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Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN AND CHURCH EVANGELIST.

The Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper.

ILLUSTRATED.

Vol. 27.]

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

[No. 5.

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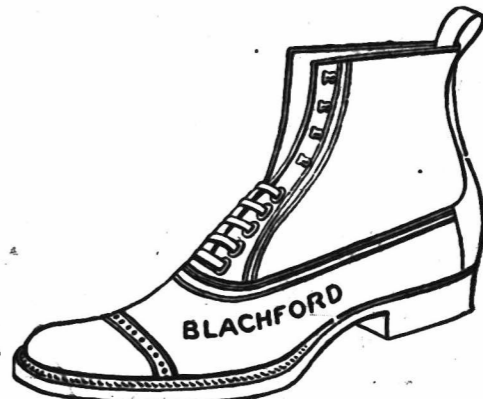
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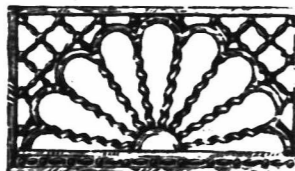
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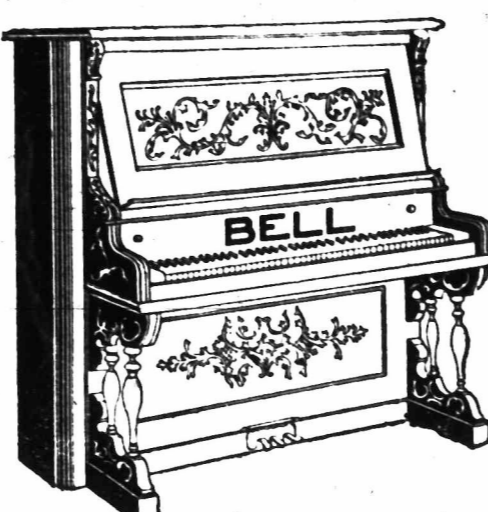
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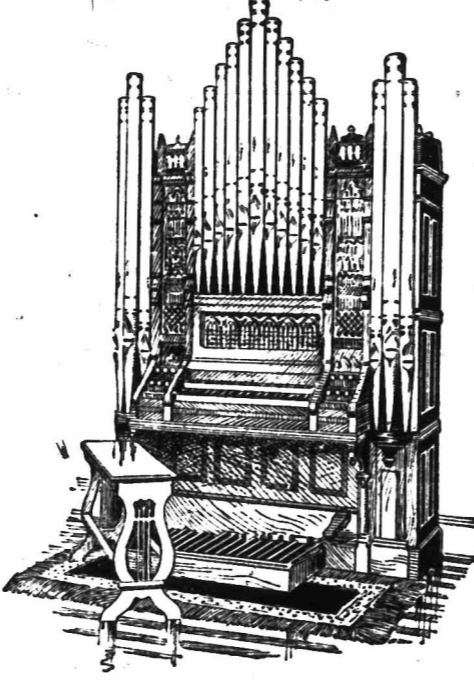
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Processional: 83, 447, 489, 527.
Children's Hymns: 333, 565, 566, 569.
Offertory: 210, 221, 533, 540.
General Hymns: 162, 168, 262, 470.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 192, 314, 316, 321.
Processional: 233, 236, 274, 298.
Children's Hymns: 238, 337, 340, 342.
Offertory: 229, 239, 244, 353.
General Hymns: 165, 234, 245, 288.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

When the history of the Victorian era comes to be impartially judged by posterity, it will, we may safely predict, be generally conceded that the personality of the reigning Sovereign was one of the most influential factors in determining its character. For nearly sixty-four years the throne has been occupied by one, who, succeeding to it at a time when the ties of loyalty had been seriously loosened, aroused by the winning attractiveness of her personal goodness, a passionate devotion to herself which has made loyalty to the Crown once more an all but universal sentiment throughout the Empire. The century, with which by a strange coincidence, the Queen's reign ended, has been called pre-eminently the woman's century, and in the improvement of the position of women among ourselves it has counted for more than can be reckoned that the Crown was worn during all its most important years, by one of the truest women who ever breathed. We are not concerned here so much with the political aspect of the Queen's life, as with its social and religious

significance. And it would be almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of the influence which she exerted on English society. There was a fine strain of Puritanism in her composition for which, as it seems to us, we can never be too thankful. In English society, at its upper extreme, there is always a tendency towards moral degeneracy; and the whole influence of the Queen for more than sixty years has been consistently and with great effect, set against the lowering of moral tone. Everyone knew that her home life was that of a true home, and millions of homes are sad to-day with a deep sense of personal loss because she, who has been for so long the centre of the most exalted home circle in the world, who entered so fully and so sympathetically into the home life of her subjects with all their joys and sorrows, has passed beyond the reach of earthly love. It would take too long to attempt to dwell upon her many claims to her subjects' love and reverence—her exalted sense of duty, her self-control, her readiness to spend herself in the service of her people, her deep sympathy. When we have enumerated all those

ever repair, yet none the less with hearts that for thee are thankful that thy toil is finished, thy duty is done, thy cares are at an end, and thou hast entered into thy rest. Victoria, our Mother-Queen, farewell!

Imperial Era.

The Imperial character of the Victorian era is the proudest subject of contemplation to British citizens wherever throughout the Empire on which the sun never sets, they hail the flag. The confines of the Empire have been extended in every zone, while the reign has been free from any great wars, save that against Russia in the Crimea and the present war in South Africa, which is only to be mentioned in this connection by reason of its unlooked for prolongation. The Victorian reign has witnessed the doubling of British territory, while not a foot of British soil has been surrendered. Before the annexation of the two South African republics, the Queen had reigned over 386,000,000 people, inhabiting 11,726,000 square miles of territory. Outside the lines of this domain, her name is held in reverence by all other peoples, who know the blessings of civilized government, and neither race nor creed has ever made a barrier to the universal love which her character as "mother of her people" has drawn to itself.

Progress of the Victorian Age.

In commerce, art and science great strides have been made. All the great railroads of the two islands have been opened since 1837. The Great Western's trip to New York, in 1838, inaugurated the ocean steamship traffic, which has now reached such enormous proportions. The first electric telegraph line was opened in England the same year. The penny post was established in 1840. The income tax was re-established by Peel in 1842, and remains to this day. Free trade was begun in 1846, and all attempts to carry the country back to protection have been feeble and unsuccessful. Free trade in ships came in 1849, by the repeal of the old navigation laws. The era of great international exhibitions was started by the one held in London, 1851, opened by Victoria in person, with a splendid pageant. All the remaining civil and religious disabilities were removed from the Jews in 1860. The duty on paper was removed in 1861, and the daily penny press dates from that year. Household suffrage was enacted in 1867. The transportation of convicts beyond the seas was abolished in 1868. The State Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1871. Popular education was made compulsory and almost free in 1873, when the first London School Board was organized under the new Education Act framed by the late Right Hon. William E. Forster. The abolition of the purchase of army commissions, the suppression of flogging except for a few heinous crimes, the establishment of the ten-hour day in factories and mines and the State inspection of all such employments, the introduction of the secret ballot, the enactment of stringent laws to prevent and punish bribery in elections, the liberalizing of the land and game laws, the acquisition of all telegraph lines by the Government, and the establishment of Government control of the railroads are all included in the retrospect of progress under Victoria. Though the Victorian age does not shine with the splendid names in literature that characterized the Elizabethan, science has contributed many great names—among those that will forever stand being Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Stephenson and Tyndall. In literature are the names of Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, George Eliot, Charles Reade, George Meredith, the Kingsleys, Mrs. Gaskell, Charles Lever, Trollope, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne and Matthew Arnold and Kipling; Thomas



QUEEN VICTORIA, TAKEN 1897.

qualities by which she endeared herself to her people, and have added the mention of her wide and thorough knowledge of the politics of her time, both home and foreign, to her undoubted capacity for affairs of State, we still have left out of our reckoning the most important element in her. For the Queen was a genuinely religious woman; she was in many ways a "nursing mother" to the Mother Church of her island kingdom. But she was much more than this. She was a convinced and sincere and humble believer in the revelation of God in Christ, and when the words of hope are uttered over her dead body, we shall feel that our oft repeated prayers for her have been answered, that she has ever had affiance in God, and ever sought His honour and glory, and that therefore we can "commit her body to the ground . . . in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ," through whom she trusted hereafter "to attain everlasting joy and felicity." And so farewell, good and beloved Queen, mother indeed of thy people, who follow thee with tear filled eyes to thy last sleeping place, grieving deeply for their own great loss that nothing will

Carlyle, Freeman and Froude; Green, Lecky and Buckle; Colenso, Farrar, Pusey, Newman and Manning. No account of Queen Victoria would be complete without reference to the great jubilee of June, 1897, but it is too fresh in the public mind to require extended description. No spectacle ever so portrayed the race of mankind, as affected by environment. The week's festivities culminated in a parade, the like of which the

Imperial Expansion in the Victorian Age

To describe in detail the enlargement and expansion of the Indian and Colonial Empire during the Victorian age would take up much space. Even the bare outline of the territories which have been added to British rule far surpasses the conquests of any previous reign. It would not be accurate to say that the whole of India has been added to the Empire, though as a matter of fact, before the

frontier of Afghanistan defined; in 1891 the small state of Manipur was absorbed, and in 1896 it was decided to annex the Province of Chitral, which had for some time been the scene of disturbances. In the Southern Hemisphere it may almost be said that the growth of the vast Australian Commonwealth just confederated has been contemporary with the Queen's reign, for the various colonies before that date had scarcely been com-



QUEEN VICTORIA.

BORN MAY 24, 1819; DIED JAN. 22, 1901, AFTER A GLORIOUS REIGN OF NEARLY 64 YEARS.

From photo taken in Ireland last summer.

world never saw before. The return of a conqueror of the Eastern world was a mere side show by comparison. Hour after hour, the soldiers of Victoria, Queen and Empress, passed by in martial array. Lancers and Sepoys, Scots and Canadians; infantry from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and cavalry from India; artillerymen from Malta and Gibraltar, and Lancers from Australia made up the throng.

year 1858 the then British territories in India were governed, not by the Queen, but by the East India Company. Between 1837 and that date, however, the territories of Scind, of the Sikhs, Tanjore, the seaboard provinces of Burmah, Sattara, Jhansi, Nagpur, and lastly Oude, had been brought under English dominion. Since 1858 annexation has been less busy, but in 1884-88 Upper Burmah and the Shan States were added, and the

menced, and were hardly more than penal settlements. Of the seven separate colonies into which the Australian Continent had until a few weeks ago been divided, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, only New South Wales and Tasmania had a separate colonial existence when the Queen ascended the throne. In 1837 the population of the whole of Australia

can hardly have according to the la reaches the total the vast majority Besides this wond tralian possessions annexed, and in British flag also v Western Pacific tu of Fiji. In North of the Empire re beginning of the lation, wealth a progress made d great as that in o sions. In 1841 th one and a half m lions, an increase 20 years, for eka peg increased fro while the city of

no existence, six 13,685. In South sion of British in particularly durin every prospect t future will be eve two Boer Repu Since 1837, when possession in So colonies Natal, Bechuanaland in 1889 the British a Royal Charter ment of the imm of the Zambesi, to British rule. was extended to now includes p South Africa. Africa Protector over some 468,0 coast to the Co

can hardly have exceeded a few thousands; according to the latest returns now available, it reaches the total of 3,400,000 in round numbers, the vast majority of whom are of British descent. Besides this wonderful development of the Australian possessions in 1881 the Island of Fiji was annexed, and in 1884 British Guinea, while the British flag also waves over several islands in the Western Pacific under the charge of the Governor of Fiji. In North America the territorial extent of the Empire remains much the same as at the beginning of the Queen's reign, though in population, wealth and general development, the progress made during the Victorian age is as great as that in other parts of the British possessions. In 1841 the population is stated at about one and a half millions, in 1891 it was five millions, an increase of more than threefold. During 20 years, for example, the population of Winnipeg increased from 241 in 1871 to 25,642 in 1891, while the city of Vancouver, which, in 1885, had

the German sphere on the south indefinitely towards Khartoum and Egypt on the north. Zanzibar also is now under British control, and has been a British Protectorate since 1890. On the west coast the influence of Britain is maintained by the Niger Coast Protectorate, which, in 1891, was placed under an Imperial Commissioner, and includes the whole maritime region lying between Lagos and the Rio del Rey. The Royal Niger Company, which received its charter in 1886, under the control of the Secretary of State maintains 44 stations on the Niger, and promises large and extensive developments. In other parts of the west coast, the settlements of the Gold Coast, Lagos and Gambia were separated from the Government of Sierra Leone in 1874, 1886 and 1888 respectively. In the United Kingdom the proportionate increase is naturally not so great, but even there the growth of the past 60 odd years is remarkable. The population of the British Isles has increased from 26,709,456 in 1841 to 37,980,964 in

Though the Great Reform bill, which admitted the middle classes to the Parliamentary franchise was passed in 1832, the main results of its influence belong to the period under review, and it was not till 1867 that a second measure of reform was achieved, by which the working classes were at last enabled to take their share in the Government of the country. In 1884 a further extension of the franchise admitted the agricultural labourers to the constituencies, while a new redistribution of seats remedied the most glaring anomalies of Parliamentary representation.

Statesmen of the Reign.

There were ten Prime Ministers during Victoria's reign, succeeding each other in chronological order following Viscount Melbourne, who was in office when Victoria came to the throne; remained there until Sept. 6, 1841. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. Peel was Prime Minister from that date until July 6, 1846, when he



KING EDWARD VII.

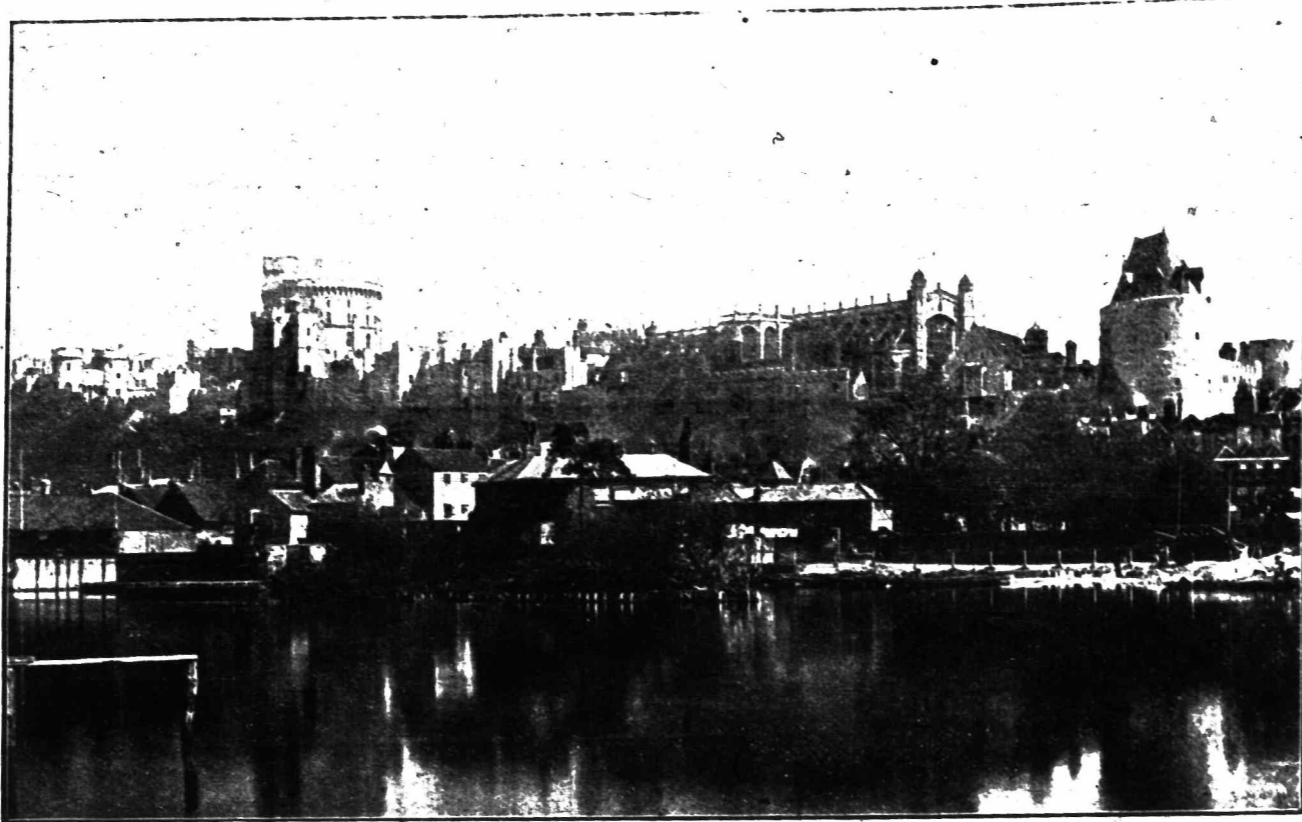


HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN CONSORT.
(PRINCESS OF WALES FROM MARCH 19, 1863, TO JAN. 22, 1901.)

no existence, six years later had a population of 13,685. In South and Eastern Africa the expansion of British influence has been equally marked, particularly during the last decade, and there is every prospect that progress in the immediate future will be even greater, with the annexation of two Boer Republics made a matter of history. Since 1837, when Cape Town was England's only possession in South Africa, she has added to her colonies Natal, in 1843, Basutoland in 1884, Bechuanaland in 1885 and Zululand in 1887. In 1889 the British South Africa Company received a Royal Charter, entrusting it with the development of the immense territory lying to the south of the Zambesi, which in 1888 had been assigned to British rule. In 1891 the sphere of the company was extended to the north of the Zambesi, and now includes practically the whole of British South Africa. In East Africa "the British East Africa Protectorate" extends British influence over some 468,000 square miles from the eastern coast to the Congo State, on the west, and from

1891, the public revenues from £48,453,000 in 1837 to £100,000,000 in 1895, and the imports and exports from £159,406,726 in 1840 to £702,522,065 in 1895, figures which only faintly express the enormous increase and growth of the national wealth and national resources. It would take up too much space to follow up in any detail the expansion of the great towns of Great Britain, but it is sufficient to mention the enormous growth during the period under review, not only of London, but also of the great manufacturing cities and towns, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Middlesborough, Leicester and many others. Of late years this increase must perhaps be somewhat discounted by the general migration from the rural districts to the towns, but even so it is sufficiently marked to deserve special attention. A glance at the principal changes during the reign, in the political, social and commercial conditions, will serve to point out the contrast between the position in these respects to-day and 64 years since.

was succeeded by Lord John Russell, who gave way on February 27, 1852, to the Earl of Derby. A few months later, on Dec. 28, 1852, the Earl of Aberdeen became Prime Minister. He was followed on February 10, 1855, by Lord Palmerston. The Earl of Derby again became Prime Minister on February 25, 1858, again gave way on June 18, 1859, to Lord Palmerston, Palmerston was succeeded in November, 1865, by Earl Russell. The Earl of Derby came back again to power on July 6, 1866, and Benjamin Disraeli succeeded him on February 27, 1868. On December 9 of the same year William Ewart Gladstone became Prime Minister for the first time, and so remained until February 21, 1874, when Benjamin Disraeli, later on Lord Beaconsfield, became Prime Minister for the second and last time. Nearly six years passed before another change of Ministry, and then, on April 28, 1880, Mr. Gladstone formed his second administration. On June 21, 1885, the Marquis of Salisbury became Prime Minister for the first time and a little more than a year later



WINDSOR CASTLE, THE NOBLEST OF THE QUEEN'S PALACES.

Mr. Gladstone ousted him and formed his third Ministry—February 6, 1886. Six months afterward, on August 3, 1886, the Marquis of Salisbury became the head of the Ministry for the second time, and so remained for six years. On August 18, 1892, Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister for the fourth and last time, retiring on March 3, 1894, and being succeeded by the Earl of Rosebery, who was succeeded after a brief period by the Marquis of Salisbury, still Premier of England.

The following are the wars of the late Queen's reign from the rebellion in Canada to the present Boer War: (Accession to throne June 20, 1837); 1838, Insurrection in Canada; 1839, British forces occupy Cabul and take possession of Aden; 1840, war expedition to Syria; Mehemet Ali sues for peace; 1841, successful insurrection in Cabul, British invade China and take Canton and Amoy; 1842, British take Boer Republic in Natal; 1845, outbreak first Sikh war; 1848, insurrection in Ireland attempted; outbreak second Sikh war; Boers establish republic; 1850, Taiping rebellion in China; 1851, Burmah provoked British hostilities; 1854, Crimean war; 1856, Crimean war finished; England attacks China; Persians occupy Herat, but British drive them out of India; 1857, outbreak of Indian mutiny; 1860, Anglo-French expedition to Peking; 1861, England sends a fleet to Mexico; 1867, Fenian insurrection in Ireland; 1874, Ashantee war; 1877, British take Transvaal republic; 1878, war against Afghanistan; 1879, war against Zulus; Roberts enters Kandahar; Transvaal uprising; 1881, Majuba Hill; Mahdi revolt in Soudan; 1882, war against Arabi Pasha; 1885, Gordon killed in Khartoum; 1893, War in Matabeleland; 1896, Kitchener occupies Dongola; Ashantees accept British sovereignty; 1897, revolt of Indian hill tribes; 1899, Transvaal declared war, October 11.

From Wellington to Roberts.

To get an idea of Queen Victoria's greatness, of the length of her reign, and of her far-reaching influence, one needs only to recall the names of Wellington, Lord John Russell, Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, Tennyson, Salisbury, Roberts, all of whom have been intimately connected with her at one time or another, and forming as a galaxy the strongest eight names in the history of the British Empire. The death of Queen Victoria leaves Queen Wilhelmina of Holland alone as the only woman ruler of the world. There are seventy-five male rulers, but there is only one woman now living who rules her subjects. The growth of the Church during the Victorian Era almost coincides with its growth during the whole of the past century. Its expansion has been marvellous, more particularly in the number of the colonial and missionary bishoprics, which

have been founded during the past sixty-four years in all parts of the world. At the commencement of the century, there were only two colonial episcopates, one of which was that of the bishopric of Quebec. When the Queen ascended the throne in 1837, this number had been doubled, and now in this present year of Grace the number of the colonial and missionary bishoprics amount to no less than 92. One of the most interesting ecclesiastical features of the Queen's reign has been the inauguration of the Lambeth Conference of Anglican bishops, who came together to Lambeth Palace, London, from all parts of the world at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first of these conferences took place in the year 1867, when 144 bishops gathered together. Since then, there have been three more such conferences, viz., in 1878, in 1888, and in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Year, 1897. The number of bishops attending the three latter gatherings were 173, 211 and 247 respectively. With regard to the growth of the Home Episcopate during the Queen's reign, eight new dioceses have been founded, viz., those of Ripon, Manchester, St. Alban's, Liverpool, Wakefield, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell. The diocese of Gloucester and Bristol has also been once more divided, and the latter city once again possesses



ST. JAMES' PALACE, LONDON, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN FOR DIPLOMATIC FUNCTIONS.

a bishop of its own. In addition to the formation of these new dioceses, so great and so rapid has been the increase in the population of Great Britain during the past twenty years or so, that a number of bishops-suffragan have been appointed, the majority of the bishops having at least one suffragan. The number of these bishops-suffragan at the present time is eighteen. The cathedral at Truro, the first Anglican cathedral which has been built in England for several hundred years, was erected during the Queen's reign. This was accomplished mainly through the energy and good work of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Benson, who, when the See of Truro was founded, was appointed its first bishop. The foundation stone of the cathedral was laid by the Prince of Wales on May 20th, 1880, and it was opened in his presence on November 3rd, 1887. There were six Archbishops of Canterbury during the Queen's reign, and five Archbishops of York. In regard to the other Sees, all of them have been filled twice, and, in most instances, three or four times over during the past sixty-four years. Of all the present occupants of the various Sees in Great Britain, the Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Ellicott), is the senior by virtue of consecration, which in his case took place as far back as 1863. He is the sole remaining one now left of the bishops who were appointed by Lord Palmerston. Next to him comes the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, who was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the See of Exeter in 1869. The last two bishops appointed during the Victorian Era were Dr. Ryle, Bishop of Exeter, and Dr. F. E. Ridgeway, Bishop-suffragan of London, with the title of Bishop of Kensington. These two bishops were consecrated on Friday last (St. Paul's Day), in Westminster Abbey, and therefore, Dr. Ryle, at least, will, although appointed by the Queen, be the first bishop to do homage to the new sovereign, King Edward VII. In concluding this resume of our good Queen's reign we feel that, we cannot do so more appropriately than by quoting the words written of her and to her by the late Poet Laureate, in 1851. They express, perhaps, better than anything else can do the real reason why Queen Victoria was, whilst living, so greatly beloved by all her subjects, and now that she has been taken from us, why she is so generally, deeply, and sincerely mourned. They are, in part, as follows:

"Take madam, this poor book of song
For tho' the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long."

King Edward
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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FROM ST. JAMES' PARK, LONDON. THE OFFICIAL STATE RESIDENCE OF THE SOVEREIGN.

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife and Queen;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet,

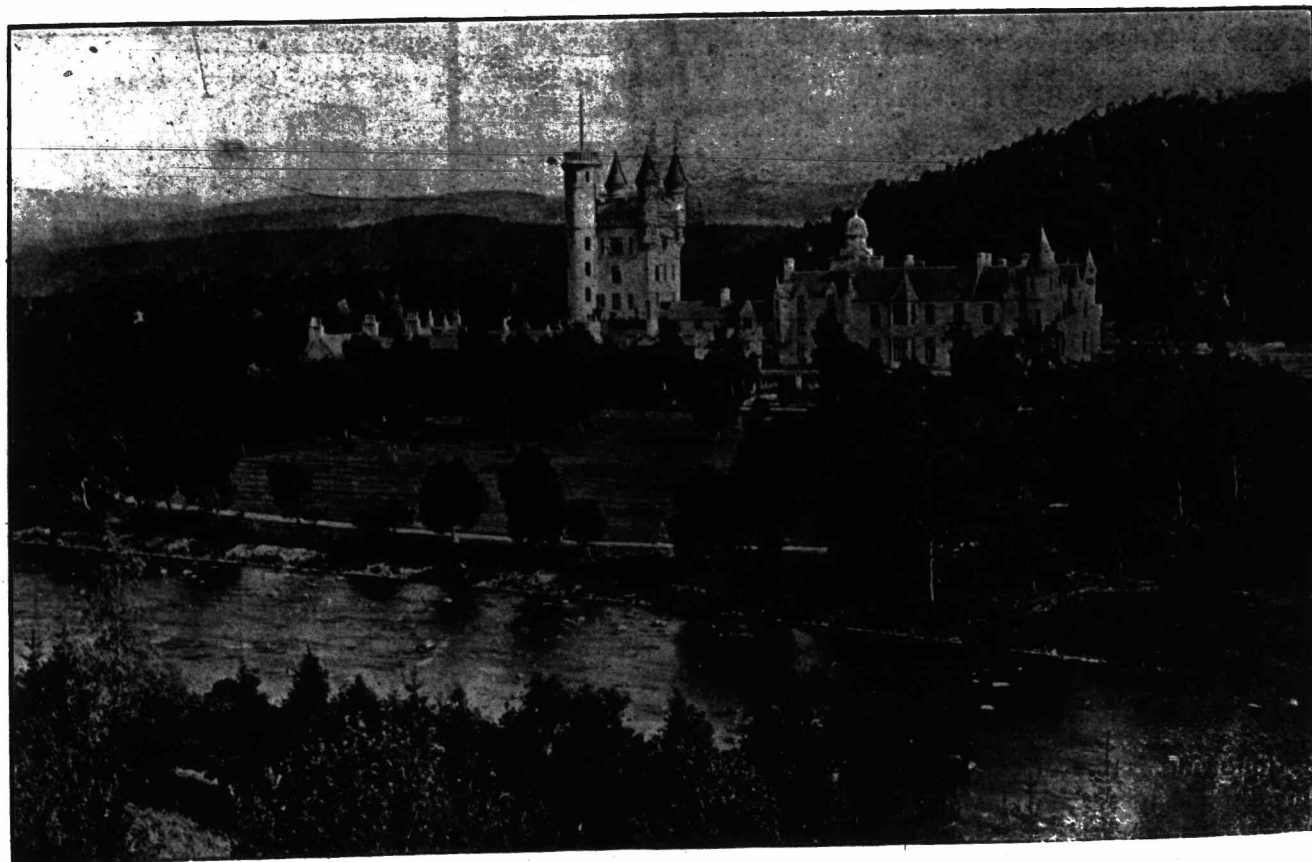
"By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the inviolate sea."

THE NEW KING.

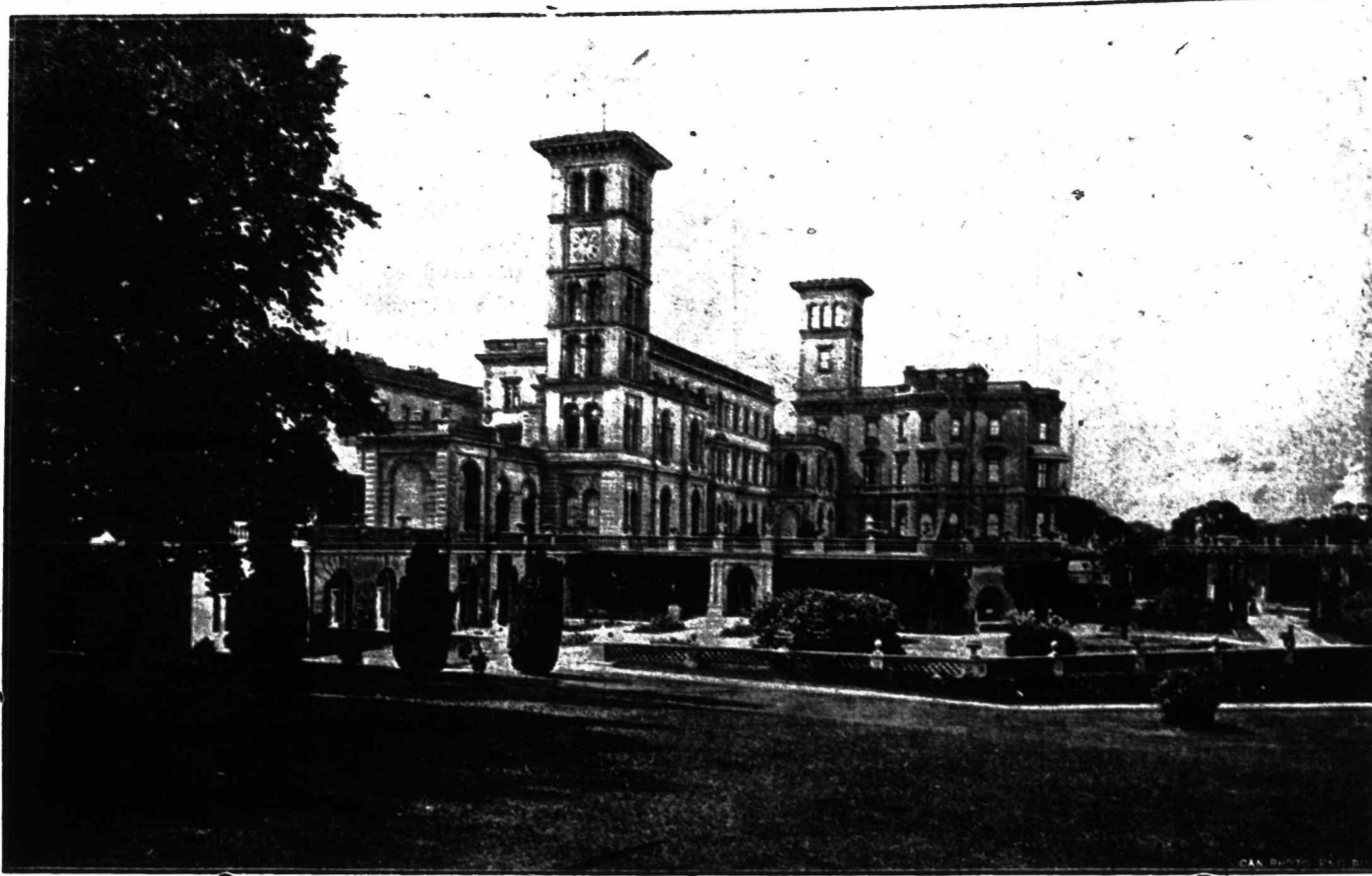
King Edward VII., who was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, was proclaimed King at St. James' Palace, London, at 9 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, January 24th, taking the title of "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India." The following is the speech made by the King to the members of his Privy Council at the time of his accession on Wednesday, the 23rd: "Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen; and I know how deeply you and the whole nation and, I think, I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavour will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people. I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so, I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented great and wise father, who, by universal consent, is, I think, deservedly known by the nation as Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone. In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I

am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life." The new King possesses in no unmeasured degree the qualities necessary to fit him for undertaking the onerous duties of his high and exalted position. Possessed of unrivalled and unfailing tact, of an extremely level head, and of an altogether unique knowledge of the world, the King's position has until now endowed him with a social power superior to that enjoyed by any Continental sovereign. It is no exaggeration to assert that he has been able to make or mar socially any man or woman in England, without regard to their nationality, to an extent which not even the Autocrat of all the Russias can equal. This power the King has administered, for many years past, both wisely and well, and, above all, he has used it to demonstrate in a very marked degree the extent to which he shares his mother's sentiments of deep and profound friendship towards the United States by welcoming into English society the people of that country. To him belongs the credit of first drawing the attention of the great world in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe to the advantages which society would derive from admitting Americans within its portals. He may be said to have been the first royal personage to discover and to appreciate the charm

and the brilliancy of the American woman, and the pleasure to be derived from intercourse with a well-bred and clever American man. In the beginning the King met with a good deal of opposition, even among his own countrymen. At one moment, indeed, there was something very much akin to an incipient revolt against his authority as the arbiter of society, aroused by what was declared to be his intolerable predilection for the society of Americans. His London residence was nick-named the "White House." But the Prince soon bore down all opposition, and continued to play the role of pilot to the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam in the Old World. In fact, throughout his social reign, which has lasted for nearly two score years, he has never neglected any opportunity of furthering in a social sense his mother's political views in the direction of the establishment of bonds of loyal sympathy and close friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and he may therefore be relied upon, as King, to retain the attainment of this worthy object as the keynote and guiding principle of his career. While in most countries, the conclusion of a reign of such length and importance as that of Queen Victoria would be fraught with most serious apprehensions with regard to the future; the people of the British Empire can view without fear the accession of a new ruler to supreme power in the person of the new King. Few scions of royalty have lived in a greater glare of publicity, or have been more continuously subjected to the watchful and critical eye of the people, and the result of this observation has been to render Albert Edward one of the most popular Princes on record, not only in England, but likewise abroad. True, he is no saint, and is the last person in the world to wish to be set upon a pinnacle as such. He is subject to the same weaknesses, frailties, and errors of one kind and another as ordinary mortals. His morals are neither better nor worse than those of the majority of his countrymen, and it is precisely this fact which endears him to them. The sympathy thus established between Edward VII. and his people contrasts strongly with the unpopularity of his father, whose blameless behaviour was generally regarded by the English as a reflection upon their own conduct. His faults are neither very grave nor very numerous. They are of the class so pleasantly described by the French as "les petits" vices, constituting the Rembrandt shading calculated to bring the very attractive points of his character into greater prominence. They are the result not of any evil instincts, but of the generous temperament and warm heart of Her late Majesty's eldest son.



BALMORAL CASTLE, THE LATE QUEEN'S RESIDENCE IN SCOTLAND.



OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, WHERE THE QUEEN PASSED AWAY TUESDAY AFTERNOON JAN. 22, 1901

The English people are indebted to the King for many reforms brought about by him in his role as social arbiter whilst he was Prince of Wales, and which afford an excellent indication of his character. It is, thanks to him, for instance, that hard drinking and coarseness of language have gone out of fashion. When he was a boy it was considered bad form for a gentleman to retire to rest otherwise than intoxicated, whilst almost every phrase spoken was embellished with appalling blasphemy. And if a higher tone of morality and a greater sense of propriety now prevail than in the earlier half of the last century, it is in a great measure due to the unobtrusive but very excellent care which the King has always taken to keep out of society those who have forfeited their rights to remain within its pale. He is as ready as any other votary of pleasure to meet them in the sphere to which they have descended and to treat them with kindness and consideration. But he will not tolerate their presence in houses that are respectable, and has always taken quiet means to eliminate them therefrom. It is due to him, also, that all the ill-feeling toward the Jewish race has disappeared, and that Hebrews, who in the earlier days of the Victorian era were not even admitted to the full rights and privileges of ordinary citizenship, are now to be found occupying seats in the House of Lords, and in the front rank of the most smart, aristocratic and exclusive circles of society.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour,
Long may he reign.
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the King!

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

The following is the official announcement concerning the changes which are to be made in the Prayer-Book made necessary by the death of our late lamented Sovereign: London, January 24th, 1901: The Gazette contains a royal proclama-

tion, decreeing the necessary alterations in the liturgy of the Established Church, substituting "King," for "Queen," "Edward" for "Victoria," "Our Sovereign Lord," for "Our Sovereign Lady," and in the Prayer-Book for the Royal Family, "Our Gracious Queen, Alexandra; George, Duke of Cornwall and York, and the Duchess of Cornwall and York," for "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales." It is further decreed that no edition of the Book of Common Prayer shall henceforth be printed except with such amendment, and all the clergy are strictly charged that they "do, with pen and ink, correct and amend all such prayers in their Church books."

BOOK NOTICES.

The old established magazines of Messrs. S. W. Partridge & Co. have, with the issues for the current month, undergone striking changes. Our old friend, the British Workman, appears in a smaller size of page, and bound in an attractive green cover. Sir Richard Tangye writes on "How to Succeed in Life," and the Rev. E. J. Hardy discusses the question, "Are all Soldiers Brave?" The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, whom America is

so soon to claim, contributes a paper entitled "His Workmanship," and Mr. John Hilton, one of the veterans of the Temperance movement, supplies a chapter of autobiography. The Family Friend, which has been increased to 20 pages, is a splendid budget of domestic reading and pictures for the home. It contains, among other things, a long instalment of a stirring serial story by Miss Hannah B. McKenzie, the well-known Scottish novelist. The Friendly Visitor also appears in new form and wearing a dainty cover. Amongst its contributors are Dean Farrar, Dr. Joseph Parker, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. J. A. Hammerton and others. It is profusely illustrated, printed in fine readable type, and ought to increase its constituency. The Children's Friend is enlarged to 20 pages, and is packed with fine stories, articles and pictures which are certain to interest growing boys and girls, while the editor has contrived to impart still greater variety to the contents of that old nursery favourite, the Infants' Magazine. With both of these last mentioned periodicals beautiful coloured plates are given away gratis. We know of no series of penny monthly magazines which can compare with Messrs. S. W. Partridge's for brightness and variety of contents and beauty of production. These publications are for sale by the Upper Canada Tract Society, 102 Yonge St., Toronto.

FROGMORE MAUSOLEUM.

The mausoleum in which Victoria will be interred is situated in Frogmore Park, within sight of Windsor Castle. It was finished a year after the death of the Prince Consort and received his remains in December, 1862. The mausoleum is said to have cost \$1,000,000, and is one of the most sumptuous buildings of its kind in the world. Beside the sarcophagus which contains the body of the Prince Consort, is another prepared some years ago for Queen Victoria, and bearing the following epitaph, written by the Queen herself:

"Victoria-Albert,
Here at last I shall
Rest with thee;
With thee in Christ
Shall rise again."

The structure stands on high brick walls, to raise it from the damp soil of Frogmore. The cupola, from the windows of which the interior is lighted, is eighty feet above the ground, and is coloured blue and gold. The rest of the monument is mainly of Peterhead granite.

There is a central chamber and four transepts,



FROGMORE PARK MAUSOLEUM, WHERE VICTORIA WILL BE BURIED.

giving the building side of the entrance, an angel, one bearing trumpet. The first altar, which faces of Christ breaking. The interior is frescoes, and relief figures of Daniel, recumbent statue of and her child occu

Home & Fi

FROM OUR

NO

Frederick Courtne
Bridgewater.—Th
been appointed cur

Waverley.—Mr. the parish, has be the Rev. F. H. W Spryfield, and Ha Society. Mr. Nic young man who l evangelistic work, will do good work

Halifax.—St. Pa cants on Christma week-day in the re lwing figures ma; 260; 1896, 224; 189; 262, and 1900, 298.

FR

Hollingsworth T

Carleton, N.B.— is at this place at to England. It is

giving the building a cruciform shape. At each side of the entrance stands a bronze figure of an angel, one bearing a sword and the other a trumpet. The first object seen on entering is an altar, which faces the door from under a fresco of Christ breaking out of the tomb.

The interior is lined with coloured marbles, frescoes, and reliefs. Among the statues are figures of Daniel, David, Solomon, and Isaiah. A recumbent statue of the Grand Duchess of Hesse and her child occupies a prominent place.

Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Frederick Courtney, D.D., Bishop, Halifax, N.S.

Bridgewater.—The Rev. R. W. Norwood has been appointed curate of this parish.

Indian village in British Columbia, and is consigned to the curator of the Oxford University Museum. The totem pole is fully fifteen feet long and consists of several unique and very hideous figures carved from the trunk of a huge cedar tree. The pole and its crate weigh about a ton. They are lying on a flat car on one of the sidings, and are a source of wonder, fear, and admiration to the small people of Carleton.

QUEBEC.

Andrew Hunter Dunn, D.D., Bishop, Quebec, Q.

Quebec.—Holy Trinity Cathedral.—A stated meeting of the Central Board was held in the Cathedral Church Hall, December 18th; the Lord Bishop in the chair. Reports were submitted by the treasurer, the secretary, and by the finance committee. The latter report, favouring a conditional grant in aid of the extinction of the debt on the parsonage, in Acton Vale, existing since date of its erection, was adopted and a copy

Mitchell, B.A., who since Easter of last year has been residing at Bishopsthorpe, Quebec, assisting the Rev. E. A. Dunn in his work, has been appointed assistant lecturer in this college, in the place of Mr. G. Oswald Smith, B.A. (Oxon.), who has been appointed professor of classics in Trinity University, Toronto. At the close of the term, in order to mark their sincere appreciation of Mr. Smith's work and residence amongst them, the students presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane, appropriately inscribed. The presentation was made, in behalf of the students, by Mr. A. H. Wurtele, B.A., and Mr. Smith replied in a most feeling manner, referring to many incidents of his Lennoxville life, and thanking all for their great kindness to him whilst resident amongst them.

St. Francis District Association.—For the first time for many long years this great annual meeting of the clergy of the Eastern Townships was held, not at Sherbrooke, but in this town, the cause being, that, during the building of the new



INTERIOR OF FROGMORE MAUSOLEUM, WHERE THE QUEEN WILL BE BURIED.

Waverley.—Mr. Alfred Nicolls, lay reader in the parish, has been appointed lay reader under the Rev. F. H. W. Archbold, at Terrence Bay, Spryfield, and Harrietsfield, by the C. & C. C. Society. Mr. Nicolls is an earnest and devoted young man who has been trained in practical evangelistic work, and, with God's blessing, he will do good work in his new mission.

Halifax.—St. Paul's.—The number of communicants on Christmas Day was the largest on any week-day in the records of this church. The following figures may be of interest to many: 1895, 260; 1896, 224; 1897, 280; 1898 (Sunday), 343; 1899, 262, and 1900, 298.

FREDERICTON.

Hollingsworth Tully Kingdon, D.D., Bishop, Fredericton, N.B.

Carleton, N.B.—An interesting piece of freight is at this place at present, waiting to be shipped to England. It is a huge totem pole from an

ordered to be sent to petitioner. A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Adams, late principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, at present invalided in England, in reference to the Pension Fund of the diocese. The secretary was instructed to obtain from Dr. Adams further information. The Hon. Counsel kindly submitted an opinion in reference to a lot of ground at Cranbourne, the sale of which had been asked for. In view of the increasing demands upon the Pension Fund of the society, a committee was appointed to consider the whole question of diocesan life insurance and to report.

The annual business meeting of the Church Society will be held in the Church Hall on Wednesday, February 6th, at 3 p.m. On Monday evening, February 11th, the annual public meeting of the society will be held (D.V.), at 8. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Michael and All Angels', Baltimore, U.S.A., and the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec.

Lennoxville.—Bishop's College.—Mr. C. W.

church at Sherbrooke, the Church Hall there is being used as a temporary church. Accordingly, by an arrangement between the two rectors, the clergy met and read their annual reports at the comely new Lennoxville Parish Hall, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, December 4th, and assembled for the anniversary service at the village church at 8 p.m. The service was well rendered and there was a large congregation, who listened attentively to a thoughtful sermon by the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec. The reports of the clergy read in the afternoon were generally of a most favourable character, showing steady work and sound improvement everywhere. The next morning the Bishop celebrated the Holy Communion at 7.30, while at the same time there were also celebrations at Sherbrooke's temporary church and at the chapel of Bishop's College. The morning and afternoon were occupied by the proceedings of the Deanery Board. Besides the reading of several interesting reports, the Rev. R. C. Tams read a paper on "Sunday Observance," and the Bishop laid before the meeting the report of the progress that had been made with

the Hamilton Memorial, and begged those who had not yet assisted, to do so with as little delay as possible. The Bishop also proposed and explained the new scheme for printing the pamphlets and annual subscriptions of all Church people in the diocese in favour of the funds of the D. and F. M. Board, and entreated the earnest co-operation of all present. The proceedings, which were well attended throughout and most successful, were brought to a close as usual with the annual missionary meeting on the second evening at 8 o'clock. At this meeting the Bishop presided, and when prayer had been offered by the rector the Rural Dean, St. Francis, he called upon the Rev. Albert Stevens, honorary secretary, to read the combined report of work done in the deanery during the year. This was succeeded by a most graphic and interesting account of China and its missions, given by the Very Rev. Dean Williams, who was well followed by the Rev. G. H. A. Murray, of Dixville. There was a collection of between thirty and forty dollars for Algoma. At the close of the meeting, the Bishop pronounced the Episcopal Benediction.

MONTREAL.

William Bennett Bond, D.D., Bishop, Quebec.

Montreal.—Christ Church Cathedral. — The forty-second annual session of the Synod of the diocese of Montreal will begin on February 12th next. On that day Divine service, with the celebration of the Holy Communion, will be held in the cathedral at 10.30 a.m., the Rev. E. T. Capel, rector of Sutton, being the preacher. In the afternoon, the Synod will meet in the Synod Hall, and the Bishop will deliver his charge. The following is the unfinished business left over from last Synod: Moved by A. G. Brook Claxton, seconded by the Rev. A. French: That no report of any committee or sub-committee of the executive committee, or any standing committee of this diocese, be read, considered, or printed, unless such report be the outcome of the deliberations and work of such committee or sub-committee of two or more meetings. Non-resident members of committee may raise, consider, determine, and vote upon all questions by correspondence. By permission of the house, this resolution with the words 'non-resident members of committee may raise, consider, determine and vote upon all questions by correspondence,' erased, was allowed to stand over until the forthcoming session of Synod. A motion by the Rev. R. Hewton, seconded by the Rev. G. Abbott Smith, to the effect that the Synod instruct its delegates to the General Synod to introduce a resolution respectfully asking the bishops to draw up a mission collect or prayer to be used at morning and evening prayer, and in the Office for Holy Communion. Motion by Canon Davidson: "That as the rule of order 5 has existed since the formation of this Synod, forty years ago, prescribing the garb in which the clerical members thereof shall always appear, which rule of order still exists, and has equal force with any other rule of Synod, this Synod directs attention to the same, and deprecates the prevailing indifference or laxity, to the end that in the future sessions of this body, the clergy enjoying the privileges of this house should be habited in gowns, as by constitution of Synod thus provided for." The following notices of motion will come up: Judge Foster—To amend the second clause of temporary rules, on page 54 of constitution and rules of order, as follows: Instead of "Lists of members and ballot papers will be distributed on the first of session," to read "Lists of members and ballot papers shall be sent out by the clerical secretary of the Synod at least one week before the opening of Synod, and shall also be distributed on the first day of session," etc. Mr. Edgar Jude—That the Mission Fund Plan be amended by adopting the Quebec plan in its entirety. Rev. Fred. H. Graham—That, whereas, there are no definite rules

and regulations concerning the remarriage of divorced persons and marriage with a deceased wife's sister; And, whereas, in consequence of this, there is doubt of the proper course to pursue in these matters, and each clergyman becomes, by necessity a law unto himself; And, whereas, the application of the discipline of the Church becomes thereby so beset with difficulties as to be an impossibility; Be it resolved, that the representatives of this Synod, to the Synod of the ecclesiastical province of Canada, be authorized to introduce these subjects at the next session of that body for the purpose of obtaining a definite, unmistakable and universal rule for the guidance and instruction of the clergy. A resolution has been received from the secretary of the Inter-Diocesan Sunday School Committee requesting that the attention of the various synods of the ecclesiastical province be respectfully called to the privilege possessed by such Synod of appointing two members of the Inter-Diocesan Sunday School Committee; that such members be elected at each meeting, and their names be communicated at the earliest possible date to the secretary of the I.D.S.S. Committee, in order that they may be duly notified of the meetings, and proceedings of the committee."

The 1st Montreal Company Boys' Brigade and their friends had a very pleasant evening on Tuesday, January 15th, on the occasion of the return of their lieutenant, Wallace Young, who was a member of E Battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery in South Africa. Trooper Dixon and Gunner Coombs were also present. Mr. Young was presented by the officers and teachers of the Sunday school with a handsome watch, suitably engraved; also by the members of the brigade with an officer's tunic.

An organized effort is being made in this city by various religious associations, including the National Council of Women, and the Y.W.C.A., to improve the deplorable condition of the Protestant Female Jail, and the Premier of the province of Quebec promises to take the matter into his consideration.

A very enjoyable musical evening was given recently at the Church Home, under the auspices of the Church Home Circle of the King's Daughters. Some pleasing selections were given on the harp by Mrs. Tarrant and by a string quartette, consisting of Mrs. Tarrant, Miss McGoun, Miss Langstan, and Mr. Earl. Vocal solos, recitations, etc., were also given by the same ladies and Mr. Earl.

The regular meeting of the Board of Governors of the Diocesan Theological College was held on Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Lord Bishop presiding. The other members in attendance were: Dean Carmichael, the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, the Rev. Principal Hackett, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. A. F. Gault, Charles Garth, Richard White and the secretary, Mr. N. R. Mudge.

St. James the Apostle.—The organ recital on the 16th inst. at this church was well attended, and proved a musical treat. The occasion of the recital was the formal opening of the new organ, and many of the clergymen were present.

Boscobel and North Ely.—The members of the Church of England of this mission, and also a goodly number of the members of Zion Methodist Church, gathered at the parsonage, for the purpose of making a farewell presentation to the Rev. Charles P. Abbott, previous to taking up his new field of labour at Rougemont. The gift consisted of a purse containing forty-five dollars, and was accompanied by an address which praised his devotion to duty and Christian charity, concluding by wishing him success in his new home. The address was signed by Mr. Lot. Hackwell, Capt.

N. R. Moffatt, George T. Davidson and Captain Joseph Davidson, churchwardens. The Rev. P. C. Abbott made a suitable reply remarking that while the gift was very acceptable, yet it was not so much so as the kindly spirit and friendly feeling with which it was given.

Mansonville.—The annual chapter of the rural deanery of Brôme assembled in this parish on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Celebration of the Holy Communion inaugurated the proceedings. The business meeting, under the presidency of the rural dean, was held in the Sunday school room of the church, and consisted of the reading of reports and matters arising therefrom. Resolutions of condolence, concerning the death of the late Archdeacon Lindsay, were passed, as also one of congratulation to the able and learned Doctor who now succeeds him. A letter addressed to all the clergy of the archdeaconry from Archdeacon Davidson, of a stimulating character, was read and approved. The clergy were entertained at the parsonage.

Farnham.—The fortieth annual meeting of the rural deanery of Bedford was held here on Tuesday, the 15th inst., the Rev. Rural Dean Harris presiding. The members present besides the Rural Dean were the Ven. Archdeacon Davidson, Revs. Canons Mussen and Nye, W. C. Bernard, H. E. Horsey, and H. A. Plaisted, and Mr. J. W. Loud. The Holy Communion was celebrated in St. James' church, after which the chapter adjourned to the rectory for the business session. The Rev. J. A. Elliott was unavoidably absent, owing to a pressing parochial engagement. The parochial reports for the past year indicated a condition of healthy progress in all parts of the deanery, with the exception of Upton, where the Church of England population has been almost wiped out by migration. Special reference was made to the prosperous state of Dunham Ladies College, and the proposal to add a gymnasium and chapel to the college building met with hearty commendation. The unsatisfactory state of our marriage laws evoked a long and spirited discussion, and it was resolved to bring the subject before the Synod at its meeting next month. It was also decided to adopt some concerted action for the dissemination of Church literature and to hold a clerical meeting at Farnham, on the 16th of April, when various subjects of great interest will be discussed. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Canon and Mrs. Mussen for their hospitality on this and other similar occasions.

Hemmingford.—St. Luke's.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15th, there met in this church the largest congregation ever known in the history of the church, to pay a last tribute of respect to Mrs. Thomas Figsby, who passed to her rest on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., after a year's illness, borne with Christian fortitude and exemplary patience. The standing room in the aisles, vestry room and porch was all occupied, and about fifty were unable to gain admittance. For many years she was a leader not only in Church work, but wherever loving hands were needed to minister. The wonder was often expressed that she should find time and strength for the amount of work which she did outside her family duties, which were also religiously performed. Hers was a noble, unselfish life. She lived for her family; for her Church, for her friends, for her neighbours, for her God. During her illness, her Bible and Prayer-Book were her daily companions. She followed the lessons for the Church's year, as well as those in connection with the Sunday school, a work in which she was specially interested. She spoke as calmly of death and her passage to the Master's kingdom above as of her work in His kingdom below, in which she showed her interest to the end. The Rev. I. H. Lackey preached from Heb. iv., 9, with special reference to Rev. xiv., 13, and special prayer was made that a double portion of her spirit might be given to

those left behind. To her bereaved friends, a large offering was given by those who attended.

Hallerton.—The annual meeting of the rural deanery of Brôme met at the rest house on Tuesday afternoon. The report showed a collection by St. John's of \$100.00. A orphan girl in the parish was discovered, including India North-West. The address in the branch, formed a particular mission here fruit in the following Lackey; vice-president secretary-treasurer.

Poltimore.—The annual meeting of the parish, with the most enjoyable day, the 18th. Many beautiful by the "Band of Stanbridge, present went thing from the for the rector "Band of W thoughtfulness happy event (last year.)

John Travers

William Lennox

Camden East annual mission stations competition being I of the diocese, members of the a.m., after Mr. Camden East, given, and the vance of last the beautiful I of the gems of diocese, and v modern and v tion was welco o'clock in the but a small Cl again exceeded best in the pa after the even meeting was cards at the r though the w representing only \$7. Last four offerings meetings, and This year, at lections and realized \$111.9 lieve that whe pleted, the to sions for the higher than t the appeal on parish is only cess of the m diocese this y Bishop Mills,

those left behind to carry on the Master's work. To her bereaved husband and four sons and other friends, a large measure of sympathy is extended by those who also sorrow with them.

Hallerton. The W.A. branch of this parish met at the residence of Mrs. Ed. Kenny on Wednesday afternoon, January 16th. The secretary's report showed that during the year \$28.25 had been collected by subscription chiefly through the exertions of Mrs. T. Kenny, for the support of an orphan girl in Armenia; \$27 from ordinary society sources was divided and voted to various pledges, including India, Japan and Piegan Mission in the North-West. A bale, which showed zealous work on the part of faithful members, was sent to an address in the Algoma diocese. The work of this branch, formed a year ago, as well as other particular mission work, undertaken in the parish, bore fruit in largely increased contributions, towards work in the parish. The W.A. re-elected the following officers: President, Mrs. I. H. Lackey; vice-president, Mrs. John Collings, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Annie Ellerton.

Poltimore.—The Sunday school children of this parish, with their parents and friends, spent a most enjoyable evening at the parsonage on Friday, the 18th. The Christmas tree, laden with many beautiful and useful gifts, had been provided by the "Band of Willing Workers" of the parish of Stanbridge, East Quebec, so that every child present went away gladdened by some pretty thing from the tree. Hearty cheers were given for the rector of Stanbridge East, and his "Band of Willing Workers" for their kind thoughtfulness in again making provision for this happy event (they having provided for the tree last year.)

ONTARIO.

John Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Ontario, Kingston.

William Lennox Mills, D.D., Bishop of Kingston; Coadjutor of Ontario.

Camden East.—On Sunday, the 20th inst., the annual missionary meetings were held in the three stations comprised within this parish; the deputation being Dr. E. H. Smythe, K.C., treasurer of the diocese, and G. F. Ruttan, of Napanee, two members of the missionary board. At 11 o'clock a.m., after Morning Prayer at St. Luke's church, Camden East, the missionary addresses were given, and the responses to the appeal were in advance of last year. At the village of Yarker, in the beautiful little church, which is in itself one of the gems of ecclesiastical architecture of the diocese, and which is furnished with the most modern and beautiful appointments, the deputation was welcomed by a well-filled church at three o'clock in the afternoon, and although there is but a small Church population here, the offerings again exceeded those of last year, and were the best in the parish. In the village of Newburgh, after the evening service, another very successful meeting was held, and the subscriptions on the cards at the meeting alone, amounted to \$29, although the whole card subscription last year, representing the whole parochial canvass, was only \$7. Last year this parish contributed at the four offerings of Advent, Whitsuntide, missionary meetings, and parochial cards' collections, \$90. This year, at the missionary meetings, the collections and the start of the parochial cards realized \$111.91, and there is every reason to believe that when the canvass of the parish is completed, the total returns for the diocesan missions for the year will be from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than they were last year. The success of the appeal on behalf of missions made in this parish is only a fair example of the general success of the mission appeals made throughout the diocese this year. Since the consecration of Bishop Mills, his enthusiastic work in the cause

of missions has made itself felt, and the financial strength of the different funds of the diocese have materially advanced. Many mission parishes, to relieve the finances of the Mission Board, are making strong efforts to relinquish part, if not the whole, of their grant, following the example of Camden East, which, after a Mission Board support for nearly forty years, two years ago finally gave up their mission grant and became self-supporting. Ever since, this parish has been advancing in its spiritual life, and the generosity of its Churchpeople is shown in their strong aid and ready response to all religious demands upon them including, not only during the past year, the increasing of the stipend of their parish priest, materially, and reducing the parish debt, but also in now increasing very handsomely their generous contributions to the Mission Fund. This parish is blessed with having one of the most energetic and hard-working priests in the diocese, the Rev. F. D. Woodcock, in charge, and the enthusiasm of the leader is rapidly diffusing itself among the laity.

Kingston.—St. George's Cathedral.—The Rev. Prof. Clark, of Trinity College, Toronto, preached in this cathedral church both morning and evening, on Sunday, January 20th. On the previous evening, in the Synod Hall, he lectured to an appreciative audience on "Robert Burns." The chair was taken by Dr. Walkem, Q.C. At the conclusion of the lecture, the whole audience joined in singing the National Anthem.

Leeds Rear.—The 17th of January was a red-letter day in this parish, when Bishop Mills paid his first visit to it and literally carried the people's hearts by storm. He can truly say, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*. Many Churchpeople were not satisfied with attending the service in their own church; but they attended the services in the other churches as well. The visiting clergy were the Rev. Rural Dean Wright, of Athens, and the Rev. D. Jenkins, of Pittsburg. The Bishop's sermon and impressive address to the candidates for confirmation were listened to with marked attention. The rector presented 23 candidates, 8 males and 15 females. Service was held at St. John's church, Leeds, at 3.30 p.m. The Rev. Rural Dean Wright read the service, and the Rev. D. Jenkins the lessons; the Bishop preached another eloquent sermon and consecrated the altar erected to the glory of God and loving memory of the late lamented rector, the Rev. Wm. Moore. Service was held at St. Luke's church, Lyndhurst, at 7.30 p.m. The Rural Dean read the service, and the Rev. D. Jenkins the lessons. The church was crowded with not only the members of the Church but with members of other denominations as well. The service was heartily rendered. The Bishop preached again. A reception by the parishioners was held after the service in St. Luke's hall, when an address of welcome was read by the rector; the Bishop replied in his usual pleasing manner. He said that he appreciated the kind sentiment of the address; he wished them all to feel that he was their friend; he already felt at home in the diocese over which God had called him to preside, and he thanked them on behalf of Mrs. Mills and his son for their good wishes for them. The Rural Dean also spoke, telling the people how to help their Bishop in his work; he also wanted them to stand by their clergyman, and help him and pay him, for a financially worried clergyman was hindered in his work. The ladies of St. Luke's church, in honour of the Bishop's first visit, bought a handsome pair of beautiful carved altar vases and a Bishop's chair, made of solid oak. All denominations were represented in St. Luke's hall, and paid their respects to the Bishop. Music was furnished by an orchestra. The following address was presented to the Bishop: "To the Right Reverend William Lennox Mills, by Divine permission, Bishop of Kingston and Coadjutor of Ontario. On this occasion of your first Episcopal visitation since your consecration to the high dignity of a successor of the holy Apostles, we desire on behalf of the mem-

bers of the Church in this parish to offer you our heartfelt congratulations and pray that God may use you as a faithful overseer to feed the Church of God. We recognize that God, in His wisdom, has appointed in the holy office, one who has proved himself a faithful priest, a wise counsellor, and one also entirely devoted to duty; a leader amongst men. We trust that with God's help you will never appeal to us in vain, and that you will ever find the Church people of Leeds Rear ready to help you in your blessed work to promote the glory of God and the well being of His holy Church. We also extend a hearty greeting and our best wishes to Mrs. Mills and to your little son, and hope that some day they may give us the pleasure of bidding them welcome. We are, Right Reverend Father, your Lordship's obedient and humble servants. J. W. Forster, rector, Leeds Rear; Churchwardens, John P. Bowers, St. Peter's church, W. J. Berry, Sceleys Bay; Wm. Morris, St. John's church; T. H. Rhodes, William Webster, St. Luke's church; Wellington Johnson, Lyndhurst.

Lombardy.—Trinity.—The interior of this church has been entirely renovated, the walls and ceiling of the nave being finished in fresco and stucco relief work, the doors and other woodwork oak-gained, and the walls and ceiling of the chancel covered with embossed metallic work in fleur de lis and other ecclesiastical patterns. The effect of the whole is much enhanced by an altar of polished oak in a massive design, and carved with appropriate emblems.

TORONTO.

Arthur Sweatman, D.D., Bishop, Toronto.

Toronto.—St. Margaret's.—The Rev. Professor Clark, of Trinity University, lectured in the school-house on Wednesday evening last, the 23rd inst., on Lord Tennyson's "Princess Ida."

Missionary Exhibition.—There are probably many people who like myself hardly know what to do with their missionary literature. Will those who have books or pamphlets of this nature be kind enough to send them to the Rev. G. A. Kuhring, 61 Confederation Life Building, for distribution among the visitors at the Missionary Exhibition from 4th to 9th of February.

A PRAYER.

Tune, Breslau, L.M.

O God, to Thee I bow in prayer,
And ask Thy gracious help to bear
My burden, and my load of care,
For Thou art present everywhere.

In child-like faith, Lord, I would pray
And seek to know Thee day by day,
That when on earth my course is run
Thy voice shall say to me, "Well done."

And when I join that heav'nly throng
Who praise my Saviour all day long,
The pleasures of that land to me
Shall last through all eternity.

—Joseph Hodgkinson, Toronto.

The Bishop of Ripon has opened a college in that city this month for the training of ordination candidates. Graduates from the older universities will be admitted as students; but the college is specially intended to offer a theological training to those who are qualified to take their degree at the Victoria University, particularly those who have studied at the Yorkshire college. The first principal will be the Rev. Dr. Gee, late senior tutor of St. John's Hall, Highbury, and he will be assisted by the Rev. Stanley Legg (Tyrwhitt Scholar and Mason Prizeman), and the Rev. W. F. Wright (Jeremie Prideman), both of Ridley Hall. This is the only Theological College in the northern province, with the exception of St. Aidan's, Birkhead, which is worked on Sacerdotal lines.

NIAGARA.

John Philip DuMoulin, D.D., Bishop, Hamilton.

Niagara Falls.—Deanery Meeting.—There was a large attendance at the deanery meeting held here on January 22nd and 23rd. Shortened Evening song was said at Christ Church on Tuesday evening, when Rev. A. B. Higginson, M.A., of Smithville, gave an address on the "Reasons Why People do not Attend Church," attributing the cause to the indifference and scepticism of the times; an address on "The Relation of the Congregation to the Church," was given by Rev. R. H. Archer, curate of Stamford, who put forward loyalty to spiritual truth as found in the services and doctrines of the Church, as the panacea for the weakness of the Canadian Church. The Rural Dean, Rev. R. Ker, in a few sympathetic words expressed the sorrow that the nation feels in the loss of our beloved Queen. Archdeacon Houston the rector, was celebrant at the Holy Communion the next morning, assisted by the Rural Dean. At the business meeting, which followed, the Rev. Dr. Roy, and Rev. P. W. Moshier, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., were present; the former being the leader in the critical study of the Greek text of Phil. iii., 1-7, which formed the first business of the day. A resolution of sorrow for the country's loss was drafted by Rev. Canon Bull and Rev. J. C. Garrett, and passed in silence by a standing vote. Rev. L. E. Skey, giving up his parish at Merriton, to act as canvasser for the diocesan funds, resigned the office of secretary of the deanery, and Rev. R. H. Archer was appointed in his place. Mr. Skey made an eloquent appeal to the members of the deanery to assist in putting the diocesan funds on a more substantial basis, urging the clergy to follow the example of their Hamilton brethren, in giving one-tenth of one year's income to the aged and disabled clergy fund. This appeal was responded to by several of the clergy present. A letter was read from the deanery of Haldimand asking this deanery to join with them in petitioning the General Synod for authority to use the Revised Version in the services of the Church, but the chapter declined to act in the matter. Rev. F. C. Piper, rector of Thorold, invited the chapter to attend an ordination service at his church on the Feast of the Purification, when Mr. Justus J. Seaman, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will be ordained. Mr. Seaman will have charge of the newly arranged mission of Fonthill and Port Robinson, under the direction of Mr. Piper. Archdeacon Houston brought an offer from the Bishop of the diocese to hold a Quiet Day for the clergy of the deanery, an offer which was gratefully accepted, and Rural Dean Ker offered his church for the occasion. The next meeting of the deanery will be held at Niagara Falls South, May 14th and 15th, when Rev. J. C. Garrett will give an address on the Church during the Victorian Era, and Rev. Dr. Johnstone will speak on the mission work of the Church in the same period. Ven. Archdeacon Houston and Rev. J. C. Garrett were appointed a committee to act with the Rural Dean in revising the present unsatisfactory form for the annual parochial statistics required by the Synod.

THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Epitaph," in his communication of Jan. 4th, fails to discriminate between destructive and constructive criticism. The primary question is, "Whether the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society," of Canada, is a thing to be written "down," or written "up?" And, further, perhaps, whether its great mission, purpose, and effort are subjects to which cynicisms or satire rightly apply. The Domestic and Foreign Committee is the creation of the wisdom and effort of the whole Church, and it is taking its place, pari passu, with the development of the latter. It is in questionable taste to introduce personalities, and it is indefensible to slur the "annual appeals," which deserve respect in themselves, and in fact are not a discredit to the

writers nor unworthy of the great object sought. Even the constitutional action by rule or Canon is the object of animadversion by "Epitaph," though with confusion and individual vagaries would reign supreme without. It is so easy from a self-constructed pedestal to send missiles in all directions when the operator, perhaps, is solely representative of self or through Diocesan Synod or Provincial representation would fail of the justification of the suffrages of a score of those who, amid difficulties, are doing their best for the welfare of the Church of God, and are striving earnestly to discharge its weighty stewardship to the Bishop of all souls. Your correspondent has reached his own "Epitaph." Many readers will wish for a stirring among the dry bones, and he out of his woeiful and life-destroying associations.

CHURCHMAN.

IS IT ROMISH?

Sir,—In your issue of 10th inst., the Rev. Canon McKenzie inculcates the practice of an elevation of the people's offerings by the priest, accompanied by a rising of the whole congregation, and condemns in very strong terms those who would present a gift to God without such formality, as wanting in reverence; in fact, he says, it would be an insult to any human dignitary, the Queen, for example, to whom anything might be so offered. There is very much money devoted by individual Churchmen for religious purposes, besides what is given in the church on Sundays; the one class of contributions is just as much given to God as the other. To be consistent with the respected Canon's rule, and the reasons he gives for it, when I draw my cheque and hand it to the collector, I ought to be careful to rise from my seat at the desk on which I have written it, for it is lacking in reverence to the Almighty to offer it to him sitting. Now, it is not necessary to depart from the Prayer-Book for the purpose of securing that everything be done "decently and in order," in the public services of the Church. I read in the rubric that the persons appointed for the purpose shall receive the "alms for the poor and other devotions of the people in a decent bason and reverently bring it to the priest, who shall humbly present and place it on the Holy Table." It does not say that the priest shall raise it above his head, nor does it give any form of words to be used when doing so, and much less does it direct the people to rise when this elevation takes place, or the words are uttered. This, as well as "Eastward worship," exemplified by turning to the East at the recital of the Creed, and the Eastward position of the officiating minister in the Communion service, is a part of those unauthorized ceremonies in excess of Prayer-Book requirements, which of late years have been introduced into reluctant parishes, cumbering our worship, and marring the combined simplicity and grandeur of our services, driving some people away from the Church, and deterring many outside from entering it. As Archbishop Tait once said of such excrescences, they are "not primitive but mediaeval." They all signify the error rejected at the Reformation, that the ministry of the Christian Church is a sacrificing priesthood. The laity are content with the Church of England as it came down to us, "all glorious within," and purified, from the day of the Reformation, until Pusey and Newman, and their co-workers and disciples, without episcopal sanction, but in the face of much episcopal disapproval, inaugurated a "new departure" some sixty years ago, with all the distractions and dissensions that were sure to attend its progress. We are content to believe, as our fathers did, that there is no more sacrifice for sin; that it was "finished" on the one great "altar," Calvary; that we have direct access to the Father through the Son; and that the gift of our offerings to God is made direct to him and is complete when we reverently place them in the "decent bason" provided to receive them, and handed to us for that purpose; that God will regard more the attitude of heart than the posture of body when the gift is parted with. Therefore, we do

not require a priest to offer up our "devotions" for us; we do it ourselves; and I submit that if we must needs improve upon the Prayer-Book and recognize it as more seemly to stand when we do so, it were better that we should rise when the collection begins, and keep on our feet until it is ended rather than by waiting till the minister performs the extra ceremony, seem to imply that we are unable to make any offering to God except through a priest, and that our offering is not made until he makes it for us.

A. W. SAVARY.

Annapolis, January 14th, 1901.

TRINITY ALUMNI MEETING.

Sir,—I was pleased to see in your issue of last week, as also in the daily papers, such a full report of the recent divinity alumni meeting at Trinity University, which would afford great interest to those unable to attend. Permit me to emphasize this clause, "those unable to attend." Very possibly some were deterred from being present through sickness, or urgent duties, but there is cause which, I am certain, prevents many from being present, who have the interest of Trinity at heart, and would long to be present, but simply cannot afford the expense, and that excessive expense incurred by the very unfair plan of "pooling the expenses." This means that a man, besides paying his railway fare, is taxed a certain amount to help pay some other man's fare so that their expenses may be on an equality. There are sons of Trinity doing missionary work to-day or living in small parishes and maintaining a family on \$600, and some on less than that a year, and keeping a horse as well, who, if they attend the alumni meeting, are taxed so much to assist in paying the expenses of some other men, who, in some cases, are receiving twice the salary the poor country parson receives. This, I claim, is not fair, and is keeping many, I am certain, from attendance at the meetings. It is not that they do not want to attend, but simply are afraid to do so, for fear of being taxed beyond their ability to pay. I know one man this year who found that his expenses came to \$6, i.e., fully \$4 beyond his railway fare, whom I know, from what he said, could ill afford it on his small stipend. The remedy I would suggest is this: let men have the benefit of reduced railway fares, as now offered them, then, I claim, everyone is placed on an equality, and it is optional with them to go or not, as he chooses. Then if there is a desire to offer some men a rebate, let the city clergy, who have no railway expenses, be equally taxed, and assist to some extent men whose expenses are over \$2 or even \$3, and I am certain if some such plan were adopted, the attendance would be much larger, and the privileges of the alumni would be open to all the sons of Trinity, "without money, and without price."

GRADUATE.

JANUARY 22, 1901.

A silence filled the air—the silence of a great farewell,—

A people mourning o'er the passing of its Queen; In solemn pause men bowed ere the last dread summons fell,

Sad musing on the wondrous lifetime that had been.

"All love" had surely "compassed her"—the long-past prayer been heard;

Her people's love, to-day, may surely follow still, "All light, and peace, all needed grace"—our last low-murmured word

For her, who ever sought to bear and do this will.

Farewell! oh Queen! deep graven in our hearts thy name shall be;

Calm rest be thine in Paradise—full bliss through all eternity.

—M. Algon Kirby,

USED T

I used to kill birds
Bluebirds and
I hunted them up
I hunted them
I never thought
I did it only for
And I had rare
With the poor.

But one beautiful
I spied a brow
Merrily swinging
As happy as a bird
And raising my
I fired, and my
For a moment
Then off to the

I followed it quick
And there to
Right close to it
The little bird
Four birdies! For
But now they
For the kind mo
Was lying the

picked up the
I stroked the
That could neve
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Nor dart thro
And I made a fi
When my he
stirred.
That never agai
Would I shoc

Old Farm
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and he wish
had chosen
a business.
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USED TO KILL BIRDS.

I used to kill birds in my boyhood, Bluebirds and robins and wrens, I hunted them up in the mountains, I hunted them down in the glens, I never thought it was sinful— I did it only for fun— And I had rare sport in the forest With the poor little birds and my gun.

But one beautiful day in the spring-time I spied a brown bird in a tree, Merrily swinging and chirping, As happy as bird could be, And raising my gun in a twinkling, I fired, and my aim was too true, For a moment the little thing fluttered, Then off to the bushes it flew.

I followed it quickly and softly, And there to my sorrow I found, Right close to its nest full of young ones, The little bird dead on the ground! Poor birdies! For food they were calling; But now they could never be fed, For the kind mother-bird who had loved them Was lying there bleeding and dead.

I picked up the bird in my anguish, I stroked the wee motherly thing That could never more feed its dear young ones, Nor dart through the air on swift wing. And I made a firm vow in that moment, When my heart with such sorrow was stirred, That never again in my lifetime Would I shoot a poor innocent bird! BOYCE'S MONTHLY.

BOB.

Old Farmer Brownlee was moving slowly across his big onion-field. He was on his hands and knees, and his head was bent low so that his near-sighted eyes could distinguish the weeds among the tiny upright onion-points. Now and then he raised himself wearily. His back was too old and rheumatic for such work, and he wished that one of his boys had chosen to be a farmer instead of a business or professional man. When at home they had taken all such work as this from him, but now the last one of them was packing his trunk for the city, and hereafter he must do his own chores and onion-weeding. Well he would not complain—the boys had bettered themselves, and that was what he most desired.

When he reached the end of the row he straightened his shoulders with a sigh of relief. Then a look of surprised inquiry came into his face. He thought he knew every boy in the neighborhood; but there, from the topmost rail of his zigzag fence, a ragged, unknown boy of twelve or thirteen was regarding him earnestly. As he looked up the boy grinned conciliatingly.

"What is them things you're so careful 'bout tendin', Mister?" he asked.

Farmer Brownlee's face darkened. The idea that any one could be so ignorant as not to recognize growing onions never entered his head.

"None of your sass, boy," he said, angrily; "an' just suppose you git down off that fence. Fust thing you know there'll be a rail broke, or suthin'."

The boy sprang nimbly to the ground, but it was on the inside of the fence and not on the outside, as the old man had intimated.

"I'd like awfully well to know what they be, Mister," he said, as he bent down to examine the green, needle-points. "I've been watchin' you a long time, an' s'pose likely they're some extra fine posies, you're so careful of 'em. But say, if you don'

mind, I'd like to try a row of 'em across. I b'lieve I can do it."

The look of anger on Farmer Brownlee's face became one of astonishment. A boy anxious to weed onions! and not know what they were! Two phenomena that made him almost speechless. His boys had always been willing to do the work for him, but he could not remember that either of them had ever seemed anxious for the job.

"Not—know—onions! Well, that beats me!" Then a quizzical look came into his face. "I'd know's I mind you goin' across and back. I'll sit under this tree an' sort o' keep

an oversight. You must be careful an' not pull up any onions. An' say," as the boy dropped on his knees astride of the rows, "you haven't told me your name yet, nor where you come from."

"Bob Cooper; an' I'm one of the fresh-air boys over at that farmhouse t'other side the hill."

"Um! yes; I b'lieve I did hear Sol Perkins speak of takin' some street boys for a week. Crazy idee, I thought it."

For some minutes he watched the boy dubiously; then the uncertainty left his face and he leaned back comfortably against the tree.

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"Mighty spry with his fingers, an' careful as one of my own boys," he thought, approvingly. "Do the work twice as fast as I can, if he is a greeny. Um! makin' of another good farmer lost in him, I s'pose." Here his eyes closed, and they had not opened when the boy came back on his second row. A sharp scrutiny, and then Bob turned to the third row and again weeded his way slowly across the field. As he rose from the sixth row he heard the sharp clang of a bell. Going to the old man he touched him lightly on the shoulder.

"I guess likely that's your dinner-bell, Mister," he said.

"Dinner-bell? Sho! Sho! Tain't 9 o'clock yet. I only just shet my eyes a minute." He glanced up at the sun, then down at the newly-weeded onions, and his face lengthened into incredulous astonishment. "You don't mean you've weeded six rows! Why, that's much as my obstinate old back'll let me do in a whole day." Again the dinner-bell sounded. "Yes, that's for me, sure enough. Won't you come in an' eat with me?"

"No; Mis' Perkins'll wonder where I've gone. But if you don't mind I'll come back soon's I've eat. I'd like to try them onions again."

"Mind! I should think not. I'm always glad to run across such help."

It was nearly half an hour to Solomon Perkins', but when the old man returned to his onion field he found Bob already there and well down his seventh row.

They worked until dark; then the old man took out his pocket-book. Bob shook his head and grinned.

"I don't want no money, Mister; but if you'll let me come again to-morrow I'll be much obliged."

"Come all you want to. There's plenty of work, an' we can settle when we're through. But it seems sort of hard for you to come down here on a vacation an' then work all the time."

"Oh, that's all right. I like farmin';" and with a quick spring he was over the fence and running across the field.

It took three days to weed the onions, and when they were finished the old man again took out his pocket-book, but again Bob shook his head. The old man looked perplexed.

"Come, come, boy, take the money," he urged. "I don't want nobody to work for me for nothin'. You've ained it, every cent."

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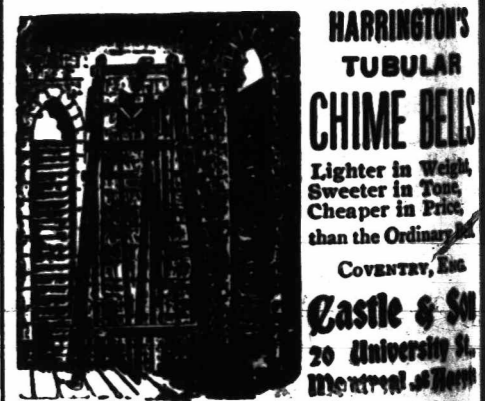
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