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＂Earnestly contend for the faith which wing once dellyered nito the aninta．＂－Jude 8.

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The singular title by which this day is known，is only more appropriate than it would have been，were it called Bad Friday；for viewed from the side of humanity，it is signalised by the worst act that ever was perpetrated．But be－ cause the act has another side，and the good－ ness that results from the Divine Will in it， surpasses the evil consequences of the diabolical intention，it is better called Good Friday．

I．－This day is marked by the greatest sin ever committed，for upon it，the civil authori－ ties of the known world aided the spiritual rulers of the Jewish Church，in breaking their own laws by shedding for them the Innocent Blood flowing in the veins of their Messiah the Lord of Glory．

There was neither right form nor fairness of judicature in this condemnation．The Rulers did not mistake Chriet＇s claim，but their－deci－ sion expressed the rejection of it by the nation． They had determined to put Him to death，and they endeavored to do so formally；but not sucoeeding，they forced the Jewish law to their own ends．
Christ was led before Annas probably to find a pretext for His condemnation．Ho was led before Caiaphas privately for the same ond． The Sanhedrim interrogated Him for the like purpose．False witnesses were sought，but in vain．Caiaphas at last stands up and adjures the Accused，as if He had been a witness，（Lev． $\nabla$ ，i）to speak the truth，the whole truth，and nothing but the trath．

Our Lord，on this appeal，declares Himself the Christ，the Son of God，and quoting Daniel vii，13－14．predicts His second coming．
Upon this He is at once condemned；though His trial was illegal according to Jewish law， in five points．
1．The process began，continued and ended， in one night．
2．The witnesses against the Accused were ob－ tained by the judges．
3．The evidence was not sustained even by them．
4．It commenced with interrogations，which the Hebrew law does not sanction；and onded ：with a demand for confession，which its doctors expressly forbid．
5．It was followed twenty－four hours too soon by a sentence，which described a claim to be Fulfiller of the hopes of Israel，as blasphemy．
The consideration of the Claim itself they never once entertained．
Condemned without the common justice which any malefactor might demand，we see the－Messiah fulfilling the prediction ：
＇In His humiliation His jadgment was taken away．＂
The Roman Governor Pilate，was oxceedingly

Him of one charge after another，employing many expedients to release Him，bnt yielded at last to the fear that he might himself be mis－ represented to Cresar．Thus，the officer of the greatest civil power the world has ever known， deliberately and against his conscience，par－ verted juatice；jodgment and truth，in deliver－ ing the Holy and Innocent Jesas to His en－ emies．

These enemies themselves，conscioasly or not， testify to His Innocence．
1．Caiaphas．＂It is expedient for us that one man should die for the people．＂St．John xi，50．
2．The Pharisees，one to another：＂Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing？Behold，the world is gone after Him．＂St．John xij， 19.
3．Pilate．＂I find no fault in this Man．＂St． Luke xxiii，4－14．
4．Pilate＇s wife．＂Have thou nothing to do with that just Man．＂St．Matt．xxvii， 19.
5．Herod．＂No，nor yet Herod．＂St．Luke xxiii， 15.
 Blood．＂St．Matt．Xxvii， 4.
7．The Chief Prients．＂He saved others，Him－ self He cannot save．＂St．Matt．xxvii， 42 ；St． Luke xxiii， 35.

What does this crime teach us？
It is the fashion now－a－days to speak as if the gin and evil of the bpman race－wore in process of remedy by civilisation，culture and extended science．As if sin and ignorance were con－ vertible terms，and that the one would disap－ poar，as the other fades before the light of ex－ tended knowledge．
This act，contrived，planned and executed by the cultured，the intellectual and the most highly civilised of their age，convicts the world of SIN．This act is what the homan heart is capable of，when God does not govern it．

Ohristianity declares that this laying down of His life by the Son of Gud，was the culmin－ ating act of His taking our nature npon Him； and that since，and by virtue of His Incarna－ tion，a new power of victory over evil has been infused into Hamanity．Nothing shows us more strongly the need of this new power，than the awful wickedness of the trial and crucifixion of Jesus．It lays bare depths of malice，hatred， injustice and craelty，intensified by intellectual cultivation，which must malro the most thoughtless turn from the mere sharpening of the mind，to the training of the moral and spir－ itual side of our nature，as the real moans of progress．As a revelation to as of the possible outcome of our own passions，we might well call this day Bad Friday．

II．－Fet，after all，the＂Good＂of the Friday immeasurably exceeds the＂Bad，＂for to－day is sanctified by the Greatest Moral Aot the world has ever witnessed．
In what does a good deed consist？
There are four conditions for the perfection of
virtuous action ：－
It must be done（1）with a full knowledge of the deed．
It must be done（2）after free moral choice．
It must be done（3）disinterestedly and not selfishly．
It must be done（4）apon principle and not by haphazard．
Our Lord fulfilled these four conditions in His death．

1．With the full knowledge of the deed，He Himself thrice prophecies His crucifixion．
（a）Six months before．St．Matt．xvi， 21.
（b）St．Matti xvii， 22.
（c）Three months before the end．St．Matt． xx，17，18， 19.
2．After free moral choice．＂No man taketh （My life）from Me，but I lay it down of Myyself．＂ St．John x， 18.

3．Disinterestedly and unselfishly．St．Peter＇s－ testimony－1 Peter ii， 24 ＂Who His Own Self bare our sins in His Own Body on the tree．＂＂ There are seven pronouns in the 24th verse re－ ferring to our Lord，and for all of us．
The Lord＇s awn words are，that He gave ＂His life a ransom for many．＂St．Matt．xx， 28. There is an old saying of Indian wiedom， about 200 B．C．，＂A good man who thinks only． of benefitting his enemy，bas no feeling of hos－ tily towards bim，evon at the time of being de－ stroyed by him ：the sandal troe at the moment－ of being out down，sheds perfume on the edge of ihe axe．：
This beautiful thought bacame a fact，when the first word was spoken from the Or＇oss．
4．Upon principle and not by harhazard．
Christ＇s death was prefiguled and fore－ ordained．It was prophosied of by Mosos，and in the Psalms，and by the Prophots．Typitied in the law and by the sacrifices，＂Thus it must be，＂He Himself said．St．Matt．xxvi， 54. Therefore He is called，＂The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world．＂Ror．xiii， 8 ．
The Person of Christ renders this propitiation infinite．

The Human Nature of Christ rendorg it Ap． plioable to every Man．
The world has set up many idols only to dash them down and trample them undor foot as it finds out thoir impotoncy．Tho human mind has put forth many ideals，only to fall back from them into the dailkness，buffied and weary．The Kingdom of Jusus Chist endures unshaken amid the throes of minds and nations， because by His life and death He hus restored to the haman race the idea of God，the govern－ ment of God and the power of God，lost to them by sin．
When a koy is found that fits into the intri－ cacies of a hitherto closed lock，wo recognize the hand of the master makor，and in like man－ ner we own in Jesus Christ this true Way back to God when we find that only in Him can our nature find its rest and its perfection．
The intellect is enlightenod＇oy His Teaching． The will is stirred by His Example．
The heart is touched by His Lovo．
This is true，incontestably tiue，bat the lifted－up cross of Good Friday touches a still deeper need of humanity，the need of Pardon por Sin．It is not enough for me that He who hangs there reconciles the alienated race to its God．I want to find personal deliverance ；per－ sonal redemption；personal peace．The testi－ mony of thousands of pardoned sonls cries out from amongst the living，to the great white robed multitade whom no man can number－ ＂He hath redeemed us by His Blood．＂What I． need is found，and found only bofore that cross and sacrifice，which marks this day above all days as Good．＇Good，as it leads me through the knowledge of my own sin，to the Sin－bearer：
Good，日e it brings me to the Feet of the true

King of hamanity. Good, as it braces me by the recognition of the trae Heroism, to strive after what is noble and great. Good, as it melts me into tenderness and pity by the sight of the Divine compassion.
There was ono (Napoleon Bonaparte); who might almost be said to have gained the world (without Christ), who, in the hoar of his humiiiation, bore this wonderfal testimony to those uspiritual conquests of the Son of God, which, anlike his own, faded not away :-
"Aoross a chasm of 1800 years Jesns Christ makes a demand, which of all others diffoult to satify. He salks for the human heart. Ho will have it entirely to Himself. He demands it unconditionally, and forthwith His demand is granted. Millions of men to-day would die for Him."
He makes this same demand of as to-day; let us reverse the impious ory of the orowd in the streets of Jerusalem, and answor back with aill our heart, "We woill have This Man to reign over us."-Tract

## SPRINKLING OF THE BLOOD OF JESUS CHRIST.

I Peter, $1,2$.
There is a perpetual danger of cant and an reality in our use of religious language, without true religious effort of mind. Much, in'deed, of all our language is, as a great philosopher has called it, a sort of blind thought. We pack up a whole bundle of ideas in a single term: but we run the string by which they are held into an inextricable knot, and flatter our selves that we can untie it at any time, and possess the contents. This is the secret of lifeless systems, mechanically held propositions, dead dogmas.
The Blood, then, is the Blood poured forth, i.e., the visible expression of the whole voluntary saorifice of the Son of God. It is the most important consequence of the central Gospel fact, the Incarnation, rader the most affecting image of buman suffering and devo tion. It is dogma, concentrated dogma, but dogma made picturesque, pathetic, victorious; picturesque as the orucifix in the light of a setting sun upon a southern peak-pathetic as the red stain upon the earth where one we love has bled-vietorious in the battle which has been won by the sacrifice of a great life. It tells us of the death of the body from which it passed; of the reality of the saffering by which it was elicited; of the reality of the sacrifice of whose idoa it was the visible translation into historical fact. It was the palpable falfillment of all that was symbolized by the sacrifices of the Old Tostament. The old commentators on the "sprinkling of blood," in the Epistle to the Hebrews, were never tired of quoting the saying of the Rabbis, "the root of sacrifice is in the sprinkling of the blood." It should not be forgotten that the word rendered "sprinkling" has, in the original, passive tingo-" besprinkloment, with, boing sprinkled by." "No one is actually freed from sin," writes one long dead, "through the blood of Christ, unless he be sprinkled with it, i.e., unless Christ's merits be applied to him."
Buptism were not baptism without this, "one baptism for the forgiveness of sins." Prayer were not prayer without this, for all prayer is "through Jesus Christ our Lord." Holy Communion is the soul drawing near to have this applied. The devout communicant is be who comes to be sprinkled. Devout meditation on the death and passion is placing ourselves within its reach. There is no Christ for as without the cross, no oross withont the Blood. Occasions, too, there are every day for reaching forth "unto" this, bringing ourselves into touch with it. For we have all something to soffor every day. Little wearying things, petty trials of temper, minnte cares,
small hamiliations. Let as anite them to His So shall the dull lead be tarned to red gold and the poor rags covered with purple ruiment. All own that this "sprinkling" is the be ginning of salvation. Yes, bat the Apostle feels and says that it is the end, too. Repentance is necessary. There is a sense in which we must be bathed in tears. "I water my couch with my tears," moans David in one penitential psalm. But there mast be more. "Wash Thou me, and I shall be whiter than snow." If election is made sure; after "according to," after "in," after the first part of "unto," must follow something more. God's servant lies on the bed from which he shall never rise. After the holiest life, as it seems to us, we atill pray "wash his soul in the blood of that immaculate Larmb, who was slain to take away the sins of the world." If any spoke of his election being proved by its being "unto obedience," he wonld add, "and sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus Christ." Well, said a saint of old, "the Blood of Christ is the key of Para-dise."-Bishop Alexander, of Derry.

## PAIN'S MISSION.

Pain sustains two relations of primary significance to moral character. First: without the endurance of pain it is impossible to testify that the soul sets a high value on character; without either mental or physical pain there could be among us no testimony to the transcendent value of things unseen; no true mother's love; no anxious fatherhood ; no martyr's crown. And again, without the testimony of pain, without great self-denial, which is another name for pain, there would not be in human hearts that attainment of calm patience, serene faith, steady love, which we have come to regard as the highest possession attainable by man. Up to the death of Christ; up to the time of His testimony by anguish to the worth of moral excellence ; up to the time of the complete outworking of his perfect character in self-accepted death, there had been no sufficient explanation of the value of pain; up to that time the groans of numberless individaals in numberless races throughout ages have seemed the expression of a universal woe, but now, like the rudimentary organ that waits through generations for its use and at last ander: proper conditions finds its activity, the pain with which the world has groaned becomes in him a testimony to the value and a means for the development of character. This is the doctrine of revelation, of Paul's "until now," and it teaches that where in his universe there is pain and misery, in those made in bis image, from their own misdeeds, there the beart of the Father not merely hovers in pity, but becoming inoarnate, dies in sympathizing agony upon the cross. Such a doctrine cannot fail, has not failed, of producing the most softening, and at the same time the most energizing results in oharacter.
It is then as if Christ when lifted on the cross explained, if not the ond, the issue of pain from the beginning; gathered to himself all sensitive natare and threw upon it the blessedness of sharing in his mediatorial worlk; making the pain of the carliest organisms which so dimly foretold bis own proposed agony, no longer without signifionnce and relation to the action of creative reason and redeeming love, to the coming of a blessed kingdom of righteousness, and peaco, and joy in the Holy Ghost.
So with us, every pain gladly borne for the sake of another, especially for the salke of improvement in his character, every pain for Christ's sake, has its ralue in throwing a softoning light upon the throes of lower life, and in revealing the loftiness of the love and the grandeur of the patience which his sublime passion can enkindle, and thus teachas the holy signifioance of pain that once found atterance
only in groans, bat now includes the story of the good newt, the glorious gospel of the blessed God. Here the value of revelation, especially when teaching redemption, is to be emphasized. We turn from nature to learn in language unmistakably olear, by acts immensely significant, trat God loves; that he soothes in his arms on the tree the groaning and travailing creation ; that he takes upon himself the self-caused pain of our race, and thus lifts ap with man the races on which man's curse has fallen. So that by his death the signifoance of pain is completely changed. Here God makes all mer who will, but only those who will, "to see what is the dispensation of the mystery which from all ages has benn hid in God who created all things."-Selected.

## HYMN ON THE PASSION.

" behold tae man."
0 Sinner, lift the eye of faith,
To true repeatance tarning;
Bethink thee of the curse of sin,
Its awfal guilt discerning;
Upon the Crucified One look,
And thou shalt read, as in a book,
What well is worth thy learning.
Look on His Head, that bleeding Head, With crown of thorns surrounded; Look oñ His sacred Hands and Feat Which piercing nails have wounded; See every Limb with scourges rent:
On Him, the Just, the Innocent, What malice hath abounded!
'Tis not alone those Limbs are racked, But friends too are forsaking; And, more than all, for thankless man That fender Heart is aching; Oh, fearful was the pain and scorn, By Jesu, Son of Mary, borne, Their peace for sinners making.
None ever knew such pain before, Such infinite affliction,
None over felt a grief like His In that dread crucifixion : For us He bare those bitter throes, For us those agonising woes, In oft-renewed infliction.

O sinner, mark, and ponder well Sin's awful condomnation; Think what a sacrifice it cost To purchase thy salvation; Had Jesus never bled and died, Then what could thee and all betide But uttermost damnation?
Lord, give us grace to flee from sin, And Satan's wiles ensnaring,
And from those everlasting flames For evil ones preparing. Jesn, we thank Thee, and entreat To rest for ever at Thy Feot, Thy heavenly glory sharing. Amen.

## FOR PASSION-TIDE.

Almigbty and Most Merciful God, whogavest Thine only Son to die for our salvation, grant unto Thy servants that, following Him in devout remembrance to His cross and grave, and being with Him crucified unto sin, we may henceforth abide and live in Him; through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amem.

## SIX PRINCIPLES OF THE DOCTRINE

 OF CHRIST."The prinoiples of the Doctrine of Christtho foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resarrection of the dead, and of eternal jadgment." -Heb. vi., 1, 2.
I. Repentance.-" Repent ye, and believe the Gospel. - St. Mark i ., 15 . , Ropentance to-
ward God, and faith toward our Lond Jesus Chrigt."-Acts Xx., 21.
II. Faith-" Jesus said unto them, Have faith in God."-St. Mark xi., 22. "Jesus said unto them, if thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth."-St. Mark ix., 23.
III. Baptism. - "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God."-St. John iii., 5. "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved." -St. Mark xri., 16. "Repent and bo baptized every one of you, in the name of Jesns Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."-Acts ii., 38; xxii., 16.
IV. Laying on of Hands [or Confirmation.] "Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost."-Acts viii., 17; xix., 6.
V. The Resurrection of the Dead.-" The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves stall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they have done good, unto the resurrection of life ; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation."-St. John $\nabla^{\prime}$, 28, 29.
VI. Eternal Judgment. - "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the Jadg ment."-Heb. ix., 27. "We stall all stand be, fore the judgment seat of Cbrist."-Rom. xiv. 10; Rev. xx., 11-15.

## SIX PRINCIPLES OF THE PRACTICE OF CHRIST.

I. Almsgiving.-" Give alms of such things as ye have, snd behold, all thinḡ art ciean unto you."-St. Luke xi, 41 ; xii., 21, 33.
II. Prayer.-" Men ought always to pray and not to faint."-St. Luke xviii., 1 ; Romans xii., 12 ; Phil. iv., 6 ; 1 . Thes. $\nabla$. ., 17. "Thy prayer is heard, and thine alms are had in remembrance in the sight of God."-Acts $x ., 31$.
III. Fasting. - "Thou, when thou fastest. anoint thine hoad, and wash thy face ; that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret; and thy Pather, which seeth in secret, shall reward theo openly.; —St. Matt, vi., 17, 18. "Prayer and fasting." -Sl. Matt. zvii., 11; St. Luke ii., 37; Acts xiv., 23.
IV. Bible Reading.-"Search the Scriptures." St. John v., 30. "They received the Word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so."-Acts xvii. 11 ; 2 Tim. iii., 15-17.
V. Church Attendance.-"Where two or three are gathered together in My Name, there am I in the midst of them."-St. Matthew xvii, 20. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."-Heb. x., 25.
VI. Holy Communion.-"This do ye in remembrance of Mo."-St. Luke xxii., 19. "As often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's Death till He come." 1 Cor. xi., 26. "Verily, verily, I say unto jou, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." John vi., 53.

## FOUR NOTES OF THE APOSTOLIC GHURCH.

They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' Doctrine, and in [the] prayers."-Acts ii., 42.
I. The Doctrine of the Apostles. - [This is briefly summed up in the Apostles' Creed, expanded in the Nicene, and again more fully in the Athanasian Creed.] "Hold fast the form of sound words."-2 Tim. i., 13. "Earnestly contend for the faith which was once [literally, once for all] delivered unto the saints."-St. Jude 3.
II. The Fellowship, - "I beseech you,
brethren, by the Name of our Lord Jesus Ohrist, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions [schisms] among you."-1 Cor. i., 10-13; iii., $1-10$; Rom. xil., 17. "There is one body."-Eph. iv.; 4. "There should be no schism in the body."-1 Cor. xii., 25.
III. The Breaking of Bread. - "The broad which we break ic it it not the Commanion of the body of Christ?" 1 Cor x., 16.
IV. The Prayers. - "I say unto you, that, if two of you shall agree on earth as touchlng anything they shall ark, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in Heaven." Matt., xriii., 19.—Selected.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Missions to Jews,-Fifty-six Bishops have put forth a circular letter commending the Jewish Missions of the Charch-conduoted by the Charch Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jewa-and calling apon the Dioceses for general offerings on Good Friday.

New Departure.-In one of the Brooklyn parishes, a course of Lenten leatures (eaye the. Living Church), is being given by laymun. This, it is believed, is a new departure and may be worth looking int). Some, and probably all of the lecturers ar; specially engaged in some kind of Christuan work, and may be oxpected to speak out of their own experience. Why may not this bo a way to stir up other laymen to work in Christ's vineyard? Laymen are being more and more pressed into the Church's service, and there will be an ever-increasing work to do. In regard to special dopartmonts of woilk, iney couid perhaps say some things which the olergy could not, and they could, at least, say them in their own way.

Jewise Mresions.-In Immanuel chapel, New York, belonging to the Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jows, services are held in English, German and He. brew. The latter service is especially interesting, the Hebrew translation of the PrayerBook of the Church of England being used, by license of the Bishop of New York. This is probably the only Christian service in the United States, where the Law and the Prophets are read in the original tongue und the Psalms used just as our Lord and His Apostles used them. The attendance of Jews has been, of late, steadily increasing.
Ter New Bishops of the P. E. Chungh of the U.S.-This Churoh has appeared of late years particularly fortunate in its choice of Bishops. Minnesota alone has given four to the Church-Bishops Welles, Knickerbacker, Gilbert, and row Thomas, land further, as to such men as Bishops Brewer, Weed, Potter, and now the Bishop-elect Talbot, to say nothing of others, the Church is to be envied, in deed which has enrolled them in the list of her chief execative otticers.

Brbhop Lee.--The Rt. Rev. Dr. Leo, Bishop of Delaware, and presiding Bishop of the American Charch, is, we regret to learn, lying soriously ill at his residence, Wilmington, Dolaware. The venerable Bishop is in his eightieth yoar, having been born, September 9, 1807, and is now the oldest, as well as the senior in office, of the Bishops of the P.E. Charch. Lie has been a Bishop over 45 years.

Churof Congrese in U.S.-The noxt meeting at Louisville, Kentacky, in October, will discuss the Name of the Charoh, the Historic Episcopate and Apostolic Succession, and the Basis of Representation in General Convention. Practical subjects at the same meeting are, The Hymnal we Need, and Prayer Meetings. Of more general interest: The Function and Power of the Christian Preacher of To-day, and the Higher Edacation of Women. Bis-
hop Dudley will preside ; Bishop Harris, Phillips Brooks, Drs. Greer, Huntington, Goodwin, Satterlee, Donald and Holland, are among the writers and speakers.

Native Clergat-Bibhop Caldwell, of the diocese of Madras, recently ordainod no fower: than sixteen native olergymen at one time. It is said to be the largest number ever ordained at one time in India. All were ordained. deacons save one. They are connected with the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has over one hundrod native olergymen in India, more than half of Whom ere in the diocese of Madras. It is estimated that there are 260 native clergymon in India and Ceylon connected with the miesions. of the two Anglisan societies. Bishop Caldwell speaks highly of the six:oen whom he ordained and who had been andor his personal care for some months previous to the sorvice.

## NEWS FROM THE HOME FIELD.

## dIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

As appeal from the Building Comittee of the Proposed Cathedral has been issued and addressed to the members of the Church of Lingland in Halifax and Dartmouth, in which, after referring to the action at the Provincial Synod in September last; to the history of the Colonial Episcopate, and to the resolution adopted last year by the Dincesan Synod, the Committee say:-
We have reason to expect aid both from England and tho Diatual Siuies as weil as from the other Canadian Dioceses, but it is generally understood, and the Building Committeo have been definitoly warned in answer to lettors and appeals that little can be obtained from extorteroal sourcos, unless the people of this diocese, and especially of this city, where the Cathedral is to be oreoted, manifest a lively interest in th great work of which they aro chiefly to onjoy the benefit.
"The time has now arrived when the oxtent and depth of this interest must be tosted, and arrangements have been made for a gencral canvass of the city, that wo may be able to jadge whether we may venture upon further steps. Less than six months remain before August 12 th, and we cannot evon direct the preparations of a design and plans until we can give an architect an approximato estimate of the amount likely to be available. It was contemplated at Montreal that the first stono should be laid on August 12th, when there will be a large gathoring in Halifax of Bishops and others from several dioneses of Canada and the United States, and if this is to be carried out there is no time for dolay in beginning our proparations, as the Committeo are unanimous that an English ohuroh architect must be consulted.
"Since this is to be a Momorial to all generarations of an event in which the whole Church is interested, we ought to be able to orect a Memorial of corresponding grandour at a costof at the least $\$ 250,000$, and oven if this cannot bo accomplished we shall require not less than $\$ 150,000$ ( $£ 30,000$ sterling), which is not more than the cost of many an ordinary Parish Church in England.
"This may appear to be a large sum, batt it is much less than has been expended upon the Cathedrals of Newfoundland and Montreal; and payment of large contribations may be distribated over a fow yoars, and cortainly you will never again have such an opportunity of obtaining help from othor portions of the Churoh. It is not creditable to this diocese that at the ond of a centary it has not even the commericemont of a Cathedral, while the two dioceses separatod from it, Newfoundland in 1839 and Fredoricton in 1845, have each of them a finished edifice; and it will be indeed very humiliating if, in the presence of the many visitors who may be ex-
pected to come to us for the 12 th of Angust, we are pbliged to confess, not only that we could not prepars for the expected ceremony of commencing the proposed Oathedral, but that the churchmen in this city have not manifested any interest in a matter in which they are especially concerned. The Bishop has already on hand about $\$ 7,000$, accumulated through many years, and His Loorship and Mrs. Binney will add 85,000 as soon as the building is actually commenced.
"A very little consideration will show the advantage to the city and the diocese of a Cathedral properly equipped.
${ }^{\text {in "It will be a centre of diocesan work. Under }}$ itis shadow will gradually grow up the Diocesan School for boys and girls, taught by the Canons of the Cathedral, who will derive part at least of their stipend from this source. The services of these cletgymen will be available for occasional duty wherever they may be needed in the diocene, and one of them would be a Canon Missioner, whose work would include the oversight and direction of all evangelistic efforts. Here will be the training school for young dear cons before talking charge of parishes; bere the home for superanuated clergy; here will be the pattern and type of the religious services for the diocese, and here the unending offering of prayor and praise. In the Cathedral Chapter the Bishop will find his adprsory Council, thus providing for a government of a less personal and apparently arbitrary obaracter than is now unavoidably necessary. And lastly, the Cathedral will be the Bishop's church. It will thus be seen that a Cathodral such as is now in existenco in many dioceses of the United States, where every diocese is striving bard to erect one, which shall combine the best features of ancient times, with the imperative demands of to-day, will be no bare ornament, expensive, useless, or morely sentimontal. It will he a reàl, Hiving, stimulating, centre of spiritual work, which will be more and more demanded by the growth end extension of the Church.
It is to be distinctly understood, that should the Committoe find themselves unable to go on with the Cathedral, those who subscribe will not be asked for the monoy. A canvass will be immediately begun in each parish. Payments may be extended over three or four years if proferred. But all persons subscribing ahonid be prepared in that case to furnish the first instalment by July 10th next."
New Catnedral.-Efforts aro to be at once mode to ohtain in tho Diocese of Nova Scotia and in P. I. Island $\$ 50,000$ before tho last week in April, immedia'eig after which work will be commenced in proparing for the laying of the coroer stone on Aug. 12th. The above amount wlll be obtained by subscriptions, the payment of which will be mado by instalments. Let us one and all be up and doing. Fifty thousand dollars can readily be raised in the short timo named, if ovory clorgyman and his pouple be wide-awake to duty. Let us have this sum at once and without fail. It can be augmented after the last of April, but there is no time to lose in spreadily making it up the fifty thousand that the work may be commonced.
The site choson for the Cathedral, at the hoad of Spring Garden Rond, is the most desirable oppot available in the city of Halifar. The Cathedral will ocoupy a commanding situation to the southwest of tho citadel, and near the publis gardens so well known to visitors. It is belioved that the new Cathodral will in twenty jears be iu the most central part of Halifax, as the city must of necessity grow to the west of the proposed site.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

St. Join.-The next meeting of the C. E. Sunday-sobool Association for the Doanery of St. John takos place on the evening of the 12 th instant in St. John's Church School House, at 8 o'olock, when the Rev. O. S. Nownham will
read a paper on "The Early-History of The Churoh of England."

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Lennoxville.-Bishop's College.-On the Festival of the Annanciation a very enocessful terminul meeting of the Missionary Union was held. A celebration of the Holy Communion took place at 11.15; celebrant, the Principal, Deacon Rev. Dr. Roe, Gospeller and preacher, Rev. W. T. Forsyth, Rector of Stanstead. The text was Isaiah xi, 9. The preacher gave an interesting, historical sketch of the history of the Church, showing how this progress had been gradual rather than rapid. The promise of the text had been falfilled and would be more than ever fulfilled. The preacher advocated daily intercessory prayer on the part of the members of the Union. The offertory was $\$ 3.90$, making, with a special sabscription of $\$ 4$ and terminal dues, a total of $\$ 16.90$ for the Lent term. The College Union has roted the offerings to Madagascar for some years past.
At 7 p.m. a special Evensong was held, at
which missionary Collects were used, hymn 358 A. \& M. At 7.40 a meoting in the College Hall. The President called on Rev. Mr. Forsythe to give an address. This took the form of an interesting historical account of St. Augustine's College, Cantertbury. The spenker went back to the landing of St. Augustine in England and the foundation of the Abbey, the the baptism of Ethelbert, the rivalry between the Abbeys of Christ Church and St. Augustine. It was $\Omega$ fact that Greek was tanght in England at St. Augustine'a before the existence of Oxford or Cambridge. The desecration of the Abbey was graphically described; and the afforts made by Tidward Coleridge, Dr. Brott and Bereeford 다pos, which ended in the present foundation. At the opening festival great and joyful gratitude was manifested. Oar reverod Metropolitan Bishop Medley was the only survivor of the members of the Episcopate present on that occasion [St. Peter's Day, 1848]. The customs of St. Augustine's were then described, especially the three services called Benediction, Matriculation and Commemoration of Benefactors and of members of the College who had passed away. Many an old Augustinian laboring in the mission fiold was comforted and oncouraged in his difficulties by the memory of the warden's Benediction and by the thought of the daily noonday Intercessory service held in the College Chapel. Tho speaker suggested some such use for Bishop's College. The address was concluded by on-
forcing the lesson of the continuity of the Church from the earliest times to the present. The address was listened to with great interest. A papor followed by one of the students, Mr. C. O. Carron, on "Early mission work in the Northwest," in which some intereating details respecting Bishop's Mountain's work in promoting the spiritual interests of the Northwest wero givon. The missionary day was felt by all to have boon encouraging and successful.

Rrommond.-On the 21st of Mar ch, the clergy of this District, seven in namber, assembled here for the purpose of reviving the old SubDeanory meoting- -in by gone years felt by all to be so profitable-when it was unanimonsIy resolved again to meet once a month for reading, meditation, and mutual help. I. M. Thompson, Rector of Danville, was re-electedi Sub-Dean, and A. J. Balfour, of Richmond, Secretary. Usually on these occasions a public Service is hola on the first evoning, and an early celebration on the following morning. The former service was on this occasion attonded by a very large congregation, the preacher being the Sub-Dean. The next meet ing will be beld here on 9 th of May.

At the usual winter Sunday-sohool Festival

130 children sat down to tea, after whioh followed Carols, Recitations, a Charads; Magio Lantern, the Rector's report, and the presentation of prizes. A pleasing featare of the entertainment was the presentation to the Rector, Mr. Balfour, by the congregation, of a purse containing $\$ 52.75$, an axpression of kind sympathy and good will, which was gratefally acknowledged.
During the winter a special children's service has been held each Sunday; from which much good is expected. On very stormy days only has tho attendance fallen below fifty. The littlo ones are taught to use and as far as possible, understand the Prayer-Book, to chant the canticles, to sing their own Hymns, and are given a short address. Their offerings, which, mach to the expression of their own self-denial, are to be sent to one of the Homes for Indian children in the N.W.T. Two lads are chosen each Sunday to act the Warden's part in collecting and presenting the alms. If one can thus early inculcate a sense of the religious character of giving, and its proper place in public worship, this will not be the least benefit resulting from these, thus far, popular services.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Hoohelaga, - St. Mary's. - On Sunday morning, the 27 th March, the Bishop held a Confirmation in this church. Twenty-eight (five of whom are connected with the Cotton Mill) received the rite of "Laying on of Hands," two being absent from sickness. The charch was quite full and the congregation listened with great attention to the address as well as the sermon of the Bishop. Holy Communion was administered at the end of the service to over fifty nerrans.
Beautiful reference Bibles-the kind and handsome gift of A. F. Gault, Esq.-were presonted to each candidate by the Bishop with his Confirmation card, immediately after the rite and before the sermon. The whole service was well rendered by the choir, six of the foung people of the choir being confirmed in their' sarplices.
The Very Rev. the Dean, on the previous Wednesday evoning service, had beautifully paved the way for this by his admirable address on, "What is Baptism?" and the different clergy who have helped during Lent have greatly aided this result.
All the choir-in their surplices, over twenty -marched in to the beautiful hymn, "Oh happy band of Pilgrims," played by the organist, Miss Bortbwick, and Mr. Wolger on the cornet. It will be a day long to be remembered in St. Mary's.
In the evening Rev. Mr. Evans preached an eloquent ser'mon on the words "I thirst."
We were glad to see two of the directors of the large mill present at morning service.

Arlivin.-St. Poter's church, Cawood, is at present boing fidished, and properly farnished. A triplo front containing porch and vestries, is to bo added at the west end, and it is in contemplation to erect a modest sterple over the chancel end. The inside is to be finished in wood thronghout oiled in warm tones. Credence, fold atool and retable, are in bands, and a jewelled altar cross, and plain though handsome vases have been secured from Messir. J. C. Spence \& Sons, of Bleury street, Montreal, The oid S. P. C. K. has made two handsome grants to this part of the Diocese. £75 has been voted for the great needed Mission house at River Desert, and $£ 40$ towards the completion of St. Peters church, Cawood.
Arrangements havo been made with the Charch Emigration Society, of London, England, whereby four families and several young men and women, leave Liverpool for this Mission on 29th prox. Situations have been procured for all of the Immigrants, who will also
be given opportnnities of buying partly cleared
farms and settling in this fertile and bountiful district.

## DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Toronto.-At a special meeting of the Toronto Diocesan Board of Woman's Anxiliary held on March 24th, it was decided to cooperate with the other dioceses of this ecclesiastical province in the effort to raise a Widow and Orphan Fund for Algoma as a "Jubileo Fund-a memorial of affection for our Widowed Qucen, and an expression of gratitude to God for the mercies enjoyed during the last fifty years.

Letters were read from the Bishop of Niagara, Mrg. Williams, of Quebec; Mrs. Boomer, of London, and Mrs. Tilton, of Ottawa; also an interesting article from the Dominion Churchman. All heartily enjoying the scheme.

It was resolved to invite the sympathy and assistance of every Churchman in the diocose. Subscriptions of from 5 cents upwards will be received by the treasurers of parochial branches W. A., or, where no branch exist, through any channel appointed by the clergyman of each parish.

St. Georax's.-A deep gloom has been cbst over the whole parish by the terribly sudden death of Mr. Beverley Heath, third son of Mr. Chas. Heath, one of the oldest and most respected membera of the congregation, and the near relative of the Rector and most of the leading families. The circumstances are poculiarly painful, as tho deceased gontloman had beon away from home for the last six weeks, and had just telegraphed from New Glasgow, N.S., to say that he was about to star't on his homeward journey, when hefell dead on the platform where he was awaiting his train. The deenest sympatiny is folt for the bereaved parents and young wife of the decoased, and for the two iittle children so early lett fatherless.

Rev. O. P. Ford, of St. Luke's, preached hore on Friday evening.

The Lord Bishop of Huron preached to a large congregation of men on Sunday afternoon, Marcb 20th, on Purity in the interests of the White Cross Army.

On Tharsday evening, March 24th, a large number of children and many of their elders were charmed and instructed by Rev. A. Chambers' panorama of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Church of the Redeemer--A Lenten Service of Praise was held bere on Friday, March 25th. The music, under the direction of Mr. Schach, was very fine, especially a Gloria and Fugue performed on the organ by Mr. Lloyd, organist of St. Lake's.

Church of the Ascension.-Since Mr. E. R. Doward has aseumed the charge of the organ and choir of this church. A very marked improvement has been observed in the services, and the attendance has been nearly donbled. The congregation are to be congratulated on the acquisition of this earnest and talented organist.

St. Matthias'-On Good Friday the services will be :-8 a.m., Litany and Meditation; 10 a.m., Matins, Anti-Communion Office and address ; 12 to 3 p.m., Three Hours Service (Rev. R. T. Nichol); 4 p.m., Children's service, hymn and address, "Story of the Cross;" 8 p.m., Evensong and sermon, by Rev. H. Symonds.

On Easter Day the Hols Commanion will be administered at $6.30,8$ and 11.15 a.m., the latter choral and with sermon. At 10.30 a.m., Matins; at 4 p.m., Baptism, and at 7 p.m., Evensong and sermon (Rev, R. T. Nichol).

Port Hope.-St. John's.-Rev. F. H. Du Fernet is conducting a series of evan ${ }_{5}$ elistic services here. Last Tuesday afternoon a special service was held for men only, when a sermon on Parity was preached.

## DIOCESE OF HURON.

London South.-The annal missionary meeting was held in St. James' School House on the evening of the 18th ult. The Rector, Rev. Evans Davis, opened the moeting with prayer. After the singing of $a$ hymu he spoke of the missionary work in gemeral and the interest all Christian people should take in it. The position St. James congregation held in the diocese in connection with their offerings to the mission cause gave him much plessure. By looking over the last leport it would be feen that there was only one congregation outside the city, and only two within the city, which gave as much as St. James' in their annual subscriptions to the Mission Fund. This was most oncouraging, and the hopo was ex. pressed that as the contributions had been increasing yearly since the congrogation was formed, this yoar would be no oxcoption.

His Lordship the Bishop of Huron after congratulating the congregation on the position it holds, as compared with congregations throughout the diocese for its offeringe to the Mission Fand, gave a most practical address on the duty of giving systematically. He pointed out tie proportion the Jew gave. The Christian, with greater privileges, should give as much. He said, if all Christians wore to givo in this way the Church would have abandance to carry on her work in every part of the country. The large missions in the diocese require dividing. Much has been done of late and there seoms to be be prospects of resumed caergy in the missionary cause.
There was a very fair attendance at the moating and a collection was taken up in aid of the Mission Fund.

Sunday, March the 27th, was observed in St. Jumes: Uinarch as the 13th anniversary of tho Rev. Evans Davis' appointment as Rector, Reference was made in the morning sermon by the Rector to changes which has taken place in the congregation and neighborhood during this period. There were only about twenty then connected with the church, while now there are about 230 . The number of communicants then at one time was 14; there has been as many as 161 on one day since. The Register shows the number of baptisme, 670 ; confirmed, 239 ; marriages, 135 ; doaths, 209. The present school houso, then used as tho charch, was in debt. Now, through the united efforts of pastor and people, under God's blessing, the congregation had largely increased, this handsome new church, providing seating accommodation for 625 persons, an addition to the school house and the rectary (all brick buildings) had been erected. Nor had the efforts of the congregation been of a selfish character; as the Synod reports would show it is credited with $\$ 247$ for diocesan parposes for the last year.

His Lordship the Bishop proached a most touching sermon in the ovening from Malachi iii, 17, "They shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in the day when I make up My Jowels." Although the day was very atormy, the congregation was large and listoned with the deepert attention to the heart-searching and comforting traths which fell from His Lordship's lips.

The Rev. Freeman Harding is improving in health, und hopes by a little longer stay in Bermuda to be able to take up active work when the inne weather sets in.

Episoopal Aprointments.-His Lordsbip the Bishop of Euron has appointed the Rev. W. Wade, of Burford, to Elast Woodslock; the Rev. W. Johnson, of Goderich, to Burford; the Rev. Mr. Magahy, of Lucan, to Seaforth, and the Rev. W. A. Yoang, to Goderich.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxili. ary Missionary Association was held at Bishopstown on Mondey, March 28th, His Lordskip the Bishop presided, The old offcers were all
re-olected. Reports from branch associations were read. The worls is most encouraging and both the Bishop and Mrrs. Baldwin have muoh reason to be grutified at the resalts of the first year's efforta.

London.-The Rev. Mr. Williams, the new Professor of Haron Colloge, has arrivod and will enter on hisdaties after Baster.

## DIOGESE OF ALGOMA.

Shingwauk. - We have started an "Onward and upward Club" at the Shingwauk Home, after the example set by the Carilisle institution in Ponnsylvania, and it bids fair to be suocorgfnl, 24 Indian boya and 15 whites joined at the first moeting, and 6 more boys at the second. They have to sign thoir names to the following: "God holping mo, I will try to use no oaths; I will try to keop myself pure; I will try to be honest; I will try to study the Biblo and to keop the Sabbath; I will try always to do my duty everywhere; I will try to be kind to all, ospecially those who are pooror, or weaker, or younger than myself; I will koop this card hanging in my bedroom and will read it overy morning, and pray God to help mo This admits to the 1st grade. At the ond of three months they may onter the second grado; and at the end of a year, the thind, when thoy become full members, and receive a cortifionte to that offect. Moetings are hold wookly, and constst in recititions, speoches, debates, \&c. And two individuals, one white and one Indian; are deputed to give the news of the day. The first attompt at a dobato was mado a fow days ago, and several of the boys acquittod thomselves exceedingly woll, and surprised those who were present. The subject was "Resolved that the ludiaüis javo been botter treated by the Canadian Government than by the American Government.' My. Tiasdalo, Johnny Maggran, and John Thunder, wore on the affirmative side, and Mr. Mitchell, David Minominee, and Tommy Jackson on tho negative. Johnny, David, und Thundor, made good pointed speechos, but Tommy had diffeulty in finding his legs.

Wo aro proposing to bring 20 of our boys and 10 girls to Otlawa and Montronl about the end of June, to give a public exhibition-tableaux, showing the boys at their trades, and the girls at their houschold duties; sehool teaching; singing, and dobatos, \&o. We throw out this proposal at once so that there may be time to consider it-and if is to bo, wo must of course bave time for preparation. Wo shall ask the Bishop to give us a froe passage in his yacht to Algoma Mills. Wo shall ask the O . P. R. authoritios to give us a freo railway ride. We shall ask the good peoplo of Ottawa and Montreal to givo us free hotel accommodation, and we shall ask the members of the Cabinot and members of Parliament to come to our meeting and jadge for themsolves whother or not it is worth while to spend a little monoy on educating and civilizing the Indians. We bave just started a little occasional sheot called "Oar Foreat Children. It is sent gratis to any who will interest thomselves in the Indian cause.

Uffinaton.-The Bishop of Algoma paid' his annual visit on Sunday, March 20th, and held service in St. Paul's Church, in the ovening. There was a large congregation and five candidates received the Apostolic rite of Confirmation. A new feature was a missionary meeting held on Monday ovening. The diocese of Algoma was illustratod by a large map, the Bishop explaining the work in other parts of the diocese to the delight of the andience. The result was a substanlial offortory for the Nepigon mission. Tho other points visited were :-Ferris Hill, Lewisham and Oakley, at each of which places the Bishop preached to good congregations. Altogether the visit was a plearant one and instilled new vigor into the hearts of all.

## THE CHORCH"AND THE OHILDREN.

The Charch of to-day is awaking to the fact that nowhere does the Holy Spirit find so little stabborn opposition as in the breasts of children, and that no work yields a richer revenne of spiritaal resalts than that bestowed on this fertile and promising field. We are coming to feel, as well as see, that we cannot save the world by saving manhood. True, we are not to neglect manhood, but we are to give moro attention to childhood. Eli needed to be walied- up the third time before he "perceived that the Lord had called the child." That Church is dozing, if not sleeping, that fails to read in the "signs of the times" the s9me divine call. When Jesus said "Suffer little children to come unto $\mathrm{Me}^{\text {," He meant more }}$ than to have ue afford thom the negative help of atanding out of the way. Standing rather in the place of Cbrist, the Chureh shonid call the children to her arms.
From whatever quarter the lingered skepticism on this point comes, it is not from the Bible, the nature of childhood, nor the history of the Church. God's covenant with Abraham, the magna charta of the Church of the old dispensation, emphatically embraced within it the children of the patriarch. The Christian dispensation broadened rather than parrowed the older covenant. It not only included children, but it mado them, in a sense, a type and model, after which maturer disciples were to copy. Holding up a child, dimpled and blushing, as a living text, Jesus taught, not that childron must wait till maturity to onter His Kingdom, but rather that maturity must turn back ngain to the spirit and tempor of childhood to enter the gateway of His fold. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." That "multitude which no man ann number," is composed of those who are children in age or children in character. Some one eays, "The door into Christ's fsld is about three feet high ; children can walk in, but we who are grown must stoóp to enter.",
Love, trust and obedience are the three conditions of salvation. Loving, trusting obeying are the three prominent characteristics of child hood. What wonder, then, that the young so ofton and so readily become disciples of Christ.-Exchange.

Wise Wonds.-We are not dieposed, says Church Press (N.Y.), to join in any hae and cry against a priest of the Church who might differ from us upon theological or ritualistic questions, or who may choose to introduce a practice which borders upon innovation, with a view of increasing the order, and devotion, and efficienoy of the Charch, so long as it does not contravene the essential principles and formularies of the Church. There is, possibly, too groat a tendoncy to suspect of heresy or superstition those who take an independent view of Church quostions ; and both the peace and progress of the Church are hindered by very needless disputes about matters of ceremony or terminology. It is well for us all to manifest a little more freely and fully that "most oxcellent gift of charity, which is the very bond of pance and of all virtne," and one of whose chief oharucteristics is that it "thinketh no evil." We must think, and let think.

Another subscriber, yenewing for self and ordering a oopy for a friend, writes: "I hope this will bring you a permanent subscriber, as I am suro they will not be able to give it (the Guardian) up at the ond of the year. I wish all ohnroh people would think it a duty as well as a pleasure to take so good a paper; andsubscribors may spenk, may they not 1-I wanted to say horo sincerely we like and admire the absence of sharp unchristian sarcasm so sad to see in the disoussion of religious matters."

## A WORD TO SUNDA Y-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The : following extract from an address deivered at a Sanday-school Institate meeting is commended to those interested in Sundayschool work:-
Toachers must first decide what they want to do. They are to work with the rector in impressing on the child's mind the most fandamental traths, to lead to confirmation, and to dispose the pupil to take a strong stand as Christ's faithfui soldier and servant to his life's ond. The teacher should be sure that his task is work, not play. He shonld take hold of it in a workmanlike way. He should weigh the importance of his office and be in earnest. He shoald allow nothing to interfere. No pleasurable engagements are broken on account of the same flimey excuses that teachers often give. Such excuses are childish, unmanly, unwomanly, they are immature. Suppose a man should ran his business in such a fashion! Where Would he be in a month, or even in six days? The teacher often comes at the last moment, to ask where the lesson is. The root of the diff. culty is that the Christian worl is not taken up with serionsness and earnestnoss.
A second qualification relates to character. The teacher to often "doesn't care." But be should care, and can't do good work antil he does care. He should have courage, hopefulnoss, enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is most important. Have you your work enough at heart to waut to do it better? If this is the temper, do try to cultivate cheerfulness and hopefulness. Do not say, "I can't awaken the interest I wish to. I am not the right person, have not the right gifte." God is not a taskmaster, exacting what we cannot give. He takes ns as we are now. He expects us to work, wants our work, not that of some onc clã. Düi't worry that you can't do some other one's task. We are not jesponsible for some things. Lrook up, not down. Lay before God the best you have and can do, and then be courageous and hopeful. The, speaker then took the word Teacher as a sort of text, and drew out the lesson from words of which the letters are initials. $T$ is for Talk, don't preach. $E$ is for Explain, take up details and make a pictare out of them. A is for Apply, not in class but outside. $C$ is for Catechize, i.e., questron. A question opens a window and lets in light. $H$ is for Having patience and Holding on. $\mathcal{R}$ is for Responsibility for earnest works. Responsibility and duty should flower into privilege. There is joy in impressing God's truth on the heart of the young.-The North East.

## THE WEEK OF DEATH-SHADE.

The power of Holy Week to elevate and strengthen humanity lies in its witness of the divine selfidentification with man in the hour of bitterest agony. It is witness of the moaning of the Psalmist's knowledge of the comfort of the rod and staff of God in the valley of death-shade. For it is not the hour of death that tries men's souls, but the gloomy valley of the Shadow of Death: when the darkness of death, as death would be had not Christ died, is projected into this life with its crushing weight of hopeless woo. Many a one who has struggled to the gate of death, in terrified agony and pain, is ready to cry "it is finished" with a aense of rest and thankfulness that it is nearly over. But death in all its possibilities and most terrible meaning,--death as God knows it-apprehended by the sonl, sustained by all the viger of the fullest physical life, with its instinctive resistence to the thought of extinction or worse, is "a horror of deep darkness" that is crushing in its heaviness.

Many a one whose faith is strong in the hodr of dissolution, is dismayed, everwhelmed in the time of bitter darkness while life is strong: Then the hold on Christ is lost. The night encompasseth and the compass fails to guide. The roaring only continueth which may be the token of the wind that will overwhelm, the wave that will engalf, or the raging surf that will awallow ap our precions bark-and He seems asleep. Here lien the weakness born of the independent self-reliance of our modern life. We can surrender when death comes to lay us low and find our comfort at the last in submission to the Father's will. But to-day we fight, resist and struggle. We summon our manhood to sustain, our courage or stoicism to, bear us through. We agonize and sweat the blood-drops, but the angels come not to minister to ve, beoause we have not risen to the grandeur of the "Father not my will bat Thine." To teach this lesson, which the world has always needed, but never more than now, Holy Week is kept with its awful memories. Lent, rightly understood, teaches not marely a temporary experience of living, but the very story of life, man struggling against odds with sin. And Holy Week and Good Friday, veveal not merely God suffering for man-we none of us doubt that witnoss-but God once and always in sympathy and power, suffering with man, and in that companionship in sorrow bestowing the abiding presence-nearest when the night is darkest. What utter sadness must come to the Saviour's loving heart, as so oft His children, saved truly now, saved consciously at last, in Him-yet lose the comfort which to-day is theirs and which to-day He longs to bestow, by endeavoring that which He only coald do, the treading of the wine-press alone, the standing in the fiery furnace without the conscions presence of One whose form is like the Son of man.
Lent fails. Lent must fail, if it cometh to as as a a pā̈siuy seuson. Bat Lont grasped as a revelation of life here, will deepen into the awful sadness, that is glorious with the Master's presence, of the Conflict, the Garden and the Cross, will lead through the death of the old into the eternal birth of the new, and make Easter the assurance unto us, in all darkness that life yet holds in store, of Him, who knew the depth of agony and its issue into the Eternal Day, in whom we live and hy whom we are unterrified though the darkness bo heary upon us, as it so links us to Him that we realize, and need to realize nothing save "Jesus only" with ourselves.-The Church Record, Conn.
A Reliarous paper makes fifty-two pastoral visits every year to every family on its lists. It preaches innumerable se"mons on every subject of Gospel truth and duty. When you induce a family to take a good paper vou make fifty-two visits at once, preach sermons by the score, tell the Church news in a Iamp, and do good by the wholesale.

## TO CORRESPDNDENTS AND OTHERS.

Owing to the special plan adoptod for this week, we have been obliged to hold over a quantity of interesting matter Home Field and Correspondence.

## NOTICE

## TOSUBSCRIBERS.

REMITTANOES TO US, and PAYMENTS TO AGANTS, for Subboriptions AFTER DUE DATE, (whether within Thirty days or not), do not come within the Dollar Rate. It applies only to Subscriptions paid STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. All arrears must be paid up at the rate of $\$ 1.50$ per annum.

## CORRESPONDENGE.

CATHEDRAL AT HALIFAX.

## To the Editor of the Church Guardun:

Sir,-I have been reading the correspondence in your paper respecting the erection of the proposed Centennial Cathedral at Halifax, N.S., and have to confess my surprise at seeing one of your correspondents sigaing himself "Nova Scotia" writing the project down. It is remarkable that whenever nuything grand is about to be accomplished innumerable obstacles are thrown in the way and opposition is forthcoming from quarters where substantial aid might have been reasonably expected. Every one immediately seems to got bold of a fact of his own, and opposition schemes rise without number. These opposition schemes, generally very admirable in themselves, are as a rule of a petty nature and bear no comparison with the original proposal. I do not, for a single moment, question the motives of their promoters, bat I do think that after their ideas have been considered and outvoted by those in anthority, after Diocesan and Provincial Synods have pronounced against them and in favor of another object than theirs, they are unwise in continuing to push their own ideas as the only effect of sach conduct must be to injure the authorised scheme without accomplishing any good for its rivals. The chief rccommendation of these petty schomes as against the larger project is generally their cheapness; but in nine cases oat of ten it will be found that the larger undertaking will evoke onthusiasm that would be impossible in the case of the former and will thus be more easily accomplished than its less costly rival can be.
To build a Cathedral to celebrate the centonary of an Episcopate seems to be in accordance with the fitness of things. It is the memorial that Euaturaily suggests itself, and has an appropriateness that does not belong to the scheme for ondowing professorships, otc., at King's College, Widdoor, notwithstanding what your correspondent "Nova Scotia" says to the contrary. I take it that this memorial is not to be merely diocesan in its character, but that it is national and is intended to be a thank offering from the whole Anglican Church. What better and what more saitable form could it take than providing a fair house of God, not unworthy of our Faith in the motherland, for the Cathedral of the first of England's first prelates.
To my mind a wise decision bas been arrived at by those in authority and I believe that the venture of faith with which they purpose commemorating the centenary will not fail for want of funds. I do not apprehend that they will find difficulty in getting the required amount. I am not a Nova Scotian, I have never seen Halifax; but I should esteem it a privilege to join in the offertory for the Centennial Cathedral.

Ottsider.
Newfonndland.
Sub,-In view of the fact that there is no where to be found a suitable hymn that could be used on the occasion of the Centenary Festival of the Canadian Church to be celebrated throughont the Dominion in August next, Mrs. E. H. Mitchell, one of our most gifted English Church hymn writers, has, at our request, written a hymn which has been submitted to several of the Canadian Bishops and by them approved, notably the Bishops of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Toronto, Niagara and Algoma. I have written a tune for this hymn of which in anthorising. it for use in his diocese, the Lord Bishop of Toronto writes, "The music is spirited and likely to take the ear of our people." Iu addition to the Bishop last narned they are recommended for use in their respective dioceses by their Lordships the Bíshops of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Algoma, and also I hope to be able
to announce, by the Metropolitan, the Bishops of Niagara, Haron and Montrieal. As the ihymn is obviously only suited for the occeasion of the Centen ary Festival, and not wishing to pablish a greater namber of copies than may be required, I shall be very grateiful to my brethren of the clergy who intend to pat the hymn into practice by their choirs, if they will send their orders to me at once by post card and so facilitate the work of publishing, etc. They will be sold as follows: Single copies, words and masic, 10 cents $\quad \mathrm{ach}{ }_{j}^{;} 50$ for $\$ 4.50 ; 100, \$ 8$ post free; words only, $\$ 1$ per 100 copies; to be paid on delivery.
Thanking you in anticipation for the inser tion of this letter,

> I'am, sir, ete.,
> Fred. E. J. LiLoyd,

The Parsonge, Shigawake, Que.
N.B.-Since writing the above the Lord Bishop of Montreal writes, "I authorise Hymn for use in my diocese."
THE DISSENTERS AND GOOD FRIDAY.
To the Editor of The Churoh Guardian:
Sir,-Two years ago, the Presbyterian preachor in my Mission, put out handbills announcing a Magic lantern exhibition of "Comic" interesting slides in the Presbyterian church (l) "for Good Friday evening," at an hour which would elash with the Church servicos. A number of the Living Church tracts for Good Friday "A brothers love," were immediately procured, and a copy sent to every house in the place, the Manse included. Result,-remonstrancos with the preacher from his elders and people, and (when it was found that no tickets wore being sold), a postponement of the show. The Church Bervices, were never so well attended as on that day, the family from the Manse bing âimüng tine number present. Verb Sap. Sat.
W. P. C.

## GOOD FRIDAY.

## The London Society for Promoting Cibis-

 tianity amonges thit $J$ wh.Sir,-Permit me through your Journal to remind the clergy of this Diocese of the wishes expressed by the Lord Bishop, (in harmony I believe, with the other Bishops of this Ecclesiaratical Province), and that the collection on Good Friday should be given (as approved of ) to the above Societr.
Such a collection is surely appropriate, and may we not hope that this year the response may be universal, and that our Church in Canada may arise to a deeper sense of oar daty and privilege to send the Gospel to the lost sheep of the House of Israel, and to hasten the time of the Lord's coming, remembering the word "When the Lord shall build up Zion, He shall appear in His glory (Ps. cii. 16.) Then "A nation shall be born in a day"Then; "All Israel shall be saved." Then, the word of the Lord shall again go forth from Jerualem, and "the Earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the Sea."

Frans. W. Dobbs,
Sec. Kingston Auxiliary-
P.S.-Subscriptions and donations from all friends of Israel, gladly received and forwarded as may be directed.

## EASTER EVEN,

called in the early Church, both Eastern and Weatern, "the Great Sabbath." It is the Sabbath of Cur Lord's rest in the grave-the last Sabbath for His disciples before the Jewish ordinance was superseded by the spiritual Festival of the Lord's Day-the anticipation for us of the Sabbath rest of the unseen world (into which Our Lord's haman spirit on this day en-
tered), waiting for the Second Haster of the general Resurrection. It is thas a panse of meditation between the sorirow of the Passion and the gladness of Elister. It was in ancient times the great Fast and Vigil of the whole year ; and chosen time for the great Elaster baptism of the Catechumens (to which allusion is made in the Collect).
The Collect was inserted in 1662 by Bishop Cosin, altored from a Collect in the Scotof Liturgy of 1637, commonly attributed to Laud. Till that time no special Collect was provided. the old Sarum Collect having been disused, Like most of the modern Collects, it is full of Scriptaral references [see Rom. vi, 3-5; Col. iii, $3 ;$ Ps. ix, 13]. It dwells on our baptism; as a burial with Chriat from the old life of sin [so vividly represented in the ancient immersion]; and prays that here, living according to this beginning, we may continually "mortify" sin, and in the heareafter, "through the grave and gate of death pass to our joyful Resurrection." [See the Second Lesson of the Evening Service.]
The Epistle is chosen with a similar double reference to the "descent into Hades" of Oar Lord, and our Baptism into His Resurrection. [a] It is the one glimpse given us of the action of Our Lord, as the Son of Man, "when He had been put to death in the fiosh, but quickened in the spirit." We know that He was in Paradise, the place of joy and rest [Luke $¥$ iii, 43]; we know His soul prosed into Hades [or: Sheol], the abode of souls departed [Acts ii 29]; but St. Peter hore plainly declares that there, at this time, "He made proclamation to the spirits in prison [or "ward"], at any rate to those disobedient in the antediluvian world [compare in 1 Poter iv, 6 , the "preaching of the Gospel to the dead"]. Howevor vague and mysterious this revelation is, it clearly implies a continuance of Our Lord's Mediatorial Woric in tho wörld unseen. It is only a glimpse, but glimpse of mercy and salvation. [b] Possibly by suggestion of the Easter Eve Baptism, evon thon begun, the Apostle digresses from the mention of the Ark to dwell on the true meaning of Baptism, not a mere outward washing, butan acceptance of Christ in good conscience, añ spiritually efficacious in virtue of His-Resarrection.
The Gospel is simply the record from $S_{0}$ : Matthew of the Burial of Our Lord by Joseph of Arimathæa in his own new tomb, in a garden, close to Calvary; of the request of the chief Priests for a guard, and the half ironionl consent of Pilate.-Bish. Barry in Teacher's P.B. "And when Joserh had taken the body, ho wrapped it
in a clean llinen cloth, and latd it in his ovn new oomb, Whct he had hewn ont ial the rock. his oyn new themb, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary, sitilug ovar ugalnat

## Resting from His work to-day

In the tomb the Saviour lay;
Still He slept, from Head to Feot
Shrouded in the winding-sheet,
Lying in the rock alone,
Hidden by the sealed stone.
Late at even there was seen
Watching long the Magdalene;
Early, ofe the brealc of day,
Sorrowful she took her way
To the holy garden glade,
Where her baried Lord was laid.
So with Thee, till life shall end,
I would solemn vigil spend:
Let me hew Thee, Lord, a shrine
In this rocky heart of mine,
Where in pure embalmed cell
None bat Thou may ever dwoll.
Myrrb and spices will I bring,
True affection's offoring;
Close the door from sight and sound
Of the basy world around;
And in patient watch remain
Till my Lord appear again. Amen.
"HE SUFFERED AND WAS BURLED:"

# The Ghirch Guaxdiat 

- Edtror afd Proprietor:-
I. H. DAVIDSON, D.C.L., Montheal.
- Absoclate Editor: -

REV. EDWYN S. W. PENTREATH, WInnipeg, Man.

Adidresg Corresponidence and Commanications to the Filtor, P.O. Box 504. Exchangea to R.O. Box 1968. For Butiness rnnouncements See parse 14.

## Special Notice. <br> SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS are peepectfully requested to remit at their earliest convenience. The Laber gives the date of expiration.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL.
April 3rd-6th Sunday in Lent.-(Notice of Days in Holy Week).
" 4th-Monday bofore Easter.
" 5th-Turbday before Eabter.
". 6th-Wedneginay before Easter.
" 7th-Thuraday before Easter.
: 8th-Good Faiday. (Pr. Pes.: M. 22, 40, 54. Evg. 67, 88.)
" 9th-Easter Epen.
":10th-Eastrer Day. (Pr. Pes.: M. 2, 57, 111 : E. 113, 114, 118. Pr. Anth. ins. of Venite. Ath. Cr.: Pr. Prof. in Com. Ser., till 17th April instant.
" 11th-Monday in Easter Week.
" 12th-Tuesday in Easter week.
" 17th-1st Sanday after Easter.
" 24th-2nd Sunday nfter Taster:
" 25 th—St. Mark, Hivangelist and Martyr.
and the Thimd Day He rose again aocording to the Scriptures.

Foar not, I am the FIRST and the LAST: "I am He that LIVETH and was dead: and be hold! I am alive for Evermoro; and have the keys, of holl and of doath.

ALLELULA। ALLELUIA! ALLELUIA!

## EASTER HYMN.

Come, ye faithful, raise the strain Of triumpbant gladoess;
God hath brought His Ierael Into joy from sadnees ;
Loosened from Pharuob's bitter yoke Jacob's sons and daughtors; Led thom with unmoistened foot Through the Red Sea waters.
'Tis the spring of souls to-day; Curist hath burst His prison, And from threo days' sleep in death As a sun hath risen;
All the winter of our sins,
Long aad dark, is flying
From His Light, to Whom we give Laud and praise undying.
Now the Queen of senson's bright With the Duy of splendour, With the royal Fease of feaste, Cumes its joy to render;
Comes to glad Jeruenlom, Fho with true affection
Welcomes in unwearied strains Jesu's Resurrection.
Alleluia now we ory To our King Immortal,

Who trimpphant burst the lise
Of the tomb's dark portaJ;
Allelnia, with the Son
God the Father praising;
Allelaia yet again
To the Spiait raising. Amen.

## FOR EASTER.TIDE.

0 God, who for our redemption didst give Thine only-begotten Son to die upon the cross, and by His glorions Resurrection hast delivered us from the power of death ; grant that we may die daily nato sin, and may evermore live with Him in the joy of His Resurrection; through the same Josus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## EASTER-TIDE.

Easter Day, as the day of that Resurrection of the Lord, from which the first preaching of the Gospel started, was naturally the first great centre of the natural Festal yeur ; being, indeed, the crown of the Lord's Day festivals, which from the beginning became the Holydays of the Christian week, and thus oclipsed and gradually superseded the Sabbaths of the old Covenant. But there was in the oarly Church a long conflict (the Quarto-decimon Controversy) between the sense of this natural connection with the Lord's Day and the desire to colebrate it yearly on the day-the third day after the 14th Nisan-which represented its historical connection with the Jewish Passover. The Western Church, especially the Church of Rome, insisted on the one; many Eastern Churches (from the days of St. Polycarp) on the other. Finally, by a decree of the Nicene Council, A.D. 325, the former prineing prevailed; and Easter Day was fixed as the Sunday nearest to the calcuiated anniversary of the actual Resurrection. Being determined by the Paschal Moon, it is (in relation to the solar year) the centre of the Moveable, as Christmas of the Immoveable, Feasts.
The name Easter is derived by Bedo (whose authority is great) from Eiastre, a Saxon goddess, whose feelival was the great Spring Teestival. Other derivations have been suggosted, probably tbrough disinclination to find a Pagan etymology for the day; but this is far the most probable. Its old name was Pascha, the "Pascha of the Resurrection," both in the East and the West; and endless titles of honor and reverence were heaped upon it. For, indeed, it is the great day of distinctive religious joy in the sense of the conquest of sin and death; while Christmas, being the Festival of Cbildhood, allies itself with the natural joys of humanity. The Pasch-egg, the symbol of life out of what seemed dead; the salutation, "Christ is risen," of Eastern custom; the early practice of freeing slaves and ransoming captives-all show how from time immemorial Easter has been the great Festival of Christian hope and Iove. The celebration of it as the great Day of Baptism, and the great Day of Holy Communion, especially of restored penitents, is the graver and more thoughtful expression of the same truth.
The Anfiems.-In 1049, following the Sarum Use, the second and third of these Anthoms were sung "bofore Mattins," and followed by a beautiful Collect, expanded from the Lalin, commemorating both the Passion and Resurrection, and praying that we might "die from sin" and "live with Him in the joy of Resurrect'on." In 1552 the Anthems wore directed to be used instead of the Fenite, and the first Anthem prefixed in 1662. The Anthems, as they now stand, dwell, first, on the sacrifice of the true Passover for us, and call us to keep the Feast of our Redemption in purity and trath, thus linking together the commemoration of Good Friday and the Easter Communion; next,
on the spiritual Resurrection of the present, throngh unity with the Risen Lord; and, lastly, on the Resurrection of the fatare, of which his Resurrection is the earnest and the ground.

## EASTER DAY.

The Collect (from the old Sarum Missal) first recites the conquest of death and opening of the life in Heaven by the Resarrection, and then prays that, by God's preventing and assisting grace, we may lay hold of its precious gift. The Epistle is the opening of the practioal teaching of the Colossian Epistle. It takes for granted our Resurrection with Christ, first, as giving us "the hidden life" of the Spirit-this hidden life being "hid in God," and this "hidding in God" coming from unity "with Christ"-as next, as promising us the appearance with Him in glory at the Great Day. Its exhortation is two-fold-to mortify our evil lnets, so as to be dead with Christ; and to have the desire, and to catch the toue, of the things above, where He sits in glory. In teaching and exhortation it thus unites the Resurrection of the present and of the future.
The Gospol is the record from St. John, not of the actual Resurrection, or of any appearance of the Risen Lord, but of the first discovary of it by St. Mary Magdalene, by $S t$. Petor and St. John, of the faith in its reality by St. John, and of the return of the disciple after the discovery to their own homes. It may be taken as a type of the signs, the faith, and the practical results in life, of the Resurrection.
In 1549 there was provision for a Second Com. munion, the Collect being that of the First Sunday after Easter; the Epistle 1 Cor. $\mathbf{v}, 6.3$; and the Gospel, Mark xvi, 1-8.

Ter Proper Lessons.-The First Leesons (Exid. xii. 1-29, 29-51, xiv) continue the series of ine sundays in Lent, recording the institation and celebration of the Passover, the death of the first-born, the deliverance of the people, and the final achievement of that deliverance at the Red Sea. The Second Lessons are (Rev. $\mathrm{i}, 10-19$ ) the vision in the glory of Him who "was dead and is alive for evermore," and has "the keys of Hell and Death;" the record (John xx, 11-19) of the appearance of the Risen Lord to Mary Magdalene; and the Vision (Rev. v) of the Lamb before the Throne of Heaven, opening the sealed book of mystery, and adored by the four living creatures, and the four and twenty elders (see the Epistle for Trinity Sunday), as the "Lamb that was slain," worthy to receive all glory and blessing.[From Bishop Barry's P.B.]

## " THROUGH THE GRAVE AND GATE OF DEATH TO A JOYFUL RESURRECTION."

To those, who by accepting the Cross of Jesus in the fullest meaning, "pass through the grave and gate of death"- "death to themselves, their own wills, their own lives-Easter means, in the true sense of the word, a joyful resuriection. Renouncing, dying to, their own life forever, the glorious, divine life of the risen Jesus has been made over to them. "The old man," with his doinge bas been put off forever, and the "new man," the Spirit of their risen Lord, has taken up His abode in them. A complete exchange has been made. Their spirit has been exohanged for the Divino Spirit; their will for His will; their life for His life. Their very birthplace is changed. They are born again into a higher clime. They are no longer regarded as citizens of earth; their citizenship is in Heaven. They are follow-citizens will the saints, and of the housebold of God;
Their object of pursuit also is changed. They have no Ionger to do with themselves ${ }_{r}$
but with Christ. Self has been handed over to Him who paid the price for it, and HeChrist, who is now their life, has taken its place: To Him belouga the care and management of their evil netare with all its deformities: to them belongs, by faith, His divine nature in all its glory. We say "by faith," for to sense and sight this will not always be apparent; and even those who are risen with Christ will have need to the last of the shield of faith in order to quench the fiery darts of the Adversary.
Oh, Christian, live for Christl Let "Thy life go for His Life l" Yee, let it go! You cannot have His and your own, too. If you would bave the glory of the Lord fill the temple of your body, you must go out, as did the priests from the temple of Solomon. If He is to increase, you must decrease. May you know the "power of His resurrection" by yielding yourself, body and soul, absolutely and unreservedly; to be the vehicle of His indwolling life.-Parish Visitor.

## EASTE R COMMUNION.

Many of our Readers will doubtless be looking forward in reverent and loring anticipation to the Easter Communion, and have been and are still seeking through the aid of the Holy Spirit to prepare themselves for a right reception. Others however, may be hositating for one reason and another, asking perhaps the questions, need I receive it? How can I go to Commonion being so unvorthy? To such, and indeed to all, we commend the following thoughts taken from an exchange:-

Holy Commonion-Need I Regetve It?
A strange question surely for Christians to यद大 ? Jesus sitiu, "Do this in rememorance of $\mathrm{Me}, "$ and professing Christians now ask: "Need we do this?"
If Jesus Christ is our Lord, his word is suffcient. He has commanded it, and were there no othe reason it would be our duty to obey his ommand.
Obedience is at the very root of our Christian life, nnd if we put our opinions before Christ's commands, wo may bo sure there is something wrong.
But God's commands are vory loving; he always makes his promises go hand in band with them. He not only bids us to come to the boly communion, he invites us to meet him there, and promises to feed our souls and give us the joy and comfort of his prosence within as.
It is, then, not only our duty, but our highest privilege, our truest joy, to seek in sweet commanion with Jesus, at his holy table, the strength and comfort we need so much.
But how are we to go? We cannot live up to it I people say; we have so much to worry us! So many cares ! We don't wanit to eat our own damnation! Better to stay away.
Yes, it is better to atay away than to come lightly and after the manner of dissemblers with God.
If you want to live in sinful pleasure, or to live godless, worldly lives, don't come to the holy communion, for St. Paul says, "Ye cannot drink the cup of the Loid and the cup of devils; ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's table and the table of devils"-1 Cor. x. 21.
But remember what the choice maans: we cannot choose the world now and God hereafter. We are living for eternityl Commanion with God here is the only true preparation for communion with God in beaven, But there are others who long to come and feel that they are sinful and therefore nuworthy.
> "O agony of wavering thought,
> When sinners first so near are brought:
> It is my maker-dare I say?
> My Saviour-dare I taría away?"

It is true, wee are all unvorthy! If we had to Wait until we were worthy we should never come at all. No sinner coold be worthy to stand in God's prosence 1 Bat Christ came because we were sinners, he has given us gri:ce becanse we were sinners. He has given us the Holy Communion becanse we were weak, help. less sinners, and therefore we know that sinners are welcome. Sinners! Yes! bat sinners seeking grace and strength to fight against sin. A poor woman who was a sinner came to Jesus, and he did not spara her from him, but it was with the tears of penitence, and the offerings of love. Another, a despised strangor, conscious that she had no claim of her own, was content, as a dog, to be fed with the crombs. Did Jesus send her away empty? Listen to his words. " 0 ! woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt."
Come with such penitence and faith and love, and, though unworthy, you will come worthily, or in a worthy and acceptable mannor.
In the Charch Catechism are five simple heads of self-examination:

1. Repentance.-Do I repent traly of my past sins?
2. Amendment.-Do I steadfastly purpose to lead a new life?
3. Faith--Have I a lively faith in God's morcy through Christ?
4. Thankfulness.-Have I a thankfal romembrance of his death?
5. Love.-Am I in charity with all mon?

Try and use these faithfully in earching your hearts. Don't want to know the best, but the worst of yourselvos, and if you are in doubt or difficulty, just as you woald go to a physician about your bodies, you may go to God's ministers about your souls.-Guardian.

## THE POWER OF CHRISTIS RESURRECTION.

In speaking of "the power of the Rosurrection" the Apostle St. Paul adds another phrase : "the fellowship of His sufferings."
We may not divide theso two. The one belongs to the other. To know the power of His resurrection, one must also know the fellowship in His sufferings. So then thero is another death to die, over and above the natural death, and whaterer goes with it. Christ's sufferings were summed up in His doath for us sinners; to have fellowship in His sufferings is to dio for Him, as He died for us. It is to die to the old nature, to the "old man" of our fallen and sinful estat $e$, to self, to the fiesh, with its affections and lusts. And this kind of doath is, and must be, self:inflicted. Every one born into the world must endure sorrow and pain. some time or other, in the natural order of things. Those give him no fellowship in the sufferings of Christ, unless be unite them by faith to the Cross, and silently offer them to his Lord. Fellowship in Christ's sufferings there can be none, till one will that it be so.
So then, before the power we speak of can be felt or known, two things are demanded of us. First, faith in it; a faith which lays hold of that and that only, and confesses that no other power in the universe is now, or ever will be, potent against death.
And secondly, there must be "ra death unto sin, and a new birth unto rightoousness:" a voInntary renunciation of the corruptions which are in the world through linst, and an effort to rise again into the better life in Christ. Without these two preparations in themselves, the power of His resurrection will remain to men an unknown force, as ineffective as the Unknown God to the men of Athens. Other forces shall affect them, this will not. Other powers may work on them after their kind, this will not. There are forces and powers of a natural order; they came out of nothing, and have no
promise to endure. There are laws in the natural order; they work death, ol', at leat, caunot fend off ceath. One power there is, supernatural, divine, greater than these. That power you may never feel, and simply because you do not believe that it exists, and will not take steps to put yourself into communication with it, by confessing Christ, und ropenting and coming to Him for a life which only He cin give. It is then no disparagement to this mighiy power of the resurrection to say that it is not aniformly felt in the world, that it varios in its effects on the haman race, rge by age and day by day. That must be so. For this, as wo said, is a strango thing, unlike ang law of nature, apart, and acting on its own plane. If' it come under any law, it is under the law of a spiritual world, which we can- ot coutrol, and before which we can simply bow and oboy. And again, it is a law which any ono with a Will is free to resist, and may complotely ovado: he cannot keep it from helping olhers, but ho can divert it from its path towards himsolf. A force such as this will be moro or less discernible in its effects, in proportion, as man are more or lees willing to yield to it. And since faith, and the readiness to suffer for Chriat, are tho ossential conditions in us, so tho power must bo sought in operation only whore mon boliove and live holy livos; and its work is most glorious and most wonderful, just whore fitith is strongest and self-doninl most complato; where men who beliove with all their heart and soul, and rojoice in tribulations, nud trample this wortd undor foot, and coumt all things but loss, that thoy may win Christ and be found in Him. And here we have a mensure of the stato of tho Church. For, whorever fuith is weak, and luxury oversproads the face of hor people; whon mon hold foobly to the doctrine of the Crood, are greatly afraid of the criticism. of the ungodly, and prone to compromise with the spirit of tho day; whon they avoid selfdenial, as somothing too hard, and would fain serve God and Mammon at the same timo; when, instead of consulting the living oracles, they seok to wizards and witehos, who are everywhere to be had and glad of pupils; when these signe thickon in the alr, know that the power of resurrection bus lost its force, for the while, and expoct the consequences, in tho decay of yourspirit life, the dimness of your yerceptions, the loss of Christian manhood, and that dobility, which threutons to ond, as of old, in death.-From Rev. Dr. Dix's "Christ at the Door of the Heart."

## EASTER JOY.

Can wo wondar at the Christian's joy at Easter? It is not as a singlo event by itself, that the resurrection stire our hearts: it is bocause it is connected with the wholo uature of our being, with the whole work of Christ's life, and with the mysteries of our exintence, and of the world forever. It throws a flood of light upon them all; it takes a hundred analogios that are scattored through life, and gives them meaning; it groups together many fucts in ono consistent whole. The relation betwoen flesh and spirit is so constant a thing, that any thing which sheds light upon it must ruise a shout of joy through all the brother hood of man. It is not alone a band of true disciples receiving back a Mastor which keops the foast; it is tho whole race of nen, helped in their daily struggles, which rejoices at this ovorwhelming announcement of their truest position and greatest power.

The resurrection of Christ was not an isolated fact, and did not stand alone. It gathers to itself all the words of the Sermon on the Mount, all the exhortations of nobleness of lifo, and living above this world, which had been dropping from Jesus' lips ever since He began His
ministry. They cannot stand ellone; they rik a great completion, a victory on their side, that they may have power, and not meet, with discouragemont. It seems as if Christ would say, "I appreciate how great a weight of conduct I have put upon you; I would help you bear it. I know how the forces of the flesh press, on overy side; a greater force of the spirit ahall be with you through me. See what the spirit can do to the flesh, and be encouraged in overy battle." The power of a risen Saviour is to show iteelf in spiritaal lives. Do not be dismayed by that word "spiritual," as if it meant some kind of invisible pietistic existence, which had no beanty in it; for remember that the power of the risen Saviour did not leave the body in the grave, and walk unclothod among mon: it brought that body forth to new life, and placed it on its feet among men. And so the powor of the resurrection will go into our business, and make it more than money-getting, by bringing to light the true apirit of serving God, and devoloping His world; it will ontor our amusements, and anve us from debasing them to bodily rolaxations, and from turning Divine music to low and sensual uses; it will entor our houses, and sweep from our tables the litorature that dares to be any thing but pure nad ennobling; it will be in our families, training our childron to know and desire some thing moro than onrthly advancemont and posi tion; it will help us in the porformance of every bodily action, and in the use of all this earth, to be noble and pure in motive aud doed. 1t spoaks of delicacy of fooling, grace of bearing, and refinement of intercourse, not by rules for the surface of life, but by the presonce of that power which finds out our spirits, as surely as tho spring finds out the seeds and buds. There is not a department of life wheroin the presence of a risen Saviour will not be an encouragement to opirit to rise and assert itself as roally existent, and rightly dominnat in evory action that is worth doing. Do you say that this may demend the giving-up of cortain thinge? Then lot them go; be "put to death in the flesh," if you can but live in the spirit." That was Paul's desire: "If by any moans I maight attain to the resurrection of the dead." It was a mattor of prosent attainment in the triumph of the spirit day by day; and for that wo, too, aro to labor, if our Enster joy and songs do indoed moan all that they say.-From Sermons on the "Life of Christ in the World," by Rev; A. Brooks.

## easter rejototng.

In no senson of the Church yoar are wo more jubilant and triumphant than on Easter-Day. And proporly so, for on that day wo commomoante the victory which Chriat achioved over doath and the grave, and reviow the faith and hope of our future resurirection to oternal life. In our Enstor celebration lot us duly note the fact and the doctrine based thereon. We shall thus have an intelligent farth, and our onthasinom and devotion will be divinely inspired.
The custom of the Church in providing appropriate decorations, and exbilarating musio is laudalio. It is not likoly to be abandoned: it is not dosirable that it should be. The plants - and flowers which meet the eye, and music and song which greet the earr, are signs and aymbols of a divine truth and spiritual joy, and we wish them to bo contipued. But let ua not spend too much money and lebor on mere floral and .artistic decoration ; and let us oarefully avoid the fault of making our services assume a mere masinal display. Our religion is something niore than' sensinous; and our service should in: crease spirituality and devotion while they gratify the senses and instruct the intelloct.-The Church Press.

## FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

A LENTEN CONFESBION:
dy cicargaremt ju prebton.
I turn to Thee ; Ohrist ! because I know Exhausted Mortal anguleh, Learned eaoh woe Earth could impart;.

## Ch ose, with divine ondararee to alustain,

 That so to Als mhou didgst best, never come a palnThou couldst not'shire.
Therefore, I yenture unafraid; and roll On Thee, hesause no burden for Thy soul Can be too great.
The sacrod season of a year agone
Comes back again,
Solemn with yows and yet i follow on Halting; as then.

I thought to find it auch \& year of grace,
So full, Bo nweet! To keap throngh allitts passlog montha, my place
Close at Thy Feet.

I vowed, with happy teare within mine eyes, To yleld Thoe up, a wlill

Myllfe, my all !
Yet now, When lacir the Lenten hours have come
My heart gropross palseled, cand my lips are dumb
The broken vow, the fallure and the inil, What can I do but tell Thee or them all
Through blinding tears?
What can I say? Thou art compassionate, To offer Thee, Thou only good and great, My piteous prayer.
Touched with a sense of my infirmity, That Thou Who lanst been tempted oven as I,
Lexington, Va.

## TWD FRIENDS.

## Chapter III.-Conollded.

Reggio glanced at his companion's torn and throad bare garments, and then at his own, and then he looked wistfully into his face.
"I'm so soryy I've got nothing to give you. I'-io lotis of beautifui Indian things, bat they're all locked away in a cabinet, and Miss Everson keeps the key, and I can only soe them through the glase doors. And I do have money ever'y week, but I have to put it in my money box at once, and Miss Everson keops that too. It's only oponed at Christmas time for me to bay presonts with. Perhaps Mise Everson would let me buy you a present then, but I don't know."
He looked again at his new friend and sighed.
His appearance, Reggie felt sure, would not recommend him to Mies Everson's good graces.
"I don't want anything from you," said the boy, graffly. "I did'nt bring it to you to soll 'cos you was rich, but 'cos I liked the looks of you."
"I think you are richer than I am," said Reggie mournfully, "for you have things to give away. And it must be nice not to have to mind about tearing your clothes."
The boy langhed at the idea of having to take care of his things had not occurred to him, and he quite saw that it might have disadvantagea.
"What is your name ?"bsaid Reggie suddenly.
"Nat," was the reply.
"Gnat," said Reggie doabtfully, "do you moan like the gnato the summer-time?"
Nat laughed again.
"Not as I knows on," he said. "There's a lot more teached on it by rights, I don't rightly know what. Nat's just for shor't you see."
"I see," said Reggie. "Well, it's a nice short name, isn't it? Mine's dreadfully long, Reginald. Only Sam calls me Master Reggie, and that isn't so bad."
"Well, I can call you Master Reggie," said Nat cheerfully.
"Oh no, don't! Let's make it shortor. You call me me Reg. Do."
"Well, if you like," said Nat. "It ain't much
odds, I supposo. There ain't no one to hear,"
"And will you come and talk to me again? I can't always come out you know. Only When it's fine, and dry, and Hannah lets me."
"Fes; I'll come down to the corner and watch for you. I've seen you often I have."
"Has any one else seen me? asked Reggie, süitten by a sudden fear. "Any one to tell Miss Everson ?"

Nat laughed merrily.
"None of her lot, you may be sure. I knows the old lady, I does."
By this time they had reached the garden, and Reggie begging his companion to wait, rushed in, in search of Sam.
"Oh, Sam," he began, almost before he got up to him, "do lend me your handkerchief or something to bring in a hedgehog."
"A hedgehog, Master Reggiel" exclajmed Sam, leaning on his spade, and looking down at the child's bright face.
" Yes, Sam, a dear, beautiful, delightful, nice, oweot, little hedgehog. It is such a pet. A boy gave it to me, and it's just outside the garden wall, and please, Sam, make haste, for I'm so fraid of being called. Do, there's a good Sam. It's so useful, it will eat the snails, and save you such a lot of troable."
"Well you can bring it in if you like, Master Reggie. Miss Everson can't have nought to say against it. There's a basket in the tool house with a cloth in it, you can take that. Only if you've left it outside the garden wall I doubt if you'll find it when you go back again."

Reggie did not step to explain that he had not left the hedgehog alone, but rushed off in search of the basket. Nat wrapped the hedgebog in the cloth, and pronounced that there wais no danger of it's getting away.
"Thank you ver'y ver'y much"," said Reggie. I'll come to-morrow if I can. You won't forget to look out for me, will you?"
"Not I," said Nat. He thrust his hands in his now empty pockets, and sauntered off, whistling as he went.
Thon Regsie hurried to dispiay his treasure to Sam who found himself obliged to declare that it was the finest and most wonderful hedgehog he had ever seen.
"Perhap's it'll get away, Master Reggie, you must mind that," he said.

## Roggie looked rather blank.

"Oh I I am anre I hope it won't. You don't really think it will, do you, Sam?"
"Well, perhaps not. There's plenty of snails for it to eat anyway. Never was such a season for them it seems to me."
"Oh, what a good thing!" exclaimed Reggie, who was unaware that this was the case every season according to Sam.
At this moment Hannah's voice was heard calling "Master Reginald, Mastor Reginald," and Reggie, thrusting the basket into Sam's hands, was off as fast as his feet would carry him.
In the afternoon he got a few minates talk with Sam, and began at once upon a subject which had been tronbling him a good deal.
"Nat is a curious name for a boy isn't it?"
"I don't see as its curious," auswered the gardner, "not curionser than Sam for the matter of that. It'a a Bible name too, you know. Nathaniel it stands for, bim as was under the fig-tree."
"O "" exclaimed Reggie, in a tone of relief. "I'm glad of that. But be was under a furze bush, you know, or beside one at least; there are no fig trees on the common.
"I should think notl" ejaculated Sam. ${ }^{15}$ Fig trees ain't much good here without glass, they ain't. But whatever do you mean by 'under a fuzz bush,' Master Reggie ?"
"That's where he was," repeated the child ugain.
Sam inquired no further, and Reggie made up his mind to find out all he could about Nathaniel, that he might be able to tell bis new friend.


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## Temperance column.

## CANON ELLISON ON THE

 DAUL BASIS.-Continued.It is then on the principles of the everlasting Gospel that we claim a place for every Christian man and woman in this our great crusade. And you will see at once that I have been alluding to what is called tho "Dual Basis" of the Charch Temporance Society. I do so, besause I wish once more to raise my voice with solemn protest against the misrepresentations of this Basis which, even by some from whom better things might have been hoped, are attempted to be fastened on us. The "General Section" is called the "Moderation Section." It is said to be added for the sake of giving a loophole to the moderate drinker, that it is a compromise, that it is intended to justify moder'ate drinking and the moderate drinker in his self-indulgent ways. (Hear, hear.) I utterly deny it all. (Groat applause.) The " moderation" and " moderate word drinker" finds no place in our vocabulary; it is a word of their own coining. If men lay claim to a temperate use of these things, we jastify it just so far as I have shown as the Word of God justifies it, no further. A compromise means a middle ground, a balting between right and wrong. Let them prove that the temperate use is wrong, and I will admit that there is a compromisa, nnd an anworthy one. Our compromise is that of the Apostle when he says, "there are many members in one Gody;" and "the eje oannot any to the hand, I bave no need of thee," or again the hand to the feet, "I have no need of thee." The whole thing is an utter confusion of thought on the part of the objectors. (Applause.) We advocate Total Abstinenco, I think I have shown, as strongly as it can be advocated consistently with the Gospel. We retain our Total Abstinence Section for all who are likeminded in this respect. Any who chose may form their Parochial Sooiety with this Section only; but where men, in the exercise of their Christian liberty, are anable to accopt this, we provide a General Soction, in which all, whothor Abstainers or not, can work together, and we indicate fourteen objects, in ono or other or all of which they can unite in the promotion of Temperance. (Applause.)

And what has been tine resnit? I do not hesitate to say that the whole Temperance question has been lifted to a higher Icvel, and presented to an audience at least ten times as large as it could have been on the narrower basis. The Queen has become our Patron, and the Cath. edrals and Charches of the land, almost without exception, are open to us; Diocesan Committees, with Organising Agents, are formed in every Diocese; in many of the Dioceses 100, 200,300 sormons are preached on one Sunday. I believe I may aay that, in answer to my own earnest request in my recent 1ster to the Archbishop, this will sow bo the case in almost, if not all, the Dioceses. (Applaase.)

Besides which the Archbishops and Bishops are now, in answer to the same request, taking counsel (they have indeed formed a Com mittee) for presenting the subject of the native races to the whole Colonial Episcopate. Bedeath all these agencies, a public opinion is being formed, which, before many years are past, will stamp the nat ional sin with its true character and onlist every right-t inking man and worman in the ranks of those who fight against it. It is said there is a lall, a re-actioh, in the Temperance movement. We see no sigas of it in our ranks. There are the same over-flowing meetings in the grea: towns, the same quiet persistent work in the parishes, the same gradual diminution observed, whorever the Paro chial Society is properly worked, in the amount of drinking, and so the same diminution year by year in the amount drank by the country at large. Let the Charch only be true to her calling; where Intemperance abounds, let the Clergy have their Total Abstinence Sec-tion-if my voice can be heard, always with the weakly meeting for religious instruction and prayer; where other conditions prevail let them have the General Section; and the Church of England thus spproving herself more and more as the true mother of her children the aation of England, which, haretofore, has signalised itself as among the first in the ranks of drinking nations, and as bringing reproach on the Name of Christ among the hoathen, may yet be found to be first in the great crasade of Christendom egainst Intemperance, first to take away the stumbling-block which she has laid, and thus to prepare the way for the day when "the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ. (Lond applause.)

Now York is stated to have a liquor saloon for every twenty-four registered voters in the city.

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Another, in Diocese of Rupert's Land, sends orders for 50 specimen copies for distribation.
(We will furnish specimen co pies for this parpose at any time).
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## WORSE THAN 8MALL POX.

A. Great Dangra Whion Minnages an Unsubpiciots Publid.

The Brompton Hospital for con sumptives, in London, reports that over fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constipated or inactive kidneys.
Consamption is one of our nat ional diseasea, and the above report goes to prove what has often been said in our columns daring the last eight years, that kidney troablos are not only the canse of more than half of the cases of consumption, bat of ninety out of every handred other common diseases. They who have taken this position, made their claims after elaborate investigation, and their proof that they have discovered a speciic for the terrible and stealthy kidney diseases, Which have becomo so prevalent among us, is wise and convincing.
We have recently received from hem \& fresh supply of their wonderful advertising. They have ohallenged the medical profession and science to investigate. They have invertigated, and those who are frank havo admitted the truth of their statements." They claim that ninety per cent. of diseases come originally from inactive kidneys; that these inactive kidneys allō tho blood to become filled with uric soid poison; that this ario acid poison in the blood carries disease through every organ.
There is enough aric acid devel oped in the syatem within twontyfour hours to kill half a dozen men.
This being a soientific fact, it requires only ordinary wisdom to see the effect inaotive kindeys must have apon the system.

If this poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the bowels, atomach or liver becomes inactive, we know it at once, but other or gans help them out. If the kidneys become constipated and dormant, the warning comes later on, and often when it is too late, be canse the effects are remote from the kidneys and those organs are not suspected to be out of order.

Organs that are weak and diseased, are unable to resist the at tack of this poison, and the disease often takes the form of and is treated as a local affliction, when in reality the real cause of the trouble was inactive kidneys.
Too many medical men of the present day hold what was a fact twenty years ago, that kidney dis ease is incarable, according to the medicines authorized by their code. Hence, they ignore the original canas of disease itself, and give their attention to useless treating of local effects.

They dose the patient with quinine, morphine, or with salts and other physics, hoping that thus nature may cure the disesse, while the kidneys continue to waste away with inflammation, ulceration and deasy, and the vjctim eventaally perish.
The same quantity of blood that passes through the heart, passes
through the kidneys, If the kid-
neys are diseased, the blood soaks ap this disense and takes it all through the system. Hence it is, that the claim is made that Waruer's safe care, the only known specifio for kidney diseases, oures 90 per cent. of haman ailments because it, and it alone, is able to maintain the nataral aotivity of the kidneys, and to neutralize and remove the pric acid, or kidney poison; as fast as it is formed.

If this acid is not removed, there is inactivity of the kidnege, and there will be produced in the aystem paralysis, apoplexy, dyspepsia, consamption, hoart disease, headachea, rheamatism, pneamonia impotency, and all the nameless diseases of delicate women. If the poisonous matter is separated from the blood, as fast as it is for med, these dieerses, in a majority of cases, would not exist.

It only requires a particle of small-pox virus to produce that vile disease, and the poisonous matter from the kidneys, passing all through the system and becoming lodged at different weak points, is equally destructive, although more disguised.

If it were possible for us to see into the kidneys, and how quickly the blood passing through them goes to the heart and langs and other parts of the system, carrying this deadly virus with it, all wonld believe without hesitation what hos ge oftou bãã sibuied in advertisements in these colamns, that the kidneys are the most important organs in the body.

They maf regard this article as an advertisement and refuse to believe it, but that is a matter over which we have no control. Careful investigation and soience itself are proving beyond a doubt that this organ is, in fact, more important than any other in the syatem as a health regulator, and as such, should be olosely watched, for the least sign of disordered antion.

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