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$\xlongequal[\text { ECGLESIASTICAL NOTES. }]{\substack{\text { Voo. VIII. } \\ \text { Fo. 25. }}}$

The Wakrfield Church Congress.-The Church Congress programme has just been issued. The committee of selection have confined the proceedings to 16 meetings, which are quite enough for a four days' session. The subject of Church Reform naturally occupies a prominent place, and will be difscussed under three different aspects, viz., patronage, Church government and representation, and clerical efficiency and the diaconate. The second placein importance is givon to the Church in relation to social questions, and the other subjects include Christian evidences, the Church in relation to the rural population, the increase of the episcopate (prosumably with spocial reference to the proposed new Bishopric of Wakefield), the Church in relation to the State, Forcign missions, the Church in rolation to the urban populations, Uses of music, Education, and the Parish Churches Bill. There will also be the usual working men's meeting and the Friday morning devotional meating. The opening sermons will be preached on Oct. 5 by the Archbishop of Yorik, the Bishop of Meath, and the Bishop Designate of Edinburgh.
Old Catholics in Austria.-The eighth Synod of the Old Catholic Church in Ausiria was .held on Wednoiday, Sopt. 8, in the oif Town-ball of Kienna, whith has boon kindly lent by the Town Council. Many delegates attended from all; parts of the country. An ospecial welcome was given to the Old Catholic Bishop of Switzerland, Dr. Herzog, and also to the Rer. R: S: Oldham, rector of Little Chart, Ashford, Kent, who appeared as reprosentative of the Anglocontinental Society. There were also present two other Clergymen of the Church of England. The Synod was opened at 9 a.m., by the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Church of St. Salvator, which was given, by the Roman Catholic Vienna Town Council to the Old Catholies at the commencement of the movement: The church is one of the oldest in Vienna, and dates from tho thirtenth centary. The memberis of the Synod then adjourned to the Town-ball. Letters and telegrams were first read by the President, - Herr Director Sinnek from various parts of the world, wishing the Synod every success. Among these were letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Wilkinson, the successor of Bishop Titcomb as coadjutor of the Bishop of London, who preeides over northern and central Europe.

What a Presbyterian says:-Í am not an Englishman, nor an Episcopalian, yet no loyal son of the Church of England could look up to it with more tender reverence than I. I honor it. for all that it has been in tha past, for all that it is at this hour. The oldest of the Protestant Churches in England, it has the dignity of history to make it venerable. And notonly is it one of the oldest Churches in the world, but one of the purest, which could not be struck from existence without a shock to all Christendom. Its faith is the faith of Reformation, the faith "f the early ages of Christianity. Whatever "corruptions" may have gathered upon it, like moss apon the old cathedral walls, yet in the

Apostlea' Creed and ouher symbols of faith it has the primitive belief with beautiful simplicity, divested of all "philosophy," and has hold it not only with a singular purity, but with steadfastness from generation unto generation.
What a power is a cread and a service which thus links us with the past? As we listen to the Te Deum or the Litany we are carried back not only to the middle ages, but to the days of persecution, when "the noble army of martyrs" was not a name; when the Church worshipped in crypts and catacombs. Perhaps we of other communions do not consider enough the infuence of a Chunch which has a long history, and whose very service seems to unite the living and the dead-the worship on oarth with the worship in heaven. For my part I am very sensitive to those influences, and never do I hear a choir "chanting the liturgies of remote generations" that it does not bring me nearer to the first worshippers and to him whom they worshipped.

Christian Lafyers.--The new SolicitorGeneral of the English cabinet is, like all the lay officers of the prosent administration, a staunch Cburchman and, like Lord Halsbury and the late Lord Hathorley, an old Sunday school toacher. He was for many years a toetotaller, like the Attorney-General, but after his olection and defoat in Southwarls he was, by his doctor's orders, compelled to take intoxicating liquor. Sir Edward Clarko was a Sunday school teacher' at St. Alban's Wood street.
Re-opening of a Venerable Citbich.The parish church of Cripplegate, London, was re-openod on Sunday, after boing closed for roparation and cleaning. The church is note-worthy because of its historical associations, and also becanse it is one of the very few in the City which have good congregations genorally; and it is open for several hours every week-day for private devotions. It is the burial-place of-among other illustrious mon-Milton, to whom there is a fine canopied monument at the West-ond; of John Speed, the painstaking chronicler, whose memorial is close by that of the author of "Paradise Lost;" of Martin Frobisher, the arctic discoverer and gallant seaman at the time when the Spanish Armada, but whose memory is not honoured in the church by "storied urn or animated bust; " and it was here that Cromwell was married to Aarriat Bourchier on Aug, 29, 1620. Foxe, the martyrologist, was also buried in the church. A large portion of the former building was destroyed by fire in 1545, and since the re-edification, shortly after that date, so many alterations have been made that it is somewhat difficult to trace the older portions now, but, there are remains whieh date back long before the above-named year. The church has now a very handsome appearance, and that it attracts the notice of a good many "pilgrims" to London is shown by the fact that since last September the visitors have been 18,000 in number: A good many of these have been A mericans and Colonials, whom the South Kansington Exhibition has brought over. The organ was originally built by Renatus Harris in 1704, but it has to $a$ very considerable ex-
tent been reconstructed by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, by whom it has just now been "overhauled " again, and they have welded three now composite pedals, and made some other improvements.

The Churceward Drift.-The recent death of the venerable Rufus W. Clark, D.D.. for many years pastor of the old Dutch churoh at Albany: calls attention again to the drift from the families of denominational ministers into the Church, in which three of Dr. Olark's sons are now in orders. One, who bears his father's name, has long been rector of St. Paul's, the mother church of Detroit. Dr. Clark, however, was one of four brothers, sons of a Presbyterian older of Newhuryport, Mass, of whom three became Church Clergymen. The oldest has been for thirty-two years the Bishop of Rhode Island: the others are the Rev. Goorge H. Clark, D. D., of Hurtford, Conn., and the Inte Rev. Samual A. Clarly, D.D., of Elizabeth, N. J.

Rejarifable Exoavamions at Jerusalem.The French Dominican monks at Jerusalem have made some remarkable excavations on some land which they have lately acquired, about a furlong and a half outside the gate of Damascus. Six metres below the present level of the ground the workmen came on some archos of considerable extent, the walls of which had boen very carefully built. At a short distance they found the busement of a chapel, before the ontrance of which there was a tombstone covered with a long inscription, which, however, was stolen before any ono thought of copying the inscription. About the middle of theirproperty they found a large well-preserved mosaio and upon the space all around boing cleared the bases and other romains of great pillars were discovered. This is supposed to be the site of the great basilica built in the fifth century in honour of St. Stephen by Eudoxia, the wife of Arcadius, the first of the long line of Eastern Emperors. A still more remarkable discovery was made while digging the trench for the foundations of the boundary wall which the Dominicans wished to build; the ground gave way, and one of the workmon disappearod. On clearing out the place they came on a large and beautiful hall which had beon cut out of the rock; where the rock failed the gap was filled by admirable masonry. From two of the sides two large doorways led into two vaulted tombs, all of equal size. On orch side of the vault there was a resting place for one coffin, and at the end, opposite the ontrance, places for two. At the farthest ond of the great hall a passage led to another oxcavated vault, in which atood three great covered sarcophagi. It is suggested that these sarcophagi contains the remains of Helena, Queen of Abiadenos, and her sons. The quantity of bonos found in these chambers was very great. In the middle of the great hall, in a hollow specially prepared, a sort of long metal box was found. It was adorned with representations of children holding garlands ap on high. Unfortunately there was no inscription, nor anything which conld furnish a clue to the period or the process of these sepuichral chambers.

The Pamos of Soomland.-When, thirtyCive years ago, the late Dr. Eden gave up the rectory of Laigh, in Essex, to become the Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, he left a comfortable living worth five or six hundred a year, to take charge of a small but scattered diocese in the Fighlands of Scotland, of which the annual emoluments were not more than $£ 150$; no residence was attached to the bishopric, and the pro-cathedral of the diocese was a small cottage fitted up as a Mission-ohapel on the banks of the Ness. Bishop Elden's auccessor will find himself in receipt of a salary whioh, though ridiculonsly small as compared with the value of our bishoprics, is at any rate not less than that received by the incumbent of an ordinary English parish like Leigh; instead of a rudely farnished Mission-ohapel he will find at Inverness a cathedral which has long estab. lisbed its claim to be one of the beanties of the beautiful Highlands; and he will take up his abode in a splendid offcial residence which grateful Episcopalians of the diocese and throughout Scotland have presented to their beloved Primus.

The Aag-Limit of Confirmation.-The Bishop of Winchester, confirming recently some children of tender age, including a boy of nine, told them that none were to be held back on the plea of being too young. "When," said be, "did our blessed Lord rejeot any from approaching Him on account of tender age? On the contrary, we read that He took little children in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them." Would that the Bishop's sentiments were ahared by the entire Anglican Episcopate 1 The spectacle now only uncommon, of nominal Church people living and being unconfirmed, or of young people confirmed and lapsing into indifference, woald be of less frequent occurrence.

God's Acre.-The care of God's acre in some country parishes is a pleasing sign of revived spiritual life in the Church of England. Ilfracombe ohurohyard, in Devonshire, is a fair sample of the loving care for the last home of thedead. Every Sunday morning loving hands bring flowers made up in various forme, their stems nourished by water in tin trays of the shape of crosses or circles, \&c., to place on the well-kept graves. Many, too poor to provide headstones, yot weekly place their little bouquet of flowers over the unnamed grave日, whilst the Christian emblems in white marble form the permanont adornments of the newer tombs. A few years ago the Disbenters, who are rather a strong body in Ilfracombe, invested in a cemetery for their own diead; but the tie of kinship with those who for centuries have lain in the old churchyard (whioh is a constant thoroughfare) reminds all "This is holy ground," and onjoins respect for the memorials of the dead-a respect which seems to obtain amonget all clasese of the inhabitants.

Sir W. Dawbon at Bibmingeam.-In his inaugural address as President of the British Asbociation at Birmingham, Sir William is reported to have said:
'These twenty-one yearis have been charactorised as the coming of aye of that great system of philosophy with whioh the names of three Englishmen, Darwin, Spencer, and Wallaee, are associated as its founders. Whatever opinions one may entertain as to the sufficiency and finality of this pbilosophy, there can be no question as to its influesice on scientific thought. On the one hand, it is inaccurate to compare it with so entirely different things as the discovery of the chemical elements and of the law of gravitation; on the other; it is searcely fair to oharacterise it as a mere "oonfused development " of the mind of the age. It is, indeed; a new attempt of Soience in its mature yoars to grappel with those mysteriona questione of origige whieh ecoupied ititin the dayw of
its infancy, and it it is to be hoped that it may not, like the Titans of ancient fable, he hurled baok from heaven, or, like the first mother find the knowledge to which it aspires a bitter thing. In any case, we should fally under stand the responsibility which we incur when in these times of full-grown Science, we venture to deal with the great problem of origins, and should be prepared to find that in this field the new philosophy, like those which have preceded it, may meet with very imperfect success. The agitation of these subjects has already brought Science into close relations, sometimes friendly, sometimes hostile, it is to bo hoped in the end helpful, with those great and awful questions of the altimate destiny of humanity, and its relations to its Creator, which must alwaye be nearer to the human heart than any of the achierements of Science on ita own ground. In entering on anch questions wo ahould proceed with caution and revorence, feeling that we are on holy ground, and that though, like Moses of old, we may be armed with all the learning of our time we are in the presence of that which while it burne is not consumed-of a mystery which neither observation, experiment, nor induction can ever fully solve.

A Munifioent Gift.-Bishop McLaren, in concluding his conventional address said: "I wish to asle the Convention to join with me in devout thanks to Almighty God for the muni ficent gift which He bas put it into the heart of our honored friend, T. D. Lother, Esisq., to give to the Bishop of the Diocese in trust for the benefit of this Cathedral, and in particular for the perpetual maintenance of its service in praise of the Most High. God. This gift consists of a block of land in the West division of the city and two lots with dwellings in and adjoining block-the whole property at present valued at about $\$ 50,000$. [We wonder if there was any clauses limiting the teaching as in the Gault trust-deed of Montreal Theological Col lege II-Ed.]

Home Mibeion Work and tere Publio Sohools of England.-We have recently noticed the great and praotical interest taken by the members of the universities in mission work among the London poor. It is $n$ happy sign of the wider spread of Chyistian enthasiasm in the cause of the poor and oppressed that the great echools of England-Eton, Har: row, Rugby, Winchester, Marlborough and Charterhonse-are all now engaged in mission work. Marlborough carries on a work in Tottenham, and the foundation stone of a permanent building for this mission was held last month. Archdeacon Farrar was the chief apokesman upon this occasion. The lesson, ho said, which such a work as that carried on in Tottenham by Marlborough College taught was that every Christian should be God's missionary, and that the laity were the Church quite as much as the clergy. In old days, Dr. Farrar remarked, one of the last things of which sohool boys would have thought would have been to maintain a mission in a distant city.

## NEWS FROM THE HOME FIELD.

dIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Halirax.—St. James' Chapel, N. W. Arm.The anniversary of the Sunday-school was what might be called a "revival day" in this flourishing mission. A special feature was the Children's service, held in the evening. The Communion table was beautifully decorated with flowers-brought by the scholare. The school assembled in fnll force, and occupied the front seats of the Church. The service, which was ohoral; was very effectively rendered by the ohoir, ansigted by a number of the acholars.

Mr. Woolcott's sermon was beantifully adapted for the occasion. His romarks to parents teachers and scholars were fall of traths and good advice that will not be soon forgotten. The congregation was large and joined heartily in the responses and singing. After the service the flowers were taken care of to be sent on the following day to the sick of our hospitale.

Rawdon.-On Wednesday, September 15th, the annual Snnday-school picnic and Harvest Thanksgiving were held in St. Paul's parish. The day, which opened gloomily, proved to be $a$ very fine one, enabling all to onjoy themselves to the full; swings and various other amase ments were provided for the young folks, the ladies, as asual, took care that there should be no lack of provisions for the inner man, consequantly everything weat well and everyone one was happy. In the evening a procession was formed in front of the Rectory, and the children headed by their banner and singing "Brightly gleams our Banner," marched to the Church, where the service was held. The chancel was neatly decorated with flowers, fraits, \&c., while on each side of the window hung a white banner trimmed in gold and bearing in blue letters the texts: "Thine, $O$ Lord, is the greatness," and "The Earth is the Lord's." The service was bright and hearty; the anthem "Thou crownest the year," being very well rendered. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. C. F. Lowe, of Cornwallis. The offertory was for the W. \& O. Fund. At the close of the service the congregation, which was a very large one, dispensed well pleased with their day's ontertainment and worship.

Ameeret.-Rev. J. A. Kaulback, Ficar of Truro, officiated in Christ Church on Sunday, the 19th alt., both morning and evening, to very large congregations. A very beautiful Floral service was held on Sunday, the 26th uit., at 3 $0^{\prime}$ clock. After a short service the pupils of the Sunday-school adranced to the altar rail and reverently presented their bouqueta to the Vicar who had them placed in a frame, prepared oxpressly, and when filled was placed above the altar; flowors were also laid upon the chancel ail and in other conspicuous places in the Cbancel. At Evensong, when the Church was lighted ap the effect was beantiful, solemn and instructive. On the following day the flowers were sent to the sick of the parish and to the cemeteries to be laid on the graves of the dear departed.

Pyrsonal.-The Rev. Richmond T. Shreve, desires correction of a statement made by our correspondent from Summerside, P.E.I., that he had been recommended by the Bishop" to fill the racancy until Haster:" No such proposal was mado ; but the Bishop of Nova Scotia has recommended ML. Shreve for the Rectorship of the united parishes, and the recommendation has been approved by a joint Committee of the two parishes, to whom the matter was referred. The matter is now receiving Mr. Shreve's consideration.

Protov.-The Rev. Mr. Neish, formerly of St. Paul's, Halifax, preached in St. James Church, on Sunday last, both morning and eve ning, to large congregations. Mr. Noish is an excellent preacher, and both sermons wero of a very high order.

Port Greville-Parish of Parrsbaro, N.S. -Port Greville is a mission, forming part of the Parish of Parrsboro and situated on the North Shore of Minas Channel and the Bay of Fundy. It contains the seaport villages of Port Greville, Spencer's Island and Advocate Harbor.
A little more than two years ago the parish engaged the services of a curate, who came to reside at Port Greville, where there is a very pretty phurch and pars onage. The oongrega-
tion here had dwindled down to a very small band of Churchmen, who were almost disheartened, so few necessarily had been the serviees and visits of their clergyman. Bat now began a new era in their lives. A resident minister, more frequent and regular services, constant interconrse with a spiritual adpiser, all began to be felt in the community, so that now wehave a good attendance at the ordinary services, and what speaks volumes a steadily increasing list of communicants.

The church has lately been improved by the addition of a tower (tor which a bell is being purchased) and spir'e, sarmonnted by a beantiful Latin cross, and the whole church painted in shades of stone. The chancel has been carpeted, and the altar has received a very pretty cloth, the work of lady friends in Parrsboro village. The church yard has been properly laid out and fenced.
The whole cost of these various improve ments amount to about $\$ 500$. The congregation now contribute $\$ 300$ per annum towards the curates salary. These figures go to show as much as anything else the awakening interest of this people in Church matters, since before the curate came to live amongst them $\$ 25$ per annum would be the avarage anm contributed fer Church purposes.

The curate and his charge had their hearts gladdened and hands strengthened on Thursday evening, 23rd inst., by a visit from a number of the clergy of Amherst Deanery, which was holding a Chapter meeting at the Parish Church, Parrsboro, of which you have a notice.

Parrsboro.-Amherst Deanery Meeting.The Chapter meet on the Feast of St. Matthew. The following members were present:-Rural Dean Rev. D. C. Moore; the Secretary, Rev. J. A. Kaulbach; and the Revds. Dr. Bowman, J. R. I. Parkinson, V. E. Harris, M. C. Wade, W. C. Wilson, C. E. McKenzie, J. C. Cox; and the travelling missionary: R. T. Hudgell. The Chapter sympathized with Rev. J. L. Downing, who was detained by filial duty at the bedside of his dying mother. On Tuesday evening Evensong was said, in which the Revds. Harris, Hudgell, Kaulbach and Wilson took part, and the sermon was preached by Raral Dean Moore from the text, "Go and do thou likewise." The first part of the sermon was a severely practical exposition, and the Iatter part a masterly patriotic exegesis of the complete parable, in fact a first rate model for the younger mem bers of the Chapter. On Wednesday morning Matins was said and Holy Communion celebrated by the Rural Dean. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Kaulbach on "Christ our High Priest." The sermon was listened to with deep interest. It was severely theological and lovingly and practically Gospel tidings to all who would be saved to the uttermost. The chaste polished diction of the preacher befitted the dignity of the subject. The offertory was for Algoma. On Wednesday evening shortened Evensong was said by Dr. Bowman and Mr. Wade, and was followed by a highly successful Missionary meeting, which continued with increasing interest until ten o'clock. Revds. Wilson and McKenzie spoke on Foreign Missions; Revds. Harris and Parkinson on Domestic Missions; Revds. Kaulbach and Cox on Home Missions; and the travelling mispionary and the Raral Dean on the mibsionary work in the deanery. The addresses were particularly stirring and appropriate, and the attention of the large number present was held to the end. The offertory was for the travelling missionary. On Wednesday afternoon the Chapter met at the Rectory: and after the singing of the Veni Creator and Prayers a hearly welcome was extended by the chapter to the new members. Revs. W. C. Wilson and R. T. Hudgell. It was with evident pleasure that the chapter saw Rev. Mr. MoKenzie present, who had come to pay his parting respects and receive his demission. The rev, gentloman is soon to take oharge of
the important parish at Alberton, P.E.I., and his genial presence and affectionate bearing will be greatly missed from this deanery. The travelling Missionary then presented the report of his work during the past quarter, and all rojoiced that our dear old Church sorvice was being carried to camp and wigwam, hutand cabin. Mr . Hadgell's work is an immense power to the Charch in this section of Nova Scotia, and the more it is lnown and understood by the priishes of the Deanery, in fact by the whole Diocese, the more its necessity will draw forth liberal and prompt offerings for its furtherance The office for tho bsptism of adults was then discussed, and also other questions concerning the coming centenary in Halifax and the movement for unity. The members of the Chapter felt grateful to the Raral Dean for his kindly forethought in bringing down from the Prov incial Synod returns and pamphiots of interost and distribating them. On Thursday morning shortened Matins was eaid by Revs. J. A. Kaul back and Dr. Bowman, and another masterly sermon was preached by the Rural Dean from the words: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest be fall." The offertory was for the Superannuation Fund. The Church at these various services was boautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers, the work of the young ladi :s of the congregation. In the evening the members separated, some to carry on a Missionary meeting at Port Greville, and some to take part in the Special services which were started at Springhill, accounts of which will appear in the Churoi Guardian. The description would be incomplete if the members failed to aoknowledge the kind full-hearted hospitality of Parsboro' people-a pleasure no less great than that of meeting the brethren.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Cinarlottetown.-St. Peter's.-The Rev. S. C. Smyth, who has been in charge of this Church for nearly a year, left for his home in Jamaica, via Montreal and New York, on Monday, 6th ult. During his ministrations Mr. Smyth did good service to the Church; the number of members has increased, and forty-one candidates were presented at the last Confirmation Rev. Richard Harrison, of St. Matthias', Toronto, succeeds Mr. Smyth as priest in charge.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

Monoton.-The priest in charge of this parish, the Rev. Alfred J. Reid, preached his farewell sermon in St. George's Church on the evening of Sunday, the 26 th ult., to a large congregation.
He now goes to St. John to take duty for Canon DeVeber at St, Paul's (valloy) church for a month's time. Mr. Reid's departure is greatly regretted by many of the warm friends whom he had made during his residence of oighteen months-and the choir-boys showed their appreciation of his interest in them by presenting to him a handsome dressing case, suitable for travelling with, on the evening of the 30 th inst., when they had assembled to bid him farewell in the school-house.
The chorister choir of this church had its ranks broken for the first time by death daring this week, when Alonzo Milliken, aged twelve years, passed away, to join "the choir immortal. ${ }^{1 /}$ As one of the earliest members of the choir at its formation ho will be greatly missed from it, as he was faithful and obedient, a pattern by his quiet demeinour in the services, and one who served with a voice swoet and tanefal.
The choir, twenty-eight in number, was prosent at the services in the charch on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and sang the hymns "Thy Will be Done" and Jesus Lives!" hymns A. and M. At the grace they sang "Brief Life is Here our Portion," and "The Strife is o'er." The service was deeply impressive, and the The service. Was deaply impres
ohoir-boys were greatly affected:

Hillsboro.-The church people here have decided to erect here a church-the nave of which will be $30 \times 25$ foet. All success to their efforts.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Danvimbe.-A very successful Harvest Festival was hold in St. Augustine's Churoh, Danville, on Tuesday, the 21st. The Church was tastefully decorated with grain, vegotables, fruit, flowers, \&cc, and presented to the oye of the worshippers a view of God's good gifts, woll calculated to inspino thankfulness in the heart. A large congregation assemblod and joined heartily in a well rendered service. The singing was especially good. The choir, under the leadership of Miss Thompson and Miss Defoy, organist, did their part nobly.
A. very striking and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fylos, of Levis, which without doubt will long be remembered. After the service, the congregation adjourned to the Town hall to spend the rest of the afternoon in social intercourso, and enjoy a well propared tea given by the ladies of the congregation.
In the evening a concert was hold, duting which the andience was entertained with choruses, readings, pianoforte, solos and addresses. It would be hard to select the names of any of the performers as boing especially worthy of mention, for all performed their partin a higaly creditable manner. So that our first Harvest Festival in Danville was a success and will wo know do good.

Quebeo.-Tho Rev. Cbarles Trotman, who has held the appointment of assistant priest at the Cathedral, Quebec, during the past eight mon tha, has signified his intontion to rosign at an early date. We have not heard who is likely to succeed the reverend gentloman in this important position.

Gaspe.-The Rev. J. Eames, whose marringe was announced in a recent izsue of the CHuboH Goardian, has roturned with his bride to his Mission in the Raral Deanery of Gaspo.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.
Eidavale.-The Lord Bishop of the Diocese visited this mission on Fr iday, Soptember 24th, to administer the rigbt of confirmation. Thirtyfive candidates were presented, thirteen male and twonty-two fomale. The service was held both at Wycliffe Church, Elmvalo, and at St. John's, Waverley; thoso from Allenwood and Wyerale coming to one or other of these places. Crowded congregations greeted the Bishop at both churches, and his oarnest, faithful words made a deep impression. Evidence was given this day both of the growth of true roligion and of the progross that the Church of England is making in the country districts. It was a day that will prove a lasting blessing to the whole mission.-Orillia Packet.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Montreal.-During tho past wagk the work:ing misaions in connection specially with the Zenanas of India has received assistance through the increased interest accruing from the addresses of Mirs. Greaves-the widow of a Mis-sionary-who herself has taken part in the work for many years. Mis. Groaves addressed mentings in Trinity, St. Georgo's, The Cathodrul and St. Jamos' parishes. Sho tolls herstory in a simple and mo.t interesting manner. and brings vividly before her hearors the unfortunate condition of the women of India, and ex plains the noble work being done by the Society in its several departments:-(a) among the women: (b) in the teaching of the childron, \&c.; (c) in the medical mission. The work as explained most touchingly by Mrs. Greaves, is one which ought to secure for itself the friendly support of Charch womon eyerywhere.

Caml sea Mission.-The Bishop's visit to this Mission on Sunday morning, the 29th ult., was a very bright and encouraging one. Sixten persons were confirmed, and a goodly number communed.
On the 22nd inst. we had our Sunday-fchool picnic. The children and friends met at the church. After a short service, consisting of a hymn, prayer, and a short address, the party were driven by Mr. A. A. Hopper, our genial and ever ready helper, down to the beantiful grounds of Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., kindly opened for our pleasure. All testified to having enjoyed themselves well.
A neat chandelier has been placed in the chancel, and a carpet laid in the vestry of our church. These were secured through the exertions of Misє Clara Younghusband, who colleated for them.
The roof of the church has been newly shingled and painted.
The body of the church has been painted a light atone color, and the trimming a chocolate brown, which, together, give the church a noat and refined appearance. The old riekety stairs have been replaced by very neat steps, with a graceful but substantial side protection.
A few willing workers are now busy in clear ing up and torracing the ground about the oharch. Rocks, clinging weeds and holes, over or through which intending worshippers had to seramble, are being hid from view. When this work is completed, our church and grounds will look well. Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., sabsoribed fifty dollars towards the re storation fund, and sent men and toams to help in renovating the grounds. He always does right royally: indeed our few parishionors bave all done nobly.
We cannot refrain from mentioning special kindnesses shown us by some of our friends here.
Mr. G. L. Chitty gave us the use of a hall stove, and has shown himself roady to co-oporato heartily with us in our ondoavor to resuscitate the work of the Church here.
Misas Susan Link collected from amongst a few friends a sufficient amount to purchase a surplice for tho incumbent, and kindly presented him with it.
Mr. Alonzo Wright and his noble wife are constantly cheering and oncouraging us in our labors. In the summer thoy prosented us with a new milch cow : and the other day they gladdened their clergyman's boart by presonting him with the price of a new sett of harness, which he had recently bought, value $\$ 30$. God bless them all for their practical sympathy with us in our work.
There is ono great drawback to the work here. We have no parsonage. A miserable old wreek of a house (rented) next door to a noisy tavorn, and opening into the tavern yard is at present our most unsatisfactory location. We must build. Will some kind liberal Churohmen belp to sooure for the Church a permanent place here, by contributing towards a fitting home for the parson. The incumbent will thankfally reecive and faithfully appropriate any sums sent him. Who will help us?

## DIOCESE OF ONTARLO.

Maberiy Mission:-Tho Rev. Mr. Radeliffe preached Fnrewell Sormons to large ongregations in this Mission, Soptember 26th. Many were the sincere expressions of regreti. During the day sixty-three communicants partook of the Holy Communion for the last timo with their pastor. Mr. Radoliffe was prosented with an illuminated address, aigned by nine Churoh-Wardens-and expressing their high appreciation of his earnest and successful labors amougst them, and their extreme regret at parting from him.

Oarbyina Plaod.-A new church has been ereoted here largoly through the munificence of Mre. Cochrane of Bolleville, and of Mr. Reaben

Young, Charoh-wirden, and lay delegate from the parish to the Diocesan Synod.
The building, which has been erected after designs of Mr. Thos. Faller, architect, who designed the Contral Parliament Bailding at Ottawa, and the Capital at Albany, N. Y.--is gothic in style, frame, covered with red brick, relieved with corners of white alternately laid. The roof of the interior is open-the chancel spacions and effective-and the furnishings of choir and church in excellent taste and churchly character. The ontire interior--including a most commodious vestry, in which is a library well filled with new and ohoice Sunday School books imported-specially from England,-is stained and grained in oak and walnut and presents a very pleasing appearance. The congrogation is to be congratulated on possessing a church at once beantiful and complete.

Kemptville.-On Monday, September 20th, the St. James. Farochial Domestic and Foreign Mission Board held its second quarterly public Missionary meeting in St. James'. Hall. .There was a congregation of upwards of three hundred. The Rev. E. F. Wilson was present with two of his Indian boys. The meeting was opened with the Invocation of the Blessed Trinity and prayer. Several appropriate hymns wore sung between the different addresses. The Rev. C. F. Emery made a few opening remarks on the great importance of cultivating a Missionary spinit. ML. Wilson spoke at some length concorning his great and important work. His young Indian companions drew out much kindly foeling from all, both young and old. Rober't Leslie, Esq., made some happy and encouraging remarks. The collection amountod to $\$ 14.25$, which was devoted to Mr . Wilson's new work, which he is about to inaugurate in the Diocese of Qu'Appelle. The next morning at the early celebration one lady handed in five dollars, and another serenty-five cents for the same purpose, making in all $\$ 20$.
On Wednesday, 22nd, the parish celebrated its fifth annaal Harvest Home Festival. The day was bright, and so were the services, the feast, the games, and tho people. The Reverend Messrs. F. R. Smith, S. Daw, J. F. Gorman, R. W. Brown, and A. T.' Fiddler were presont. The Rev. S. Daw celebrated, being assisted by the Ror. Messers. A. T. Fiddlor and J. F. Gorman, the Rector of Hull being proacher. Choral Litany was rendered by the Rev. Messrs. Fiddler and Gorman at 7.30 , when the latter proached. The sermons both morning and ovening were admirably suited to the occasion. The church was nicoly docorated, the altar was markedly resplendent with its usual ornaments, and its abundant flowers and fruits. The procoeds of the day amounted to $\$ 95$.

Kinaston.-On the evening of the 28th alt., a very succossful meoting was held in the Synod Hall, on behalf of the Indian homes at Sanlt Ste. Marie. The Rev. Rural Dean Carey was called to the chair, the city clergy occupying places on the platform. The Rev. E. F. Wilson, who was present with two Indian boys, addrossed the meeting. He gave an excellent account of his work. Pazhegezihk, the oldest of the boys, who was dreesed in.full Indian costume, sang "Rock of Ages" in English, while Kaugihotunke, the younger, only eight yoars old, sang a verse in his own language. Around the room were hung paintinge, done by Mr. Wilson, representing scenes in vicinity of the homes. The rer. gontleman had with him many photographic views of the homes, the boys and tho Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel, all of which were rapidly disposed of at the conclusion of the meeting.
On Sunday, the 26th ult., the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of Snult Sto. Marie, preached in St. George's Cathedral in the morning, St. James in the evening, and addressed a united meating of the city Sunday-schools in St. Paul's in the of the cily
afternoon.

Ortawa.-Anglican S. S. Picnic.-A mesting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association was held on Wedneeday evening last, the 22nd Septomber, in the school room of St. John's Choreh. The reports of the secretary, Mr. McClanaghan, the treasurer, Rev. Thos. Garre ${ }^{\text {th }}$, and the chairman of the picnic committee were received and adopted. These reports were most satisfactory, and the various members of the committee received the highest praise for thair successful labors from the Rev. Messrs. Pollard, Bogert and Muckleston. The receipts amounted to $\$ 399.37$, and were exactly equal to the expenditure. The chair man, Dr. Wicksteed, pointed out where improvements might be made on future occasions, and made suggestions as to the time, place and transport for similar meetings. He counselled a more rigorous system of saperintendence, and more selfdenial on the part of officers and committee. He also commented severely upon the apathy and even rudeness shown in many cases and breach of faith committed in several instances by the athletic clubs, etc., to whom he had applied for assistance. Nearly all of them contained enough members of the Church alone to make good exhibitions in their own line. The object was a good one, and all churchmen ought to contribute to its success by an expenditure of either money or muscle. The picnic of next year bids fair to be carried out on a much grander scale than has heretofore been attempted.
The following are some of the novelties auggested, viz:-A captive balloon, steam carriage, professional sculling race, gatling gun practice, steam organ, professional swimming race, male and female, canoe tournament, baby show, Maypole dance, acrobats, living statuary, a miracle of moral play, archery, clay pigeon shooting, and band competition.
These Sunday-school picnices do a vast amount of good in exciting, developing, consolidating and increasing the power of the Church. No body of Christians in Ottawa has ever been able to unite their various congregations for social purposes, as is done by the Anglo-Citholics in these pienics. The union pienic is ncw synonymous in the mouths of all creeds and classes for one day's healthy and wholesomo outing and enjoyment. The management is excellent; and those who attend are most or derly, well behaved and well dressed. It was a stirring sight to see the procession of joung people with banners, \&c., and whon next year the neighboring parishes join in the sport, and send in their contingents, such a procession will go far towards bringing back the sectaries to the parent fold.

## DIOCESE OF HURON.

Listowble.-Rev. M. Turnbull, of Christ's Church, Listowell, has retarned from the North West, where he had been spending a few weeks with his father, the Rector of Rapid City, Manitoba.
Mitohell.-The Rev. Mr. Ridley has left Mitchell for Galt where he commences work, Oct lat.

Glanimorte-The church people of this place have docided on building a new briok church the coming season. Rev. Mr. Ball is doing a good wurk hero and succeeding well. The congregation has not only increased, but there is much more spiritual life in the parish. The result of having a resident clergyman going in and out among the people is easily вeөn.
London.-There was a large gathering of the mombers of the Chapter House congregation Monday evening upon the occasion of a presentation to Dr. Geo. B. Jones, upon the eve of his marriage. This was in the form of a beantiful and costly silyer tea serpice. Owing to
the absence of the Rector, Rev. G. G. Bullard, the presentrition was made by the Church Warden, E. A. Taylor Esq. Dr. Jones has earned this attention from the congregation by his long assistance to the choir and kindness and aid in every way to further the interest of the church in the north part of the city.

Rev. G. G. Ballard, Rector of the Chapter House, in this city, having been invited to accept the positon of Senior Assistant Minister of St. John's Church, Buffalo, has after due consultation with friends, decided upon acquiescing in the wishes of the Baffalo congregation, and will leave for his new sphere as soon as the Bishop of Huron and the cangregation will permit. Very many will regret Mr. Ballard's removal, who at the same time are pleased to know that his services in the enlarged field of usefulness to which he has been called will result in the extension of the Master's cause.

London South, -At a vestry meeting held in St James' Church some months ago, it was considered desirable to reduce the debt on the church, which was then $\$ 4,000$. The plan decided upon was to divide the debt into shares of $\$ 20$ each, with interest at 6 per cent., payable in four equal annual instalments. Thas the principal and interest is provided for, relieving the ordinary church funds from this heary drain. By this plan the church wardens have already paid on the $\operatorname{debt} \$ 1,000$.
The Bishop of Huron has appointed Rev. Evans Davis, M. A., of Tondon South, to be his Domestic Chaplain.
Rev. M. Shore and Mrs. Shore, have returned from a two months visit to England.

The Right Rov. Bishop Baldwin, preached in St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning the 26th, to a large congregation. On Sanday, Oct., the 3rd, he officiated at Glencoe, Wardsville, and Newbury.

Sombra Misbion.-A masical and literary entertainment under the auspices of Trinity Church was held in the Town-hall, Sombra, on the evening of Sept, 28 th. Despite the prevalent rains and bad roads of previous days, the hall Was well flled by an appreciative audience, several persons coming a distance of more than ten miles. The various exercises were rendered with an ability which would refiect credit on a commanity of more urbane pretensions, and the satisfactory sum of $\$ 35$ was realised for mach needed church improvements.

## DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

the "efangeline"-where bee took me.
Sir,-It is by no means specially desirable to be called at four in the morning, hurried away without breakfast on a twenty-five mile drive, no time to pack and the prospect of a week's journey before you. But when the call is from your Bishop, who has kindly sent a team that has been travelling all night for you, then the horee may be said to assume a totally other color. I reached Little Current by 9 a.m., on Thursday, August 28th, in time to catch the "Evangeline" on her way to Parry Sound, Where an ordination was to be held the Sunday following. The hearty welcome the Bishop always accords his Clergy is inspiriting; but I found on board not only His Lordship, but his son, Mr. Allan Sullivan, whom, however, at a distance I had failed to recognize, owing to the great physical development of the last two Fears, and who stands before you a pronounced athlete. We sailed for Buag Inlot, directly after breakfast, but the weather becoming foul had to put in at Squaw Island. Here the Bishop landed to speak to the fishermen and offer them a service. . Quite a little settlement of families, men, women and children are here during some four months or more in sammer without any public worship of any kind, or visits from their pastors. To me there seemed indeed little de-
sire on their part to avail themselves of the privilege thus offered. But by and bye they crowded in and a large room was filled to overflowing, while numbers remained outside around the door, silent and attentive. I detached my. self from time to time from the theme of the address to watch the effect upparently boing wrought. Some seemed almost indifferent; others hung as it were on every word and syllable the Bishop said; at length the attention became univeral and intense, and the thanks and hopes expressed after service must have been a source of deep satisfaction to the preacher, A quantity of interesting and instructive literature, secular and religious, was diatributed, which will be an acceptable memento of the visit and a lasting aid, we hope, to recall the doctrine. We were to make preparations for a sail at four in the morning, and before that time the Bishop was astir, while I, who at 2 o'clock, mistaking it in the darkness far four had got up, discovered my orror and returned to bed to watch for dawn, hoping to save the Bishop some fatigue, though always a first rate sailor hitherto had to remain passive this time from sen sickness. "We arived in the Sound by evening, but not without having been forced to sudden deviations from our course, through rocks and shoals, not marked upon the charts.

Parry Sound is a watering place with an ever increasing influx of visitors in summer. The scenery is most beautiful, the people eminently kind and hospitable, all the more courteous perhaps from the fact that that they are full of hopes and aspirations; a subsidy has beon granted and another ono as good as promised, which will enable them to communicate by rail with Burke's Falls, and there, at a distance of forty miles, effect a junction with the Northern line which will shortly be extended so as to tap the C.P.R. The chief industry is lamber; three mills saw some 100,000 feet per diem in the winter, or about thirty-five million feet per season, averaging in value something over $\$ 10 \mathrm{per}$ thousand feet. There are daily boats and mail from Midland, and regular boats also from Collingwood, Penetanguishone and other places, and the wires were inaugurated ten years ago. The progress of the place is rapid, and within four years it seems to have altogether changed as it were its style and tone. It numbers about 1,800 inhabitants in summer, and 1,200 in the winter. We note these secular details, as we believe them valuable to those who are watching and helping in extending the Chureh.
(To be continued.)

## DIOCESE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

## Maple Ridge and Trenton.-The Vicar of

 these Parishos, finding it impossible to work them either by a row or sail bont, has obtained for the mission, a small steam lannch, which has been named the Pirene. She is twentyone feet long, and will carry about ton or twelve persons. Her engine is a two-horse power, Shipman's, Rochester make. Hor fuel is crude petrolenm. She needs no engineer, one person can run her, as she has a self-feeding apparatus for the fire, and a self-acting pump.St. Saviotr, s Cariboo.-The Bishop being prevented by stress of work from taking his annal and looked-for journey through this large parsh, the Rev. H. Edwardes visited the district on his Lordships behalf, in the months of June and July. Services were held at various places on the road, and at William's Lake, Quesnellemouth, Stanly and Barkerville.

Barkerville.-At Barkerville, the Church, one of the prettiest in the diocese, was at one time last June, in considerable danger from the violence of the Spring freshet, which annually turns the street of the town into an angry stream, but many willing hands tarned to, and soon made all secure. The services here were
very bright and hearty, the choir taking its part well and efficiently. A feature in Mr. Stone's successful and persevering work, oarried on in the face of many diffliculties, is the Sunday School and Children's Service, held overy Sunday afternoon; at which nearly all the children of the town are in regular attendance. Their answers dur ng oatechizing, gave proof of sound teaching in the Catholio Faith, by the willing bauds of teachers.

A meeting of the Guild of the Holy Communion wae held at Barkerville, and some new members were admitted. It was cheering to meet so compact a body of Cummunioants.

Quesnelle.-At Quesnelle, the services were equally bright and encouraging, attended as they are by nearly the whole of the residents. A temporary building kindly lont by Mrs. MacLern, and fitted up neatly by Mr. Skinner and others, is used regularly for services, until better days may put it within the power of the Christians in this place, to build a Church to the honor of God. There is a good and plucky choir ; and a Sunday School beld regularly by Mrs. Skinner. Mr. Skinner, the honorary Lig Reader, is doing a quiet and excollent work in Quesnello. Mr. Pinchbeck at William's Lakej Mr. Borland, of the 150 Mile House; Mr, McKinlay, of the $115 \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{H}$., and Mr. T. Hamilton of the 100 M. H., kindly allowed services to be held in their houses, and good congregations assembled at each place.

There is a general desire for the regular ministrations of the Church throughout the Parish, and several liberal offers were made towards the support of a clergyman, if the Bishop could see his way to procuring one.

## DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE.

The following is the Bishop's Charge at the mecting of Synod, held in June last, as given in the Repor'u just to hard. Wo purposegiving it in full, as being the most accurate statement of the position and work of the Church in this part of the Northwest.
"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."
Reverend Brethren, and Brethren of the Laily:
The visible progress of our Church during the last year has been rather in the consolidstion of work previoully bogun, and in the ereotion of buildings, chiefly Churches, than in the commencement of now work. The Rev. A. W. F. Cooper arrived at the time of our last Synod, and has since been in charge of the country north of the Qu'Appelle, at the east end of the Diocose. The Rev. Walter St. John Field arrived in September, and has beon in charge of the Moose Monntain district and the country south of the Pipestone. I am very thankful to say that both those districts are flourishing and give evident signs of the benefits derived from resident clergymen, to the great encouragement, I am sure, of those who have nobly given themselves to the arduous work of those large districts. The Rev. Wm. Nicolls was ordained Deacon in Advent, and has been helping in the Moosomin district. I regret very sincerely to have to say that the Rev. W. W. Bolton, pro was the first to volunteer in England for work in this Diocese, and who has bren so zealous and energetic in the organization of the eastern part of the Diocese, has been obliged to leave us His health would have prevented him remaining another winter, but he was anexpectedly called home in May. The Rev. W. E. Brown was advanced to the Priesthood' on Sunday last. We have, therefore, lad during the last six months ton Priests and four Deacons working in the Diocese; and there are now ten Priesta and three Deacons. I very earnestly trust that the important position of Priest in charge at Moosomin may be filled up before long. I am also trying to find another Priest
for the: Whitewood and Wapella district, which onght to be separated from Moosomin ; and one issanuch wanted for the country north of Regina and around Long Lake.
Since lagt meeting the census of the district of Assiniboia has been talken: We therefore know bettor the exact amount of our responsibility and the work before us. The popalation is veny considerably lower than some had sanguinely estimated it-indeed not half. The total population js some 22,083. Of these 5,509 are Indians and Half-breeds, loaving 16,474 as the number of settler's. Our Church is in a alight majority, numbering 5,722. The Presbyterian body iollows very close with 5,591 ; and the Meihodists are third, with 3,418 . There are still 2,079 Pagans amongst the Indians. The smallness of the population, scattered, as it is, over this very wide aroa, increases very considerably the diffealty, or at least the expense, of our work. The same number of clergy as we have now would suffice to minister to five times the amonnt of population if the people lived nenier together.
I regret that $I$ am unable to give as fall a statement of statistics concerning the Church in the Dioceso as I would wish, owing to the returns of the clergy not having been sentin. I am; sure, however, that we shail all rejoice to bear that returns that I have received show that there are 630 communicants on the roll. The year before lnst I was only able to report about 300.

Sorvices aro held in fifty-one pla :es, at nearly all of which. I believe, the Holy Communion is administered at least once a month, and at all the services that are curried on during the wintor as well as the summor.
I append $a$ list of the districtsin which clergy are resident, and their area, the number of clorgy, stations at which services are held, and the distance of the farthest station. (Here follows the schedule showing stations): Moosomin, area $50 \times 54$, with two clergy, two lay readors and 11 stations; Moose Mountain, area $90 \times 70$, with one clergy; and three stations; Kinbrae, $150 \times 40$, with two clergy, and seven stations; Grenfell, $63 \times 50$, one clergy, and five stations; Qu'Appelle Station, $25 \times 50$, two clergy, and three stations; Qu'Appolle For't, 50 $\mathbf{x} 50$, two clergy, and oight stations; Touchwood, Indian Missions, one clergy, one lay reader, and three stations; Regina, $45 \times 50$, two clergy, and four stations; Moose Jaw, one elergy, one lay readers, and three stations; Medicine Hat, one clergy, and four stations.
Moosomin is the most thickly populated district. The clergyman at Kinbrae goes to Fort Pelly (Indian Mission) for the purpose of administoring the Holy Communion once a quarter, whon there is a fifth Sunday in the month. His furthest ordinary station, Yorkton, is about sixty miles from Kinbrae.
(To be continued.)

## CONTEMPORARY OHURCH OPINION.

## Churon Bella says ?

When the abundant methods which are now adopted by pious people for doing good are counted up and considered, the thought will present itself, How is it that so few live 'a godly, rightoous, and sober life?' How is it that immorality prevaily, and that gross evi. dence of its provalence is found amongst all sorts and conditions of men and women? There oan be little doubt that this distrossing state of things is to be attributed to several causes. Irreligious education in the Universities and some publio schools, whose only chance of existence consists in their being (as the term is) andenominational or unsectarian; and a growing tendenoy to make even National Sohools irreligious, owing to the demands made for secular teaohing, haye muoh to answer for in this serions condition of things. So, too, have the nuimerous divisions, sects, and parties into the numerous divisions, sects, and parties into
which Dissenters have become broken up, until
men are perplexed to know what the true religion is. And the loose undisciplined manner in which many Sanday Schools are condacted, Whose object appears to be the gathering together of large multitudes rather than the effecting of real good by discipline and catechising, is calling londly for a thorough grasping of this subject, so that Sunday Schools may become what they might be and ought to be-a means of very great assistance to the Church.

## The Southern Cefobchman says:-

We want in the ministry men with brave hearts and large minds, ingpired with the spirit of Ohrist; men who understand the gospel and how to apply it to the people of this day. Man milliners, men are interested only in the ontward and visible-surely these are not the men for this day and this country. Little men; can't we get rid of such? They do more harm thon we have words to express. The charch is designed to make men like God; not to make them knowing in lights and colors and vestments.

The Churon Press, under the heading "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," contends that the Christian's motto should be "De vivis nil nisi borum," and concludes an excellent article as follows:-

It matters not whether the cause of such malevolent speach be envy, or jealonsy, or that spurious saintliness which arises from the habit of placing one's own faults at a distance, and then looking at them through the large end of the telescope, while the full power of the instrumont is brought to bear upon the faults of others, the effect is the same; and it would be well for those who are addicted to this anchristian practice to ponder the command, "Judge not," and the injunctions concerning freedom from evil-speaking, and to take as their rule of condact in this matter the saying which we once heard from a man who made no pretensions to a veligious life. Checking himself, as he was beginning an unkind speech, he remarked: "Fither speak well of a man, or not at all!" There are exceptions to this rule, but-no candid reader will fail to discriminate between the times when duty demands unfavorable criticism of othors, and the far more numerous instances when inveterate evil habit leads on to unkind thrusts at those who are absent, and therefore defenceless.

## The Churoh Timms says:-

The restoration of Christian unity is the very easiest thing in the world. Every man can do it, so far as he is personally concerned, by simply casting out of his heart all schismatic and unbrotherly feelings. We venture to put forward the groat Anglican Communion as exhibiting on a small scale what the ideal state of Christendom should be. The Mother Church has absolately no authosity over the Charches of Irelnad, Scotland, America, or the colonies which have organized themselves in provinces; yet they form together as much one body as the Churohes of the Roman Obedience. If it should ever please God to raise up in any emergency a really great leader or teacher, even though it should be in the smalleat and remotest diocese, his influence would be joyfully hailed by the English Primates, and his name would meet with as much respect and veneration as if he had sat in the chair of St. Aagustine gimeslf.

## A WELL KNOWN BISHOP ON THE

 "CAUCDS" SYSTER.The Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, who is well known throughout Canada through his kindly visits and assistance from time to time given, -in his address to the Con-

Sept. last, thus refers to the Cancus-an institotion not unktuown on this side of line 45 :

If you will look back to our journal of last year you will find (p. 158) an edifying chapter on the folly and wickedness of what is called "the caucus," in Dr. Bolles' reminiscenses of our earliest experience as a diocese. He says: "The friends of DeLancey were calm, held no caucuses, and only listened respectfully to their brethren." The result was the auspicious election of your first Bishop, as well as the defeat and disgrace of all concerned in the attempt to secularize an Episcopal election. Let the traditions of the diocese, therefore, be sacredly preserved. If anybody attempts to profane our work by the measures and tricks of politicians " mark that man" and rebuke him. The caucus is conspiracy, and it is equally cowardly and unjust. It meets in secretand attempts to settle beforehand, what our constitutions and canons entrast to a deliberating council of brothers. It may be that many things need to be said pending an important election, which one does not care to speak in a mixed assembly. Then, move to go into a committee of the whole, sit with closed doors, and calmly go over the ground when all concerned are present, can meet objections and canvass the situation of affairs. The stratagems which cowards might attempt in a caucus, where character may be stabbed in the dark and where good and trie men, who come to the council withont guile, may be out-generalled, are thus defeated; and yot an opportunity is given for discussion and for manly, frank, outspoken complaints, if any ground for complaint exists.

You have passed a most important canon for the solemn election of a Bishop; let its spirit govern all our elections. If you ask why these admonitions, I answer to pluck out the "root of bitterness" before it lifts its head above ground. If anybody asks me whether such perils have actaally begun amonget us, I reply: I do not mean that they shall ever be heard of; if it be so, "prevention is better than cure." Enough that public journalism has justly censured a recent election (not in this State), Where "king caucus" was said to have controlled the vote for a Bishop. Perish all such elections from the view and the toleration of men. I am sure that true brethren will respond to these remarks, by which you will perceive that I am educating the whole diocese to a common conscience in such matters, so that you may not be taken anawares or involved in any such sacrilegious surprises, when God may call you, in His Providence, to choose another Bishop.
$T H E J E W S O F J E R U S A L E M$.
The following is from a letter written recently by H. C. Spafford, in Jerusalem, to a friend in Chicago:

Paleatine has not a very different appearance from the one worn when you were here. I never have seen the country looking so beautifally. The rains have been abundant (the rainfall about thirty inches ap to the present time), and the crops are all in the most promising condition. The wild-flowers, too, surpass, this year, anything we have seen before in variety and beauty. In two hours' walk one afternoon, through fields north of the city, I gathered a bouquet of cyclamen, ranunculus, blood-drops, flax, wild-pea, and clover blooms, etc., otc., which were simply glorious. I never saw a more beautiful collection of flowers in my life. It would seem that a sight of it, without other proofs, would be sufficient to suggest to one Whether the carse which had so long lain upon this land had not began to pass away, and whether the set time to favor Zion had not come.
in, in full vigor, and since that all the hotels and hospices have been uncomfortably full. During the past week-the weather having become more settled-building has been resumed in every direction. We hear of many new brilding enterprises afoot, most of thom by Jews or for the accommodation of Jews. The present season, I doubt not, will be one of unequaled activity in this direction.
A few weeks since I visited some of the new Jewish agricultaral colonies in Central and Northern Palestine, and was surprised to find how much they have already done. The moneyed Jewe of Europe, among whom have been raised heretofore the "baluka" funds, which have been distributed among their brethren in Jerasalem, Safed, etc., have latterly, and it would seem vary wisely, changed their policy, and now directed their benefactions in aid of these agricultural colonies and of certain other enterprises having in viow the promotion of industrious habits among the Jews. Heretofore thousands hare hrug about the cities here, relying upon those baluka charities for their support, and it bas been one of the causes which have prejudiced the people of the land against them.

At one of these colonies, Samoin, near Haifa, extensive preparations were being made for the cutivation of encalyptus trees; and at Nazareth we met a gentleman who had been sent out by the Sultan to plant a large tract in the valley of Jordan, south of the Sea of Tiberias (and which belongs to the Sultan personally) with the same tree. To-day a gentleman just from the Jordan told us that the culture of bananas, which, as you know, was only begun there a year or two ago, was this spring being groatly extended.

In the light of the sure promises of prophecy that this land is yet to rise from its desolation, such facts as these given above are of exceeding interest. A few yeara ago Jewa were constantly liable to be treated with indignity whenever they sppeared on the streets of Jerasalem. They were very few in number; owned none of the land, were a little community of despised outcasts: Now, as you know, they constitute considerably more than onehalf of the population of the city. They control its trade and own much lind. On the Christian Sabbath the fact that Christian shops are shut produces scarcely discernable difference in the tide of business sweeping along the streets. But as you doubtless noticed, on the Jewish Sabbath the streets are woll nigh deserted. The fellaneon marketmen and women do not find it worth while to come to the city with their produce on the Jewish Sabbath, bat take no account of the Mohammedan's Friday or of the Christian Sunday. And so we find that suddenly, without warning, Jerusalem has become in fact, again a Jewish city! It is a change which has come like a thief. The busy world has taken little notice of it-but it has come. Does it not look as if that time of the treading town of Jerusaiem by the Gentiles -upon which so many of God's purposes respecting the Jews and the whole world are in the Scriptures made to depond-was about fulfilled !-Church and Home.

## CDRRESPONDENCE.

(The name of Correspondent must in all cases be enclosed with letter, but will not be published unless deslred. The Editor will not hold himself respons!ble, however, for any opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

## THE CHORCH UNITY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Churon Guardian :
Sir,-The magnificent sermon of the Bishop of Algoma to the Provincial Synod on Unity, the action taken by that Body, and the reception of the advances made by the Methodist Conference, indicate that the time has come to bring this Society to the notice of the Charch.
As you will doubtless print the enclosed pros-
pectus, I need only add there are thirteen Diocesan Secretaries, and Mr. Sapres will be glad to have one in each diocese in Canada. The first monthly paper has been issued, and I have sent 100 to dissenting ministers. I shall be glad to receive pecuniary assistance, and until the Soniety is formed will render an account duly audited in your paper.

Yours, \&ec.,
C. A. B. Pooook. Diocesan Secretary
Toronto, Sept. 20th, 1886.
From the Circular referred to :
The Church Unity Society consists of all persons who send their names to the General or Diocesan Secretaries, and agree to pray daily for the visible unity of all Chsistians.
It is expected that every member will contribute annually to the work of the Society.
The society aims to have one general Secretary, and a Corresponding Secretary in each diocese. The Coresponding Secretaries shall have charge of the wurk of the Society in each diocese, receive contributions, expend them in the work of the Society, and report to the General Secretary, who shall be chosen by them, and who in tarn will report to the Society generally.

The members in any diocese shall constitute a Diocesan Branch for the better facilitating of business, and shall vote by letter or otherwise on any matter brought before them concerning the management of their Branch, the election of officers, the expenditure of money, the selection or approval of books or tracts to be used in the diocese, and all and any matters that may arise, provided always that nothing be done that shall militate against the general plan and order of the whole society as ordered and approved by a majority of the diocesan branches, acting through their secretaries.

Any number of persons in any parish may form a local or parish guild at once and put themselves in commanication with the General Secretary or Diocesan Secretary.
It is the object of the society to promote Church Unity by fostering a desire for the same and by disseminating sound information concerning the Church, in any or all of its aspects, by books, tracts, public meetings, the press or any other legitimate way, and especially and principally by bringing such information to the notice of dessenting ministers, and students in seminaries or other institutions.

The General Secretary the Rev. W. Sayres, New Lenox, Ill., recommended in the absence of any other plan, that the Rev. A. W. Little's "Reasons For Being a Churchman" be sent to all Presbyterian and Congregationalist ministers, or else Sadler's "Church Ductrine Bible Truth," and that other tracts or works be sent to ministers of other denominations. : Rev. J. W. Birchmore's tractate entitled "Historical Christianity," Muncie, Ind., has been circulated already in Massachusetts among Congregational ministers and students, and may shortly be sent to all the ministers in two of the Western States. It is probable that a general and comprehensive paper will be prepared in a cheap form, containing articles by competent writers on the subject of Unity, its nature, its necessity, its Biblical anthority, and on the Charch as the true and only basis for unity,

## A WRONG PRINCIPLE.

Sir,-In reproving some of my parishioners for their neglect of the services of the Sanctaary, I have almost invariably received a reply to the following effect. Aifter having exhausted their always alas 1 abnodant repetoire of excuses for past negligence they have added with an air of condecension, "I'm coming to hear you soon." It must not be supposed for a moment this sort of thing, shockipg 8 sit is, is only to be met with in country parishes and mianiona. I have
been confronted with it in the midst of people whose dignity would suffer if they were excluded from the category of "ladies and gentlemen."

Now herein consists a fundamental error of the worse kind, seeing it affects the relation Which exists, Gr ought to exist, batween the Creator and the oreatare. It reveals an anpardonable ignorance not only of the first duties of mankind, butalso of the Being and Natare of God, of the parpose of creation and of the end of their own existence.
It bas become the thing now it has been so for a long period, for people to go to charch to "hear." It was once the oustom, it is so now with many, thank God, to go "into the Temple to pray."
That this is so is proved by the fact that the multitude follows the eloquent preacher, while those who are near him, who is slow of speech, are few. But it will be said perhaps that they go to hear the Gospel preached. I answer that I have get to laarn that the Gospel is not preached, and that faithfully, by those who are denominated "poor speakers." The fact is that our people have "itching ears," and we all know that to listen to an eloquent flow of beautiful languago is a pleasant, but by no means neoessarily a spiritually profitable thing.
In a document admirable in some respects, but which for obvions reasons does not bear the imprimatar of the Churoh of England we lean that "man's chief end is to glorify God, etc." This is truth, bat how few there are of our Church going folk who realise itl Ono is so conlinually hearing tho oljectionablo phaso, "I am going to hear Mr. So and So to-night; he sach a fine preacher ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ".
The very term "service," which is applied to our gathering together in God's House, is a standing contradiction to the popular impression that consecrated charches are more preaching establishments. To whom is the "service" offered? To whom is it alone due?
In our incomparable Liturgy after Confession has been made and absolution given to the penitent soul we are taught to pray, "O Lord, open Thou our lips and our mouths shall show forth Thy praise." Then follows in a beantiful but natural sequence the ascription of praise to the Eternal and Ever blessed Trinity in the Gloria Patri, with the Invitatory Hymn $\mathrm{P} s$. $X C T$.

Who is to blame for this most unsatisfactory condition of things? I answer I cannot tell. But I think a good deal may be done by the clergy to counteract and finally extirpate the growing error of which I have been speaking.
First, I think my brethren will agree with me that we are too much given to preaching. Is a church consecrated? thore is a sermon; is there a Harvest Festival? there is a sermon; is a Saint's Day observed, there must of necessity be a sermon; is there a Burial it very frequently happens "a few words" are said "To improve" an "occasion" which needs no improving; we have gone back to the old Puritanical notion in this respect which Hooker strove so strongly to eradicate " No sermon, no bervice." I am sure my brethren will go with me whon I profess my belief that one sermon on Sunday is amply sufficient for any one congregation. Let ns, therefore, enourage our people to come to church when there is no sermon, but first let us farnish them with the opportunity.
Secondly, I feel sure that a series of instruction to our varions congregations on the construction of the many offices contained in our Liturgy woald be of great and abiding use.
Lastly, there is the careful instruction of our children in the Sunday-schools in the Church Catechism, which is most important.
My only excase for penning this letter must be that I feel strongly on the subject, which I think is a very grave one.

Fred. E. J. Lloydi,
Missionary Priest at Shigawake, P.Q.
September 25th, 1886.

## The CThurch Couardian

- Editor and Proprietor: -
I. H. DAVIDSON, D.C.L., Montazal.
- Assoorate Hidiong: -

REV, H. W. NYE, M.A., Rector and Rural Dean, Bed ford, P.Q. ; REV. RDWYN \&. W. PENRREATH, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Special Notice.
SUBSERIEERS IN ARREARS are respectfully
requested to remit at their earliest convenience. The Label giver the date of expiration.
CALENDAR FOR OOTOBER.
Oor. Eth-15th Sunday after Trinity.
". 10th-16th Sunday after Trinity.
" 17th-17th Sunday after Trinity.-No. tice of St. Luke.
" 18th--\$t. Lurx Evangelist.
" 24th-18th Sunday after Trinity.-No. tice of St. Simon and S.t Jude.
" 28th-Sr. Simon and St. Jode, A. \& M.
" 31st-19th Sunday after Trinity.-Notice of All. Saints.

## PRAYER FOR UNITY.

0 God, the Frather of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace, give as grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers wo are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatrod and prejudice and whatover else may hinder us from godly union and conoord; that, as there is but one Body and one Spirit, and one Hope of our calling! one Lord, one Faith ${ }_{2}$ one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may benceforth be allof one hoart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and pence, of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## A Word to Subscribers.

Many-far too many-of our subscribors are IN ARREAR: and we respectfully urge them to remit at onoo. We endeavor to carry on this work on a cash basis : and payment of subsoriptions promptly in advance is necessary to enable us to do this. The weekly outlay in cash is heary : and we must ask our friends not to add to our care and labor in this work for the Charch, by delay in remitting the small annual subsoription. We have learned that Jaly and August are always "poor" months: but this should not continue through the year. Writh a subseription list rapidly increasing, if old subseribers will only pay up without nocessitating furthor expenditure in commission to collectors, and will also not only continue themselves, but aid in securing additional subscribers, we will be able to improve the paper atill more and make it worthy of the Churoh in Canada. Though we have ireoeived assurances from all quartera $\rightarrow$ (England, the U. S. and Canada) that the paper has improved immensely and mach
satisfaction has been expressed, encouraging us to go on-we ourselves are not yet aatisfied: but aim at making the Crubor Guabdian à still greater power for good and for the upbuilding: of the Charch, but we cannot do this unlessour subscribers will supportus heartilyand promptly. We have also saffered much loss through discontinuing of subseriptions without payment of arrears; and by unnecessary expense in renewed canvas after a year or two from date of first visit of our agent. Surely this should not be so in face of the unsolicited expressions of approval received from all parts of the Ecelesistical Province. Why should Churchmen be less in earnest in supporting their Church paper than are dissenters? That they are so is undeniable.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hopertel Sians.-Every now and again we find indications in the most anlikely quarters of what can no longer be denied to be a grow. ing-nay rapidly increasing-sentiment and desire on the part of our separated brethren for a liturgical service-and a recognition of its value in securing not toly, order and reverence, but also heartiness and devotion. Of course the adoption in its entirety of the beautiful and long tried Liturgy, which is the glorious heritage of Churchmen is hardly yet to be looked for ; but it is gratifying to note the more extended use of different portions of it in these special ef forts after Common Prayer. The latest manifestation of the lind that has come under our notice is the liturgical service prepared and used-of all places in the world-at Chatauqua camping grounds this year ; but what a tarn ing topsy turvy of the Church's plan in utter disregard, if not ignorance, of its progressive and true cbaracter! The service in question begins with the Thanksgiving from the Com. munion service: "It is very moet, right and our bounden daty," pronounced by the minister, to which the congregation reply, "Therefore, with angels and archangels." Then follows the 8th Psalm, read responsively by clauses ; next an anthem by the choir (following in this too the example of some of our churches I) and then the General Confession, by minister and congregation, followed by the Lord's Prayer. Standing up the Apostles' Creed is next recited -a lesson is read, followed by hymn and sermon; and the service concludes with the Prayer of St. Chrysostome read responsively; the Gloria Patri (chanted) and the Benediction. It certainly would be difficult to discover the principle upon which this unique service is constructed ; but it contains so much of the Prayorbook that we would fain hope that many who have used this imperfect form may be led through the use of a form at all, to seek the older and bettor-and recognizing the benuty of the system and gradual advancement from stage to stage in the worship of the Church may be led to join the millions who, as it were with one voice, offer up continually the sacrifice of prayer and praise. May this manifestly growing appreciation of the Prayer-book service by our friends of the different denominations inspire in our own people a more trae and earnest purpose to hold fast the form of sound words, and to hand it down untonched to those who may come after thum.

Thi Chuice:-In some minds there exists a repugnance to confining the word Church to Christian bodies having Episcopal organization, and indeed those not sharing this feeling are cbaracterized as exclusive, uncharitable, extreme, and as unchurching others, \&c., \&c. Wu fancy that no one who knows the paper would cal ${ }^{1}$ the Family Churchman (London, Eng., anght but liberal and evangelical in character-but it evidently is consistent in its churchmanship as it would appear to have met with rebuke for not applying the term Church to the Methodist Body. It says:
"The Methodist Times very properly rebukes us for speaking of the "Methodist body," when the right expression, of course, would be "the Mathodist Society.", Our reason for not using the word "Church," must be sufficiently obvious; conventional language requiring a distinction between the whole and its sepauated parts. If Wesloyans desire to be known merely as members of the "Methodist Church." that is no reason why we for our parts should refuse to believe in the Holy Catholic Church; and the characteristics of the one we certainly cannot impute to the other. Yet again, we cannot follow our contemporary in his desire to ignore all Chris. tian history firom the fourth century to the Wesleyan Reformation. Surely that history is not wholly "a painful story of tyranny, superstition, and bloodshed." Are we so remarkably more Christlike in this century that we can afford to make a present of all antiquity to Rome? No; and it is a poor form of gratitude for mercies received to disavow the painful vicissitudes of your own branch of the Church."

What the Call to the Priegteood In-volves.-To those who havo received Oeders in the Church in Canada, but who in violation of their ordination vows and in utter contradiction of the whole tenor and teaching of the Church question, if they do not absolately deny, the necessity of Episcopal Ordination, we commend the following extract from an address of the late Dr. Woodford, Bishop of England, entitled "A Call of God."
"A 'Call' to the Priesthood of the English branch of the Church Catholic involves a thiorough, hearty acceptance of the Church of England's position, a genuine love of her liturgical forms, an undoubting confidence in her Divine life. Without this ymu cannot minister effectively, and ought not to presume to minister at all." If, on the one hand, you would desire to narrow her limits, to make her less comprebensive than she is, to exclude all who do not exactly coincide with your own views, then you have not drunk into the spirit of this Cburch; if, on the other hand, you, in your"secret heart, regard her doctrinal statements as savouring of the bigotry of a less onlightened period, if you want to relax her definitions of faith, to teach more vaguely than she teaches, then, again, your heart is not whole with her. You can hardly havereceived her call."
We most earnestly wish that as well the young men going out from our Theological Colleges, as these engaged in teaching therein and indeed all, of every shade of opinion or party would remember these wise and deeply suggestive words. Greater loyalty to the Church on the part of priest and people, student and professor, is we fear necessary in many instances.

## DIVERSITIES IN RITUAL.

The attention of the Bishop is frequentiy called to the differing practices and castoms of the Clergy and Laity, and he is asked for his
opimion and ruling in regard to them. Where the rabrics are clear and explicit the Bishop takes it for granted that loyal clergy and people need only to have the rule pointed out to them. Where the meaning of the rubrics is obscure, the Bishop is willing to give snch in. formation as he possesses as to their intent and if needful authoritative directions. But after all there is considerable liberty allowed by the Oharch to her devout children. Rigid uniformity in all the details of worship is neither to be expected nor desired. On the contrary it would be well if in little things and, perhaps, in some large things, a difference of practice could exist without troubling the peace of any good conscience. About some matters all persons and parties seem to be agreed. For instance, there is no rule in the Prayer-book as to what a worshipper shall do when first entering the House of God. A common instinct of reverence, however, bends the knees of all believers, and bids adoring hearts ask the blessing and grace of God. In some churches the people rise as the clergyman enters to begin divine service. This is not intended as a special honor to the man, but as a recognition of his chnracter as an ambassador of the Most High. When the clergyman has his private devotions in the vestry room the rising of the congregation makes the beginning of the service prompt and orderly. Another custom, that of kneeling when the Clergyman kneels at his preparatory devotions, indicates the spiritual sympathy of the people with their pastor and is both natural and reverent. Some congregations stand at the presentation of the alms, signifying their participation in the solemn offering of these to Almighty God. Other congregations stand until the almsbasin is presented to them, and then each person as he makes his offering, kneels in recognition of the fact that at bestho is an unprofitable servant of the Great Master, Considering the contemptible gifts that are sometimes slipped into the alms-basin, possibly kneeling is the attitude that might frequently be most honestly assumed. But either standing or kneeling is to preferred to the easy indifference that can hardly be separated from the posture of sitting. The congregation should certainly stand during the administration of Holy Confirmation until the Lord's Prayer. The practice introduced in some places of the congregation joining in the General Thanksgiving, as in the General Confersion, is without warrant, as the "Amen" printed in italics at the end of it shows that it is a response to be made by the people and not by the Minister. The custom of beginning the sermon by the Invocation of the Holy Trinity is commendable, taking as it does the place of the special prayer still heard in the English pulpits, and reminding both preacher and people that a sermon is not a mere literary or intellectual "effort" or "production," but an offcial promulgation of the Gospel, in which the herald is to be careful to deliver the word of God and not his own notions. Little peculiarities of persons or parishes ought not to annoy any one. True reverence, real faith, deep love. show themselves in manifjld forms, and ordinarily are easily interpreted.-The Diocese of Fon du Lac.

A clergyman in Diocese of Huron writes (also renewing subscription): "To myself The Gubrdian is always a welcome visitor. I like its tone, and the selections are admirable. Your column on Temperance I find aseful and helpful. When you agent visits us he shall have any help I can give him.".

THE BISHOP OF LONDONONOHURCH CHOIRS, AND WORK FOR THE CHURCH.

We commend the following romarks of Dr . Temple, taken from his address at the last annual meeting of the Lay Helpers' Association for the Diocese of London, to the thoughtfal and prayerful consideration of all, whether Olergy or Laity, who are ongaged in the work of the Church in any of its departments. The Bishop is reported to have said:
I want rather to say a word or two of a somewhat more serious complexion, which I have no doubt you have heard before, but which I cannot avoid, as Bishop, perpetually reiterating in the ears of all those who are ongaged in such work as ours. And, in the first place, I want you to consider that, whatever worls you may do for the Church, the great work which a Christian has to do, the primary work which every layman and evory clergyman has to do in the Church, is to live a Christian life.
'I will refer to such work as is now so exceedingly valuable, much.more valuable than it was fifty jears ago-the work that is done by those who sing in the church cboirs. What admirable service it is! what a great belp to true devotion! how very much it does for the services of the Church ! bow many there are who find that good music soothes them and lifts them up, and removes out of their minds worldly thoughts, and makes them enter into devotion more earnestly / how many profit by what is done by church choirs in almost every church in the Diocesel But at the same time, let me romind you that a man is generally chosen into the church choir, not because he is a very good man, but bocause he has a good voice, and there is very real danger that to such a man the possession of a good voice may seem more than the possesion of a Christian life. There is very real danger, and tho man himself is not always aware how very much the service is spoilt if his own character in no way cor responds to what he is doing.
'I have heard choirs where the music was very good-very good in the sense of being ac-curate-swect voices, well in tuno, close in time, but, nevertheless, somehow or other, there was the lack of devotional spirit, and could not help foeling that the choir, although they werc giving us all this music, were not themselves serving God at the time; and I am certain, whenever that is the case, the choir in the end does more harm than good. I am quite sure that in such work as that where a man has to take a real part in the service of the Lord, unless he himself is reverent and devout in spirit unless he himself has some sense of the presence of God, he is not fit for the work at all. How important it is to be always bearing this in mind/ how importaut it is to the work which he is professing to offer to God! I beg of you to consider such things as these.
'If a man's own life does not correspond with his teaching, what is all his teaching worth? what is that sort of preaching? Who can really value it? Nay, more than that, you may depend upon it that sort of preaching, Whether by clergy or laity, makes no true impression on the spirits of those who hear him and there will be many who will gather around him, and who will liston to him, and who will onjoy listening to him, and will find it very interesting; and all the time, if you could look into their hearts, you would see that they were exactly realizing what was said by God Himself to those who came to the prophet Ezekiel.

They looked upon him as one who had a pleasant voice, and played upon instruments. It was very pleasant to see this remarkable prophet in his wonderful imagery. And they went away, and very likely they said, "What a wonderfal prophecy was that I How he did give his whole mind to what he said What a wonderful piece of imagery it was-what a description -what a power! Was there ever such a man before?" And then, after the excitement of the day is over, there is no spiritual result whatever.
'And that is the case if a man, when he is preaching, has nothing within him from whioh the preaching comes. If the inner life of the man does not correspond to the words he has uttered, what is the good of it? He fancies God's people flock to him; he fancies be is doing great service. It is the merest dream. He is no more doing service to them than if be went to witness a pliny of Shakespeare's; he is doing no more service to them than if they went to hear a band play in the Park. It is pleasing to them to liston. Do they live any better lives afterwards in consequence? Are they drawing nearer to God by it? Are there many who give up bad habits in consequence of what he eays? We find little evidence from such preachers and teachere as these that their work has been really blessed, and the secret is always the same. If there be permanent success, it is always due to the fact that thore is a spiritual life within. If there be no spiritual life within workers, their success is only for a time, and it passes away and belongs only to the present world, and has no connection with the future to which we look.
I wish to lay great stress upon this; it is always a danger that besets all those who undertake work of this sort. They are inclined to judge by the visible results, and are necessarily led to think that success is contained in popularity. It is the greatest possible snare. I would far rather be one who could go among his neighbours and persuade this man to give up his drinking habits, and that man who is a good man, but careless, to go to Holy Communion, and that man to look a little more carefully after his children, and the other man not to lose his tomper with his wife, and another man to try whether he cannot restrain bis tongue-far more service is done by such quiet work as this when it comes from a man who feels that tho Lord has called him-called bim, as it wore, to be His own. Far more work is done in that way than by what is more rosy and more effectivo in appearance.
'And you may bo sure that the thing which is needed to malre the Lay Helper's Association a great powor in this Diocese is that it should be penetrated through and through with this spirit, and that all of us should make it the first thing with us, if we are to serve our brethren if we are to serve the Church, to bogin by looking to our own personal lives, and by sceing that we are living close to God. This is the serious aspect of all our work. This is far more important than any other advice that can be given. I know that it is not my own. I know that overy one of you must have thought it over for yourselves. Now, it is of the most vital importance that we should, on all occasions when we meet together, strengthen one another in the certainty that the spiritual life is the true source of all spiritual power, and that when the Lord means any man to do work for Him, the man must look to seo whether the Lord is working in him first; fur if the Lord is not working in him, then the Lord is not marking him as the man th it is to be used in His selvice.

Everything we do of ourselves is only the wood, and the hay, and the stabble, which the judgment of the Lord shall burn away with His fire from heaven, but not the gold, and the silver, and the precious stones which the Lord always desires to build on the foundations that Ho hath laid,'

## FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

THE MOTEBRM PRAYER
 bypion had claimed its vicim, yet ghe lingered da Do patientine Fan in her weaknean, so feeble, weary and That overy
ger day when I looked around I expected to ind

But attll the ingered. Her soul was at peace, for the I moon fonnd that though her words wero few-by the Iberdfyknowher, ghe was so milll, yet the liked me to Tulone morning fousd her tronbled, and her reticence pasced away.

Hor tears droppod over her wanted chegk as I took her To and out her canse of sorrow, but she only wept and At laet ghe Fighapered, "My baby girli How can I go and My, darling alone in a Forkhouse ? It is that which makes me grleve,"
1 conid hardly speak, for my heart was full ; small wonder To leavo herinnocent baby tin the Unlon when she was I onls mind, "We must ask the Lord to care for the little Oan you not trust Eim to doso? Through her blinding III try," she asid ; sid I came away, entreating the Lord to hear that dying mother, and to oalm her haunt-
ing fear
Ihastened next day to the workhouse, and was met by the
Oh maras, whi come quickly to Annie, for we fear she's off
She har wrong; when I looked on the placid face I knew
had her mind was at rest, peace had returned agaln to the mother's
Her ejoab were full of onging to go
"For I prayed last night that the Lord would take my I toid Him plain that it'prung my heart to leave her hero In the oold.
I filt rellevod when I'd told him all; I knew he would not
be Fexed,
ad then -0 , the words aeem to fall me to tell you what
An hour had passed, and the olook had struck twelve Mined all the ward with glory, and I saw a form in white Ther race was of heavenly beauty, so I could not feel alarm
What stoop o'er a baby's cot, and lay my child on her arm.
"Then the turned her snowy fings ablde and looked in and my face and thatled, forever and evermore twould be well She bore it my ifttle ohild.
he bore it aymy from the workhouse ward, and I sawher But moy soul Fas Ihled pith arapture sFreet, and my heart wras no longer sore.
" It way never a dream; it was all quite true; for nuree bes To the ohildren's ward to inquire forme, and this ta what That she found: : ${ }^{\text {Sumber }}$ (my Ittle babe) had died at twelve lasit
WoI night the angel who had borne her henee to the heav only Home of Light.

I I mom going too. I am very tired; but I'm glad He haslet How He heard my teeble fatnting prayer, and showed mn It was well with me ohild, it was well with me; throurd And now He has called us bot home above."

Edith M. Datolish.

## A RAILWAY LESSON.

It was a hot, dusty day, when to or or three passengers entered the train on the Iowa. Division of the Chioago \& North-western Road at Bridgewater. Among them was a stylishlydressed young man, who wore a stiff white hat, patent-leather shoes, the neatest of ouffe, the shiniest of stand-up collars. He carried a cane, and carefully prushed the dust from the seat in front of me before he sat down
Juat across the aible, opposite him, sat a tired woman holding a siok baby. I never saw on any face a more disovuraged, worn-out despairing look than that on the mother's face. The baby wat to siok even to cry. It lay moaning and gasping in its mother's lap, while the dust and cindere flew in at.the open door and windows." The heat and dust made travelling, even for strong men, almost unbearable.
I-had put down the stylid young man in Aont of $m e$ as a apecimen of the dude family,
and was making a mental calculation on the probable existence of brains under the now hat, when, to my astonishment, he leaned over the aisle and said to the woman:
Madam, can I be of any assistance to yon? Just let me hold your baby a while. You look very tired.
The woman seemed much surprised; the request was made in the politest and most delicate manner.
Oh, thank you, sirl said she, tremalously. I am tired. And hor lips quiv ered.

I think the baby will come to me, said the young man; with a smile. Poor thing 1 it's too sick to make any objection. I will hold it carefully, madam; while you lie down and rest awhile. Have you come far?
From the Black Eills.
What By stage.
Yes; but the baby was well when I started. I was on my way home to the East. My hus-band-my husband-
Ah, yee, I-see, I see! continued the young man, in a sympathetic tone, as he glanced at the bit of crape on the little traveling hat. By this time he had taken the baby, and was holding it in his arms.
Now you can lie down and rest a little. Have you far to go?
To Connecticut, replied the woman, almost with a sob, as she wearily arranged a shawl over a valise and prepared to lie down in the geat.
$\mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{yes}$, I seel And you haven't money enough to go in a sleeping-car, have you, madam?
The poor woman blushed faintly, and put one hand over her face, while the tears dropped between her worn fingers.
I looked out of the window, and a mist came over my ejes, while I changed my calculation of the young man's mental ability. He looked thoughtful and tenderly down at the baby, and in a short time the mother was fast asleep.
A woman sitting across the aisle from me, who had heard as much of the conversation as I did, came and offered to relieve the young man of his charge. I am ashamed of myself for not offering to take the waby from the mother before, Poor little thing! It's asleep.
So it is, Ill surrender it to you now (with a cheerful amile).
At this point the train stopped at a station, and the young man rose in his eeat, took off his hat, and said, in a clear, earnest voice:
Ladies and gentlemen, here is an opportunity for each one of us to show that we bave had Cbristian fathers and mothers. This poor woman (pointing at the sleeping mother) has come all the way from the Black Hills, and is on her way to Connecticut. Her husband is dead; her baby is ill. She hasn't money enough to travel in a sleeping-car, and is all tired out and discouraged. What will you do about it?
Dol cried a big man down near the watercooler, rising excitedly. Do! Take up a col lection. (The American citizen's last resource in distress.) I'll give $\$ 5$.
The effect was electrical. The hat went around, and the way the silver dollars and the quarters and the ten-cent pieces rattled in it would have done any true heart good.
I wish I could describe the look on the woman's face when she awoke and the money was given to her. The tried to thanls us all, but failed; she broke down completely. But we didn't need any thanks.
There was a sleeping-car on the train, and the young man saw the mother and child transfeired to it at once. I did not hear what she said to him when he left her, byt it mast have been a hearty God bless you!
More than one of us in that car took that little lesion to himself, and I learned that
oven stylish as well as poor clothes may cover a noble heart.-C. H. Sheldon, in Companion.

## OCTOBER

I wander in the woodland sweet, Among the drooping leaves; A rastling carpat for my feet, The wind of antumn weaves.
Spring's teuder beanty long has fled; And summer's flowing train, Like fair hopes, Iying cold and dead, To never rise again.
But tender green has turned to gold; A dash of crimson dye,
Has changed the world we knew of old To royal fantary.
The fringed gentian by the brook, Reflects the heaven's own blue:
The royal aster in its nook
Weare Tyrian parple too.
The corn sheaves rustle in the wind, With stores of golden grain;
In yellow pumplin globes we find The summer's sun again.
A tendor haze is on the hills,
The woods are all aglow;
A chastened music in the rills,
The south winds softly blow.
My sommer days went long ago, The roses of my June;
And autumn with leaves drooping slow Whispers a winter soon.
I do not mourn the spring-time fair, Nor summer's blossoms free;
For autumn's gold and fruitage rare, Are best of all to me.
For I have learned at last to know, The Father's loving hand,
Will lad through all my path below, Till mine the sammer land.
The solemn glory of the earth Is prophecy sablime,
Of our supreme, immortal birth, Beyond the gates of time.
And so I watch the falling leaves, As autumn breezes eigh;
May I but gather golden shesves, For "Harvest Home" on high.
-Advocate and Guardian.

## "BE STILL."

By Mimosa.
Lines suggested by a Sermon preached in E.P.C.
"Be still," my soul, doubt not His love, Whose word the winds and waves obey; Tho' frail thy bark, tho' weak thine arm, His strength thy fainting heart will stay
"Be still," fear not, dark, dark the night, And fierce and lond the tempest roars; Despair, like a dark thunder-cloud, Shuts out the light of Heaven's shores.
"Be still!" grief like hage crested waves Sweeps o'er thy feeble, trembling heart, Yet shrink not, soon shall morning's sun With brightening beams bid gloom depart.
"Be still!" Methinks a voice I hear Amid the blasts of fear and pain,
Whose gentle accents aweetly fail
Like masic of a holy strain.
"Be still!" yes, 'tis thy Saviour speaks, In kindly tones He says to theo:
"My hand the helm will safely gaide
Across life's rough and stormy sea."
"Bo still I" Lord Jesus, faith impart,
To trust 'mid storms of doubt and dread, When death's dark wave rolls o'er my soul Whisper " "Iis I; be not afraid,"

## NEW BOOKS

Ottlines of Atstimetiog. By Her mann Lotze, Translated and edited by George T. Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale College. (Ginn \& Co., Pab lishers, Boston). By mail, \$1
The Oatlines of Ansthetios treats of the theory of the Beantiful and of Phantasy, and of the Realization and different Species of the Beautiful. Then follow brief ohapters on Masic, Architecture, Plastic Art Painting and Poetry. Mind, (London, England), says of it: No words are needed to commend such an enterprise, now that Lotze's importance as a thinker is so well understood. The translation is carefal and painstaking.
The Making of Piotures.-(by Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman. Bos ton and Chicago: The Interstate Pablishing Co. Price, 60 conts.
The Making of Pictures is the title of twelve short talizs upon art with young people, by Mrs. Sarab W. Whitman. They deal with the principles which underlie the vari ons branchos and processes of artoil and water-color painting, etch ing, engraving, photograpby and the reproductive processes. This instruction is prefaced by a chapter upon "The Beginnings of Art Training," and supplemented by one upon "Exhibitions and Sales." Although the volume is not a large one, it contains moro sound, practi cal sense regarding arit than most of the elaborate and costly works that have been written upon the same sabject. Its author is an artist and understands fully what she is writing about. She has a direct, straightforward style, opinions based on study and experience, and competent reacons for them She insists that in art, as well as in morals or in mathematics, there are great laws to go by, and that with out a knowledge of these laws one cannot speak of pictures intelligently. To the young reader with a taste for art in any of its form this book will afford valuable as sistance.

Through a Miorosoope.-By Samuel Wells, Mary Treat and Frederick LoRoy Sargent, Chicago and Boston : The Interstate Publishing Company. 16mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents This attractive little handbook begins at the beginning, and tells the poung stadent of the micros cope exactly how to proceed in his investigations, what to do, and how to do it, and the reasons therefor There is no stady so fascinating, or so instructive withal, as that of natural history with the aid of the microscope. It opens a new world to the pupil, and reveals to him wonders and beauties which are unseen and unknown to the natura eye. Mary Treat has long been known as an interesting writer on natural history. She has had too great experience with the micros cope, and so has Mr. Wells, who gives suggestions as to ontfits, pre paration of objects, and methods of
experiment. The book is well illustrated.

## The Century Magazine. - The Contary Co., N.Y.

Few numbers of The Century have appealed to so wide an audience with topics of such general interest as the October issue. It is important for what it promises no ess than by what it gives. An editorial in "Topies of the Time" announces that in the November number will be giveu the first chapters of "The Authorized Life of Lincoln." by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, who were the Presidont's private secretaries. As Lincoln is the greatest figure in American history, so are his chosen biographers by opportunity, no less than literary faculty, best qualified to make the story of his life a gain to American literature. Readers who have not the pergonal interest of the veterans of the war in the battle series, will find in the history of Lincoln, as it appears serially, and carefully illustrated, the blending of literary charm, the romance of genias, and the interest of momentous events; while soldier-readers, as the war series becomes less and less prominent as a feature of the magazine, will see in the biography of the civic chieftain a larger view of the leading personalities and motives of the struggle.
To the October number Clarence King contributes a striking paper on "The B.ographers of Lincoln," illastrated with full-page portraits of Nicolay and Hay. Capt. J. W. Collins, in "Open Letters" discusses "The Outlook of the Fisheries" with refernces to Canadian action and home legislation.

Matthew Arnold's paper on "Common Schools Abroad" in a forcible if indirect way gets at the root of the American as well as English faults in common-school education. Charles de Kay recounts the efforts of "The Ursulines of Quebec" to civilize and Christianize the Indians.
General W. S. Rosencranz's description of his victory at "Corinth" is the chief illustrated war article other paper's of a distinct personal interest are reminiscenses of Stonewall Jackson, by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, and "Stonewall Jackson's Last Battle," by his aide-de-camp, Captain James Pow er Smith, who helped the mortally wounded general from the field at Chancellorsville.

The Atlantio Montely.-Houghton, Mifflin \& $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$, Boston.
The October "Atiantic" brings Henry James" notable serial, "Mhe Princess Cabamassima," to an exciting close. It is followed by a timely paper on the late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, under the title of "A Mad Monarch," by E. P. Evans, Mr. Edward F. Hayward discourses of John Wilson, as "A Literary Athlete," while Elizabeth Robin Pennell furnishes a curious stady of "The Witches of Venice," Chas. Egbert Craddock and Wm. Henry Bishop continue their powerful narratives; Bradford Torrey and Mary Agnes Tincker contribute re apeotively a pretty out-door sketch
and on Italian idyl, while more solid articles are Professor N. S. Shaler's "Race Prejudices," and Edward Hangerford's "The Rise of Arabian Learning," the latter being a record of the brief civilization of the Mohammedans. The other departments are woll filled.

## BIRTHS

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## MISsION FIELD.

## MISSION IN JAPAN.

The following extract from a let ter by one, who has been resident in -Japan for a quarter of a century will not be without interest.
"Yon ask about the Greek Church in Japan. 1n Hakodate and North of Yesso there is no doabt that the Russian priests are working hard and making progress by educating gratuitously and gaining the goodwill of the lower classes. They have also good schools in the capital under the charge of an eminently gifted priest, by name "Nicolai," who holds a high position in the Cburch. They seem to understand the idiosyncrasies of the people, and select pretty situations for their schools, which they construct in an elogant and tasty manner. The French priesthood is also doing good as teachers, and, like the Russians, thoy adopt the customs of the poople as much as possible. The convent school, managed by French sisters in Yoloohama, has a large number of girl students, who will go into the world and becoma mothers of families, and probably educate their children in the Christian faith. The American and English Missionaries cortainly work hard, but unfortunately they de not try to assimilate themselves to the people. They make study tedious, and dry; and poost of them try to instil the precept that pleasure and Christianity are opposing influences. Of the American Missionaries fow aro educated beyond a lnowledge of the Bible, and belong to a number of different sects at war with each other. I am of opinion that as the Government is giving every facility to the different schools, in twenty years hence the country will have more than half the population professing Christianity, They are
anxious to become what they call anxious to become what they call
civilized; and they look upon their civilized; and they look upon their
present forms of religion as bars to their becoming "civilized" in the eyes of the world."

## calcutta.

The Rev. J. P. Smitheman in a letter on the Kacharis of Assam, says: "Thore can be little doubt that they have a futuro before them of fome promise. Intellectually inferior to thoir Hindu and Mussulman neighbors, they are physically and mornlly their superiors. Their liberal diet,--for they cat freely every kind of flesh, that of the cow alone excepted, tends to give them a sturdy physique; a result to which their induatrious habits also largoly contributed ; whiie in their simplicity, straightforwardness, and freedom from crooked, deceilful ways, they give proof of a type of character which one often looks for in pain among more oivilized communities. Hitherto they have been the drudges of Assam, maintaining themselves by anskilled labor. But now that education is spreading among them, they are gradually foroing their way to higher things. Several old pupils of the Kachar - Mission Sahools in Darrang now
fill positions of importance and y 0 sponsibility as Monzadars, Mandals, \&c., whilst others act as Mohurirs in tea factorios, and have virtual charge of the factories during the absence of the European managers. There is reason then to hope that the Kachari element in the popula tion of this province will come to the front more and more and play an increasingly important part in raising themselves and their neighbors to higher and better things.

## LAIIORE.

The Sind Times says of the late Rev. G. Sbirt: "He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and fellow of the Bombay Tiniversity. He was the author of a good deal of Christian literature in the Sindhi language, the translator of nearly the whole Bible into the same tongue, and joint compiler of a SindhiEnglish dictionary. Mr. Shirt's rare linguistic talents are wollknown, as besides possessing a scholarly knowledge of the original languages of the Bible, he was master of many Oriental languagea, including Sanskist and Arorbic. At the time of his death be was busily engaged learning Pushtu and Brohi. He was known throughout the whole of the Punjab and Sind, and doeply respected by all for his high Christian character and great literary attainments. His oarly death is not only a terrible blow to the Sind Chareb Mission, but also a great loss to the whole Province. At the meoting of tho Max Donso Hall Literary Society, in which Mr. Sbirt took a great interest, a vote of sympathy and condolenco with his bereaved widow and chil dren was passed, and as a mark of respect to his honozed name and memory, the large meoting of the members dispersed witbout proceeding to any business. Of Mr. Shirt's self-devotion to his bigh and holy calling the grave of the first Christian Missionary in Boluchris$\tan$ is a silent and eloquent wit ness.


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At a reception by the British National Temperance Leaguegiven to the Colonial and Indian dele gates, Dr. B. W: Richardsod, who presided; Gaid;" "They had learned that alcohol, uulike: food, acted exactly as, a medicinal agent. With regard to its (alcohol's) action, they bad discovered that; in the worde of the general confession in the Book of Common Prayer, it did those things which it.ought not to have done; and it left undone those thinge which itought to have donc, and there was no health in it. It oansed diseases, twenty-four of Which were now known to be specifically produced by it, and every day medical science dotected more injury arising from its üse.

It. would be diffenit to frame an indictment against alcohol in any stronger terms than this. The happy borrowing and adaptation of the words of the "confession "from the Prayer-book caused laughter, and that it did so is no wonder. Neither does it damage the argument. The light feather of the arrow carries the barb more surely and directly to its point. Witty atterances are longest remembered and are more effcient than rude donunciation. The reader may like
to know who this Dr. Richavdson is and by what anthority he speaks. He is an M.D. and F.R.S., and be le an honoriary member of the Amorican Philosophical Society, whose home, ancient and modern, is in
1.2 Philadelphia $\sim$ He is the discoverer of many medioal facts and appliances and a voluminous author. In his writings he belonge to the experimental rather than the theoretical school, and when he announces that twenty-four diseases are specifically produced by alcohol it may be fairly presumed that be is giving the result of his own obselvation. He has had over thirty year's experience since he graduated, and his medicsl brethron bave highly honored him by testimonials "in recognition of his various oontributions to science- and medicine."
Theso facts ooncerning Dr. Rich ardson are here mentioned to ostablish his olalm to be heard as an "expert" upon tho subject. And his testimony is valuable as not the utterance of a man of one idea, or one object. In the list of his writings there are few, if any, specially deroted to the subject of temperance. Genural knowledge and a perception of the relations between all subjects of scientific rosenrch qualify a man to reach impartial conolusions. It is in this way thut the actual truth can be approsohed. And 'in broad-minded discussion and investigation anly may we look for adzances in moral and social questions, as affected by scientific facts and disopveries.-Public Ledper.
Americans have immense faith in the efficaoy of law as a remedy for the ills of society- In their view law :when hella in one's hand, and shaken over tbe disorder, has
a magic charm and potency to drive away evil spirits and to restore order in the world. As thongh law possessed any force in itself! Law simply marks the path of the man behind it. The force is in the executor. The best lawe are dead letters without stern, inexorable men to put them in force. The whole country is roused to secure the enactment of a law against the rum power, and then everybody site down to see it work. When will men learn that a law to be of any value, must be execated; and to lave it executed you mast put behind it a set of men who believe in it, and have the courage of their convictions aud dare to try it on ?$E x$.

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