Brown, 73 Eichmond st, west, varicocele cured in a tweeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspensory work for a new lease of life. K. E. G. had no faith, but was entirely cured of lampetency. W. T. Brown, 73 Eichmond st, west, varicocele cured in 4 weeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspensory uir Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price says S. N. C. Belt and Suspensory gave H. S. Stevens, St Beoumseth stre





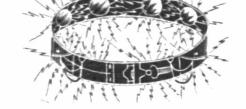
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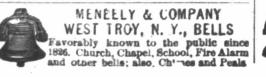


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TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 11th, 1890.

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NOTICE.-Subscription price to subscribers in the City of Toronto, owing to the cost of delivery, is \$2.50 per year, if paid strictly in advance \$1.50.

Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days. December 14.-3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Morning.—Isa. 25. 2 John. Evening.—Isa. 26; or 28. 5 to 19. John 30 to v. 19.

PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In this number of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN envelopes are enclosed for subscribers (who have not yet paid), to remit their arrears and also their subscriptions in advance. All arrears must be paid up to the end of 1890 at the rate of \$2.00 per annum; one dollar additional will pay to 81st December, 1891. We trust this will be a sufficient hint for all to kindly forward their subscriptions immediately. Those who have already done so, will be doing a kind favour by forwarding \$1.00 for a new subscriber, so that we may be able to double our subscription list, and thus be placed in the same position as we hope all our subscribers will be in having a "Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year." 1879, and, always interested in missionary work, went out to Africa in 1882.

BISHOP POTTER, who lately returned from a brief visit to Europe, says he was impressed while in England with the activity of the English Church, and with the way in which it was making use of the lay element. He also observed that English Church people were much interested in the methods of American Church people.

THE Rev. Mr. Guinness, of the East London Missionary Institute, is maturing plans for a grand advance of three columns of missionaries up the three branches of the Congo—the northern, central and southern. The central one may be considered as started by the recent departure of eight missionaries from London.

"Our chief work latterly," says the Rev. Dr. R. J. Nevin, rector of the American church in Rome, "has been to establish in commodious quarters on the Via Palestro, at an outlay of \$40,-000, a house for trained nurses in connection with the church, to which travellers can go when sick, or from which they may summon nurses to any point in Italy. We have fourteen nurses, onehalf from America."

CANON CURTEIS, of Lichfield, is to be the successor of the late Rev. Henry White at the Savoy chapel. He is best known for his masterly Bampton lectures of 1871, dealing with the question of Church and Dissent. He is a solid rather than an attractive preacher.

THE Church mourns the death of the Rt. Rev. John Watrus Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia. He was stricken with paralysis on Saturday and passed to his rest on Sunday, Nov. 23rd. He became Bishop of Georgia, April 2, 1868. He was a very brilliant preacher, and a wise administrator of his diocese.

VULGARITY IN POLITICS.—In the political world, in which the graver interests of the State, the moral and material well-being of the citizens, should be the prime object of pursuit, the same tendency to low ideals, the same decay of dignity and courtesy are visible. Desire for place and public prominence, not the advancement of the common weal, has produced a breed of politicians in whom refinement of thought and word is conspicuous by its absence. citizens, of the right of being tried by their peers. Dr. Durnford stated that 290 clergymen of his Diocese had presented to him an address embodying the same sentiment.

DEACONESSES seem to be the order of the day among the principal Christian Communions. The Lutherans have more than five thousand of these generous women consecrated to charity and education. The Methodists in the United States, among whom this movement is of recent date, have already twelve houses for deaconesses, the chief being that of Elizabeth Gamble, in Cincinnati. The Anglicans have already several houses of this character, and are projecting others in New York, in Philadelphia, and in Cleveland.—L'Avenir.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER resumed his ministry, after two months' holiday, and favoured the Church of England with a preliminary one-minute sermon. The Church, he said, was never doing more work, or securing for itself more golden opinions as a spiritual agency, than it was doing at this moment. It was supreme in all kinds of ability, and was making the life of Nonconformity more and more difficult. He was glad of it, for it was leading his own communion to study the age more deeply and more practically.

"OUR CHURCH IN WALES."-The News enters into a detailed comparison of the religious and educational work of the Church of England, and of Nonconformity especially, within the last few years. In its opinion the facts and figures adduced prove beyond the possibility of doubt that, under the existing regime of Welsh Bishops for Welsh sees, the Church is advancing by leaps and bounds. Looking, on the other hand, at the position of Nonconformists, there is certainly no evidence of similar progress. The Calvinistic Methodists, the most numerous dissenting body in Wales, are, by their public admission, declining in numbers, and also in the amount of their contributions to religious objects, and the News believes the Congregationalists and Baptists to be in similar plight. The Church under these circumstance

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EVENTIVE,

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action of the Maguna ers, after subjecting it ified approval. Leaddiphtheria, and other to there is a very large in every instance they Toronto. MR. J. A. BROWN, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman, was ordained last week in the Church of the Crucifixion, Philadelphia.

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THE Bishop of Iowa, the Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D. D., lately ordained to the diaconate Mr. Thomas F. Bowen, formerly a Congregational minister.

THE Empress of Germany is having great influence in promoting religious work in Germany. She attended the laying of foundation-stones of five new churches recently.

THE new Church of All Angels, New York, is one of the finest buildings in the city. It was consecrated last month. The church is a memorial gift from the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman.

ARCHDEACON GIBSON, of Kokstad, has accepted the Bishopric of Zululand in succession to the late Bishop Douglass McKenzie. He was ordained in VULGARITY ON THE STREETS.—In a civilised state it should be impossible for the eye to be offended and the moral feeling shocked by the foul and vulgar posters that disgrace every bare wall and boarding in our towns. The only living art, we are told, is the art of advertisement. Its latest development is to flaunt before our eyes, to the utter degradation of our youth, pictures of vulgar women, in which no trace of virtue is depicted, and which are becoming more indecent every day, as familiarity with such sights begets indifference in us.

THE venerable Bishop of Chichester, who has just completed his eighty-eighth year, held his Diocesan Conference last week, in the course of which he referred to the Lincoln judgment, expressing his great regret that the Primate had seen fit to sit alone as judge over a Bishop of his province, and thus deprive Bishops, of all British has little to fear.

THE Christian Statesman says: "The 'converts' are not always from Protestantism to Rome. A constant movement is also going on out of the Romish communion into the fellowship of the Protestant churches. The Converted Catholic for November states that the Rev. S. McGerald, the able and very successful editor of the Buffalo Christian Advocate, is a converted Roman Catholic, and therfore takes a lively and especially intelligent interest in the conflict with Romanism in this land. The Rev. Thomas Hanlon, of Pennington (Methodist) Seminary, New Jersey, is also mentioned as a converted Roman Catholic, and the Rev. J. Lanahan, D.D., of Baltimore, manager of the Methodist Book Concern of that city. The same journal gives the names of twenty-one English priests who have left the Church of Rome and have been admitted into the ministry of the Church of England.

THE Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, the Bishop designate of Worcester, was born at Burdwan, in Bengal, in the year 1823. He was a member of a family of French extraction which took refuge in England at the time of the revocation of the edict

of Nantes. After receiving his early education at Norwich Grammar School, he entered Corpus, Cambridge, where his career was a distinguished one. He was D.D. of his own university (1873), and received the same degree as an honorary distinction from the University of Edinburgh in 1884. In 1875 he was appointed an hönorary chaplain to the Queen, and in 1878 he was nominated, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the deanery of Peterborough in succession to Dr. Saunders. It should also be mentioned that he was a member of the company engaged on the revision of the old Testament, and also of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts.

VULGARITY OF THE PRESS.-The interviewer is another product of our vulgarity. It used to be said that " an Englishman's house is his castle." As completely as Cromwell's troopers dismantled the castles of their day, razing to the ground curtain and bastion and battlement, so completely is the security of private life invaded and broken down, and every man practically lives in a house open to the sky. The moment his name is publicly breathed it is thought necessary that we should all rush in and gaze upon him with curious, impertinent stare, ask him his views on all things in heaven and earth, mark every gesture, every mannerism, every physical peculiarity of the man, and never rest till we have wormed out of him all that is to be discovered concerning his past life and his present doings. "No man is a hero to his valet;" and if we are to measure our fellows, not by their public achievements, but by the rakedup trivialities, the errors, the weaknesses of their whole life, hero-worship, that once powerful stimulus of great deeds, must soon become extinct.

VULGARITY IN LITERATURE .--- In the department of literature and the press the vulgarity of the day is very plainly reflected, and its most mischievous outcome is, perhaps, the society journal. It is an appalling fact that week after week papers are published, and eagerly read by tens of thousands, whose sole attractions are the tittle-tattle of socalled society, descriptions of dresses and presents at fashionable weddings, rumours of approaching marriages and gaieties in certain houses, pictures of newly made brides, pretended revelations of the inner family life of distinguished personages, scandals publicly notorious or darkly hinted at. passages in the lives of questionable people, and injurious criticisms on men and women of simple and virtuous living. Some papers we know of which actually speak a language unintelligible save to the initiated, as well for their allusions to names and events in vulgar life, as for the words and phrases in which the information is conveyed. And the pitiful part of it all is that in both classes of journal there is absolutely nothing that can be of the slightest use to any single soul, to inform, to cheer, or to elevate. It is a literature all on one dead level of hopeless, abject inanity.

6. Making the ablutions. The Archbishop now ruled that :

1. The lighting of candles when not needed for purposes of illumination, but as ceremony, was not illegal.

The mixing of the chalice, *i. e.*, adding water to the wine, should be done before the service.
The eastward position is legal provided that the manual acts in the consecration are visible to the congregation.

4. The singing of the Agnus Dei is legal.

5. \uparrow Making the sign of the cross at absolution and benediction, illegal.

6. The ablutions are legal.

The Archbishop's decision has been awaited with the deepest interest, as it was felt to involve not only the questions of ritual directly at issue, but, in the event of an appeal by the Church Association, the ultimate authority of the Archbishop's court. If the Association should be successful in carrying it to the Privy Council, the case would involve the gravest questions as to the mutual relations of Church and State. It is doubtful if the Bishop of Lincoln, or the Archbishop himself, would admit the supremacy of a secular tribunal.

TEACHING

One of the practical duties which the great Lambeth Conference of last year urged upon the faithful generally, was the duty of clear, definite and persistent teaching of the truths of the Gospel. There is no more important subject to which they could have addressed themselves. And we are persuaded that there is no duty that needs to be more earnestly urged upon the clergy and the parents of this generation than this. In religious matters this is an undogmatic age. It is an age which is striving after great definiteness in all matters of science and of history, but which has strangely persuaded itself that what it calls dogmatism—which is only another word for clear, definite doctrinal statement and teaching-is a great danger to the freedom of the intellect and a hindrance to the progress of general enlightenment and civilization. This sentiment has probably grown out of the sectism of the Christianity with which we are brought in contact. To state clearly, for instance, the doctrines held by the Church of England, is of necessity to condemn the doctrines held by some of those who have separated from her. And this is thought, in the first place, to be uncharitable, and in the second place to shut up our sympathies, as well as our subjects of speculation, within narrow limits. Indeed, the acceptance of any doctrine or system of doctrines as ascertained and definite truth, is assumed to have a curbing effect upon the expansive powers of the mind by removing certain subjects from the region of enquiry into that of ascertained truth, by giving a certain direction to the mind and by fixing a certain limit to thought by its very certainty. And so it has come to pass from the one cause or the other that we are living in an age that delights in Christian sentiment and opinion, rather than in definite doctrinal statement; and so it has turned out that many of us have been brought up on exhortations, and many more upon platitudes; and but few upon clear, authoritative, unhesitating statements of the truth.

advocated now. One popular preacher in Toronto boasted, not long ago, that his Church did not even require its adherents to believe in the doctrine of the Trinity, but only just in the Lord Jesus Christ. He was necessarily concealing either from himself or from his people the fact that belief in the Lord Jesus Christ implies belief in the whole Catholic faith, including the Trinity. Another popular preacher boasted in a controversial letter that his Church did not propound to its people an elaborate system of doctrine like that of the Church of England, but just taught a few essential doctrines, such as Justification by Faith, the Atonement, Conversion, etc. These teachers did not perceive that what they boasted of as their glory was in truth their shame ; that upon the Church has been laid the burden of teaching all things whatsoever He, the Master, has said ; that to fail to declare to the people "the whole counsel of God " is to fail in the fulfilment of the most solemn duty laid upon those who are called out to witness to the saving power of His name.

Thus, however, it has come to pass that the age needs definite and full doctrinal teaching, and what is more, the age desires it. General Booth has said lately that in spite of their clamouring for liberty, men do like to be governed. It is equally true that in spite of the vagueness with which some are seeking popularity, men do like to be taught, and to be taught clear and definite doctrines. After all, authority is the greatest power in the world. Men and women know full well that they have not the knowledge or the ability to ascertain for themselves, amid the many conflicting theories, the ultimate and the whole truth, or to guide themselves amid the perplexing speculations that are forever going forward; and so they are ready to follow and do follow any positive and unhesitating leader who may offer himself. Hence the necessity of teaching the whole truth with unhesitating and dogmatic authority. People very seldom, under any pressure, abandon in after years what they have thus learned.

DUTY OF THE CLERGY.

Therefore we would say to the clergy, lay yourselves out to teach—to teach the whole truth. Learn to teach in your sermons, lectures, catechizings, with clearness, with illustration, with all the attractiveness you can throw into it. It may not give much opportunity for the display of rhetorical eloquence, but it will build your people up in faith and in holiness.

[December_11th, 1890.

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TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

The Archbishop delivered his judgment on the above case at Lambeth Palace on Nov. 21st.

The charges brought against Dr. King were as follows:

1. Altar lights.

2. Mixed chalice.

8. Eastward position.

4: Permitting the Agnus Dei to be sung.

5. Making the sign of the cross.

POPULAR TEACHING.

Popular teaching outside the Church imposes but very few doctrines upon the faith of those whom it seeks to win. The old elaborate systems of Calvinism and Arminism are seldom or never

DUTY OF PARENTS.

And to parents we say, remember that this is not a matter of choice with you, so that you may do it or leave it alone as you feel inclined. It is a responsibility that rests upon you by the very fact of your privilege of being parents. God's command stands unrepealed : " Thou shalt teach them (the truths of God) to thy children when thou goest out and when thou comest in, when thou liest down and when thou risest up." And yet how few parents are there who are giving, or who ever have given, anything but the meagrest instruction in Christian truth to their children and servants? They give them spasmodic instruction at home, or they assign them to a governess, if they have one; or they send them to Sunday schools to get rid of the bother of looking after them for an hour or two. The Sunday schools are excellent and useful institutions in their place, but not as substitutes for parental teaching. If parents would enquire of their children what lessons have been set them by their teachers, insist upon their learning them, and help them to learn

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) pass that the age ial teaching, and General Booth f their clamouring governed. It is he vagueness with ity, men do like to r and definite docthe greatest power ien know full well ge or the ability to the many conflictthe whole truth, or perplexing speculaward; and so they w any positive and fer himself. Hence hole truth with unrity. People very abandon in after ned. ERGY.

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December 11th 1890.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

and understand them, then Sunday schools would prove a great help and blessing in the difficult task. There is great need of an elementary manual that might be put into the hands of young mothers to suggest to them what and how they should teach their children. Thousands would be thankful for it. There is a little manual called "The Parents' Manual," by Ros. U. Z. Rule, which is excellent on the whole. It is chiefly marred by the hynns at the end of each lesson. They are mostly written by the author, who is under the strange delusion that he is a poet. Such a book ought, however, to be put forward by the Bishops, or as many of them as could agree upon it, and imposed as a duty upon their people. The book to which we refer would require but very little emendation to make just the book that is needed. Will not their lordships take the matter up, and give us directions in this most important sphere? Then as the children grow into young men and women they ought to be encouraged and urged, if that be necessary, to attend Bible and instruction classes, and to read with care such books as Cutts' "Turning Points of Church History," Little's "Reasons for Being a Churchman," Sadler's "Church Doctrine Bible Truth," and other books of that character. By such a course we should be doing something to fulfil the obligation that rests upon the whole Body of Christ to TEACH.

VULGARITY

We are apt to boast in these days of our material progress, our intellectual enlightenment, our advanced civilization and refinement. It needs no philosopher's eye, however, to detect behind it all and through it all, in almost every department of life, the stain of vulgarity. And by vulgarity we mean not only coarse and uneducated manners, but a moral tone indicative of low ideals, an inadequate conception of what is true and noble. The tone of society is deplorable. Life at present, for a vast number of people, means one continual struggle on the part of the members of one set to get into a set higher than its own. And this object is pursued not by a rightly directed ambition, but by a base misuse of wealth-by a display perhaps altogether beyond the means of the spender -by a trick of aping the phrases, the silliest practices, even the worst faults of those supposed to be superiors. And to secure the recognition of those above us and gain admission into their charmed circle, we must try to draw publicity on ourselves by extravagance, by sneering at old-fashioned principle, and by discounting plain goodness and meekness and humility. Women discarding those qualities to which they owe their position in the past, and on the cultivation of which their true influence will still depend, must now-a-days do anything and everything to get their names talked about; their dress, their furniture, their equipage made the subject of newspaper articles and the envy of rivals; their parties the rage, their scandals, even, the talk of the town. It is the great glory of a woman, says Thucydides, to maintain the true excellence of her sex and to have her name little talked about among the other sex, whether in praise or blame. Now, women whose education and social status ought to lift them above such temptation, seem only anxious to become in any way the subjects of such conversation and wonder. Thus losing their ancient self-respect; chivalry in men is also tending to become a thing of the past. A new veneer of outside manners, the attenuated relic of the old principle, noblesse

oblige, preserves an outwardly decent aspect, but beneath the surface there is the fast-spreading dry rot of irreverence and vulgarity. This, we apprehend, is the natural and necessary outcome of the spreading scepticism of our times. The sense of responsibility to One above—the desire to attain to the kingdom of truth and righteousness, of purity and peace—are necessary conditions of high moral aims, and of reverent and refined moral conduct.

STUDIES ON PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE.

BY REV. DR. GAMMACK, EAST TORONTO.

No. 8.

1 Cor. vii. 21.

When S. Paul is asked for directions as to how a slave is to act with respect to his prospects of freedom, it is most tantalising that we have his answer, yet cannot decipher its force. Like the Delphic oracle, his words leave us just where they found us. " If thou mayest be made free, use it rather." But what are they to "use rather" and how are they to use it? Were they to use their freedom or their slavery ? Were they to snatch at freedom when it was within their reach, or were they by preference to abide in their condition of bondage? The decision as to the force and nature of his reply is very evenly balanced, and authorities for either view can be adduced in abundance. But our enquiry is now as to which under the circumstances is likely to have found most favour with S. Paul? He was no recluse or weak character to be carried away by sentiment : he saw every day the two sides of the question, and his heart was wholly engaged in the interests of the infant Corinthian Church. Was freedom, then, or slavery the better position for the slave? The very possibility of such a question having ever been asked is one of the saddest indictments against the condition of the ancient world, and one of the strongest proofs of its utter degradation. It is well nigh impossible for us to picture the position of the slave at the time of Christ and His Apostles. Towards the slave humanity was unknown as a virtue, and the dignity of manhood was unrecognised. The slave was his master's property, without family rights or marriage ties, and without possessions or dues. He was a living chattel and was subject for life or death to his master's caprice. Some, no doubt, were kindly treated and might attain a position that was little short of that of friend or relation, but a mere breath might prove the precariousness of their more favoured lot. While their position was thus entirely dependent, their lot both in town and country was most truly lamentable. They were laboured and housed as beasts of burden: feelings they were supposed to have none. On many pleas the free born might lose their freedom, and there was no limit to the slave's degradation. When the Servile War broke out in Italy, it was a bitter revolt against the contempt of all claims of humanity, and we can hardly wonder at its deadly character and the devastation from which Italy will probably never recover.

far seeing, for us to believe that his advice was that they prefer their servile lot and make profitable use of their servile condition. The convert was to respect the marriage bond with the unconverted, and be content with his state : the slave was also to remain in the house of his bondage. But if slavery was to be preferred, what must freedom have been? What a picture of depravity and misery must the society of the beautiful and populous Corinth have presented, when the slave was safest and best and nearest to God in the chain of his slavery ! He could do most for himself, the world, and God by remaining a slave. There was no moral stain in his lot. The master might shackle the ankles and wrists, but he could not fetter the soul or rob it of its spiritual heritage. If the condition was pitiable, it was not to be made still more so by an eager grasping after a liberty that was ever likely to elude their endeavours, and prove a thorn in the flesh even when found. As Christians they were to realise the fact that there were worse evils than mere human service, and that the lowest slave in the Roman dungeon was equal with the loftiest potentate in that each had his place and work assigned him by God. But into what a world did the pure and humble Jesus take up His abode, when the recognised degradation and sufferings of slavery, whether Greek or Roman, were to be accepted in preference to the unfathomed abyss of unknown ills that freedom might bring. Of slavery they knew the best and the worst, and S. Paul already knew, as well as Shakespeare: "Rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we wot not of." But on the other hand, what must have been the patience and love with which the Christian slaves possessed their souls, when they thought that the God of Love and Justice was knowing their sorrows-that one word from Him would have reversed their sad experiences-and that yet He was silent ! At the same time we cannot but admire the tact and kindly feeling on the part of the Apostle. He has the utmost delicacy in giving advice to the slaves. It is not only that he does not wish to interfere in the relations of masters and slaves. He is tender even with the lowest type of humanity and will not break the bruised reed. He lays no obligation upon them either way. They can adopt either course, and in so doing they will not sin. He only counsels what to him seems the better way. It is but a choice of evils, and all things considered in the condition of slaves at Corinth, the slave had better remain as he is. What a lesson does this convey of patience in the midst of our sorrows and contentment with our lot! Each position has its trials, and the difficulties of other positions we know only in part.

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lember that this is ou, so that you may el inclined. It is a you by the very fact ents. God's comou shalt teach them dren when thou goin, when thou liest p." And yet how are giving, or who it the meagrest in-) their children and pasmodic instruction n to a governess, if d them to Sunday her of looking after The Sunday schools ations in their place, ental teaching. If r children what lesheir teachers, insist I help them to learn

"Slaves work in chains, and to the clank they sing." Said Orpheus: "Slaves still hope!"

" Fool," said the ghost,

1

"Then mine, at worst, is everlasting hope."

It seems almost impossible, then, for us to imagine that anyone could give any other advice than to flee from such a state. We are surprised at the alternatives being presented, and the Apostle's mind being asked. Yet it seems most in conformity with the mind of S. Paul, so practical and

REVIEWS.

OUR MARRIAGE Vow: New York, Whittaker; Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison.

Here is a very charming edition of the Marriage Service, according to the American Prayer Book, and therefore, to our mind, sadly mutilated. Although, however, it will be of little use in this country, it will form a beautiful office book for persons contracting matrimony in the United States. It is beautifully printed and rubricated, and tastefully bound in white cloth and gilt. There are also forms for the Minister's certificate and for the names of witnesses.

MAGAZINES.—Harper (December) gives us a "Christmas" number of great beauty and excellence. If we had no more than Mr. Andrew Lang's charming paper on the delicious comedy of "As You Like It," we should have full value for the price of the magazine, and we rather envy

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those who read this most lovely play for the first time under such guidance. But there is much more provided for the reader, . Paul Heyse has a very pretty story, "A Christmas Present," and there is a very pathetic one, "Flute and Violin," by Mr. James Lane Allen; a beautifully illustrated paper on "A Pre-Raphaelite Mausin," a very interesting article on "Japanese Women," and much more which we cannot even refer to. The Westminster Review (November) is a very good number. "Popery and Home Rule" is an able paper, and makes some good points, even if it has some with which we are unable to agree. The "Political Position of Holland" is of special interest at the present moment, when the King has just died. "Lux Mundi" is reviewed fairly, that is to say, appreciatingly and yet critically. A brief but stinging article on the "Intellectual Cowardice of Women" will probably not be allowed to pass without response. One of the most interesting papers in this number is one by Mr. D. G. Ritchie, on George Buchanan, the poet and historian, the tutor of James VI., the Erasnus of Scotland. The short notices of new publications are excellently done. Church Bells Portrait Gallery (November) goes on as well as ever, and no more needs to be said. The likenesses are excellent, and they are admirably engraved and beautifully printed on thick, rich paper. The memoirs are also well written, and give sufficient information respecting the subjects of them. The names in the present number are those of Principal Wace, Canon Bardsley, Rev. J. W. Horsley, and Major Seton Churchill. The Rupert's Land Gleaner (October) continues its useful work. Both the general portion printed in England, and the local portion dealing with the affairs of Manitoba, are very carefully prepared. Littell's Living Age (November 22) has its usual excellent selection of articles, beginning with an admirable one by Mr. Frederick Pcllock, on John Milton, taken from the Fortnightly Review. "A Bachelor's Love" is a story of considerable interest, prettily told, and with a touch of pathos in it. "Louis XIV. and Marie Mancini " is completed from Princesses et Grandes Dames. " The Little Marquis " is a very graceful story, but we cannot recommend it to those who dislike sad endings. The Methodist Magazine (December) brings another volume to a successful end with a very good number. The conductors do not claim too much for it when they tell us the closing number of Vol. 32 has quite a Christmas flavor from the illustrated articles. poems and sketches referring to this "gracious season." Mr. Algernon Blackwood contributes an interesting article on "Christmas in England." The editor has an illustrated article demonstrating the superior advantages of Canada over any country in the world. Professor A. P. Colman. Ph. D., has an admirable article on "Norway and its People." The fascinating story of Lady Brassey s "Last Voyage" comes to its tragic close, and the editor adds a postcript on her death on board the "Sunbeam," and burial at sea. All the above are well illustrated.

Lord Bishop was supported on the platform by the Dean and Rev. Messrs. Baylis, Tucker and Hewton. An interesting feature of the meeting was the address read by the secretary on behalf of the Association, to congratulate his lordship on his Jubilee of Ordina tion, to which the Bishop made a feeling reply. Mr. Baylis was the first speaker, and referred to the importance of teaching the historical character of the Church of England, which might be traced back beyond Edward VI. and S. Augustine of Canterbury, to the Saxon period of the British Church; teaching the Bible in such an instructive manner as to show that Sir W. Dawson could turn the tables against Huxley in his adverse criticism on the death of Lot's wife, viz., that the Hebrew might be construed that Lot's wife became a heap of salt, if criticism is to be insisted on. He concluded his remarks with an eloquent reference to the career of the late Canon Liddon, and showed how Christ was sufficient to satisfy the prince as well as the peasant; to illustrate this point, he referred to the final hymn at the funeral, when S. Paul's was crowded; the jubilant hymn, Canon Liddon's favorite, pealed forth from choir and congregation-" Let Jesu's Name be Praised." Mr. Hewton quoted Pusey's saying that the best apology for the Bible is the Bible itself; so too, he would add, the best apology for the Association was itself, as proved by its past record of work done, the satisfactory report of the secretary and treasurer for the past year, and its future prospect of usefulness. The speaker urged young men to have a definite aim and plan in life, and carry it out so as not to be always left behind in duty. The Dean chronicled his appreciation of the retiring president's admirable, earnest, consistent work during two years, trusting his wise counsel might long be enjoyed by the Association. The Dean also eulogized the retiring treasurer, Mr. Parnell, after a successful term of three years, still showing a balance on the right side, and with pleasant recollections of the kindness received from the subscribers. The Dean wished him every success and blessing in his higher studies and loftier sphere in preparing for the ministry in the Church of God. The addresses were divided by appropriate hymns, led by a young lady at the organ with some dozen choristers, and during the evening a solo was given by Mr. Fletcher, Miss Schneider, piano. The balance sheet shows that the Association gave to the Diocesan College \$100, hospital chaplain \$50, and a total expenditure of \$574.20. Mr. Walkley, the secretary, was heartily thanked for his services, and the friends for their support. The audience showed appreciation of the proceedings by hearty applause.

ONTARIO

PEMBBOKE.-The Rev. E. P. Crawford, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, has just conducted a most interesting and successful ten days' mission in this parish. Previous to his arrival diligent preparations had been made, and the minds of the people fitted as far as possible for the solemn appeal about to be made to them. Very generally has that call been responded to, the four daily services being well attended. The mission began on Thursday evening, Nov. 13th, when the missioner was authorized to preach and celebrate for the following ten days, and ended on Sunday evening, Nov. There is but one feeling prevalent-that of 23rd. thankfulness for having Mr. Crawford and the privilege of hearing his plain instructions on faith, repentance and the love of God. While the whole mission was gratifying, there were several features particularly noticeable, such as the comparatively large attendance at the daily early celebrations; the meetings for "men only," held, by the kind permission of the Mayor, in the town hall; the children's services, and the large number of requests for intercessory prayer. The prospects of the parish of Pembroke at present are bright, and the parishioners are to be congratulated on their improved church property, the acquisition of a new church site, the increasing offertories, and the growing number of willing workers.

service the missioner delivered a preparatory sermon on "Joshua at Shechem," when the usual seating room of the church was well filled. On Sunday evening the mission proper began with a sermon on Throughout the week the daily services " God." were as follows : Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; matins at 10 a.m.; Bible reading on the Epistle to the Ephesians at 8 p.m.; intercessory prayer at 4 p.m. (many petitions being sent in), and evensong at 4.30 p.m. mission service at 7.30 p.m., preceded each evening by a half hour's practice of mission hymps (London Mission Hymns). This was the daily routine of services, with these exceptions, viz .: On Thursday, 20th, in addition to the 8 a.m. celebration, there was a celebration also at 10 a.m., with 58 communicants, This celebration was repeated at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 25th, with 68 communicants. On Sunday afternoon, 23rd Nov., the missioner addressed the Sunday school children, and after their dismissal he ad. dressed 250 men who had assembled to hear an ad-dress on "True Manliness." After the mission sermon or address each night, and a hymn having been sung, an instruction was given on the baptismal covenant, repentance in the baptized, self examination, nature of the Holy Communion, preparation for Holy Communion, confirmation, the Apostles' Creed. The attendance at the mission services steadily in. creased, showing that there was ever an increasing interest being called forth, the attendance growing from about 300 to over 500. The number at the Bible reading at 8 p.m. steadily increased from 50 to 120. On the Saturday evening before the parish communion there was a communicants' meeting, when the missioner gave an instruction on the nature of the Holy Communion, and the blessings which spring from a due and proper reception of that holy ordinance. On the following day 200 persons communicated, 64 at 8 a.m., and 136 at 11 a.m. On the evening of the 25th, the last day of the mission, the church was completely full to overflowing with Church people, as those not in sympathy had been kindly requested not to come that night, inasmuch as a service in which only Church people could take part was to be offered to the Most High. Five hundred Church people were present, nearly every family in the parish of Merrickville and Burritt's Rapids being represented. After a stirring address on "Perseverance and the Crown," the missioner asked all the congregation to stand with the rector at their head, and then in the presence of God, the baptismal covenant was renewed, and the doxology sung. After the saying of the Apostles' Creed, the vast congregation joined in singing "Through the night of doubt and sorrow." Then came the benediction, and the mission of Nov., 1890, was at an end. A pleasing feature of the mission was the number of persons who came to the missioner for spiritual comfort and advice. A great many also (over 100) came forward for resolution cards, which were at the same time memorials of the mission. Another pleasing feature was the attendance of the parishioners of Christ church, some of them scarcely missing a single mission service. Your correspondent feels that Mr. Muckleston has done a good work for Christ and the Church, evidenced by the large number who formed the resolution to have family prayer in the home, to partake of the Holy Communion at least once a month, and to be more regular in attendance at public worship. Many prayers are being offered up that the impressions made may endure for ever, and that the missioner may be long spared to work in the Master's vineyard.

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Fome & Foreign Church Aews PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL—M. D. T. C.—Among the auspicious events of Bishop Bond's Jubilee was the second annual conference of the Diocesan College. In some remarks made by Dr. Rexford was the announcement of the fact that from 9 to 9.30 o'clock the law requires that religious instruction be given in all public schools in the Province of Quebec. It is to be hoped that the clergy will avail themselves of the opportunity.

S. George's.—A simple memorial tablet has just been placed in S. George's church, bearing this inscription: "In loving memory of William Turnbull Leach, first Rector of S. George's church, and Archdeacon of Montreal. He held the position of Rector for eighteen years. Born 2nd March, 1805; died 13th Oct., 1886. The memory of the just is blessed."

Annual Meeting of S. George's Y. M. C. A.-In response to invitation cards, the friends of the Association mustered strong in the parish hall. The

MEBBICKVILLE.-Your correspondent wishes to give the readers of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN an account of the work accomplished and the interest taken in a ten days' mission held in Trinity church, Nov. 16-25, by the Rev. W. J. Muckleston, M.A., Curate of Christ church, Ottawa. The parishioners were prepared for the mission by a pastoral issued by the Rector three weeks before the opening of the mission, accompanied by a house-to-house visitation of those living in the country. This was followed ten days before the mission by a letter from the missioner urging all who believe in God's promises to pray most earnestly and constantly that the hearts of all might be open to receive, and the lips of the preacher inspired to give, a message according to the will of God. The mission began with a communicants' meeting on Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, for prager and mutual encouragement. On Sunday there was a celebration at 8 a.m., and at the 11 a.m.

RENFREW DEANERY.—The second batch of missionary meetings for this deanery have been held, with results equal to those reported from the first meetings. Rev. Mr. King, Cobden, was the deputation. He addressed six meetings in the Petawawa mission, the collections amounting to \$31.65, as compared with \$13.69 from four meetings last year. What a grand thing if all the meetings throughout the deanery advance in similar proportions !

COBDEN.—The Rev. J. M. V. Kirig, B.A., has been transferred by the Bishop from this mission to that of Billings' Bridge, near Ottawa. Great regret was expressed at Mr. King's departure. He was doing an excellent work, and had been here but a year. The mission is vacant, and no immediate prospect of a change, as there are a number of vacancies in the diocese.

CALABOGIE.—There is a large field of labour in this neighbourhood, with no one to work it. A lay reader, Mr. Garrett, has been temporarily appointed and will be under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Quartermaine, of Renfrew.

COMBERMERE.—It is rumoured here that a former missionary, Rev. James Robinson, now of Eganville, is to be reappointed to this mission. Should this be the case, he will receive a very hearty welcome, as his departure a year or two ago was deeply regretted by all. nber 11th, 1890.

preparatory sermon in the usual seating filled. On Sunday an with a sermon on the daily services ion at 8 a.m.; matins Epistle to the Epheyer at 4 p.m. (many ensong at 4.30 p.m.; eceded each evening ion hymns (London daily routine of serriz.: On Thursday, debration, there was h 58 communicants. , 10 a.m. on Tuesday, n Sunday afternoon, ressed the Sunday ir dismissal he adibled to hear an adfter the mission sera hymn having been n on the baptismal tized, self examinanion, preparation for the Apostles' Creed. services steadily in. ever an increasing attendance growing The number at the increased from 50 to g before the parish unicants' meeting, uction on the nature he blessings which ception of that holy y 200 persons com. at 11 a.m. On the of the mission, the overflowing with sympathy had been hat night, inasmuch a people could take t High. Five hunent, nearly every ville and Burritt's ar a stirring address wn," the missioner and with the rector resence of God, the l, and the doxology postles' Creed, the ring "Through the hen came the bene-890, was at an end. was the number of or for spiritual comlso (over 100) came h were at the same Another pleasing he parishioners of scarcely missing a orrespondent feels ood work for Christ large number who mily prayer in the ommunion at least gular in attendance

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CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

TORONTO.

8. Ann's. At a meeting of the Guild of this church. in the school room last week, Mr. and Mrs. J. M Sutherland, who are moving from the western to the eastern portion of the city, were tendered a hearty vote of thanks for the good and effective work they have done in the interest of the church, of which they have been worthy members for some time. Mr. Sutherland has been indefatigable in his efforts as choirmaster, and Mrs. Sutherland has done good service in connection with the missionary and other societies common in church circles.

Literary Lectures .- The Guild of S. Luke's have made arrangements for a series of literary lectures. which are being delivered in Holy Trinity school house. The first of these, on the " Study of History." was delivered by the Rev. Professor Clarke, LL.D., on Monday last, and was of a profoundly interesting and instructive character. The Professor is no stranger to Toronto audiences; but all who heard him on Monday, were amazed at the rhetorical skill, erudition and eloquence which the lecturer displayed. If the other eight lectures arranged for approach this in instructiveness and interest, the S. Luke's Guild will have conferred a great boon upon all who can avail themselves of the opportunity to hear them.

8. Matthew's .- The first concert of the season under the auspices of the Young's . People's Association of this church was held in the school house, last week. The Rector, J. S. Howard, M.A., presided, and the affair was a grand success.

S. George's .- A large and appreciative audience filled the school house of this church last Tuesday evening, on the occasion of Rev. Allan Pitman's lecture on "Charles Lamb." The lecturer was thoroughly conversant, as well as thoroughly in sympathy, with his subject. His language was polished and to the point, and, while speaking little more than an hour, he contrived to give a clear and comprehensive picture of the life of the great essayist, and at the same time to touch critically in a general way on his chief works.

SHANTY BAY .- We have just been laying out about \$300 in the repairs of the church building, outside and inside. Half the roof has been newly shingled, the tower outside re-lathed and plastered ; and inside the church has been kalsomined, painted and var-nished in its respective parts. This is one of the oldest churches in the diocese, formerly endowed, and with a chapel-of-ease attached at Barrie; and the matters above mentioned have some interest generally for other parishes. We are settling down into ambitious hopes for missionary meetings coming-difficult to arrange, and yet the thing should be. Let some earnest missioner come and essay to pick our pockets, and we know he will do us good. The Sewing Guild, under the presidency of Mrs. Colonel O'Brien, has just despatched to Uffington, Algoma, a bale of gifts in token of our sympathy, and the result of much earnest work and consulta-

HAMILTON, ONT., February 12th, 1890.

The Dean of Niagara, desiring to replace the font in Christ Church Cathedral with one more befitting the dignity and beauty of the edifice, has conceived the idea of appealing to those, who, during his long ministry, have received Holy Baptism at his hands, for contributions towards that object. In order that none may be excluded, small amounts will be thankfully received; but it is left to the feelings and judgment of each individual to determine the amount they will contribute. The font will be a costly one, and will require a suitable tiled flooring, brass railing and other necessary furniture to render it complete. To you, then, my dear friends, my sons and daughters in the faith, let me commend my present enterprise, which I should like to see accomplished by Easter, or at latest, by Whit-Sunday next. It will thus be a pleasing memorial in time to come of the paternal relation that existed between the pastor and his flock. Your faithful friend,

J. GAMBLE GEDDES.

The Memorial Font .--- Christ Church Cathedral was on Sunday, at morning service, the scene of a more than usually interesting ceremony. It was generally known that the new font was to be set apart with special service by the Bishop of Niagara, and consequently a very large congregation repaired to the cathedral, comprising many persons from other churches who had themselves been baptized by Dean Geddes in the earlier years of his ministry.

After morning prayer by the vicar, at the end of the second lesson, the Bishop and the Dean left their respective places, and, meeting in the choir, the Dean addressed the Bishop as follows : . " My dear Lord Bishop: The new font which stands in its appropriate place at the western entrance of the church, has been procured by the voluntary contributions of a very large number of individuals who are at present, or have been in former times, members of Christ church parish and congregation, all of whom were baptized by the Dean and Rector between the years 1835-1890. Many of these are now dispersed, some among the different Anglican churches in Hamilton and other places in the Dominion of Canada and in the United States, others are residing in foreign countries. All these have • been reached by correspondence, and combined to purchase this memorial font, sending their contributions with much good will and earnest wishes for the success of the enterprise. It is now my privilege and pleasing duty to present this gift to the cathedral in their names and on their behalf, and to request your lordship to consecrate the same to the holy purposes for which it is intended."

The Bishop replied, congratulating the Dean upon the success which had attended his efforts, resulting as they had done in the costly and beautiful font which had just been presented to the cathedral, a most acceptable gift, which would not only form an attractive feature in the church, but would convey lessons of valuable instruction for ages yet to come.

The choir then filed out of their seats and went in procession to the font, chanting the forty-sixth psalm. When they reached the font they opened out, allowing the Bishop, the Dean and the Vicar to enter within the brass railing which encloses the font. Special prayers were then solemnly said by the Bishop and a suitable hymn sung by the choir. The Dean then commenced the baptismal service, three infant candidates being presented for the purpose. At the close, the baptismal hymn, 328, was sung, the choristers returning (as they sang it) to their seats in the choir. The Bishop then ascended the pulpit and preached with great vigor and impressiveness an admirable advent sermon, with special adaptation to the ceremony and service which the congregation had just witnessed. He made special reference to the memorial font, paying a very warm tribute to the aged Dean, who during his lengthened ministry had admitted several generations into the church by the holy rite of baptism, and had passed through many seasons of public sickness and calamity in the faithful and fearless discharge of his duty. Thus ended a most touching and impressive service, which will long be remembered by those who had an opportunity of being present. The font itself deserves special notice as a workof exquisite design and workmanship. It is made of Caen stone of a cream color. The bowl is in trefoil form, and stands upon four onyx pillars resting upon a base of double plinth. The floor, of encaus-tic tiles of neat ecclesiastical pattern, is ten feet square, and is enclosed by a very substantial brass railing with six standards with quatrefoil ornaments under the horizontal bar (the generous gift of one in-dividual). The font is provided with a simple but effective iron and oak cover, surmounted by a cross. The vessel for holding water is in the form of a brass-handled bucket of oak, encircled by brass bands. On the centre one is read this inscription, "Water for the washing away of sin." The en-graving on the stone consists of a dove, a lamb and a double triangle, with these words running round

the rim, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not," and on the front of the upper plinth, in the base, is a brass plate with the inscription: "This font was erected by the joint contributions of those who were baptized by the Very Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, M.A., D.C.L., rector of Christ Church from 1835 to 1890." The enclosure of the tiling is greatly enhanced by handsome crimson repp cushions provided by the churchwardens.

The fund for the purchase of the memorial was contributed to by over 500 persons.

HURON.

On Friday, the 7th, after the Thanksgiving service, which was held on that day, the Rev. I. Bearfoot presented Mrs. Elliot, widow of the late Rev. A. Elliot, on behalf of her many friends, Indians and whites, with a purse containing over eighty-six dollars.

Speeches were made on the occasion by the Rev. Messrs. Caswell, of Kanyengeh, and Bearfoot, of S. John's, and Peter H. Burning, expressive of the kindly feelings manifested by the people towards Mrs. Elliot. Mr. Caswell, on behalf of Mrs. Elliot, returned sincere thanks to the kind friends who had so handsomely surprised her, 'assuring them of her devotion to their welfare in the future as in the past.

Mrs. Elliot, from the first day she came into the mission as the wife of the late and reverend missionary some 30 years ago or more, has spent her whole time and indefatigable energies in promoting the welfare of the Indians-conducting Sunday schools and visiting the sick and the poor and relieving them. Naturally she has endeared herself to the people, and they have taken this method to express their thankfulness for what she has done and their appreciation of her disinterested kindness.

The money was given to Mrs. Elliot to assist her in purchasing a new horse, the old one having grown past use in the work of the mission.

On Friday, November 28th, a circle of the King's Daughters was formed, and members initiated, through the efforts of Miss Kerby, organist of S. John's. A short service was conducted by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, missionary in charge of this portion of the New England Company's Mission, after which Miss Bishop, of Brantford, duly initiated eleven members into the association according to its short but impressive ritual. This little band of workers, under the presidency of Miss Kerby, have already done some work, and it is expected that they will busily employ themselves, especially during the winter now approaching, in good works done " in His name." Miss Bishop fully explained to these Indian women the origin of this association and its objects, and impressed upon their minds the fact that they are to be the King's Daughters not for a few months, but for their whole lifetime. Miss Ellis, from Toronto, accompanied Miss Bishop, and joined this Indian circle and was initiated with them. Both ladies expressed a wish to have each an Indian name conferred on them, which was accordingly done by the Indian women present after the service was over:

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nere that a former now of Eganville, a. Should this be earty welcome, as s deeply regretted

BRAMPTON.-Christ Church.-A special service was held on Wednesday evening, the 26th November, at eight o'clock, for the induction of the Rev. W. Walsh to this parish by the Rev. Provost Boddy, of Trinity College, on behalf of his Lordship the Bishop of

Toronto. The church was well filled by a most attentive and reverent congregation, who joined most heartily in this most solemn service of the Apostolic Church. The music was finely rendered by the organist, accompanied by Mr. Jas. Crawford on the clarionet, and the singing by the choir and the congregation was very good, especially the anthem, "The Lord is my shepherd," the solo part of which was very sweetly rendered by Mrs. Gal-braith. The Rev. Mr. Walsh, in well chosen remarks, dwelt very facing the bindness of the Prodwelt very feelingly upon the kindness of the Pro-vost towards him during his sojourn at Trinity College. The Rev. Provost addressed the congregation at some length upon the rite which he had been commissioned to perform by the Bishop of the diocese, and the onerous duties devolving upon him whom he had inducted as rector of the parish.

NIAGARA.

GUELPH.-His Lordship the Bishop will hold an ordination in S. George's church on Sunday, the 14th of December, at 11 a.m., and a confirmation in the evening. The Rev. Professor Lloyd, formerly of the Japanese Naval College at Tokio, and now of Trinity College, will preach the ordination sermon.

HAMILTON.-The following circular was issued by the Very Rev. Dean Geddes at the beginning of the year, with the gratifying result described below :

BLENHEIM .- A goodly number of the ladies of Trinity church assembled in the basement yesterday afternoon to receive Mrs. Tilley of London. She gave them some practical information on workings of the W. A. M. A., and organized a branch of that association in this parish. In the evening Mrs. Tilley addressed a most attentive audience on the subject of missions. Her admirable, earnest address will not soon be forgotten here. There is a band of the girls of the church working very actively for the missionary cause. The S. S. children of the church are very much interested in the preparation for an Indian wigwam to be held on the 23rd.

BRANTFORD.-Grace Church.-Entered into the rest of Paradise, Wednesday, 26th Nov., 1890, of perito-nitis, Francis Whipple, daughter of the late Judge Ransom of Lockport, New York, and widow of Frederick Hilton Haycock, late of H. M. C. Paris. The funeral took place on Thursday from Grace church to the church cemetery, Paris. The deceased was one of the most devoted and earnest workers of our congregation. Our loss in Sunday school, Dorcas, missionary, parochial and temperance work, is wellnigh irreparable. Whenever the church was opened for sacrament and prayer-Sunday or week-day-she and the children God had given her were seldom absent. Her tender sympathy for the poor was ever that cf a Christian gentlewoman. Her piety was of that unobtrusive, genial goodness-not in the letter, but with spirit-that drew all hearts to her; of her it can be truly said, that her whole life was spent between her family and her church ; they literally filled up her thoughts, her heart and her daily life. Her example will prove an inspiration and a beacon light to her family, and her work and devo-

tion a cherished memory with this congregation. The final close of her earthly life was in perfect harmony with all that had gone before—the most perfect child like trust and resignation, with an absence of any anxious care for herself, but loving thoughts of those she was leaving. God was very good, and whatever the issue might be, it was all right, and the end was peace, perfect peace. "The blood of Jesus whispered peace within."

LONDON.-Memorial Branch W.A. M. A.-On Wednesday, 26th November, a large gathering of the members of the Woman's Auxiliary met by invitation at Bishopstowe to make the personal acquaintance of Miss Busby, the lady missionary sent by the W. A. M. A. of the Diocese of Huron to assist the Rev. S. Trivett, of the Blood Reservation, near Fort McLeod. It is to this mission our own parochial missionary organizations have so liberally contributed, and in acknowledgment of which letters too long for insertion, but full of interest, have been received. After heartily congratulating the members on what must be to them an event of the deepest import, and one for which their hearts must be full of the profoundest gratitude, his lordship touched on what was the real raison d'etre, the "jewel in the casket," the "keynote" of all the work undertaken by the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions, to which those he addressed were an auxiliary, viz., the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. There had been great obstacles to overcome; a lack of knowledge had caused, in the earlier stages, a lack of work, but much had been done since then. The whole church was now aroused, the lethargy and supineness of the past had given way to a living activity. The cry is, "the Master is coming," and the very sound of His footsteps reaches the attentive ears of His people. There is growth every-where, showing the deepening, widening power of the mighty call to prepare for Him. The gospel has to be preached "in all the world as a witness unto Him," and what nation has not been visited by the heralds of the cross?

ALGOMA.

ILFRACOMBE.—On behalf of the members of King Branch Women's Auxiliary, Miss Maria Montgomery, assisting secretary, has sent to the Rev. L. Sinclair, to be disposed of according to his discretion, a box of new and second hand clothing, and other useful articles, and for which he desires to express sincere thanks.

British and Foreign.

THE Rev. Dr. Jackson, Assistant-Bishop-elect of Alabama, has accepted the election, and will be consecrated at an early day. Bishop Wilmer will assign to his care the northern and central portions of the diocese. His acceptance is received with great pleasure by the venerable bishop, and by the whole diocese.

recent tour, says that inquiry in several districts shows that there is no general desire for State interference in marriage customs, and that the Brahmins and other castes would strongly resent it. A correspondent sends us the following, cited by the Deutscher Merkur from the American Old Catholic .-... Since the sixteenth century there has existed in BritishIndia, side by side with the missionary bishops of the Roman propaganda, a number of clergy and congre gations, mainly natives, owning the Portuguese Archbishop of Goa as their superior. Such are found also in the island of Ceylon. The strife between the Goanese and the Propagandists has at times caused an open schism. At last, under the present Pope, the jurisdiction claimed 1 y Goa has been curtailed, and the missionary hierarchy has obtained exclusive rule. The Goanese clergy in Ceylon, however, refused to submit, most of them preferring to quit the island. A few who remained, after appealing in vain to Lisbon and to Rome, adopted a bold course. One of them applied to the Patriarch of Antioch, of the Syrian or Jacobite rite, for Episcopal consecration, and the latter authorized his Metropolitan in Malabar to perform the rite required, with the assistance of comprovincials. Accordingly, Father Alvarez has become 'Archbishop of Goa and Ceylon,' under the title of Mar Julius I. The new prelate was not required to subscribe any doctrinal formularies of the Jacobites, but simply promised to uphold the Catholic religion as set forth by the ancient Councils of Christendom. The adherents of the Papacy are, of course, indignant, and are endeavouring to strip his community, which numbers at present only seven priests and 5,000 laity, of all their church property, has confidence is felt in the strength of their right and in the justice of British administration. The Archbishop appeals to outside sympathizers, and besides other aid, will be glad to receive suitable literature for exposing the usurpations and errors of Rome. Communications to be addressed to Dr. Lisboa Pinto, Colombo, Ceylon."

Correspondence.

All Letters containing personal allusions will appear over the signature of the writer.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the gpinions of our correspondents.

Principal Sheraton on the Church.

SIR,-The public have been lately favoured with a full report of the address delivered at Wycliffe College by its learned principal on the "Church." In that address he adopts, very regrettably, the method of division, not of combination. Instead of insisting on the union of what he calls "the two sides of the religious life of Christendom-the spiritual and the ecclesiastical," or "faith and sacraments," he forces them into a sort of necessary and unnatural antagonism. Now, sir, as the subject of the address is "The Church : the household of faith," it seems strange that Dr. Sheraton, however much he may be convinced that faith is the very soul of the Church, should not equally perceive that a "household' must have a visible organic existence. In simple truth the learned principal is tilting at a phantom of his own surcharged Protestantism. I never heard of any "theory of the Church "which did not regard faith as essential to her being. From the day when our Lord's promise respecting Peter's great confession was fulfilled, "upon this rock I will build my Church," the Church has required the same confession from all who seek to be added to her in baptism. It is enough briefly to refer to "He that be-lieveth and is baptized "; "What doth hinder me to be baptized? If thou believest, thou mayest "; "Wilt thou be baptized in this faith ?" i.e., the creed just recited. This was so thoroughly recognized that S. Augustine, in words known to all, speaks of baptism as "the sacrament of faith," and infants he says are presented by the faith of the Church. On the other hand, who does not know that, according to S. Paul, faith in the heart will not suffice, that it must be " confessed with the mouth "; and that this confession, however loud and earnest it may be, will not of itself gain admission into the "fellowship" of the Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian Church without baptism? So that, after all, "the ritual and ecclesiastical " is really as necessary to the con-stitution of " the household of faith" as faith itself. What Christ has joined together it is not for us to put asunder, nor subjectively to exalt one against the other. S. Basil the Great said all this long ago in a sentence :--- "Faith and baptism are two ways of obtaining salvation, mutually related and insepa-rable. For faith is perfected through baptism, and baptism is founded through faith, and each is fulfilled through the same names"-he means of the Trinity. De Spir. Sancto, c. xii. I shall not venture further into any remarks on the details of the address,

but there is one word in his thesis which is so mistakenly used that I feel bound in conscience to notice it, as a material error backed by Principal Sheraton's repute and dignified position might very well work serious injury. He says :--

"I will take, as the starting point of our enquiry into the Evangelical doctrine, the simple statement of our Communion office, which describes the Catholic Church as 'The blessed company of all faithful people.' This definition affirms two things: that the Church is a fellowship, and that the basis of the fellowship, that which constitutes it and makes it what it is, is faith."

Here at the outset is a very harmful slip-a slip I call it, for I disclaim any imputation on the entire good faith of the principal, in spite of the imperfect quotation from Ignatius. Faith, doubtless, is the basis" of the Church's fellowship, but, as we have just seen, it does not constitute it and "make it what it is," apart from baptism. The "basis" of a building, though of course necessary, does not constitute the structure and make it what it is. But now for the one word-" faithful." This is evidently taken by the principal in the passage he has just quoted as emphatically meaning faith alone, leading us to conclude that the Catholic Church is the invisible company of those only in whom the infallible Judge discerns a perfect faith. Now inasmuch as this sentence in the Communion office is frequently so misunderstood, I shall be at pains to exhibit its true use and meaning. The word has a history as old as Christianity, and from that history its use is to be inferred. I shall prove satisfactorily, I hope, to unprejudiced people, that it is the equivalent of "baptized," the members of the visible Church. And first for the Prayer-book itself.

1. In the very sentence whence the word is quoted, we thank God for the assurance that He gives us in this sacrament "that we are very members incorporate in the mystical body of Thy son, which is the company of all faithful people." The word "incorporate " speaks for itself; not to say that " mystical " is applied to the boy of the baptized in distinction from the " natural " body of Christ.

2. The XIXth article says, "The visible Church is a congregation of faithful men," not an invisible company whose faith is known only to God, which is further declared in the next words, "In the which the pure word of God is preached and the sacraments be duly administered, etc." The use here is too plain to need more words.

3. The XXXIIIrd article says that an excommunicate person "ought to be taken of the whole multitude of the faithful as an heathen and publican." This is open to no misunderstanding.

4. In collect for 13th Sunday after Trinity, "God, of whose only gift it cometh that Thy faithful people do unto Thee true and laudable service." In that for the 21st, "Grant of Thy faithful people pardon and peace." In the 25th, "Stir up the wills of Thy faithful people." The term "faithful " is intended to cover all the members of the visible Church. Interpret it otherwise and see the absurdity.

5. In a well-known declaration "The sacramental bread and wine may not be adored : for that were idolatry to be abhorred of all faithful Christians"what all who are baptized unto Christ should abhor. for Good Friday will furnish valuthree collect able illustration. 6. The word wa used in this general way before Christianity, for we read in I. Macc., iii., 13, that "Judas had gathered unto him a multitude and (ekklesian) company of the faithful to go out with him to war," just as now such Christians as are not prepared to make surrender to the world are called in half-slang "the faithful." 7. So does S. Paul address the Ephesian Church as " the faithful in Christ Jesus "-all the baptized, and not any esoteric, invisible company. So does S. Luke, in Acts x. 45, speak of "the faithful of the cir-cumcision," vid. Greek. In I. Tim. iv. 10, "God who is the Saviour of all men, specially of the faithful," fidelium, as the Greek. In Titus i. 6, a bishop's children are to be "faithful," that is, entered in the "household of saints" by baptism. The nonconformist, Poole (in synopsis), is content with "Christi fidem professos." And to name no more, in I. Pet. i. 21, according to the reading of the revised version and the vulgate, Christians are "the faithful."

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BISHOP GRAVES, Jurisdiction of the Platte, has been in the East for the last few weeks securing the clergymen and money for his work. His interesting accounts of Western Nebraska, the general fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate, the rapid increase of its population, and the hopefulness of the Church's work, have aroused general attention and interest. He has engaged two or three new men, and secured several thousand dollars for mission work and schools in the Platte.

THE United States Government are curiously anxious to avoid arbitration on the Behring's Sea controversy. Mr. Blaine is willing to discuss any number of minor issues, but he objects to, any reference which includes the issue that governs all the rest. Of course, if he persists in his refusal English diplomacy has said its last word. Lord Salisbury denies that Behring's Sea is a mare clausum, but he proposes to submit the question whether it is one or not to the decision of some third power. Mr. Blaine may be well advised in declining this offer, but his refusal can have no other result than driving the English Government to enforce a claim which the other side will not consent to have fairly argued out. Possibly Mr. Blaine's tone may be somewhat changed in consequence of recent elections. According to the Democratic calculation, they were to secure a majority in the House of Representatives, and though under the American system this does not involve a change of Ministry, it may convince an individual Minister that there are better policies than irritating friendly powers abroad and raising prices at home.

INDIA.—The private secretary to the Governor of Madras, in a published account of Lord Connemara's J. CARBY.

(To be Continued.)

Trinity College.

SIR,—I am a member of the Convocation of Trinity College. I heard Archdeacon Jones' explanation of his scheme for diocesan exhibitioners, but failed altogether to catch what appears from his letter to be its leading characteristic. I certainly thought the Archdeacon was advocating the admission of four exhibitioners from each diocese, without charge for board or education. It now appears that all he meant was that they should receive free education, and be allowed to board out of the college

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Thy faithful people service." In that hful people pardon up the wills of Thy thful " is intended he visible Church. e absurdity.

"The sacramental red : for that were hful Christians"hrist should abhor. y will furnish valuDecember 11th, 1890.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

as cheaply as they could. I can only say that had the venerable Archdeacon made this clear, he would have had my support, and I think that of a majority of Convocation. Dec. 4th, 1890.

CONVOCATION.

Sunday School Lesson.

3rd Sunday in Advent. Dec. 14, 1890

HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

The Prayer Book did not first appear as we see and use it now. It was a growth. Early disciples met together for worship soon after our Lord's ascension (Acts iv. 24-30). Met on first day of the week, at least for celebration of Holy Communion (Acts xx. 7).

We cannot say certainly that they had a Prayer Book. But not long afterwards they had. S. John lived longest of all the apostles. Forty years after his death Justin Martyr wrote a book in which he gave a regular account of the administration of the Holy Communion.

I. THE PRAYER BOOK OF EPHESUS.

A-Christian Church in Ephesus. There was a Bishop and also Elders (Rev. ii. 1). They had in Ephesus a Liturgy, which was the name originally given to the service for the Holy Communion. We generally use this name for the whole Prayer Book. The service of the Holy Communion was the first Prayer Book.

Missionaries from Ephesus went into Gaul (now called France). They took with them their Prayer Book-the liturgy (Service for the Holy Communion). Missionaries went from France into our mother country, Britain (England). Those who worshipped in Britain used the Ephesine Liturgy (the first step in the history of our Prayer Book).

II. THE MISSIONARIES FROM ROME.

About the end of the sixth century Augustine and his missionaries came from Rome. The Saxons (heathens) had conquered the Britons and driven them into Wales. Here they were subject to the Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, who was Metropolitan of the British Church. The missionaries from Rome brought their Prayer Book with them. A Liturgy like the Ephesine Liturgy in all essential parts, but differing in parts non-essential. When the two branches of the Church (British and Italian) were amalgamated and became the Church of England, a Liturgy was formed out of the Ephesine and Roman Liturgies, but event his differed in different Dioceses, and every Bishop had his own "use" or form of service.

III. THE SALISBURY PRAYER BOOK.

There were different "uses," or forms of service, but the most complete was in the Diocese of Salisbury, where the Bishop was S. Osmund. This was in the eleventh century. The "Sarum Missal," as the book was called, was used in more Dioceses than any other book. This is the third great step in the Prayer Book.

Family Reading.

In Memoriam.

At No. 50 Isabella street, on the morning of the 17th November, 1890, Mary Caroline, the youngest daughter of the late Sanluel Peters Jarvis, in the 59th year of her age.

> Light after darkness, Gain after loss, Strength after weakness, Crown after cross: Sweet after bitter, Hope after fears, Home after wandering, Prai e after tears.

Sheaves after sowing, Sun after rain, Light after mystery, Peace after pain: Joy after sorrow, Calm after blast, Rest after weariness, Sweet rest at last.

Near after distant, Gleam after gloom, Love after loneliness, Life after tomb; After long agony, Rapture of bliss, Right was the pathway Leading to this.

Third Sunday in Advent.

ENDURANCE.

What must a soldier be besides being brave ?

That is not enough by itself, for he has a good deal to do besides actual fighting. There's a good deal to bear in a soldier's life in war-time.

Sometimes it is helt and want of water, and sometimes it is cold, bitter cold, and there's only a thin tent to keep it off. And he often has poor food, not at all the sort of food he likes, and a hard bed to lie upon, and very few comforts about him. When there's a battle, too, it often isn't a satisfactory one, for there is not exactly a victory on either side, but skirmishing afterwards, and marching and counter-marching, without gaining very much, so far as the soldier can see. And then there's waiting for further orders, which is always wearisome work. Yet all this he must bear cheerily, without a word of murmuring.

So don't you think that what the soldier wants more than anything else is endurance. That's just the word. For "endure" means bearing what is hard, and not bearing it once or twice only, but keeping on. A soldier isn't really worth much who can't do that. He may be brave, and get on pretty well in a fight, but still that wouldn't be enough. He must endure as well, day after day, and week after week; put up with hardships and hard things, as readily and quietly as though they were easy

soldier of you. It's a small matter, but it is a beginning, and beginnings are generally small. Yet small beginnings may lead to great endings.

By and by your school life will be over, and the grown-up one will begin.

Perhaps at first starting you will get a post where there are a good many things that are really hard to bear. There is rough, tiresome work and a sharp hand over you, and not many holidays or chances of getting out.

How tempting it seems to throw it all up and try for something easier! But you are a soldier, and so you don't do that. You have got to despise too easy a life. You say to yourself-"Why, there'd be nothing to endure then. A soldier mustn't run away from what is hard. I won't desert my post just because there are some things I don't like."

So you stay on and quietly do your duty. And though nobody knows anything about it, and no fuss is made, yet you are getting on fast towards being a noble soldier. That is a joyful thought!

Perhaps the hardest part always is, the keeping Somebody has said, "It isn't the first year that's the test, but always the second." That is quite true. When things are not new anylonger, then we see what they really are.

When a campaign has gone on for a year, and everybody is getting tired of it, then is seen who are the best soldiers.

And with a Christian soldier, do you know what is the test of endurance?

Why the test is how you get on, not just after you have made the resolution about endurance. But after that. When time has gone on, and your resolution isn't new any longer, that's the touchstone! If you endure then, ah ! that's indeed being a good soldier!

So I don't believe you'll ever run away from your post because things are hard. The Captain knows they are, that is a comfort, and by and by He may send you somewhere else. Wait for that.

I dare say it is very hard to a soldier to be laid by when he is wounded. Pain is not at all interesting or exciting, but most disagreeable. Sometimes it grinds on day after day without getting much better or worse. I really think being dangerously ill would not be quite so bad to bear as that!

But a true soldier shows what sort of stuff he is made of then. He endures nobly, quietly, without a word of grumbling. He won't let anybody know how bad the pain is.

"Put me up there, I reckon I can bear hoisting better than he can."

That was said by one of those true soldiers who was brought on board a ship, badly wounded, and laid in the most comfortable of the three tiers of berths, which are one above the other. But when a wounded comrade was brought in, he begged to be "hoisted" to the top one, though to be moved again was agony all through his frame.

eneral way before face., iii., 18, that a multitude and ful to go out with ristians as are not e world are called

e Ephesian Church -all the baptized, npany. So does S. e faithful of the cirim. iv. 10, "God ecially of the faithitus i. 6, a bishop's at is, entered in the n. The nonconfortent with "Christi to more, in I. Pet. i. revised version and aithful."

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e Convocation of acon Jones' explanexhibitioners, but appears from his ristic. I certainly ocating the admisch diocese, without now appears that d receive free eduout of the college

In the next two or three hundred years m services were added, and many errors came in. There were so many things to be done in the service that no one could remember what was to be done.

IV. THE REFORMATION.

1. During the next five hundred years the Bishop of Rome (Pope) claimed to have universal authority, and therefore authority over the Church in England.

2. Errors had crept into the teaching of the clergy and thus into the service books, and

8. A great many ceremonies which were not useful or necessary.

These things had to be improved-hence the Reformation.

At the Reformation the Church of England succeeded in three things: (1) She threw off the usurped authority of the Bishop of Rome. (2) She removed the errors and false doctrines which had crept in. (3) She made one simple Prayer Book. In 1549 the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. was first used. This and our present Prayer Book were the only two which were ever sanctioned by both Church and State. The one we read now was put forth in 1662 (Charles II's reign) after the sad days of the of the Commonwealth. But our Prayer Book did not come to what it is now without a great deal of fighting and even burning. But, just as the burning bush was not consumed, so God being present in His Church, she was not consumed. God preserved her and gave her the Prayer Book.

Mr. Callendar having removed to the beautiful rooms over 394 Yonge st., opposite the Y. M. C. A. building, he will continue the practice of his specialty in all the modern forms of the Dental Art or Science.

Now it is just the same with Christ's soldiers, ones. of whom you are one.

It isn't all fighting; there's a good deal of enduring too. And that is rather hard ; but for that very reason, because it is hard, it makes a lad a fine soldier.

Yes, it's quite certain that putting up with difficulties cheerfully helps to make a soldier. You see it isn't merely bearing them, but bearing them well, that is the thing.

Therefore I can't help thinking, a good soldier of Christ would never grumble. Yet there's a good deal of that to be heard at times, isn't there? "Bothar! What a nuisance! It's frightfully

hard ! Abominable ! Horrid ! " is muttered pretty often when the master gives out that the work is to be done over again, or the holiday excursion is put off because the rain will come down and

spoil it. Well, I allow both things are decidedly tiresome, and perhaps even hard. But oh ! what a fine chance you get of being a little bit of a soldier! To grind away at the work as heartily as though you loved it, and to crush down the grumbling words about the rain, and set about something at home, which I own is terribly flat, when one is brimful of an outing! After all, it isn't much, but still it goes a little way towards making a good

Shall you have pain to bear by and by? Ah, nobody can tell. But if it does come, enduring won't be quite new to you, will it? You will have accustomed yourself to "endure hardness " or hard things in a good many ways, and in a soldierly spirit.

Depend upon it, the people who bear the best are all of one sort. And what sort is that?

Those who learnt when they were young to be soldiers of Christ.

Captain Lindall.

IN MEMORIAM.

By Archdeacon Dixon.

The sudden death by drowning of this gallant sailor, for years Captain of the steamship Vancouver, has caused deep feelings of sorrow throughout the Dominion. For it may be said of him that all who sailed on his ship became his devoted friends. Having crossed the Atlantic twice on the Vancouver, I had many opportunities of witnessing his splendid qualifications for filling this responsible position. On the return trip, as we drew near Quebec, it devolved on me to draw up an address to him, which was signed by all his passengers. As a tribute to his memory I now put it in print.

Dear Captain Lindall

"We, the passengers on the good ship, Vancouver, before we separate for our various destinations, beg leave to express our heart-felt obligations to you for the unvarying kindness and thoughtful courtesy that have characterised your intercourse with us during our voyage. Nor can we forbear alluding also to the unceasing vigilance and forethought that were apparent to us all, in the fulfilment of the great responsibilities placed in your hands. We trust that you may long be spared to fill the position you now hold so well and faithfully, and that should it be our lot again to cross the ocean, that you may be the officer in charge of the ship we sail on." This was followed by allusion to the kind attentions of the other officers of the ship.

On the outward trip, as also the return, there were several bishops and clergymen on board, and it was determined, if possible, to hold daily service. The Captain gladly acceded to our desire, and assisted in the arrangements, attending himself when able to do so. Several years before, his ship was caught in a violent hurricane, and during its height a large barque foundered in sight, while the steamer he commanded was badly shattered. A passenger wrote a hymn of thanksgiving, and had it set to music. It was a great favourite with poor Captain Lindall, and he often favoured us with it during the services, and at other times. In his strong Norwegian accent, he would ask, "Will I sing my hymn now ?" and, of course, he never was denied. It appears that the furious gale moderated on Sunday morning. The last line of each verse was repeated three times.

THE CAPTAIN'S HYMN.

Almighty Ruler of the sea, Over whose waves we now are borne: O hear our thankful prayer to Thee, Upon this early Sabbath morn.

For through the tempest wild and free, In safety we're securely borne, To give our humble thanks to Thee, Upon this holy Sabbath morn.

In wandering through life's devious ways, Our hearts with sorrow oft are torn; Then may we think with heartfelt praise Of all thy love this Sabbath morn.

In an eloquent sermon by Canon Dumoulin, in S. James', Toronto, on Sunday, the 23rd of November, he thus alludes to the gallant Captain: " I crossed the ocean several times with one whom I should describe as the very beau-ideal of the man and the sailor. Six feet four inches in height, built in proportion, with a heart as brave and true and loving as ever beat within the breast of an English sailor, religious without cant—every inch a man. Just a few days ago, after struggling days and nights against a furious tempest, worn out with his long watching, he threw himself on the sofa in his chart room for a few moments. when there came a roll of mountainous seas and smote the ship, sweeping away bridge and chart house in which the Captain lay, and 'swallowing all, in the cuel, raging, angry sea."

Faith revived in the stricken hearts, and from this moment a better, more Christian spirit prevailed, and a new life was shown by all.

The love of God.

Like a cradle rocking, rocking, Silent, peaceful, to and fro-Like a mother's sweet looks dropping On the little face below Hangs the green earth swinging, turning : Jarless, noiseless, safe and slow, Falls the light of God's face bending Down and watching us below.

And as feeble babes that suffer, Toss and cry and will not rest, Are the ones the tender mother Holds the closest —loves the best;

So when we are weak and wretched. By our sins weighed down—distressed,

Then it is that God's great patience Holds us closest—loves us best.

O great heart of God ! whose loving Cannot hindered be nor crossed ;

Will not weary, will not even

In our death itself be lost—

Love Divine! of such great loving,

Only mothers know the cost— Cost of love which, all love passing,

Gave a Son to save the lost.

Think no Evil of Anyone.

It is not enough to say, I will speak no evil; you are forbidden to think evil of anyone. Drive forth the thought as you would repel a venomous snake. To think evil of others is to harbour in the chamber of the soul an insidious poison-a malaria or miasma of death-which by creating an atmosphere of inharmony will injure you far more than the one against whom your thoughts go forth; an atmosphere that will blight every noble and spiritual impulse as frost in early spring-time blights the daring flowers. The world is full of shadows. Do not add to the darkness. Your mission should be to banish the night. Do not by the shadow of an evil thought add to humanity's gloom. The development of your own soul depends on the extent to which you open the windows to the light of spirituality, the warmth of God's love.

Prayers.

"Prayers uttered aloud are more often a shell than aught else, a mask which conceals a lifeless skeleton. They may be beautiful to the ear of man, they may be useful as enabling others to mount the spiritual ladder and thus commune with God; this is the best that can be said of rite and ritual. It is the soul's cry, more often inaudible to the material ear, which reaches God ' and brings the helper near '; the yearning of the divine spark within, the intense wish which sometimes, by the majesty of the soul power in man, seizes the sceptre, as it were, and with authority speaks to the billows and they become calm. It is only when the souls speaks that God hears. The mouthing of material instruments speaks to the material, not to the Father of Spirit, the Oversoul. The Eastern idea that perfect bliss is not attained by the blessed until they are absorbed in God, has its foundation in the bed-rock of truth. In essence, in aspiration, in spirituality, nay, in reality, man can never know what bliss is until he is lost in God, that is, has become in perfect harmony with the Over-soul, though his individuality is and must ever remain with him.

December 11th, 1890.

Hints to Housekeepers

Consumption CURED. — An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East' India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and alt Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W, A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

THE BERMUD CABLE.—The Bermuda Cable, now complete, could carry no truer tidings than that Burdock Blood Bitters excels all other re medies in curing diseases of the stomach liver, bowels and blood. Known everywhere as the' perfect blood purifier, curing even the worst cases when all else fails.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING. —Boil one quart of milk, add a teacup of butter, one of sugar, and three ounces of grated chocolate. When cool add the yolks of four eggs. Pour in a pudding dish lined with stale cake. Bake, cover with meringue, and brown.

ALMOND PUDDING.—Make a sponge cake, bake in a long pan, have the cake about two inche thick. Blanch a pound of almonds, and pound them in rose-water, mix with four grated crackers, six eggs, a pound of butter, a pound of sugar, and a wine glass of grape jelly. —Pour on the cake, set in the oven twenty minutes, cover with meringue flavoured with extract of almond.

FIG PUDDING.—Chop half a pound of figs fine, mix with a teacup of grated bread-crumbs, half a pound of sugar, teacup of melted butter, five ounces of candied orange peel and citron, one grated nutmeg, and five well-beaten eggs. Steam four hours and serve with sauce.

CITRON PUDDING.—Beat the yolks of ten eggs with a pound of sugar and half a pound of butter. Cut a pound of citron in pieces, stir in. Line a pudding dish with stale cake. Pour in the mixture and bake. Eat with sauce.

Now FREE FROM PAIN.—Mr.' Frank! Palmer, of Winona, Ont., says: "I have been troubled with lame back for about six months, then thought I would try Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cured me. Am now free from all pains, and recommend Yellow Oil very highly."

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Notes by the Way.

An interesting and suggestive incident of the great calamity at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, illustrates the consolatory power of the services of the Church. It is well known that in the reaction that followed the devastation of that fearful flood, the survivors in so many instances bereaved of friends and suffering the loss of all things, exhibited a sullen, rebellious spirit, finding no relief in tears and expressing itself in hopeless disbelief. It was not till the gathering of the people in the temporary house of prayer-a school-room fitted up as best could be for worship, that on the recital of the opening words of morning prayer, the whole congregation was softened. At the utterance of priest and people of the familiar words of the confession, "Almighty and most merciful Father, we have erred and strayed from Thy ways "--sobs interrupted the priest's utterance, and the stony glare of eyes till then unable to weep relaxed. Tears rained down the cheeks, and in personal humiliation and confession of sin, the spell was broken.

Examine the Motive.

"Never allow yourself to act from bad motives, even if it is to do an act of charity. Examine the motive : if it is not pure, refrain from acting until you can cast from your spirit every vestige of base taint. It is very easy to unconsciously deceive yourself in the matter of charity and little kindness unless you submit yourself to the severest examination. Inspect your motives. Above all things, strive after a heart that is at once pure, tender, sympathetic, and loving, a mind brave, just, and generous." COCOANUT PUDDING.—Take half a pound of grated cacoanut. half a pound of butter and sugar each, the yolks and whites of four eggs, the juice of a lemon and a teaspoonful of extract of roses. Bake and serve with hard sauce.

ECONOMICAL PUDDING.—Take four cups of flour, one of suet, one of dried raspberries or blackberries, one and a half cups of molasses, and two beaten eggs. Mix all together, flavour to taste, put in a mold and steam two hours. Eat with hard sauce.

HERE AND THERE.—Here and there and everywhere may be found persons who have used and now honestly praise Burdock Blood Bitters for its wonderfully blood purifying, cleansing and tonic effects in all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

RAILROAD PUDDING.—Beat one egg, add one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one and a half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a cup of milk, and a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake in a greased pan and serve with lemon sauce.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1891.—This is the 44th year of its publication. It contains full lists of clergy, physicians, municipalities, educational institutions, societies of all kinds, banks, etc., besides the tariff of customs, and a complete list of post offices, together with astronomical, statistical, governmental and other information indispensable to business and professional men. December 11th, 1890.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

THE TRIUMPH OF SKILL BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Is Best Illustrated in the Prices at which we are Selling our

HOLIDAY GOODS Leaders in Jewelry Novelties.

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10-kt. Solid Gold Ladies' Fob Chains, each \$4. 10-kt. Solid Gold Ladies' Victoria

Chains, each \$5. 15-kt. Solid Gold Ladies' Fob or Vic-

toria style Chains, each \$7, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$50.

10-kt. Solid Gold Bracelets set with real stones, elegant designs, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$9, \$12, \$18. Solid Gold Ladies' Bar Pins with real

settings, fancy patterns, \$4.75, \$5.50, \$7, \$9, \$12, \$15.

Solid Gold Ear Drops set with real stones, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4, \$5, \$6.

Solid Gold Ladies' Set Brooch and Ear Drops, set with real pearls, rubies or diamonds, \$5, \$7, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$25.

Solid Gold Ladies' Lockets, set with precious stones, \$7.50, \$8.25, \$9, \$12, \$15, \$25.

Solid Gold Ladies' Gem Rings, set with fine stones, assorted styles, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$5, \$7.

Solid 15-kt. Ladies' Gem Rings, with amond setting, \$7, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$12, Ladies' Solid Silver Hunting or Open diamond setting, \$7, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$12, \$15.

Solid Gold Gents' Scarf Pins, with or without setting, latest designs, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6.50.

Solid Gold Gents' Charms, or Lockets, with real stone settings, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$9.

Solid Gold Gents' Signet Rings, with bloodstone setting, \$4.75, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$9.

Solid Gold Keeper Rings, beautifully engraved, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$8.75, \$4, \$5.

ROLLED PLATE DEPARTMENT.

14-kt. Rolled Plate Gents' Vest Charms newest patterns, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4. Gents' Rolled Plate Charms, with compass or stone settings, 50c., 65c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Ladies' Gold Watch Department. Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Case Stem Wind and Set Watch with a fine Swiss jewelled movement, diamond pointed hands, price \$15.

Ladies' Solid Gold Open Face Stem Wind and Set Watch with fine Swiss movement, guaranteed to be a good time keeper, price \$10.

Ladies' 14 kt. Filled Gold Hunting Case Stem Wind and Set Watch, fitted with a genuine jewelled American move ment, price \$19.50.

Ladies' So id 14.kt. Gold Hunting Case Stem Wind and Set Watch, fitted with a high grade American movement which is guaranteed to give excellent satisfaction, price \$39.

Ladies' Silver Watch Department.

Stem Wind and Set Watch with fine jewelled movement, price \$8.

Ladies' Solid Silver Open Face Stem Wind and Set Watch with beautifully engraved cases, guaranteed to be a first-

Face Key Wind Watches with good reliable movement, \$5.

Ladies' Rolled Plate Bangle Bracelets per pair \$1.25, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4.

Ladies' Rolled Plate Brooches, ornamented with raised flowers and chain attachment, \$1, \$1.25, \$2, \$2.50.

In Solid Silver Department.

Ladies' Solid Silver Bangle Bracelets, each, 50c., 60c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Ladies' Solid Silver Wide Band Bracelets, elegant designs, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, each.

Ladies' Solid Silver Brooches, fancy patterns, each, 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25.

Ladies' Solid Silver Fob Chains, with fancy charms, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50. Ladies' Solid Silver Albert Chains

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of Hope. The Prize, &c., &c.

If a pound of butter and sugar r eggs, the juice extract of roses.

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Sent by mail by this paper, W. A.

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our cups of flour, s or blackberries, and two beaten to taste, put in a with hard sauce.

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egg, add one cup lted butter, one oonful of baking a teaspoonful of d pan and serve

91.—This is the ontains full lists ies, educational ds, banks, etc., a complete list onomical, statisformation indisnal men.

Gents' Rolled Plate Cuff Studs, latest designs, with lever backs, 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2. Gents' 14-kt. Rolled Plate Scarf Pins,

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Ladies' 14-kt. Rolled Plate Cuff Studs, nicely engraved, with safety pin attachments, 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75.

with fancy slides and charms, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$4, each.

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Ladies' Solid Silver Necklets, newest patterns, \$2.50, \$3, \$3,50, \$4. Gents' Solid Silver Vest Chains, any

pattern, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50,

Gents' Solid Silver Charms, with compass or stone setting, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25.

Gents' Solid Silver Lockets, beautifully engraved or plain, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$8, \$3.50.

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Children's Department.

A Street Incident.

A reporter called to a little bootblack near the City Hall to give him a shine the other day. The little fellow came rather slowly for one of that lively guild, and planted his box down under the reporter's foot. Before he could get his brushes out, another larger boy ran up, and calmly pushing the one aside, said :

"Here, you go sit down, Jimmy." The reporter at once became indignant at what he took to be a piece of bullying, and told the new-comer to clear out.

"Oh, dat's all right, boss," was the reply ; "I'm only goin' to do it fur him. You see he's been sick-in the hospital for mor'n a month, and can't do much work yet, so us boys all turn in and give him a lift when we can."

"Is that so, Jimmy?" asked the reporter, turning to the small boy.

"Yes, sir," wearily replied the boy; and as he looked up, the pallid, pinched face could be discerned, even through the grime that covered it. "He does it fur me, if you'll let him."

"Certainly; go a head." And as the bootblack plied the brush, the reporter plied him with questions.

"You say all the boys help him in this way?"

"Yes, sir; when they ain't got no job themselves, and Jimmy gets one, they turns in and help him, 'cause he ain't very strong yet, ye see."

"What percentage do you charge him on a job?"

"Hey?" queried they oungster. "I don't know what you mean.'

"I mean, what part of the money do you give Jimmy, and how much do you keep of it?'

"I don't keep none. I ain't no such sneak as that.'

"So you give all to him, do you?" "Yes, I do. All the boys give what they gets on his job. I'd like to catch any feller sneaking it on a sick boy-I would."

The shine being completed, the reporter handed the urchin a quarter, saying: "I guess you're a pretty good fellow, so you keep 10 cents and give



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the rest to Jimmy, there.

"Can't do it, sir; it's his customer. Here, Jim ! "

He threw him the coin, and was off like a shot after a customer himself, a veritable rough diamond. In this big city there are many such lads, with warm and generous hearts under their ragged coats .- N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.

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December 11th, 1890.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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paper.



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Oxidized Fancy Metal, Useful Presents.

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OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is a special feature and we invite correspondence from every town in the Dominion. Correspondents are asked to be as explicit as possible, and enclose the amount.



Churchman

God Knows Best

"Oh ! papa, " cried little Daisy, With a sadness in her eye, As she saw the kernels scattered, 'Neath the heavy turf to lie:

"Oh ! papa," cried little Daisy, "Do not throw the wheat away; It must be wrong, I think, to waste it, It is good for food, you say.'

Did the father cease from sowing ? No, he kissed her tears away. Bade her wait until the autumn; Showed her then the harvest gay.

Thus do we, like little children, Raise our foolish human cries, When the wisdom of our Father Some fond hope our hearts denies.

Thus may God in Heaven's garner Shows us treasures manifold, That were all our prayers granted We might never there behold.

So we pray in trustful accents, As we journey day by day, That His will may be accomplished And His wisdom point the way.

Two Ways of Looking.

When two boys went hunting grapes, one was happy because they found grapes; the other was unhappy because the grapes had seeds in them.

Two men, being convalescent, were asked how they were. One said, "I am better to-day; " the other said, " I was worse yesterday."

When it rains one man says, "This will make mud; "another "This will lay the dust."

Two boys examining a bush, one observed that it had a thorn; theother that it had a rose.

Two children were looking through colored glasses. One said, "The world







ber 11th, 1890.

Churchman

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December 11th, 1890.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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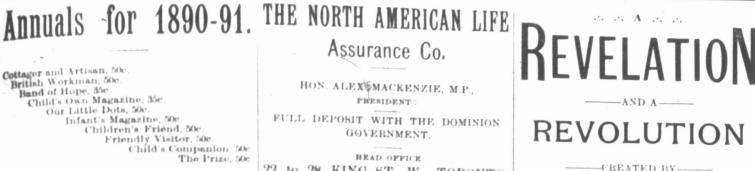
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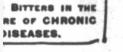
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