## Bominion Churchumat

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#### Abstract

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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.
The Rev. W H. Wadleigh is the only gentleman travelling authorized to collect subscriptions for the "Dominion Churchman."

Religion the True Source of Patriotism. Preaching to volunteers from the text, Ps. xlviii. 11-18: "Walk about Zion, and go round about her, and tell the towers thereof. Mark well her bulwarks, set up her houses : that ye may tell them that come after. For this God is our God for eve and ever: He shalle our guide unto death.
Dean Vaugham spoke thus eloquently on the ser vice rendered to our hearhts and homes by the volun teers, and as to the true basis of patriotism. "Bu listen to the holy Psalmist as side by side with this ' marking of the bulwarks' be places the 'set ting up of the houses ' of his Zion. Yes, brethren, it is this word, it is the house and the hearth, it is the dear home and family, each man's own peculiar, which really inspires the movement of which you are to us representative. What a word is there !-how vocal to the man; how audible in the heart's heart-house, hearth, home, family ' Every family,' St. Paul says, for he, too, was as much man as Christian-he, too, though he left his home and never made himself a new one'every family in earth and heaven'-for heaven, too, has its families, not unrealisable alone, like families of angels, but tenderly intelligible and real to us, who have friends across the dark river as well as friends on this side of it, in the form of families of 'spirits of just men made perfect '-' Every family,' St. Paul says, 'in earth and heaven, has ${ }_{\text {from God its name.' }}$ He is well as the God, of all. 'Set up her Father, as wor the th, or drill and muster for them that you practice with musket and rifle a for them that you practice warget, for them that you turn out, when
you would fain rest and enjoy yourself, into all inclemencies of whether and all shapes and forms of diseomfort ; this, though you mannder not about in effeminate or sentimental nonsense, is that which makes you submit yourselves to order and iscipline, to hardship and loss; this would make you spring forth as one man, if the necessity should arise-from which God save us-to meet the approaching invader, or to meet him, if need be, while he is a great way off, in the land of the diplomatist or the politician. 'Set ap her houses, is the Psalmist's spirit-stirring summons. Bat he patriot of this 48th Psalm was, before all else religious patriot. His was no patriotism of strife and debate, of party and faction, of vanity and selfishness. He knits the last verse of his Psalm to the last but one by a particle of cause and conse quence. 'Mark well the national bulwarks, con sider the private homes, think of them that come after, for this God is our God for ever and ever He shall be our Guide unto death.' His patriotism is a religious patriotism ; he loves bis Zion, be cause God is his God. This, you will say, wa easier for a Jew than a Christian. And for reason already suggested. His Constitution, in Church and State alike, was a Theocracy. For him Church and State were one. His very Statute book was a Revelation. His king, while he had one of his own, reigned literally by Divine right God set up one and put down another. We may grant all this, and yet say that that patriotism which is not based on religion is a halt and maim ed thing. God must be recognised in all the way that He has led us hitherto. God must be recog nised in our national history-in our gradua emergence from a condition of heathenism, from a condition of savagery, from a condition of idolatry from a condition, later on, of tyranny, of lawles ness, of tyranny again, into one Christianity, o civilization, of constitutional rule, of law enforce and self-enforcing, public opinion generally on th side of right, of private property protec ed and religious liberty guaranteed.

The Church spoken of as an intruder. - Perhap one of the most audacions complaints ever made i contained in a statement by a Mr. Richard, M.P who is the champion of the disestablishment cause He recently said: "We cannot engage in any work, religious, charitable, educational, social, or political, but we are thwarted and harassed by the xclusive pretensions of the dominant Church of England." A writer in Church Bells remarks on his, "'Our path,' forsooth! as if the path had een the Dissenters' from time immenorial, and this dominant Church were a modern intruder 'this do an's fables a moints ont to a lio piece of sculpture, in which a lion is represente as mastered by a man. The lion remarked, that s lion were to excute such a work he would put the man underneath and the lion uppermost. Wil Mr. Richard look at the crossing of the path from Churchman's point of view? The vicar of a parish was visiting a sick man in a ground-floor oom. There was a knock at the street-door, and n walked a Dissenting Minister. He did not beong to one of the 'three denominations,' but he was a regular preaoher, and styled Reverend. The icar was standing at the side of the sick man bed, in full view of the new-comer. The preacher came up to the other side of the bed, began to nake inquires of the man as to his soul's health, and turned to the vicar for his opinion on the case The vicar evaded the catechiser, and sat down. After a while the visitor was once'more in the street, After a while the visitor was once,more in the street,
with the door closed behind him. The vicar then asked the wife whether the preacher had been in the habit of visiting her husband. No, she said, he has not been there for weeks, or months. Now if the parties in this drama had been reversed, and the vicar had been the intruder, there would have way. Mr. Richard and his friends might have the ion.'
modesty to remember, that in every case the church has been first in the field, first by a thousand years or more, and that churchmen feel quite as acutely as Dissenters when their paths are crossed, al though they seek no Act of Parliament to hinder the crossing. To adapt Mr. Richard's own word - We cannot engage in any work, religious, charit able, educational, social, or political, but we are thwarted and harassed by the intrusive pretension of Dissenters and their preachers. We read, too n the Book which Dissenters sometimes speak of as if they alone took it for the guide, that Chris desired His disciples to be visibly united ; that His Apostles secured such union in the only possible way, namely, by founding everywhere one church for one place-locsl churches, churches for places, not for opinions, parish charches, to which al the parishioners as a matter of course resorted; and that they denounced party spirit and division as being, equally with drunkenness and fornication works of the flesh. Yet because divisions now-a days cross the path of the local churches in every direction, the fault is not that of the divisions bat of the churches, and the crossing must be put down y Act of Parlianent

The Church of Ireland -At the recent Synod of this Church a letter was read from the Secretary of State in which he spoke of the Church as the "Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland." This raised a storm and the letter came near being sent back. The Secretaries were instructed to write to the Secretary and tell him that the correct and egal designation is the "Church of Ireland." The Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette very justly says, " There is no other Church beside ours which can call itself, with any respect for historical truth The Church of Ireland." If we have not that itle, no other Church has it. Our worst enemies are compelled to acknowledge the fact that as a Church we have carried on unbroken the Episcopal succesion throughout all the troubled times of the Reformation ; while on the other hand the Roman Church in Ireland started its titular Episcopate at the close of the sixteenth century. As a matter of fact there was only one Romish titular Bishop in Treland on the accession of James 1. and on his death in 1594 there was a hiatus of nearly fifteen years before his successor was appointed' It was only at the Roman Synod of Drogheda in the year 1614 that arrangements were made to introduce from Italy, a bran-new Romish Episcopate into this country. It is idle to point out that in no sense could this foreign importation be regarded as in succession to the line of S S Patrick and Columbkille. The modern Roman Oatholic bishops and clergy in this country derive their orders from a foreign source, and can therefore only be regarded as dissenters and separatists from the true Church of Ireland. None of them ave been consecrated or ordained by any bishops in the line of the ancient Church of S. Patrick, nor can they possibly show themselves to be possessed of any succession from those bishops. So intensely did the great Archbishop Ussher feel on this question of our claim to be regarded as the national Church of Ireland, that he protested in the trongest manner possible against an effort made by Bramball in Convocation in 1654, to make the English canons binding on us. According to Mant, he argued that such action "would appear to be the betraying of the privileges of a national Chureh; that it might lead to placing the Church of Eng. land in a state of absolute superintendence and dominion over that of Ireland, that it was conveni nt for some discrepancy to appear, if it were but o declare the free ageney of the Church of Ireland and to express her sense of rites and ceremonies that there is no necessity of the same in al Churches, which are independent of each other and that different canons and modes might coexist with the same faith, charity and commun-

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.
No. 2.

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}$OW applying the principles we have evolved to what we see around us at the present day, what is the proper conclusion to arrive at ?

We find three large bodies of Christians who possess the first requisite, viz : the threefold ministry of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons These bodies which now exist are lineal successors of bodies which, at one time in the history of the church, were in intercommunion with each other. We refer to the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches. Secondly, they all profess the Faith as set forth in the Nicene Creed, the two latter bodies also profess to believe in the article embodied in the interpolation of the words, " and the Son," to which we have referred. We are not, however, at present concerned with additions to the Faith, we will refer to them hereafter. Thirdly, they all celebrate the two sacraments of our Lord's appointment, viz: Baptism and the Holy Eucharist. The Roman church in the administration of the latter however, departing from the usuage of the church of which the fathers spoke. These bodies having so much in common, let us briefly glance at what divides them, and we find that it is because they do not agree as to eertain additions which the Roman Church has assumed to make to the ancient creed of the Holy Catholic Church, or they differ in certain practices, which none of them pretend are of the essence of the Christian religion. Now, however, we may re gard these misbeliefs and these practices about which there is contention, the question to be considered is, Do these misbeliefs, and adoption of these practices, so utterly nullify all those points of unity which still exist, as to render these bodies no longer entitled to be regarded as constituting the Catholic Church ? We should say in all Christian charity they do not. And that although these bodies may contend and be at variance with each and refuse to hold intercommunion, yet for all that, in those positive principles and practices in which they still agree, both with each other and the church of which the fathers spoke, there is still a real and vital unity.
Let us now turn to our various Christian brethren of the manifold denominations of Protestantism, and we are compelied to admit that in them we find no historical continuity of existence extending back more than 300 years of the 18 centuries of Christianity. Not one of them professes to have any historical succession, or continuity with any church existing before the Reformation era, they are professedly new churches, organized on new principles, which had not prior to the Reformation, anywhere prevailed in any part of the one Catholic Church. How, therefore, as organizations of Christians, can they be now deemed parts of the Christian Society the fathers had in view ?

None of these bodies have the Apostolic ministry of bishops. None of these accept the

Nicene Creed in its entirety, they all give to the article concerning the church, a meaning its framers could never have intended. Some are vitally heretical concerning the Divinity of Christ. Some reject one and some (eg. the Quakers) both of the sacraments our Lord appointed. These organisations cannot therefore, as Christian organisations, be considered as forming a part of the Society which the fathers called on Christians to believe in.
The position of individual members of such bodies, will be considered in our next and concluding article. $-H$

## NOTES ON THE SPIRITUAL LIFE

## No 1

$A^{1}$LL who have even set themselves, with any real earnestness, to live a religious life, have felt the need of helps and counsels, to meet them in their doubts and difficulties, and perplexities. Even when we have no serious doubt, on the subject of duty, or how to act in a certain emergency, it is useful to have our judgment confirmed by that of another, and especially to know what has been thought and said by the acknowledged masters of the spiritual life.
It is, of course, true that we have our Bible and nothing can ever take the place of that. But experience teaches us that the Bible itself may become more precious to us by our learning how it has affected and influenced others besides ourselves. Accordingly, many books have been written on the subject of the life of grace, which have become classics and which hold a very dear and sacred place in the hearts of God's people, we need only mention "The Imitation of Christ," "The Spiritual Combat " of Senpoli, the "Devout Life" of S. Francois de Sales, "Holy Living " and "Holy Dying," by Jeremy Taylor, William Law's "Christian Perfection," Goulburn's " Personal Religion," to which we might easily add a good many others hardly inferior to them.
These "Notes," which we propose to continue for two or three months, are not intended to take the place of those excellent books which we have mentioned. Our aim is simply to help those who are striving after the life of holiness to have a clearer view of the subject, a more distinct and definite purpose, and to guide them to those helps by which they may surmount the difficulties that stand in their way, and make more wise and diligent use of those means of grace whereby they may grow in grace and in the knowledge of God in Christ.
We begin with religious or spiritual Life, its true idea and significance.
It is very difficult to define this word $L$ ife, as it is to define all words representing simple ideas which can be resolved into nothing more elementary than themselves. Thus we find one definition which runs as follows: "That state of an animal or plant in which its organs are capable of fulfilling their functions," which is very good, but the word animal contains the very idea which it is introduced to define. Mr.
Herbert Spencer defines Life to be "
pondence in the environment," and this def. nition is adopted by Mr . Drummond in his book on "Natural Law in the Spiritual Life." There are some difficulties about the applica. tion of this definition. The Supreme authority has declared: This is life eternal, that they should know Thee the only true God, and Him who Thou did'st send, even Jesus Christ." This, then, is life-the heart knowledge of God in Christ, and when this exists, all the energies and manifestations of life will be discerned.
We shall, hereafter, have much to say, if it please God, on the origination and development of this life; but it may be helpful to note the appropriateness of the designation in regard to man's relation to God. Life, it has been noted for many ages, has many forms, from the lowest vegetative life to the highest rational and spiritual. In the lowest plant life we have a very simple organism with the power of nourishing itself from without, then comes the life of sensation and locomotion, then above that comes the life of reason and of definite will and purpose. Where any of these powers are lacking in an existence to which they properly belong, we declare that this existence is dead. We never call a stone dead, for instance, because it has no life. But a lifeless plant or animal or man is dead, because life is needful for the completeness of any of these existencies.
We can now see, without much difficulty, what we mean by spiritual or religious life or death. We mean a life, or the want of that life, which has relation to God. Thus to begin with the life of sensation, a man is dead who has no sense of God, who does not feel that his life is from God and in God's hands, and that it should be lived to God. A man cannot be said to be truly alive to God who has not true knowledge of God; of course, there is a kind of religious life that has no true knowledge of God-the life of the idolator who makes a god in his own image, the life of the mere mystic who loses himself in the infinite, without any definite thought of the Divine attributes, the life of the mere Deist who has a notion of a Creator, who may perhaps be the Ruler of the world, or may be leaving it to go on under the domain of the laws which He has prescribed to it. These and other forms of religious life, are clearly different from the life of which Jesus Christ has spoken, from the life which He came to impart. The spiritual life of the Christian, is that which places his whole nature in a true relation to God as its source, its centre, its support, its controller, its end. To live to God, is to know God as He is revealed in Jesus Christ, holy, wise, loving, omnipotence. It is to know Him as a Father in Christ; it is to come to Him as a child ; it is to find one's highest satisfaction and joy in Him ; it is to be constrained to render Him a ready and cheerful obedience; it is to find it a sorrow and a misery to disobey Him, not because punishment will certainly ensue, but because it is a grief to resist One who is altogether loving and tender and compassionate ; because it is a wrong and an evil to cross the will of One who is absolutely righteous and good. It is to have
the whole nature of Intelligence, Feeling, and Will, under the domain of God. This is lite, this is blessedness, this is peace and joy and hope.
We must try to show in our next paper how this life is originated in man.

## FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE.

by h. symonds, trinity college.

## FIRST PART.

THE remarkable interest which has been excited throughout English speaking countries, by the publication of the 'Life and letters of Frederick Denison Maurice ' who died more than twelve years ago, is highly signifcant. That the life of a man, who has been declared by one of his friends to be the most Christlike man he ever knew, of whom another said, he was the most beautiful soul whom God has ever, in His great mercy, allowed me most unworthy to meet with upon earth, that the record of the life of such a man should be devoured with such eagerness, that though, an expensive work, three editions have been published in less than 12 months, is surely a sign that-in spite of what may be said to the contrary-men appreciate and seek after, as fully as ever, goodness, holiness, godliness. For, whatever interest may attach to his memory from his intelletual greatness, from his connection with social movements, or from theo logical controversy, it is nevertheless certain that in his life there was nothing secular at all
To find out what was the will of God, and having found, to do it according to his light and ability, this is the history of his life, and those who work from any other starting point cannot possibly be interested in it, for they must be incapable of understanding or appreciating it.
The history of his early life and training, is far more interesting than is ordinarily the case with men whose lives are recorded.
I suppose everyone knows he was the son of Unitarian parents. His Father was a Unitarian minister of great ability. Such has been the abundance of magazine articles and critical notices, that everyone also knows, that with the exception of the father, the whole of the large family from the mother downwards, became Trinitarians. But the reason for this change of creed may not have been observed, and I think it is important. It was not in the first place, to the head, that the Doctrine of the Trinity appealed, but rather to the heart. There seems little doubt that in each case, the sense of sin, and the need of a Personal Saviour, was strongly felt.
It was the near approach of death in two cases, which caused them to feel the unsatisfactory nature of a mere intellectual creed to be felt. A certain Edmund Hurry, a nephew of Mr. Maurice's mother, in 1814 burst a blood vessel suddenly. "It is perhaps not very diffi cult" says the biographer, "to understand that the argumentative, disputative form of opinion which delighted his cousins, would during the months that intervened before his death, be by no means satisfactory to a man whose life was his
ebbing out." His illness and subsequent death, became the starting point of the remarkable change of opinions among his cousins. Frederick Maurice himself, most clearly witnesses to the necessity he felt of a mediator between $G$ od and man. In 1829, (then 24 years old) he writes to his father as follows: "My heart was not sincerely devoted to God. I fancied so till I had searched it, but then I saw very clearly that self and the world had far the greatest part of it. If I could have conceived of God as anything less than perfect love, I might have found less difficulty in satisfying myself that I was confirmed to the standard which He requires me to attain. But believing Him to be love in the most absolute sense, I felt the difficulty of approaching Him, or even of comprehending His nature, almost infinite, because love divided my heart with a thousand evil passions, and was itself tainted with evil, and corruption like them. The per fect spirituality of God's character I found I had no idea of, though from habit I might bend my knees to him, and use all the phrases which expressed it. Hence the necessity of that perfect spirituality, being embodied to me in a human form ; hence the necessity of being able to contemplate Him in whom, and through whom only, I could contemplate God, as the pardoner and remover of that evil in my heart which prevented any spiritual idea of God from being entertained by it, and hence the necessity, when that obstacle was removed, of the Spirit of God dwelling in my heart to enable it to think rightly of and pray rightly to Him." You will have noticed the radical difference between his conception of God the Father, and that of those who look upon Christ as delivering them from an implacable revengeful Being, to whom the name of Father would be inapplicable so far as our notion of the term extends. It was just because God was perfect love and perfect spirituality, that he felt the need of one through whom he might contemplate such a God as the pardoner and remover of the evil in his heart.
Unfortunately for our curiosity, Mr. Maurice has left little account of his thoughts and struggles throughout the years during which his opinions were forming. We do know, however, that he at first followed his mother and sisters in adopting calvinistic ideas. These, however, were abruptly banished by a lady friend. In writing to her when about 21 years of age, he speaks of himself as "a being destined to a few short years of misery here, as an earnest of, and preparation for, that more enduring state of wretchedness and woe, \&c. The lady in reply spiritedly writes!: " Where is your authority for regarding any individual o the human race, as destined to misery either here or hereafter? Such a view is not supported by the letter or the spirit of that Revelation, which alone can be admitted as evidence in the case." She further represents to him that this explanation of the method o God's dealing with men, makes him an arbitrary tyrant. The idea was a new one to him, and meditation thereupon had the effect of abolish ing the calvinistic theory once and for all from his mind.

At Cambridge Mr. Maurice seems to hav ${ }^{\text {c }}$ made considerable sensation. He there contracted a lasting friendship with John Sterling, who speaks of himself as spending his time "in picking up pebbles beside the ocean of Maurice's genius." He left Cambridge without taking his degree, being at that time conscientously deterred from giving his assent to the doctrines and formularies of the Church of England. His intention now was to adopt the profession of law, but for two years his time was spent in literary occupations. At the age of 22 he was a contributor to the "Westminster Review," and to the "Atheneum," of which Magazine he afterwards became Editor.
He gradually came to the determination to take Holy Orders in the Church of England, and went to Oxford to read for his degree. Whilst there he was baptized, the late Bishop of Chester being one of his spousers. This step was. naturally a painful one to his father, who himself baptized accordirg to the scriptural formula.

The remark of the celebrated preacher Robert Hall, upon this custom of the elder Maurice, is very apt. "Why sir," said he, "as I understand you, you must consider that you baptize in the name of an abstraction, a man, and a metaphor.
At the age of 29 Maurice was ordained deacon, and immediately after became curate of a small country parish with a non-resident rector. One of the most interesting parts of the Biography, is that which relates to Mr. Maurice's relations to the Oxford movement, and to Dr. Pusey in particular. It is here that his strong individuality first appears in his abhorrence of parties or systems.
He had points of commission with, but differed from High, Low, and Broad Churchmen. He has often been classed with the latter, sometimes I believe as their leader, but it is quite incorrect. If he thought that the High Churchman, and the Low Churchman, confined the working of the living God in the heart of men, to too narrow limits, he thought the Broad Churchism tended to remove that influence from the world altogether, a tendency which, wherever it came from, he fought against with all his soul.
Fome \& Ioreign Clyurty frefus.
From our own Correspondents.

## DOMINION.

## qUEbEC.

The offertory on Whit-Sunday at the cathedral was apecial one given by the congregation to the Revs Mr. Ridley, assistant minister, as an expression of their esteem, and amounted to $\$ 165$. Mr. Ridley has accepted a rectory in the diocese of Huron, and leaves a a few weeks.

Lennoxville.-At the annual meeting of the orporation of Bishop's College on the 25th instant, view, was the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Adams, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, as successor to Rev. Dr. Lobley in the joint offices of Principal of the college, and rector of the college school. As the college already possesses in the Rev. Philip
C. Read a first-class clerical professor, who in addition to his special college work, undertakes also the senior olassical form of the school, it was necesssry to secure the services of a gentleman specially strong in mathematios, with a view to maintain the high lege has been brought by Dr. Lobley.
The Rev. Thomas Adams fulfils this condition, a his record of the 19th Wrangler shows. To this b adds high scientific attainments and a practioal aequaintanse with the resoits of modern skicence (Eng When the British Association has meat secretaries, and land,) Mr. Adanns was one of the local secrewaies, won by his attainments and practical business abuility, won of the dasy. Mr. Adams has also had practical experi ence and great success in the training of boys. He was for some time senior mathematical master in St. Peter's School, York, where he had charge of a board ing house, and his testimonials show that he exercised s most useful influence over the boys under his charge. Thenoe he went to the High Sohool at Gateshead as head master, which post he throws op to take the higher work, spiritually and ednostionally, of both coilege and school at Lennoxville.
The pablic generally as well as the governors of Bishop's College, may be congratulated in having secured for so important an educational post a gentle man so embe.
For the rough and tamble of life in this Dominion men of prection wisdom as well as of high intelliectaal attainments are needed, and such a man the newly appointed principal of Bishop's College evidently is. In his case, as in so many others, certain talents seem to run in families, for Mr. Adams is nephow to the celebrated sonior wrangler and astronomer, who, simultaneously with M. Leverrier, the French astronomer, worked oat a
planet of Noptuno.
Mr. Adams is already well and familiarly known in Mr. Adams is already well and familiarly known in Montreal throngh his conneotion with the British
Association, and he will meet with many friends on Association, and in September next.
his arrival in September next.
Wo trast that under his fostering care both the col lege and school will maintain and even increase the high reputation the institation has acquired.
The Rev. Dr. Lobley retarns to the Old Country immediately after the convocation for the graiting of degrees at the end of Jane, and he will carry with him great regrets at his departure and kind wishes for his fature. Such mea can ill be spared, but we must consider that they are only lent to us for a time.

## MONTREAL

Montranal-Lieut.Col. Frank Bond has been in command of the first battalion of Prince of Wales Rifles sincoe September, 1870. He is the eldest son o the Right Reverand Bishop Bond, and was born in Montreal in 1847, and edincated at the high school. With perhaps the exception of Lieat. Col. Stevenson,
of the Field Battery, be has the most extensive record of the Field Battery, he has the most extensive record of service amongst our militia offlcers.

Montreal Cathedral Band of Hope.-Ninth anni veraary-An Enthusiastic Meeting.-There was a good
attendance last evening at the Queen's Hall, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Cathedra Band of Hope. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. B. Norton, presideut of the society. Shortly after eight o'clock the children filed into the hall to the spirited strains of a lively march, and after winding in and ont with marvellous precision through the aisles, finally took therr places on the platform. little ones were arrayed in white and carried the splendid banners of the society. The reports were read by the secretary, Mr. R. Binmore, and showed tan association to be in a very prosperons condition,
and that the work had been greatly extended during the past year.

## ontario.

Napaneg.-Bay of Quinte Olerical Union.-May. 23. -The meeting of the clergy of this important asocia. tion was attended by a large number of members this week. The following were present:-The Ven.
Archdeacon of Kingston, chairman ; the Ven. Archd. Archdeacon of Kingston, chairman; the Ven. Archd.
Daykin, Rural Deans Baker and Carey; Rev. Messrs. Daykin, Rural Deans Baker and Carey; Rev. Messrs.
Harding, Burke, Fornari, D. F. Bogert, Stanton, Laraing, Barke, Forneri, D. F. Bogert, Stanton, Brown. Pablic services were held on Tuesday and Wednesday in the charch, and private conference in and instructive addresses were delivered to evening congregation on Tuesday by Revds. Carey
and Burke, and on Wednesday evening by Revds. R. S. Forneri and Arcbd. Daykin. The subjeots of the addresses respectively were "Continuty of ot ot
Church of God." "Divine blessings convey through Church of God." "Divine blessings convey through
divinely appointed agencies " "The Lord's prayer, a divinely appointed agencies ". "The Lord's prayer, a Christian prayer." "The value of Old Tostameut ypes illustrated by that of the prophet Elisha. 1 is noch to be regretted that more or she haily were not bough informal addresses. At the private coufer.放e discossed, and other matters of interest to the clergy in the parishes and the diocese at large. The meet ing was one of the most pleasant and profitable of thoso that have been held. Notwithstanding the general ocoupations of house cleaning, and the absence af some leading members from town, the clerky were ll hospitably entertained by their churoh friends. The next meeting will be held in Pioton towards the
end of Angust by the kind invitation of the Rev. Mr. Loncks.

Brockville.-The Bishop of Ontario has appointed Rev. Dyson Hague, one of the assistant ministers of congregation at Brockrille which has left St. Peter' Charch Mr. Hague officiated last Sanday and was warmly received by the members of his new congre gation, which is called St. Paul's. Between fifty and sixty children attended the Sohool in conneotion with the new conkregation last Sunday.

Kivastor.-On Sanday, June 7th, the Lord Bishop will hold an ordination service in St. Paul's, at whio several young men will be admitted to deacon's or L.L.B., of Madoc, will preach the ordination sermon.

Mhasriy Mrssion.-The Rev. C. E. Radchiff acknowledges. with many thanks, the following sab scriptions.- Maber y church Builaing Fund. - Per 6600 ; Miss Warren, Harpers Corners, per quilt $\$ 2.65$; Mrs. T. Bedford Jones, Napanee, $\$ 200$; Cash in bank to date, 8872 00.- Kestoration Fund, St stephen's Church, Bathurst, \$76.00.-Grave Yar
Fence Fund, $\$ 15.00$.
For all these refreshing signs of ife and interest taken in Church work in this mission we can, but with grateful and full hearts, than Almighty God. The energetic lay reader, Mr. P. T Mignot, was on Whit Sunday presented with a com plimentary address and parse of $\$ 16.00$ by the choi of St. Pan : Charch, Oso, and their friends, in appre ciation of his services as choir-master.

Diockse or Ontario.-Meetiny of Synod.-Notice is ereby given that the twenty third session of the In . orporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, will
Mornid in the city of Kingston as follows:ral on Tresday, June 9th, at 8 a.m.
At $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. W. Forsythe, M.A., incumbent of Pem
The collection at the offertory will be in aid of the iission fand of the Diocese.
At 2.30 p.m. the lay secretary, and a committee of wo, to be appointed by the Bishop, will attend at representatives.
At 3 pm, the
he despan. the Synod will meet at the Synod hall for
By order of the Lord Bishop.
A. Spencrer, Clerical Secretary.

Kingston, May 19th, 188.
N. B.-A meeting of the Mission Board will be beld (D.V.) in the committee room on Monday, Jane 8th, A. p.m.. For the submission of the annual report. A meeting of the members of the charch, to deliber ate on the best means of promoting the interest of the Wednesday, Jone 10th, at 8 p.m.

Diocesan Conference.-In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last session of Synod, (p. 40 journal) confera Bishop has signified his intention of holding Wednesday, June 10th.
The following subjects bave been selected by the ommittee for discussion, and the gentlemen named will either read a paper or give an address apon their 1. The subjects.
I. The Obligation of the Tithe-Rev. E. P. Craw. Anxiliary to the Board of Missions-Aev. H. Pollard Axxiliary to the Board of Missions-Rev. H. Pollard,
Judge McDouald.
8. The importance of Lay oo.
operation in the Spiritual work of the Chureh-
Mayor Smythe, L.L.D. Rev. Wm, Lewin M. ayor Smythe, L.L.D., Rev. Wm. Lewin, M.A d to ton minutes; volunteer speakers to sis míntes.
The Rev Dr Morrinon, reetor of Oplen rohdencon of the Diocese of Albany, has king and oepted in invitation to be prosent and address the Conference.
The Lord Bisbop of Ontario will take the ohair at 8 o'clock.

Chairman Conference Oommittee.

Picton.- One of the prettiest places on the Bay of Quinte is the little town of Picton, with its back. ground of green hills, and the sparkling sheet of water at its feet. And one of the most attrachive gpots is with itgabornood is where the old Eaglish Charch, They precnurchyard and parsonage, are situated. Ther present a scese of in Kngland than in Canes observed this to a Oanadian friend who scoompanied re, and be replied that the first occupant of the ectory was an old conntry olergyman of the beet ype, and that no doubt the ohuroh and. ips wete a not little indebted to,him for their Englist home. As we walked slowly away, my friend man me some interesting partionlars reapectiog the ${ }^{2}$ sent incumbent, the Rev. E. Lukes. He deseribe im as a very able and very laboriona parish prient omewhat too outepoken perhaps for his own good bat highly respeoted on acconnt of bis trusty an traightforward charncter. My friend went on to peak of a grevious tribalation which had betalion the worthy rector in the past year. It seems ho ha been the victim of a most unprovoked assanit in to open street by a frenzied mechanic, and that is delending himseir from the navage allack of the mas, e had initioted some lojury apoa his arm wila wriking-stick. For this the man had been indaced able miscarrise of jnstice which it is hoped, is ant frequont ocenrence in this colony, Mr. Lnkes defeated and beavils mulot in damages and most But his parishioners, who knew the truth of the mat er, greatly felt for his position, though no opportanity occurrd for expressing their sympathies till Ristes last, when in one of the largest vestry meeting eve: beld in Picton, by a bearty and outspoken resonation they declared their confidence and unabated attact. ment to their pastor. This resolution, nad the whal oonduct of the parishioners thoughoat the tryin ordeal had, my friend said, greatly cheered an oncouraged the rector. He added that the parish was in a most prosperous coudition, every sitting in church boing laken, and ho ond it oo beech confidence be expresses the pleasare which be derived from bis visit to the picturesque town of Picton.

## toronto.

Toronto.-Through the kindness of Mr. Hownell, who donated 150 yds . of cotton, and of some of the Nevitt, the Church Wra. Charles Thompson and onabled to send s box of necessaries to the sick and wounded volunteers in the North.West.

A concert given by the willing workers of St. Peter wit. Matther Sunday school, was held in St. Peter's school hou on Wednesday evening last. Great credit must given to the workers for the energy they displayed this good work, and it is satistactory to ka heir efforts were crowned with succes. The andience were thoronghly pleased with the ent ment provided for them. The chair having been tane few minutes after eight, the concor with all their with a glee by the workor, whin the wecustomed Miss McDowell wircomped the Mrs, Davis, Misses Sutherland and Lugedin Misses Gorrie and Impey, sang several very pleasing songs and duetts. Rev. Geo. Nattress helped with a reading, Mrs. Boulier and Mis Kerr played very beantifully a piano duett. This $e^{2}$ joyable evening was brought to a close with a very clever and amasing exhibition of ventriloquism th Mr. Simpson. Each of the workers were daring evening a beantiful rose presented to them by an Gard, a member of St. Matthew's parish, act acknowledgment of their great kindness bo songtn. thew's Chureh. St. Peter's Church is to be congravery
lated on having such a body of worker, and it isifvery

## On hoo Byod uhbeots beat  Nop  mith bro | their kay |
| :---: |
| bo mif | my frimed 二

[June 4, 1886
DOMINION OHUROHMAN
gratifing to the younger aud woaker parish of st. |the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments, and woold sympathy of these younk people.

Toronto Chugch Sunday School Assoclatior. -The hasi mueting of the above Association, for the gession the School House of the Church of the Redeemer. The following Sunday sohools belonging to th

 St. Jamen'; st. Lake's St. Matthew's, (a.m.) p.m.) 18 ; st. Peter's; St. stephen's.

Atter an openiog hymn, and prayyers by the Rev. R dinntes of the last meetino . motion of ${ }^{\prime}$ Mr. Geo. A. McKenzie, seconded Robert Armbtrong
The following Sanday School attendances wer reported: Church of the Redeemer, 306 ; st . Stephen': (May 10tb), B63; Church of the Ascension May 10tb), 643 .
The Treasurer (Mr. H. G. Collins), reported that note of hee scouools belonging to the Association had yet paid the assessment for the proesent year. Th
Soeretary said there were accounts on hand amont ing to over $\$ 30$, and he hoped Sunday Schools would end in there assessmments withoont delay. Miss Tarner then read a paper on "Teaching an managgement of infant claseses,"" which will be printed fall 1 c next week's "Churchman.
 practical paper. Ho was sorry, however, to tiod that come of the methous therein advocated, bad not been Wested by the pratioal experience of the essagiist.
What we needed in Sunday sclool as in other matter. were the resulte of practical Werre che results of practical experieuce, not theories Dost interested in the succeess and usefolness of thi Association, he was proud of a paper sach as the on which Miss Tarner had juat read. Many of its sug; gestions were evidently the results of experience, and
all of them were suoh ay to coummend themel as all of them were saob as to commend thembel, ves to
antant cllass touschers. afant class teachers. As to the plan of dividiag the infant classe, and leaving a part of the work to be done
by sub toecherrs, Le could speak from an experience of tive yeurs as to to the good resull s . The infant olass o the Uururch of the Ascension Sanday School with an average attendance of tbout 150 , way divided into five sab-olasses of about thirty children each. The tenoher thacu sab class kept the roll book of her division, gavy hre marks for atteundanoe and lessons, heara $r$ ane chil order while the teacher of the whole e class was engage n reviewing the lesson of the previous Sanday, and eaching the lesson of the day
In order to ald in teaching the hymns, a card was prepared at the beginnung of every quarter, ruled int and 200 or 250 coppess of the card being printed, a square was cut oft every Suaday, and the same verse giveu to every oblla to take home and learn for nex Sunday. Thus they had tanght the class doring lase gaarter, a bymn for Palm Sunday, ("All glory land nd hoooor ") one for Easter, and oue for Ascension ${ }_{\text {tide }}$
He bad rocently yisited the Sanday Sobool of S Augastine's Chapel, New York oity, which included tion some of the methode saggested by Miss opara tokether with others. There, nustead of oclling Tarne hey provided every scholar' with a "panch card the margin of which contained a ruled space for ever Sunday of the church yearr, and the attendance was reordod by two registrats, one of whom panched the card in the proper square with a conductor's punch, while the otber took down from the card the registe umber of the scholar, and after wards marked the atendance from tie recora of these namberss. Suo pith an iutuant elass not larger than thos rebroest bu In this Association, he preferred Miss Tarner's plan fe the tascher beiny early in her place and marking pach of her scholurg as they oame in.
Rev. John Pearson, (Holy Trinity), said Miss Tarnor's most interesting paper fully jastified the requas ady made at a previous meeting for papers by the nore Smbers of the Association, many of whom had men. As to sub.dividing the infant olass, he had no yet oome to any conclasion, bat for some time past both within makd outside the Churrh Sof appoared to him to require an exceptionally beapher to maintain, withuont ase an exoeptionally cleve interest of a large infant class for a whole hoor particularly if this olass was placed in tho galler hhre the air was more or less heated and impure. He believed that sub.division of the ollags into mamal


#### Abstract

influence of teacher upon pupils, which seemed to him


 be essential to successlul Sunday School teaching. which will be hldToronto.-F'uneral of Lieutenant Fitch.-On the 28th May, the remains of the late Lieatenant Fitch, were interred at the cemetery, Mount Pleasant, killed in the action at Batoche, in as gallant an tack as ever called forth the bravery of any troops il was shot through the heart, and, doabtless, fell but name a public one, the city poured fourth its an of thousands of all ranks, anxious to pay th its tens ne who had died for his country. Scenes like this have their bright side. National unity is cemented usually with blood. The sight of the last covering of one who had died in arms for the nation, stirs profounder,
 e touched into life by political movements.
saints, was a valued member of the Church of Al h way ing assistance in his quiet, amiable, unselrson of his mother," tells a sad tale of bereavement Consolation in such a sorrow is not for man to bestow is a Divine gift. Myy the Comforter of all stricken uls, give the bereaved family the humble submis. on and patient endurance under this affliction, and ighten its gloom by strong faith in a joyful re-anion
a the land of rest.

Markham.-Grace Church was re-opened for divine arvice on Sauday after Ascension, the 17th inst. seded improvements. Monning prayer wes said by he incumbent, the Rev. A. Hart, and the Rev. R. W. . Greene, of St. James', Toronto, read the lessons d preached the sermon, takiug as his text the ospel according to St. Mark xiii. 34. A goodly number remaned to partake of the Holy Communion. In e arcernoon the hitany was said and a children's rers her alter a brief address by the incambent use of the tongue. The children he respouses and sang the hymus pery well indied he offertory at this service, $\$ 25$, was chicfly esult of the younger scholar's Lenten self.dental, their ree will offerings towards the cost of the new school room. At the evening service the Rev. R. Greene gain preached an excellent sermon, on St. James 1 an Mull randay evening another service was held, when nlle, and Rev. F. Burt, of Scarboro'. Very able and ateresting addresses were given by the Revs. Cand Damoulin, T. W. Patterson, and W. H. Clarke, whohad ome out from Toronto to show their interest in the work of the charch in the country. The offertory on anday and Monday was close on $\$ 100$. The interior of the church now presents a very fine appearance, condering what it was before, and the amount expended it; and the committee (Dr. Robinson and Mr. Rolph, opecially,) who have had the work in hand, deserve tas been (rame) 38 tt. $x 24 \mathrm{ft}$ 'The walls and cerling have buil athed and plastered over the old, and new wainsotting, seats and windows put in. The three light chancel window, and three of the side windows, ar nemorial ; the others, colored borders with enamelled lass in centre; A the whole is the work of Messrs. o8. McCasasland \& Sons, Toronto, who have given he utmost satisfaction to their patrons here and the nommittee. The windows add much to the appearave ex pressed themelves os mne paion andish Captian Rolph has boilt the ohancel at his own ex ense, and Mrs. Rolph has presented a rich Brnssels oar et for it, and a pair of handsome polished brass alms ishes. 'Two young ladies of the choir presented a ice Prayer Book. Apart from the memorial windows and articles presented, the whole cost of the altera. ions is about $\$ 1,500$, of which about $\$ 1,200$ has been sised or promised in the parish, and the balance, it is ped, will soon be forcbcoming. A pretty little parish ${ }^{\text {) }}$ less than three years ago, costing $\$ 1,400$ parish, less than three years ago, costing $\$ 1,400$,
which is now clear of debt. To God be all the raise. May He continue to bless and prosper the ork of His Church

## NIAGARA.

The Feast of the Ascension.-May 14th has been again nolemily observed by the Churoh Catholio.

Jesus lives $\mid$ to Him the throne
Over all the world is given


ileloia

As is other dioceses, so in Niagara, this feast seem obtain an ever necreasing observance, by early and el parcishes sices. The early celebration, even in tor services is observed for the sake of continne raise and meditation.

Hamiluon.-Christ Church Cuthedrul.,-The Feast of the Ascension was jhere daly observed throughout the day, and one very striking part of the devout serconfrening, was in the administration of the rite irst time ation by the new Bishop of Niagara, for the To the Bishop and sixty candidastor in this diocese. tmn and impressive occasion. We do not hesitat say that it was a remarkably solemn scene ikewise the spiritual edification was most profitabl walls of the mother;charch in Hamilton. The Bushop ike the patriarch Jacob, and like the Aposties Peter and John at Samaria, most impart a devout bleging of which the laying on of hands is an outward and visible sign.
The Spectator, of the 15th inst., remarks :-" Christ Charch Cathedral was crowded to the doors, many stood in the aisles, and many more were torned away at the annual conimacion sorvice last evening. The of the ohurch, the choir and clergy march in head oentre aisle singing the hymm, Hail the Day tha Sees Him Rise, the Bishop being preceded by the Rev. T. Geoghegan, bearing the pastoral staff. Th other clergy present were Rev. Raral Dean Ball, Rev, Geo. Forneret, Rev. C. R. Lee, Rev. G. Bull and Rev. Dr. Mockridge. Aftor the first portion of the evening prayer, which was choral, the candidates ranged them were addressed by the Bishop from the where they ath ascended of 0 high ad ha ive, and received gifts from men." He made cap words bear upon what should be the practical life of Christian, and upon the union which shoold exist ween the ascended Lord and all the members of His harch. After his lordship's address, the candidate and all he large congregation knelt in silent prayer, and sang on their kuess the hymn, Come, Holy Ghosi ur souls haspire. The Bishop, accompanied by D Mockridge and Rov. T. Geoghegan, then entered the
chancel rails, when the candidates advanced two, aud knelt before the Bishop who laying hand on the head of each candidate separately the solemn words of confirmation.

Atter confirmation, the candidates ranged them selves before the chancel rail, where they were again addressed, in a few solemn worde, by the Bishop, ler which they reired in order to their seats, when Heart this Day, being sung at the present Accept my lms. After the benediction by the Buhop the bu Onward Christian Soldiers, was sung to Sir Arth sullivan's well known tane the choir and an ring by procession down the centre asile.
Bishop Hamilton possess a fine clear voice, and moot reverent manner. His language is al ways well plain and practical teaching which, we donbt not will bear much frait in due season amongst us. Much onvenience was felt and manifested by the very larg ngregation in having copies of the 'whole servic ced hor the occasion, at least beginning wis order to the end. The singing and responses wer herefore well sustained throaghout, and impressively endered.

Rogation Days, which are the three days preceding ntage in many parishes and of mach spiritual ac this diooese. Although seed-time and harvest shall ot fail, yet our faith may fail at these times, rayer slould be made for the vigor of faith and trust God, and to this end that He will still bless and aic he labourers of the field as they sow the eeed; and ikewise should we pray in behalf of our forees in the North. West, that fortitude, patience and faith may be settlers of the distreb distries at home and to prisoners, who may yet be in the hands of the orael prisone
robels.

Episoopal Work.-Although the late excellent Bishop of Niagara was a most diligent worker, and
was fall of official employment within a very few days
of his death, leaving hittle to be done then, yet we Ind that his successor, the new Bishop, has his hand more than full. Since his arrival in this city be ha been incessantly at work. He is like a skilful gener work on withont loss of time to any good canse or to parishes in his diocese. We trust that health and parength may be vouchsafed him for his new and mos responsible pastorate in the Lord.

Churoh of the Asoension.-On Sunday, May 10th, the Hamilton Field Battery and the 13th Battalion atcended divine pervice at the Churoh of the Ascension, Both corps tarned out strong aad presenced a partioularly fine appearance, showing markedly the good
ffects of the recent drills. Rev. Hartley Carmicheal leotsed an spopriste sermon from preached an eloquent and appropriace sermo to send pesce on earth. I come not to send peace but peace ${ }^{\text {s }}$ " The sermon was listened to with marked attention and was one which will be long remembered by those who heard it. Rev. G. B. Cooke, of Palmestom, assisted the reetor in the vervices. The exoellent band of the 18th was with the troops, and played appropriale airs to and from church. The musioa portion of the service was well rendered by the choir o che charch, appropriate hymns being used,
The Bishop of Niagara preached at the evening The Bishop of Niagara prasched at the evenin The Bishop's ntterances were clear and most edifyin in a very marked degree on the necessity of realizin the personality of our Lord Jesus Christ, and th mystery of His Presence in the congregation of earnest worshippers. We greatly need such instruc tions in these days.

Ohurch of St. Thomas.-On Sunday, May 17th, the Bishop of Niagara attended divine service at thi church, at 11 a.m., and preached to a very large con gregation. The sermon was based on St. Mark xvi 19: "So then after the Lord had spoken unto them He was recelved up into heaven and sat on the rigbt hand of God. After referring to the ascension as that he compleceived the highest reward in stating tion which He now oconpies in heaven, his lordshi proceeded to speak of the benefits accraing to man from the sscension. First of all he spoke of the fact often overlooked by not only unbelievers but also Christians, that what men had to glory in was no their intellectual and other attainments, but Christ incarnation, and the fact that $\mathrm{H}_{s}$ still retains $H$ hlman form in heaven. He then urged his hearers hive up to the facts of the ascension, and to put al their trast in Christ. At the conclasion of the service the holy commanion was administered by the Bishop.

All Saints' Church.-On Sunday evening, May 17th the Bishop was prosent and again preached, enlisting the closest attention on the part of a full congregation

St. Mark's Church -The Bishop has attended divine service hkewise bere, and has spoken heartfell words of trath and love to the always large and at tentive congregation. A mission chapel is to be opened this week in connection with St. Mark's abou one mile south-west.

Ningara.-The Synod of this diocese met yester day. Among the notices of motion the following had been received:-That section XXII of the Constitu tion of the Synod of Niaraga be altered to read as fol lows :-" There shail be appointed annually, on the morning of the second day of the meeting of the Synod, three standing committees, consisting of the Bishop of the Hocese, six clerical and six lay mem be appointed by the Bishop, and the other half by a be appointed by the Bishop, and the other half by a vote
of the synod, the clerical members to be elected by the olergy, the lay members by the laity,) of whom five shall form a quorum, and who shall be called together by the Secretary.Treasurer, at such stated time as may be appointed for their meeting, or upon the requisi tion of the Bishop, or any three members of each committee. Said committees shall be designated respectively :-1. Executive Committe. 2. Special Trust Committee. 3. Mission Board. R. G. Suther land, M.A., Rector of St. Mark's, Hamilton.

Hamiton.-St. Mark's Parish.-On Tharsday vening, May 21st, a small chapel of ease was opene in a distant part of this parisb. The Rev. R. G Sutherland, M.A., rector, said the prayers, the Psalm and responses being ably rendered, in Monotone, alter.
nately, by St. Mark's oboir. The lessons were read by Revs. Canon Curran and H. Oarmichael. After prayers and praise, addresses were deliveredby the clergy al the named, also by the Rev. W. Massey, and hasly by the Bishop of Niagara, who in excellent horm expressed an earnest pleasure in being present to pro mote such a good work in the sonth-west portion Hamilton.

St. Mark's Church.-On Tharsday evening, May 28 , he Bishop of Niagara administered the rite of conirmation to a large class.

St. Catharnes.-We hail with gladness the eturn from California, after a long absence, of the Rev. A. Msensb, M.A., to the duties of St. Barnabas parish, St. Catharines. Mr. and Mrs. Maonab arrived ome on Friday, May 28.

Hamilon.-St. Luke's Ohureh.-The Bishop of Niagara attended the Whit-Sunday morning servioe bere, and administered the rite of confirmation to He Rev. W, Massey, rector, presented a large clas for confirmation to the late Bishop.

Caybaa.-On Monday evening, the 25 th May, the Bishop of Niagara proceeded to this parish, and remain ad for a pleasant visit of two days. Rev. A. Bonltbee rector.

Guelpa. - Trinity Sunday. - Ordination. - The Bishop of Niagara held his first ordination at Si. B. A., rector, and examining ohaplain.

## HURON.

Botawell.-On Friday evening at a very largely ttended gathering of the congregation of Grace Church, at the parsonage, a purse of money, acoom Mr. Disy the following address, was presented to To our be oved pastor
Reverened Sir, - It is with feelings of gratitude that we are assembled here to night to show the esteem and love we bear to you and yours. It is with unfeigned sorrow that we are obliged to let you remove hought that onr loss will be others' gain. We have een the Christian spirit, and fortitade, with which you have borne difficulties, which lay beyond our power to alleviate. Your kind offices and nnceasing care for your flock has laid upon us a debt of grath in all Godly sincerity, hupe do you have so fathfally held up for our example, and chus exhibit the seal of your pastorship. " manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ administered by you." Your kindness and that of Mrs. Dixone will ong occupy a sacred plave in our hearts, and our fer rent prayer will ever be for the welfare of you and ours.
And now, beloved pastor, as this may be our last op portunity of bidding you farewell, we ask you to ac cept this parse, as a token of our love for you. It ha aever been in oar power to recompense you in any due proportion to your services, bat you shall be re And now our earnest prayer is the jast
And now our earnest prayer is that that peace you apon us, may fall upon you and yours till we bestow that Kingdom where partings are nuknown meet in Chas. Clarke, Jas. Dodswell, Wardens ; Thos. Barn side, lay delegate. Mr. Dixon brielly responded, and after passing a very pleasant evening the company seperated.

Ingersoll-Presentation to Rev. E. M. Blund-0 occasion of his departure from Ingersoll, the Rev . M. Bland was presented with the following addresses and with a piece of silver and a purse
Address from the congregation of $8 t$. Dear Mr. Bie congregation of St. James Church of upwards of eaven -Aver a ministration among na that "desting which shapes our ends, called by them as we may" to a more importants, rough hew ble field of duty in the city of St. Catharines.
This change your friends of St. James' Church here riew with mingled feelings of regret and gratification egret that the human friendship, sanctified by spirit and out among ns in sickness and in your going amost insensibly planted deep and strong in on hearts, should be so suddenly broken.

On the other hand, wo connoot but foel gratifed that such a prompt and marked appreciation of your use
fulveas ahould be exhibited an your nunvimous call to
 Hons in the city to which you are romoving. We can only now say good bye, and trast that
 will follow this addrean, as in mome degree an ontwand and visable sign of our good will to youraelf and yant wife, and our desire to be remembered by yon in the days to come. Sigued on behnif of the subseribess Wm. Robinson, Joshus Bobier, M. Walsh.
To the Rev. E. M. Bland, Rector of st. James' Chureh Rev. and Dear Sir, - Understanding that you are about to take your departure from thin vicinity, and our chapel of SL. Michael's, we oannot allow yout depart without miking some slight acknowledgmen of your most valuableand indefatigable norvices in the astablishment and maintenance of our chapel. Yoen work has been purely a labour of love, and weas you to accept this purse, not as remuneration, for cel it to be atterly out of our power to sufficiently remunerate you for all you have done, but merely ai aslight memento of the many happy and proatable bours we have speat logethor, and an an expanione affection and good will towards you and yours. May you and Mirk. Bland be long spared Lokether, and may yend aserald of labor to whoh yon aro going as it reen 1 lal lat arown of plory bestowed only upon the just and you be recesved into that elernal home with the oome. "Well done, thou good and fathfol servant" the wish of your parishovers of St. Machael is. Sipped on behalf of the congregation, David Robinson, Jobr Worth, Richard Bailie, George Vanstone.

Exetre-Oc Sabbath morning laat, Rev, E. J Robinson, Incumbent of Christ Charoh (having on the wo previous Subdeys givea iatroductory dacourse o a series of nermons oa the most boautiful portion of the Scriptare known as the Lord's Prayer) took Tis text Oar Faller who art Hoave, had been ased in Jowit wormip. and the erpem commen wan piven to at comman what hivea por that prayer, also that those who contended that pray ses the correot rundition of the words 'pray atier thit manner,' was ' pray thas,' or ' pray so. He met tie objection urged by some against the use of this praya ${ }^{2}$ pablic worship, on the ground that vain repeumen wure to be avoided by showing that by vain repetiThe sermon was fuil of interest, mand was listend to The sermon was full of int
atcenuvely by the hearers.
The wife of the Incumbent of Exeter has been il precarious health for the past five months, but hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

## ALGOMA.

Port Abthur-Presentation to Rev. I. K. Mornie.The congrukation of St. John's Church, Purt Arthur met on 15th May, to bid farewell to the Rev. IK Mornic, who is removing to Kingston. The Waniea on behalf of the people, presented Mr. Mornic whe parse of $\$ 800$, ho which was added $\$ 50$ from hor William, and some
dress
Rever
Reverend Sir
You are about to leave us, Your duties here ar fnished, and soon the familiar voice and presence ol our good pastor, will have passed away from ub-wis presume, so far as our official duties are concerne presume.

Under these circumstances, the congregation of the hurch over which you have so faithfully and happil presided for so many years, desired to bear whim to pablic expression of the high regard and ans they entertain for you, and for that purp assembled together this evening.
So soon as our object became known, the Masonis of Port Arthur, offered us this hall, consecrated to theil ncient order; and friends out of the great charch o. arth, as represented in this place, are here to-nig their profound regret in parting from yoù.
heir profound regret in parting from you. anties is Eight years ago you entered upon your do.day yo eave it hary beaipped eave it Ene wealthiest, largest, and in the diocese Algoma, and pervaded with a loyal feeling for the ohurch, and a kindly and sympathetio regard for on another.

During this long pastorate you have often been
called upon to perform the solemn rites of our hurch.
With parents, rejoicing over their children, we have antood about you when, through the rites of baptism and the holy ordinance of the Lord's Supper, the hurch on earth.
At the marriage feast you bave presided-consecrating with the wise and solemn admonitions of the church, to true and noble parposes youthful hopes and aspirations; and into our little home circles, when the
band had beeu untimely broken, or the head falle ipe with years, grieving with ns, you head came as with the ministrations and consolations of tha lorions service which soothe the troubled heart, and nspire an undying faith and hope in the immort, an our dead.
The poor and needy, in spirit and body and heart and soul, have found a friend of unwavering kindness and sympathy in you; and while a loyal priest to your man's mind a recognized the fact that the phase hat the Church Universal, though a patchwork varying thonght, is divinely adapted to differing methods and opinions, while great and glorious and harmoniously bound together in the one common and master
stone.
tone.
How
How can we, then, part from our pastor-nay ou that you may soe there is no guile in it toward you and yours.
We know you do not leave us because you personally desire to do so; but because of the greater facili ies offered you at your new home of educating your
You are going back again to the scene of your college ays, yourfol and sonl inspiring inflance, Beneat by the humanties and arts and sciences of a seat earning-a soil congenial to moral culture-you wil rear your family in that happy combination of relig
ious and secular wisdom which alone makes true cul tare, creates living energies, and fits man to becom great
With mingled feelings of joy and sadness, I express to you the emotions whicb animate this gathering of to them by many years of intimate association My fellow-warden, Mr. Bishop, shares my nd thought towards you in every word that has bee attered by me, and I have but feebly conveyed to yo what the congregation would say could they find oice to express their thought.
The regard which we have expressed for you is a heartily tendered to your wife, who will be sadly missed in the church and at many a social circle. On behalf of the congregation I present you with course of moving and settling.
A. R. Lewis,

The following contribations are gratefully acknow edged : per Mrs. Marcus Smith, Ottawa, \$9; "2 Minute Society, Ottawa, per Mrs. Ross, \$13; S Home) $\$ 24$; St. James', Orillıa, $\$ 13.82$; per Mise Pabler, Montreal, $\$ 3$; the Hon. W. Cayley, Esq., $\$ 50$ Mrs. Freer, Winnipeg, $\$ 5$. Also, per Mrs. Marcus
Smith. 8 boxes and 1 bale; per Mrs. Ross, 1 box; per Miss Peebles, 1 box ; Mrs. Jones, Octawa, 1 box.
E. Algoma.

The Bishop has removed to Sault Ste Marie, and equests that all communications by mail, or othe wise, be addressed accordingly.

## RUPERTS LAND.

Manitou.-The foundation of the first ohurch in his Parish, was laid on the day before $A$ scension Day by Mr. Bailey, who has the contract for the bunling, Jnne. It will be a neat frame strncture, 30 by 24 costing about $\$ 500$, and meant to be only temporary by and by giving place to a larger edifice. Hence it is not proposed to consecrate it, although the Bishop is expected here to formally open it for divine service The ladies of the parish are making strenuous effort o hold an extensive Bazaar on Dominion Day, when it is hoped a considerable addition will be made to the building fund. It is the ambition of the Iucumbent the Rev. Mr. Jephson, to be able to pronounce the Under the same gentleman's energetic leading, hurch is also abont to be erected at Pembins Cro sing, some eight miles from Manitou. The Rev. Joh May, now a resident of Manitou, assisted Mr. Jephson
in the services of last Sunday, 10th May, preaching
n the evening. He bas been asked, and has consent ed, to repert his lecture on Evolution on the $2 \theta \mathrm{th}$ proceeds to go to Church Fund. Mr. May has jnst on territory, and has the matter under consideration here is little or no charch news at prescat to be ex. ant now point the North West. Everybody's thoughts bing pretty well peppered. This has been a most wretched business from first to last ; and many an nxious heart will be relieved wher, it is over. It is te his cowardice will shield him. If caught he will ot be hanged. Such is the political situation. How Southern Manitoba all is quiet, and seed-sowing i bout completed. The air rings with the quack and lamour of wild fowl on their annual retarn north ard; to which the music of the vesper frog replie

Brandon.-The Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land isited this place, and on Sunday morning administered he Sacramental rite of confirmation to a large class here fir people at St. Matthew's Charch, who made mediately followed the at the celebration, which in I his address to the newly confirmed, the Bishop took ccasion to say a few words to the congregation gen rally, in which he anncunced that the Rev. R. Hicks, nipeg, would probably be M. Boydell's successor, as Rector of this Parish. His Lordship spake in the highest terms of the Rev. Mr. Boydell, who leave hortly to fill the appointment which he hass received as rector of Bracebridge, Ont. With his work and onduct there, the Bishop expressed his entire approv ngregation, and the following day returned to Win ipeg.

## 

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, ON THE INSTITUTE LEAFLETS

mitlee of the Toronto Diocese.

ompiled from W. S. Smith's work on Genesis and othe writers.
June 14th, 1885.
oL. IV. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

## Bible Lesson

Abraham's prayer for Sodom."-Genesis xviii. 20 , to 33 .
We saw in our last lesson, how God made known to abraham that He was about to punish for their wick dness, the guilty cities of the plain. In Ezekiel Xvi , 50, the sin of Sodom is mentioned. The inhabit ats were wholly corrupt, yet God will not panish ingness of the Lord to panish, compare Ezekiel xviii 3, 32: Ezekrel xxxiii. 11; 1 Pet. iii. 20; 2 Pet. ini. 9 Ne may be sure that this terrible news made a deep mpression on Abraham. The danger bis nephew Lo was in, must have stirred his kindly feeling. Many years before he had gone to his nephew's resone a the head of an armed ferce; he now helps him in 8
different way. hfferent way. Verse 22 tells us that when the two gels departed for Sodom, Abraham remained stand ing before the tord. He was encouraged to pray by utercessor, i.e., one who plesds on behalf of others in this Abraham was a type of Christ, just as Moscs in Exod. xxxii. 11, and Samuel in 1 Sam . vii. 9, were compare Psalm cvi. 23 ; Ezekiel Xxii. 30. The Lord knew that Abraham wished to address Him, and $\mathrm{He}_{e}$ was ready to hear him. He is still the same, "alway more ready to hear, than we to pray.
The Prayer of the Patriarch. Abraham "drew . We had "access" to God, he was privileged access" to God, not visibly as Abraham was, but piritually ; see Ephes. ii. 18 ; Heb. x. 22; St. Jame . 8.
Let us see how this prayer of Abraham contains al he qualities of true prayer. (a) It was reverent and umbie, verses 25 and 30, the "Friend of God" calls hmself "dust and ashes." All God's faithful people re hamble before Him, see Job. xlii. 6 ; Isaiah vi. 5 phes. 111.8 ; Micah Vi. 8; Isaiah Vivi. 15. (b) Abra wanted his request granted; he owned that Sodom eserved to perish if a certain number of righteous could not be found in it ; just as the dresser of the ineyard, consented that the barren fig.tree should be cut down, if, after one year's trial, it did not bear
ruit, St. Luke xiii. 9 ; compare Col. iv. 12. (c) Abra am's prayer was presecering. He repeats his inter-

Cession six times, though each time he seemed fearful oxhansting the Lord's patience, St. Lake xi. 8, 9 So Jacob wrestled all night in prayer till daybreak. ance. St. Panl gony prayed three times for deliver hen we have the maght God thrice to heal him vering prayer in the Syrophinician woman, St. Matt v. 23, etc.
2 The Pat
atience of the Lord. The Lord allowed braham to go on speaking. He consented to his en righteous persons could be found in it. God's anger is righteous, He hates sin, but He pities the inner, verses 20,21. God does not wish the sinne o perish, Psalm ciii. 8 ; Joel ii. 13. He gives men pportunities to repent, Ezek. xviii. 32; Rom. ii. 4 xod. xxxiv. 6. Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. God's true servants are called the salt of the prevents corruption as salt, if it has not lost its savour prevents corruption, so do they exercise a preserva
five influence in society, St. Matt. v. 13 ; Prov. xi. 11 . We have many instances of this in the Bible xi. 11 see Gen. xxxix. 3; David, see Isaiah xxxvii. 35 ; St. Paul, see Acts xxvii. 24.
But if people persist in their wickedness, God must panish them as a warning to others, 2 Pet. ii. 6 ; Num xvii. 10. Let us remember that they who now sin gainst light and knowledge, and obstinately harden emselves against co, are bringing apon themservee Matt. $\mathbf{x i}$ 23, 24 The guilt will be modom, see 8t. rivileges, "anto The guilt will be measured by the hall be much required," St. Lake xii. 48. Let ns see this lesson the greatest encouragement to prayer God did not leave off granting, till Abraham left off asking. And let us, like Abraham, ask in faith, see Philip iv. 6. Again, let us pray for others, there is othing selfish about true prayer. In many cases it the only way we can help. Our blessed Lord se $s$ an example, few prayers for Himself are recorded at many for other

Is there trouble anywptation
Is there troable anywhere?
Take it to the Lord in prayer.

## Comegpandente.

All Letters containing personal allusions will appear oven the signature of the reriter.
e do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of

## CONTROVEFSY.

Sir.-The animated coutroversy raging between W. B." and "Layman" re "conversion," has not " converted " me from the settled "conviction," that "ontroversy is about the most wearisome and unpro turn "his attention and reasonable Christian can e can "convert", his pen Donbtloss polemio ave served a good "turn" in their day, but an over ose tends to "turn" the intellectual stomach, espe elligerency one has no "turn" for this species of his "brain pan" into a verbal arsenal. From the birth day of Christendom, "turn" where you will, nce pleatant grounds meet the eye "converted" into attlefields. Arian, Papist, Puritan, Agnostic, each in his "turn" has had a bad "tarn." The fine lance science, has hashed against the prior lance of revel. ation ; thus "converting" the sacred unity of Eternal it only apanted Darwin to "turn" his agaivst itsell. "Descent of Man", showing how strugeons have been "converted" into giraffes, and polar bears into whales-when, lo! the whote tribe polar bears into take a "turn" at the work of spitting on Genesis and coses. This somewhat inelegant word, calls to mind poor st. Lawrence on is griairon. I am roasted, turn ' me and eat me." Hitherto, neither "Layman" or "W. B." has shown any sign of admitting that Ke "roasted." Meanwhile oui bono ! It seems to me ist.ric. We mast thank Wesley for the forme and we thank Sir Walter for Waverly
Let me "turn" to Mr. Tocque. If I nnderstand im aright, his estimate of the value of a thorough raining in the Greek and Latin tongues to the clergy. man, is not very high. I nnderstand him to advocate he use of the terse and forcible Saxon in sermons in郎 Very good. By how much the greater are a man's ndulge in sesqu.peda ia vy so much the less will he Greek certain to cath the a pre meaning oran Aorist, for example, in the text "They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh?" I once heard of a
sermon preached from the supposed text
fully and wonderfully mad." Yours truly,
J. May.

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## ffamild そeadity．

SOOIETY OF THE TREASURY OF
the lan of the tithe，or a tenth of goods
gally binding with the law of tue
On what ground do Christians observe one da in seven as holy to the Lord？There is no com mand to do so anywhere in the New Testament It cannot rest npon the old Testament law，for then we would have to observe the seventh day instead of the first day of the week．Christ said nothing abont it ；the Apostles said nothing abou

The only evidence for it in the New Testamen is indirect，viz：－that in the 20 th chapter of the Acts，we are told the disciples at Troas came together to break bread on the first day of the week，and again in writing to the Corinthians，S Paul says，＂Upon the first day of the week le every one of you lay by him in store as God ha prospered him，＂implying some observance of the first day ；thirdly，St．John writes in the Revela ion．I was in the Spirit on the Lord＇s day though this would be no argument by itself．These are all the references to the first day of the wee as in any special way observed by Christians．
History tells us，and the book of the Acts bear out the statement，that the first Jewish convert observed the Sabbath as well as the Lord＇s Day， and it does not seem to have been until about the time of the destruction of Jerusalem，and the ex inction of the Jews as a nation，or until the Juda－ zing party in the church，had arouaed the church o the necessity of making a marked distinction between Judaism and Christianity，that the obser－ vance of the seventh day was entirely abandoned and the first day observed instead．The ground upon which the charch to－day keeps tbe first day holy to Lord，is really that one law of the time to be set ap the the Lord a law of perpetual obligation，in the same manne as the whole moral law is binding upon Christian as much as it was upon Jews．
Now the basis of this law is really as follows Six days shall man work，but the seventh is the Lord＇s，He has hallowed it to himself．＂On the very same principle does the law of the tenth rest． All things belong to God，but He has given to man nine parts for his use，and hallowed the tenth to himself．In Leviticus xxvii．30，it is stated as well known law ：＂All the tithe of the land，whether of the seed of the land or of the fruit of the tree is the Lord＇s，it is holy unto the Lord．＂That is，the Lord claims the tithe as His right，and afterwards He gives His tithe to the Levites for their support in Numbers xviii． 24 ：＂The tithes of the children of Israel which they offer as an heave offering unto the Lord，I have given to the Levites to inherit．＇ The withholding of these tithes is counted equally sin with the non－observance of the Sabbath，a is proved by Malachi iii．8－－10．
But further，so far as the existence of the law o the tithe is concerned，as ancient law before Moses time，we have one very striking instance mentioned in patriarchal days in the case of Abraham paying tithes to Melchizedek，Genesis xiv．20，and that， too，before God had made the covenant with Abra－ ham．So far as evidence of action proves，we have stronger evidence for the law of the tithe than for the law of the seventh day，for there is not a hint of any special observance of the Sabbath previous to the time of Moses，while we have this instance of Abraham，and also the vow of Jacob in Genesis xxvii．22，as witnesses to the law of the tithe，cen turies before Moses．

Moreover we find the law of the tithe an almos universal custom amongst the natious of antiquity Historians acknowledge that the Arabians and Phœaicians in Asia，the Carthaginians and Egyp－ tians in Africa，the Greeks and Romans in Europe all paid tithes to their gods．How could this strange unanimity have arisen，unless it had been an ancient and universal law，which was handed down to them with their religion？From history， therefore，as well as from Scripture，it is proved to have been an ancient and universal law connected with religion to pay a tenth of goods to God．

Why did not the Christians of the Apostles days pay tithes？How do we know they did not？ In the first place，so long as the temple stood a Jerusalem，the Jewish converts probably did pay them still into the temple，just as they continued to go to the temple services．But besides，the only statement made about the giving of the first con verts to Christianity is that they gave all．Acts ii 44,45 ，＂And all that believed were together，and had all things common，and sold their possessions and goods and parted them to all men，as every man had need．＂Acts v．34，35，＂Neither was here any among them that lacked，for as many a were possessed of lands and houses sold them，and brought the prices of the things that were sold， and laid them down at the A postles＇feet，and dis ribution was made unto every man according as he had need．＂So then if any change was made n the law of the tithe by Christianity，it must have been this，if we are to judge by actions，that Christians should give all．But no one ever held hat this practice was to be the law of Christ，be－ cause as appears in the 5 th chapter of the Acts it was a voluntary sacrifice．
St．Paul refers，however，most distinctly to a law ordained by Christ Himself for the support of His church．In 1 Corinthians ix．，he speaks of the duty of supporting the Ohristian ministry，and he efers to the manner in which the ministers of th Jewish church were supported．＂Do ye not know that theywhich minister about holy things live o the things of the temple，and they which wait at the altar arepartakers with the Even so hath the Lord ordained ive of the gospel．＂St．Paul says the Lord Himself has ordained that the ministers of the Christian．Church are號 ithes and off were．Surely of fair conclasion to be drawn is that Christians are to pay tithes for the support of the church．Christ would not be more indifferent to the welfare of His own ministry than He was to the welfare of the ancient Jewish min istry．
That the law of the tithe was considered binding apon Christians by the fathers in the early ages of the Charch，is easily proved by their writings． Origen says，＂How does our righteousness exceed they dare not taste of the fruits of the earth before hey offer the first fruits to the Priest and separate the tithes for the Levites，whilst I do nothing this，but only so abuse the fruits of the earth，that neither the Priest，nor the Levite，nor the Altar of God，shall see any of them？
St．Jerome says expressly that the law about ithes and first fruits was to be understood to con－ tinue in its full force in the Christian Church， which he that does not，defrauds God，and makes himself liable to a curse．
St．Augustin also says that a tenth to a Christian s but a small proportion，and refers also to Christ＇s remark about our righteonsness exceeding that of the Scribes and Pharisees．
No one can argue that Christians ought to give less in their support of their religion than the Jews were commanded to give，or than the heathen have given for the support of the worship of their false gods，so the tenth is surely the least reasonable sum a Christian ought to offer to his God and Saviour．Again，it would seem a strange thing indeed，if，in this matter，so strictly enjoined upon the Jews，and spoken of in such strong terms by Malachi，Christians were left to be a law unto themselves．
It follows then by all fair laws of argument，and an undeniable conclusion，that Christians owe at least one－tenth of all they possess or earn to God． Then what a terrible curse must be resting on the Churoh of Christ to－day，for it is a well－known fact hat Christians are not giving one tenth to God， nor even one－fiftieth．The Church is robbing God men are mooking God，in praying to Him to bless His Church，and to bless them，while they rob Him of His tithes．
Let me conclude with the earnest，loving appeal and promise of the Holy Spirit，＂Prove Me now
herewith，saith the Lord of Hosts，bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse，that there may be meat in Mine House，if I will not open you the window of Heaven，and pour you out a blessing，that there shall not be room enough to receive it．＇

## THE LORD＇S PRAYER

The following beantifal poem is said to have been Fritten by King James I．，though by some it is ascri Written by King James

If any be distressed，and fain would gather
Some comfort，let him haste unto Uar Father，
For we of hope and help are quite bereaven Except Thoa succour us
Thou showest mercy，therefore for the same
We praise Thee，singing
praise Thee，singing
Hallowed be Thy name．
Of all our miseries cast up the sum，
Show us Thy joys，and let
We mortal are，and alter from our birth，
Thou constant art，
Thy will be done on earth．
Thon mad＇st the earth，as well as planets seven Thy name is blessed here
Nothing we have to ase，or debts to pay，
Give us this day
Wherewith to clothe us，wherewith to be fed，
or without Thee we want Our daily bread．
We want，but want no faults，for no day passes
Bat we do sin－
Forgive us our trespasses，
No man from sinning ever free did live，
＇orgive us，Lord，our sins As we forgive
f we repent our faults，Thou ne＇er disdainst us That tresp
That trespass against us
Forgive that is past，a new path teach us ；
Direct us always in Thy faith，
and lead us－
We Thine own people and Thy chosen nation Into all trath，but

Not into temptation．
Thou that of all good graces art the giver， Suffer us not to wander But deliver
Us from the fierce assaults of world and devil， And flesh，so shalt Thon free us From all evil． With enesitions let both church and laymen， Amen．
－God calls all to lead a religions life，buti＇we must be careful not to interpret that call by our self will．Many have no sooner entered upon the pursuit of holiness than they get upon a wrong track which altogether misleads them．Thus a wife takes up devotional exercises which causes her to neglect her family；a danghter whose home duties claim her attention is bent upon the sister－ hood life；a man devotes himself to good works while leaving his public or private responsibilities undone or ill done．All this comes from the un． fortunate propensity we all have to think more highly of what is out of our reach than of what comes naturally in our way．We like all that which is remarkable，we prefer doing differently to others． Our loss of independence makes us like self－chosen toil rather than that which is obligatory，and that merely because we dislike to submit ourselves． And so the result is that we aim at doing whet we have not been called to do．－
－Bishob Garret，of Northern Texas，tells the story that in a congregation of cowboys once，he was explaining，just before the creed，knights used to draw their swords，and hold them aloft to，show that they were ready to defend their faith with their blade if necessary．He began the creed，but something caused him to look around，and there was one of the cowboys shouting out the belief was one of the cowboys shouting out the belief
with a pistol raised aloft in each hand．That was the Texas adaptation of the knightly pledge．

## THE SUN DIAL

" The spirit shines apon the Word, "The spirit shines apon the
The Bible is like a sun dial-it requires light from heaven to make it of any practial nse ; that is to say, you might as well expect to learn the true time by holding a candle to a sun-dial, as to learn the mind of God and the way of salvation by mere human reason, unassisted by God's Holy Spirit.
The most brilliant artificial light that could be thrown on as sun dial would be perfectly useless for determining the hour. If the dial were of on rions and beantiful workmanship, such a light might be of nse to show its beauties, but would be utterly powerless to turn the dial to the purpose for which it was specially constructed; whereas the faintest gleam of light from the sun, though it had to force its way through clouds or mist, it were only just enough to east perceptible shadow, which would indicate the right time, and the purpose for which the dial had been made wonld be effected. In the same manner the most brilliant human abilities are perfectly useles for determining the spiritual traths of the Bible They are of use, indeed, to show the beantiful and curions workmanship of the word of God and learned, bat unenlightened men, have written much and well upon this subject, bat have shown themselves utterly powerless to use the Scriptures for the purpose for whioh they were intended whereas, if the true light from Heaven shine upo them, the wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not arr therein. The light may hase to force its way throngh elona of ignomee or mists of aenticise regnice; but if the true light from have chejuith ; for 0 fait a mave for which the Bible was given ns is effeted mind of Bible in a mind God is revealed, and the soul is made wise anto salvation. "Bat the nataral man reciveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishhess unto him : neither can he know them, beeause they are spiritually discerned." Hence it is St. Paul says, "God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness. has shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God fn the face of Jesus Christ."-Rev Hely $H$ Smith.

## PRAYING TO SAINTS

"Ask what $I$ shall do for thee before 1 be taken way from thee." 2 Kings, ii. 10.
Of all the errors that have crept tato the Church there is perhaps none more natural, and therefore m re capable of explanation, than the idea that de parted saints may be prayed to with advantage If "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," while be is yet on earth, how mach more, it may be argued, will it avail when he has joined the spirits of just men made perfect What apparently can be more natural than to say to a departing friend, "Remember me when yo get to Court, ase your interest with the King of Kings.'
In the first place, there is no instance of, an no encouragement for praying to saints, in the Seriptures, and what is neither commanded or com mended is not to be recommended as a Christian practice. But there is something more than neg. ative evidence.
Elijah was going direct to Heaven-there was no question with him, such as might arise in $0^{-}$ dinary cases, as to being asleep, and therefore un able to hear until the first resurrection. Elisha was his dearest friend and most faithfol follower, and was about to succeed him as the leader of the Prophets. Bat Elijah did not say to him, "Remember I am now going to Heaven, and therefor if ever you should want anything ask me, and will use $m y$ interest and infloence to get it for yon
No ; there were but a fow minates more the two friends to be together on earth, and the departing Prophet said to the one he was leaving on earth, "Ask what I shall do for thee before I be taken a way from thee ; " evidently it was now or never.
Moreover how can it be assertedthat the saints

Heaven hear the prayers that are addressed to thom Heavo har the prayers the aro trose to thom rom many places at the same time. Ase possed of the powers of ompipresence or omniscience, which are the acknowledged attributes of the Deity.?

## BRIEF NOTES.

The life of nature, and the life of grace, are ex
The life of nature, and the life of grace, are ex.
actly opposite the oue to the other. Man, by his sinfulnese, has made this so.
Grace calls us to a hard self-denying life. Nature suggests that we should take it easy-like ther people.
Grace calls us to prayer-publio and private o continual, fervent prayer-and nature say Ob , but all this is unnecessary ; it is too much time to give up to the concerns of another world.
Grace calls us to retirement, to self examination and this especially at seasons like Lent, set apart by the Charch for the parpose. It urges people to compare themselves with the standard set before them by Jesus, and to bring even their most secret thoughts into the light of God's countenance, that they may be repented of. Nature says :-" You ill do well enongh yon are not half so bad as Mr. So-and-so. There are many who will find chemselves in much worse plight than yon, at the last Is it necessary to be so scrupulons?"
And grace says :-"Labour, deny yourself for thers. Work, while it is day. Work, with sweat of brow, and heart, and brain, and try to lead others into the only safe and narrow way." While natare replies :-"Oh, but this will eost you such lot of tronble. And, after all, who will appreciate your labours or sympathise with yon?"
Reader, to which voice will yoa listen? 0 hasten; the night is coming, and your work will be one, and your eternal destiny settled for ever

Very clear are the commands to repent all hrough God's Word, and numerons and detailed are the instances recorded of penitents. Very evi dent, too, is the need of repentance to every thoughtful Christian, whether he looks abroad into the world, or into the deceitful depths of his own heart.
There are two ways of living ; two ways of think ing, speaking, and acting. The one, pleasing to God ; the other hateful to Him.
There are bat two paths-the one leading heaven; the other ending in hell.
Every baptised Christian is placed in the righ path, sets forth on the right course. Bat, alas how quickly does he, in most cases, stray into the broad road that leadeth to destruction. And so, in order to get back again from the wrong to the right way, must he not torn back - retrace his steps? This, then, is the first tack-retrace ance. The sinner the first step towarda repent forsake all known min turn right aroand, and tarning his back to , and whereas now turn his back on the devil, and set himself to follow in Christ's footsteps. Grief there must be ; grief and shame too. The broken-hearted confession, the confasion of face, the tears of penitence. Bat this will avail nothing without a change of heart and ife-this turning back of the heart from sin and death.

Repentance is to leave
The sins I loved before,
And show that I in earnest grieve,
By doing them no more
Oh! if you only had faith to take God simply at His aword, you, poor ${ }^{3}$ ginner, might be a saved and happy man yet. God can break the evil habit that bas bound you. He can snap the chain, and set you free. God can wash you from all the sins and iniquities of your past life. God can give you grace sufficient to make you a holy, and pure, and happy man yet.

The great Dake of Wellington was present when me effect of mission work in the world was being somewhat discussed, and in the main pronounced

The matler was at last referred to the Dote年 not tronble mysulf with resulte," he said, "bal cannot iguore the order of our Commandip (Goticer, ye into all the world and preach th cospel to every orcature.' Whatever happens, thay
must be observed. must be observed
-At the lato Prison Association meeting in Saratoga, Warden Brush, of Sing Sing. said then ne cause, greater than any other, that leade prison, is disobedience in the famuly. Sometime in ife every one must learn to obey, and whea I hee something I see pareandidare when told to do something, I see a candidate for prison. The gor rnor of 1,600 convicts believes that the want of ramily government and subsequent disobedience of ohildren is the most frequent cause of crime.
-Daily ought we to renew our purposes, and to tir ap ourselves to greater fervour, and to say Help me, my God ! in this my good purpose, an day by holy service, and grant that I may now thi day begin perfectly. - Thomas a-Kempis.

- A quaint writer tells of a praver which offered: A brother was praying with mach noie or faith-soul-saving faith, sin. killing faith, devil driving faith. There was a quiet friend neart im, to whom the noisy brother owed a large bill Amen "said the quiet friend ; "A men "and give as debt-paying faith, too.'

The truths of religion are not only to be nown, bat to be obeyed ; they are direeting, raling oommanding truths; truths relating to practioe Disobedience to the truth is interpreted as striving against it.

A Jewish legend says that it was when Heas the patient care that Moses took for one stray lamb hat God said-I will make him the shepherd My people.

## PSALM 185.

I wait for the Lord, my sool doth wait, and in My ward do hope."-cxxx. S.

In earnest hope I live :
I ask for all the precions things Thy boundless love can give look for many a lesser light But chiefly long to salk at chiefly long to walk with Thee and only trust in Thine.

In holy expeettation beld.
Thy strength my heart shall stay
My trost be cast away
Yes, Thou hast kept me near Thy feet, In many a deadly strite.
By the stronghold of hope in Thee, The hope of endless life.
Thou knowest that I am not blest As Thou would'st have me be, Pone peace sad joy of rith Possoss my soul ia fheo With I seek 'mid many fears,
The comfort of Thy atreng Thy soothing, settling rest,
-Miss Waring.

COMFORTING NEWS.-What a comfort an how very convenient to be able to have a cload indorrs, it being neither offensive nor unhealthy, Heap's Patent Dry Earth or Ashes Closets ar sepactly inodorous. The commodes with urine invaluable in be kept in a bedroom, and pin case of sickness; they are a well finiaho piece of farniture. Factory, 0 wen Sound, Ont.
not only to to

## when Ho mur

 ne stray lembJune 4, 1886.
DOMINION OHUBOHMAN
"PROMISE ME NOT TO not only forgive him what he owed
them, but would give him a few guineas to go on playing. Such is One day a gentlemen observed the power of music. It even subgrep dues pain. After the battle of and Walte German girls, Brigitte trongly oin them. He was struck with sisted on fiddling all the while his basket of fruit on her head the very decided "No" which the leg was being amputated. It is Brigitte murmured and sighed boy gave to all their entreaties. said that he never moved a muscle constantly. Walburg only laughed Anxious to see the result, he from the pain, or missed a note and joked stepped into an entry, where he the whole forty minutes.
could hear and see and not be much A soft answer too, turneth away observed. "That boy has a will wrath. Kind words tell, and they to resist the whole band of them," never die. There is something he said to himself. A last effort like soft music in gentle tones and was made to induce him to go with language. Try it and see. The them.
"Now, James, will you not come? You are such a good player!"

Ye"" player played even the stones into
Yes, he replied :" but on one far fetched, but the idea is nourse, codition. Give me your hand If Bonaparte's soldiers hesitated that you will not swear, and I will in a march, he had music played. go." ${ }^{\text {They }}$ did so and all ran off to the Swiss soldiers happy. But, of play. are sure the game lost none all tender things, words of hearty of its interest for want of swearing ondess are the loveliest, the Noble boy! not ashamed to show fluence. What music we tail to that he was on the Lord's side, make sometimes when we speak even in the face of ungodly play harshly. Discord never wins; har-fellows.-Young Churchman.

MUSIC AND KIND WORDS
Dr Ruch tells of a writer who claims that all disease may be cured by Music. Palma the cele- A True Statement. - " Kind words brated singer, when dunned used kind words spoken regaremg Hone but to sit down take his instrument Yellow Oll, that old reliable remedy for and play some airs so delightfully rhenmatism, deafness, croap, sore throst that his creditors would sometimes and all sorenese and woonds of the fl: sb

Brigitte said: "What makes you laugh so? Your basket is quite as heavy as mine, and you are no stronger than I am."
Walburg answered; 'I have a precious little herb on my load which makes me hardly feel it at all. Put some of it on your load as well.",
"Oh," cried Brigitte ; "it must indeed be a precious little herb! I hould like to lighten my load with it ; so tell me at once what is called."
Walburg replied: " The pre cious little herb that makes all burdens light is called patience. Golden Hours.

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skin, relieving or caring in Warranted satisfactory or mery case. ded.

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## WEST MONO MISSION

VOL. II.
MONTHLY PAPER-MAY, 1885.
No. 5 .
Rev. G. B. Morley, Missionary in Charge. \{"Peace be to this house, and to allthat dwell in it. \}

OFFICERS OF THE CHUPCuES
St. Grorae's, 45 Sunday servicer age attendance $70 ; 11$ Week-day services, average attendance 33 : Holy Communion ad-
ministered 13 times; total number of communicants 25 , average attendanc $\rightarrow 14$.
St. Alban's, 46 Sunday services, average
attendanca 59 . 11 Week-day services, av rage attendance 59; 11 Week-day services, av rage
att ndance 37 ; Holy Communion adminisatt ndance 37 ; Holy Communion adminis-
te ed 13 times; total number of communite ed 13 times; total number
cants 13 , average attendance 8
Sr. Loke's, 42 Sunday services, average
attendance 59 ; Holy Communion adminis tered 7 times ; total numter of communicants 26, average attendance 12.
St. Matthews 43 suday
St. Matthews, 43 Sunday services, average attendance $74 ; 9$ Week-day services, administered 10 times; total number of communicants $4 \varepsilon$, average attendance 18 .
The grand total for the Mission is therefore 224 Sunday services, average attendance 72 ; Week-day services 60 , average attendance 43 ; Holy Commanion administered publicly 57 average attendance 12; Communion administered to the sick 9 times; 29 Baptisms; 4 Marriages; 11 Burials. Confirmed 18 males, 30 females ; number of visits to sick and well of the mission 43 .

The work on the new church for St. Matthew's congregation is progressing rapidprobability that it will be opaned some time in July.

All the Sunday Schools ard $^{2}$ now in full working order, Church doctrine and Bible truth are being instilled into the minds of ov 140 pupils by a staff of 19 teachers. We re ret that St. Matthew's 45 Sonool, which usually numbers over 45, should be building be ready for occupation in July, no time will be lost in re-organizing

Those who have not as yet paid for their non hly paper, will oblige the Missionary
very much by doing so as soon as convenient ery muc

## baptism.

On 10th May, Henry Thanda, son o Thomas and Margaret Allen,

A ohoir has been formed in connection with St. Matthew, with Miss. Annie Lavertr, as organist. They are making satisfactory proChurch opening, they practice every Thursday night.

Pray ra and Hymn books can be had by applying to the Missionary, for $12 \mathrm{c}, 15 \mathrm{c}, 40 \mathrm{c}$ "A Companion to the altar," published by the S P.C.K, price 8c. This valuable wort aught to be in he hands of, at least, every communic $: n t$, don't forget to ask for one.

The building up of the Christian character is like the builning up of a coral island-s'ow secret, silent

Firkvour - What is fervour? It does not mean emotion, Fervour consists in these three things, regularity, punctuality, and exactnes punctually at the right time; and exactly hat is, as perfectly as we can.

Drink-Drunkenness is a vice which fills th gaols of England ; if you can make Englan your prisoners..-Lord Chief Justice Coleridge

CRADLE SONG OF THE FIF TEENTH CENTURY.
from a book of translation from the german.

Sweet Jesu Christ, my Lord most dear As Thou wast once an infant here, So give this little child, I pray, Thy grace and blessing day by day; Oh Jesu, Lord Divine,

Since in Thy holy heaven, 0 Lord
All things obey thy lightest word,
All things obey thy ligbtest word,
Do Thou Thy mighty succour give and shield my child by morn and eve ; Sweet Jesu, Lord Divine, Guard Thou this babe of mine!

Thy watch let angels round it keep
Where'er it be, awake, asleep,
Thy holy Cross now let it bear
That it Thy crown with saints may wear; O Jesu, Lord Divine,
Guard Thou this babe of mine!
Now, sleep, 0 sleep, my little child, Jesus will be thy playmate mild Sweet dreams He sendeth Thee, I trow, That full of goodness thou may'st grow ; O Jesu, Lord Divine

So He who hath all love and might, Bids thee good-morrow and good night Bids thee good-morrow and good n Blest in His name thou daily art,
My child thou darliag of my heart
Dear Jesu, Lord Divine,
Guard me this bsbe of mine 1 Amen

BETTER BE SURE THAN
SORRY.
"Better be sure than sorry!" said a garden-worker, when hi employer expressed a doubt whether it was neccessary to cover a certain vegetation to protect it from the frost. "Better be sure than sorry!"
A man who is not sure is very likely to be sorry. He who takes things on trust will be quite likely to be cheated and disappointed at last. The business man who treads in uncertain paths, who is not sure of his course, is very likely to be sorry he has taken it.
Keep on the safe side. Be sure rather than sorry. Do not give yourself the benefit of every doubt. Be lenient to others' faults, but strict regarding your own. If there be an act which in your own mind is doubtful or questionable in its character, take the course of wisdom or prudence. It would be a terrible thing to be mistaken in the final day; it is better to be sure here than to be sorry at the judgement seat of Christ.
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daily at 7 am. for Niagra and Lowiton, met ing coose commeot Niagara nid Mowithon, mak
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LADIES WILL FIND ALL the Newest Styles in Spring and Summer Millinery.
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only Five cents per yard and up.
GOOD TABLE LINENS ONLY
Twenty cents per yard and up.
MEN'S FINE WHITE DRESS shirts, only Fifty cents.
GENT'S SUMMER SCARFS, 6 for Twenty five cents.
GENT'S LINEN COLLARS, IN all the leading styles, Fifteen cents and up.
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