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#### Abstract

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THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885.

The Rev. W H. Wadleigh is the only gentle man travelling authorized to collect subscirip. tions for the "Dominion Ohurchman."

Ther North. West Troubles.-It may indeed most truly be said, that the troubles in the North-West are "the grief of all the land." Some men in a thoughtless hour, may so write and so speak as to give the wretched rebels encouragement, for at this time sympathy even with their just grievances will be taken to mean approval of the methods they
have madly taken to secure redress, but no Oanadian worthy of the freedom of this land, can regard this rebellion with any feeling but intense indigna. tion. It is well, amidst such an outburst of patrition. It is well, aminst such an outburst of palri-
otic flre, as the country has witnessed, to calmly otic flre, as the country has witnessed, to calmly
consider whether the rebellion itself would ever consider whether the rebelinion itself would ever
have' happened had the country in the past shown as much religious zeal as it has zeal for suppressing the rebels? - We have no doubts on this matter. There has been a terrible degree of apathy shown in regars to the Ohristianization of the Indians the Metis, and the white settlers in the Far West. with the other, the consciousness of mutaal sympe thies, mutual interests, mutual good-will, the knowledge that society as a body stands pledge to the redress of individual wronge and throws it
ontire sympathy into the scale against either corporate, or private oppression, these cohesive forces Metis has to fight his cause against the Govern ment of his country, a cause we know which too often is a worthless and at times a wicked oue, but which his folly, or the malice of some agitator, has excited him to set up and maintain, and the very power of his opponent, its absolute supremacy, its ack of personality excite his suspicions and breed in him a sense of helplessness, which grows into despair, and from the hell of despair has issued he fiends, rebellion and murder.

Christlan apathy one caubz op the Rebellion -It is not for us to say whether the grievances these poor children of the plain, are on the whole jast or not, we do know, however, that some o hem are not reasonable, that civilization would be
at a stand if such claims were admitted. But here in the East, we have grievances, bitter ones cruel ones, crushing ones, but we bear ap under them because of our trust in the Courts of Equity and Jnstice, and the hopeful sympathy of our neighbours. The Metis needs more and closer means of contact with civilization. Had we all done our duty we should have had these people deeply grateful for Christian influences and Chris-
tian help. But we are too busy, too selfish to do our duty to our fellow Canadians, as these people are, and God has now said to us, "You would not treat the wanderers of the prairie as brethren, you
would not excite them to hold yon in affection and would not excite them to hold you in affection and honour as the representatives of My mercy, and
now you have to spend a sam, enormonsly in excess of what my work called for, and to give up the very flower of your family life to the dread risk of civil war !" Men are not answerable only for their deeds but for what their negleet has brought pass.
Turning from such reflections, we cannot but express our pride, in the young volunteers who have taken up arms for their country. They are
indeed noble inheritors of the proud names they indeed noble inheritors of the proud names they
bear as British subjeots. Let men from all our Provinces, stand as one, shoulder to shoalder in danger, and we shall have taken a great stride on towards a sense of national unity, and Provincialism will die as it deserves. God bless and protec our volunteers, is the prayer of Canada from ocea to ocean.
Tribute to General Gordon.-Services were held recently in St. Paul's and Westerminster Abbey, to give the national mourning for General Gordon a public expression. The Dean of Westminister in his address said: "Need he remind that impressive gathering of statemen, soldiers, that impressive gathering of statemen, soldiers,
and Englishmen and Englishwomen what manner and Englishmen and Ehgishwomen what manner with his simple, constant trust in a Heavenly Father, his invincible courage, his tender heart, his flashes of noble rage at baseness or cruelty, his quaint and simple humour, his comtempt for gain, his indifference to praise, his inexhaustible with a constant outlook into os spiritual world, in which his closest friends said his real life seemed to lie, his just life that moved sometimes on lines that seemed all his own. All these qualities, even the very books he loved so well, were well known to everyone, and were legacies left by him to a world which felt the poorer for his loss. His military career was from the first marked with his gift of the secret of sympathy for every race, and the soldier's virtues of promptitude in action, fertility and versatility of resource and unswerving devotion to duty, while in his short leisure time he, the most chivalrous of men, was to be fonnd visiting the sick, watching by the pauper's bedside, humanising unfriended lads, and sending them to sea, melting his very medals to find the means to aid tham. Then came the work which guided his steps to those African regions where in after years he was
to receive the crown of martyrdom, and where he car ried on a hand-to-hand struggle with slavery and the immemorial evils of the land of Ham. His last enterprise was one which no other living man chosen have faced for an instant, and with one ness of a rising he passed into the growing dark-Dark-facealmen roshed torbulance and fanaticism. and to hail him $\begin{aligned} & \text { aned to kiss his hands and feet }\end{aligned}$ and to hail him as their deliverer, and so for months and months his genius, inexhaustable in surging and resources, kept at bay the enemies surging around him. We in England trusted to the name of Gordon to win the day, but at last the blow fell. Treachery had done its work, and the hour of him who had unmasked or won back so many traitors had come, and his race on earth was run. He was content to die and content to fail, for 'God, he said very simply, 'never promised im success.' If his work did appear a failure, it what so withl great works; they were built up on ives freely given and high devoted and noble He conld would ever be so far forgotten in the land Gordon would ever be so far forgotten in the land he went lose over it, but that law and order, once more jastice, would displace the slavery, the corruption, and the cruelty of ages.'

General Gordon Handirbrchirf.-The use of the andkerchief for signalling has been a well established custom for centuries. The use of it by Gen. ade by the parpose alluded to in the reference Cathedral, is new to us. The Bishop said : "Our hought was what he taught us in life and death The first lesson was that steadfastness to the end, noble life laid down in honourable death, bore fold. But first , some sixty, some a hundredin, and life to God. Simple, sympathetic, noble, his parent of nobility was traced by a mightier han mortal hand. Listen to his own words given o the an eloquent writer in one of the newspapers ife for thi of Febarary last: 'I would give my can I help feeling for them All the tim. I here every night I used to pray that God would ay upon me the barden of their sins and orash me with it instoad of those poor sheep. I really wishad and longed for it.' Greater love hath no man than this-that a man lay down his life for his friends. The yielded life bore fruit. That life, those lives-for he spoke of a band of heroes-
would most infallibly produce a larvest, whether lived to see it or not. God was a living factor in all Gordon's calculations.
There was each morning during his first sojourn in the Soudan one half-hour during which here lay outside Charles George Gordon's tent a ankerchief, and the whole camp knew the full gnificance of that small token, and most reliiously was it respeoted by all there, whatever was heir colour, creed, or business. No foot dared to nter the tent so guarded. No message, however pressing, was carried in. Whatever it was, of life or death, it had to wait until the guardian signal
was removed. Everyone knew that God and Gordon were alone in there together; that the serrant prayed and communed, and the Master heard and answered. Into the heart so open the presence of God oame down. Into the heart so offered the strength of God was poured. So that strange power was given to Gordon, because his heart became the dwelling place of God, Dwelling there read to the feeble, uplifted the fainting, gave the dark the hungry, whispering ever thee." There was the seeret of the Ohristian"s life. "If a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it bringeth forth much fruit." There was the result throughout eternity, for

Smell sweet and blossom in the dnst.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THE reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, in England, together with those of the assistant registrars for Scotland and Ireland for the year 1883 , show that the number of returns from societies under the Friendly Societies Acts received by the Chief Registrar during the year were 6,832 , the num ber of members being $4.242,084$, and the amount of funds $\$ 42,700,000$. Of industrial and provident societies there were 1,053 , numbering 572,610 , with funds amounting to $\$ 41,000,000$. The trade-unions numbered 195, with 253,088 members, possessiug funds to the amount of $\$ 2,100,000$. The number of building societies under the Act of 1874 was 1,853 , having 513 .667 members, and funds to the amount of $\$ 245,000,000$. There were 451 loan societies, with 42,895 members, and funds amounting to $\$ 1,700,000$. In railway savings' banks, the number of which is not given, though it is stated that that five returns were sent in, the depositors numbered 7,875 , and the funds amounted to $\$ 2,800,000$.
The story told by the above figures is one of the deepest interest and importance to all who desire to see the gradual elevation of the artisan classes into a state of social independence. There is no feature in the history of the last half century more gratifying than that exhibited by the growth of the Friendly Societie which ate doing a most blessed work in cementing the bonds of our complex social organization. There is no danger to a State so constant, so irritating, so uncertain in its manifestations, so difficult to neutralise or repress, as the existence among its people of a large body of men who are pauperised in spirit. The bread and circus policy of the heathen governments in olden time cannot be followed to-day Modern society assumes the personal independ ence of each individual. The man who cannot hold himself up without help is felt to be a nuisance, he is out of gear with his surroundings. Yet there must come to many men, whose wages are moderate, accidents which stop the earning of that income, such as failures of employers, hard times or sickness Surely it would be a scandal to the community were such troubles to befall a man without exciting a kindly desire to lift up the fallen one and hold him firmly on his feet until the evil day passed. Happily that scandal is obviated so far as most artisans are concerned, not as a form of charity, which might lower their self respect, but as a systematized form of self-help through a Friendly Society. To the funds of such a body each member pays a stated fee, and when the time of need comes, he claims as of right the return to him of funds so laid up, and with this pecuniary help he secures also the ready and warm sympathy of his associates who, but for the Court or the Lodge, would have been ignorant of their brother's necessity. One evil consequence has ensued from these societies, they have done much to dissociate the class which mainly supports them from other classes, and necessarily the more this ha been done, the greater has been their tendency
to acquire specialities of habits and ways which are characteristic of their class. It is a social law that, whenever men run together in their habits, they will certainly adopt not the high est standard, but the lowest set by those they follow. If, in a company which is breaking up. one man says firmly, "I am going directly home," and another says, "Let us have a glass together before we part," the home-bird will wing his solitary way while the main body stop to drink. Now one of the class habits of those who mainly need, and who, on the whole are done a great service by Friendly Societies, is that of non-attendance at Church. How to break down this class habit is indeed a great problem. There is already quite a literature on this topic. Essays and sermons and speeches without end, have been published on "How to win the masses," or some like subject. In the old land, a Society called the Church of England Working Men's Association, which is really managed and governed by workmen for workmen, has had extraordinary success. The Secretary, Mr. Powell, is a power in the Church he is a forcible speaker, has organizing talent and indomitable perseverance. He purposes paying this continent a visit this year to see whether the same work can be accomplished in the States and Canada. When he comes, we trust that every effort will be made to further his mission. This is the days of Societies, men are impelled to show outward signs of brotherhood, there is a strong rebellion against cliqueism and divisions, and we cannot but hope that those for whom this effort is made will come to see that the mother of all Friendly Societies is the Church of God, and that to the spirit which is the life of the Church, the spirit of love and sympathy and brotherhood, the working classes owe a debt for their class emancipation which demands at least gratefu recognition.

## WHY SOME CLERGYMEN FAIL.

 by richard ferguson. IIWHEN one man fails from not attempting to do enough, ten do so from trying to do too much. This is likewise true, more or less of all callings and occupations of life but, preeminently so of the ministry, where to often the clergyman is expected to be a reverend Jack of all trades, and possess a special aptitude for at least half a dozen widely differing avocations. I might hit the nail still more squarely on the head by saying that clerical failure arises from trying to do too many things rather than too much. In fact a man who takes reasonable time at his meals and sleep can hardly find time to do too much. A clergyman's work is like a woman's work it is never done, and while he possesses this en ormous advantage over clerks, merchants, and professional men, in not being tied down to fixed hours, or chained to a desk or an office and being able to do his work how or when the likes, he labors under this counterbalancing
disadvantage of never being able to call any
portion of the day absolutely his own for pur. poses of rest and recreation. But this beside the subject.
Now the number of able, zealous, spiritually minded men in the Church of England, in Canada, who fail, or at least stop short of success from being obliged to fritter away their energies in attending to petty details is without, doubt relatively larger than in any other religious body on the continent, with 2 few isolated exceptions, which prove the rule our people are profoundedly incapable of self. organization, and in the faculty self governinent are as helpless as children, and instinctively look to the parish priest to be the head and shoulders of every parochial institution and undertaking, from " running " the Sunday School to the getting up of a tea meeting. There seems to be an idea abroad among the great bulk of churchmen in Canada that the clergymen should possess the divine attributes of omnipresence and omniscience, and that organized co-operation on their part would be a species of sacrilege which would bring down upon them the swift and sure wrath of heaven Isn't he the clergyman of the parish, hasn't he been sent by the bishop to attend to their spiritual wants and run the spiritual machine, don't they pay him money and attend church and hear him Sunday by Sunday saying what he ought to say, aren't they always glad to see him when he drives up to their doors, doesn't "one of the men " respectfully take his horse from him and place him in the cosiest stall, and gladden his beast with the choicest provender, and doesn't the good wife receive him at the open door with hospitable smirk wreathed face, and conduct him with all due and fitting reverence to the little parlor of state, and after having installed him in the domestic throne, trip away to the preparation and concoction of a solemn high tea, and don't they all listen with folded hands and demurely downcast looks to the good man's farewell exhortations, and beg him not to be solong the next time in coming, and to be sure to bring Mrs. Parson along with him and stay all day, etc., etc.
Yes, our people are respectful and hospitable enough and all that sort of thing, but it is a tremendous task to pound into their heads and hearts, the fact that if the church is to grow and flourish they must put their own shoulders to a corner of the wheel, and help things along by their own individual efforts. And so we are continually finding able, zealous clergymen, eminently qualified for better things, all but hopelessly floundering in a sea of petty duties, and although labouring night and day with energy, system, patience, and perseverance, yet accomplishing nothing worth speaking of, and always behind their work, their sermons suffering, their pastoral visiting suffering, church finances :demoralized, and the congregation grumbling, after the vague sleepy manner of Canadian congregations, who would like things in better shape, but I scarcely think the game of making a decided effort to mend matters worth the candle. And all this simply because from the force of circumstances the unfortu-
nate man has had laid upon him the necessity of excellence in at least half a dozen distinct spheres of action, and has been obliged to devote his best energies and capacities in attending to something that is no more a legitimate part of his profession than making parchment is a lawyer's business, or binding books an author's. Just imagine for a moment the position of an artist who would be under the necessity of manufacturing his own colors, brushes, and canvass, and framing his own pictures, and you have some idea of the present position of hundreds of Anglican priests in Canada and elsewhere, who are simply squandering their lives in a vain endeavor to fill the round hole, and the'square hale, and the oblong hole, and half a dozen other holes at the same time.

GOOD BYE AND SAFE RETURN.
$\mathrm{W}^{\mathrm{E}}$ are glad to hear that the veteran pioneer missionary of the Algoma diocese has arranged to pay a visit to his mother land, from whence we trust he will return with renewed health and heart for his work. Mr. Crompton's eminent services to Muskoka have been recognized by the Dominion Government, from whom he has received a free pass to and from England. The pioneer work done by his sons has been highly spoken of in the House of Commons by A. P. Cockburn, Esq., whose personal knowledge of the farm the young Crompton's have made for themselves out of the furest adds great weight to his testimony. The late Bishop Fauquier always spoke in high terms of the services beialg rendered to the material progress of Algoma by the missionary and his energetic sons, who have done the State 'some service worth recognition, all working as they did with intense zeal and energy to show the resources of their adopted country and thus attract, as their example and testimony have done, settlers with capital to build up that district. These immigration services have been helped by Mr. Crompton's noble record as the pioneer missioner of Algoma. This record is most familiar to his brethren in the old land.; to the Church at home it is a source of pride as here it is a source of strength, for Algoma and Crompton are dissoluble words dear to every Churchman. The Bishop will no doubt be greatly pleased at this visit, as the work of Mr. Crompton is so well known and so highly honoured in England. His presence will elicit the liveliest and most generous sympathy towards the diocese he so worthily represents as a settler and missionary. Mr Crompton will be able to tell out amongst his friends the vicissitudes through which Algoma has passed. He can narrate how it was sought to be oblitered by party sneers indulged in by those who would fain now rule in its councils, but how the young diocese [was kept alive by those who rallied round Algoma in its days of trial, not for party but for Christ. That story will show our brethren at home a phase of Church life at which they will revolt, for strong as are the "views" of those who
bear the same name as the party who sough to destroy Algoma, and who now are seeking to make it a party "preserve," they have not in England so far forgotten the first principles of the Gospel as to seek the destruction of a Mission solely because they have it not unde their sole control.
We understand that Mr. Crompton will take to England fine samples of grains, hops and other productions of Muskoka, also specimens of the beautiful woods of which the "Bush " is formed. We believe that already several drawing-room meetings are arranged for, to give the Missioner an opportunity of addres sing those who have an idea of settling in Canada or sending out their sons. He has also domestic engagements of a tender and sad character. We speak from the heart of every Churchman in Canada in wishing the veteran a prosperous voyage, a successful, happy, encouraging reception in England, and a safe return to his beloved Muskoka and her people

## book notices.

Women of the day, a Biographical Dictionary of Notable Contemporaries, by Frances Hays. (Chatto and Windus, 1886). It was an excellent idea of Miss Hays to collect information respecting women of mark belonging to our own day, and she has carrie l out her idea with great ability and with untiring industry. We imagine that there are few books of the kind which are as thoroughly trust worthy as this. But the chief witness of the bool will, in the future, consist in the fact, that, in many cases, the information was supplied by the subjecte of the short memoirs, and in other cases the memoirs were revised by them. Here then we can read between the lives and learn in many cases what these distinguished ladies think of themselves. It is possible we have fancied ourselves too wise in drawing inferences of this kind from some of the articles. At any rate we can promise all readers of this book not only a large amount of useful information, but also a good deal of harmless amusement. There is only one thing more which we would ask Miss Hays to do, and that is carefully to preserve her materials for this work, so that some day in the fature, posterity may know how much the anthor had to suppress that her heroines would have wished her to publish, and how much they struck out of that she had prepared to print It will give a new page in the curiosities of literature.

The History of England in England, by H. O. Habeman, M.A., (Rivingtons, 1885). This
little volume belongs to a series entitled "Highways of History," and it is one of the best of the series. In one sense the theme is not new. It is the history of the Christian Church in Eng. land. In another sense, however, the subject
receives a decidedly novel treatment, the different periods of the Christian history being selected a the subject of distinct essays. Thus we have the conversion of England, the old English Church, the Ohurch under the Norman Kings, Religion in the middle ages, and so on down to the Evangeli cal revival and the Oxford movement. The little book will be a great help to the student of English Charoh History

## THE $A G E N O L E S$ BEST ADAPTED 70 ATTAOH PEOPLE TO THE OHUROH <br> PEOPLE TO THE OHUROH.

## by mr. chas. jenking, petrolia.

I will now amend the title of the subject I am speaking to, and call it, "The agents best adapted to attach the people to the Church." The extension of Ohurch must be done by persons ; all the so-called agencies must have the living heart of sanctified
love in them.

It required the manifestation of God in, Christ to et the world understand the character of God. The centre and Head of our religion is the person of hed iven Himself for us and finished the work the Father had given him to do, He ascended up on high and gave gifts anto men. What gifts ? "He gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers for the perfectng of the saints ; for the work of the ministry ; for the edifying of the body of Christ. "These are the hents appointed there is no improvement on that order.
Bishops, priests and deacons, as classified by the Charch, wherein lies their efficiency in this nineteenth centary? I do not propose to enter into any etymological disquisition on the word, "bishop, " nor ask what the officers did that bore that title in mani. cipal societies in the Roman Empire. Men acting in societies must have leaders, administrators and rulers. By the Acts of the A postles, I find the most pronounced feature in the character of a bishop is, capacity or spiritual leadership. Not so much a lord, or The precise as a leader and exemplar.
The precise status of the episcopal office is not clear in men's minds. Canon Damoulin, in his discourse at the consecration of the Bishop of Haron,
gives powerfal expression to this. Whenher ansing gives powerfal expression to this. Whether arising
from the connection of the church with the state from settled order ; or from the tremendous powers claimed by Rome for the office, one thing is very certain : the office of bishop has not that positive griding power avtached, to it that it should have.
This, perhaps, may be deemed incompatible with popular government, or effective representation. I do not think so. A bishop is not an autocrat, but a permanent constitutional ruler,
Now, a bishop can only guide effectively those who are in spiritual accord with him. Does the Church take care that the representative men with whom he has to work, according to our system of church legisShe does not. Vestry reform is a crying necessity. There is no test of reiritnal a crying necessity. restryman, The vestry, in this conntry, takes to do with piritnal me vestry, in this country, takes to do elected in vestry. The laity, as such, in their govern. ing capacity, use rights without responsibilities, and the consequence is a laxity in Charch life, that when seen in a military body betokens defeat. Want of proper discipline and regulation; and indistinct acknowledgment of church principles and individual duty, falsely mistaken for freedom and broadmindedness, hinder attachment to the Church in a way scarcely to be estimated. If the laity, as we are sometimes told, by the power of giving oriwithholding material support, ultimately governs the Charch, the But popular hev responsible for want of success. unless in harmony, with Church principles end Cossial order. In our representative form of government bishops ought to be the mediators, in working ont Church life, between the adherents of authority and those of freedom. They ought to be able to take apon themselves the task of making the masculine mind of the country subject to religious inflaences. Instead of being harassed with a vast mass of adminstrative details, and finding men and means for places that should be self supporting, they ought to e in the position to give a constant, healthy, spiritaal stimalus to all under their charge : and to them should we look to harmonise the grand heritage of and devotion of the from the past, with the though the world in modern present. I am convinced that the high effectiveness of $\&$ bishop's office can be what
The ordinal for priests sets forth so fully the
of this office, applicable to all time, that the duties mind can understand them. Now, as ever, on the ministers of religion is the chief work laid of attach. ing people to the Church. Where the minister can make the attachment go beyond himself to the Church, and stay there, his work is of a very high order indeed. But all who love the cause, for which the Church was instituted, must be prepared to award the clergyman the respect due to an ambassador of Christ. The causes which detract from the efficiency of the priesthood may be found in the circumstances of the nineteenth century. But.this age wants, as
much as ever any preceding age did, moral culture a krowledge of diy preco respongibility to God culture ; kief in Christ as the Redeemen of increase the numbers and efficency of the Priesthood as messengers of the Lord of Hosts, is the best to deal with the question of attaching people to the church ; but Church members must bear in mind, that the general spiritual tone of a community is the thing that most directly affects the giving up of individuals to this work.
Tae order of deacons is, the weak spot in the Church of England system to-day. I believe if the Diaconat had been in operation, as in apostolic times, the Methodist division oould not have happened.

At present, the deacon in the Church is only au ap catioe priest. There is no distinctness in the order beli.e dacol forms or what it cailed lay heip, incloding thre eve required to work for Christ, wh cannot be exclasively set apart tor it; and the in crensed channels of circulation of spirifual life, that thoroughly organized Disconate would supply, would give the Church a power of acting on the masses sho oan have no other way. I conceive the first daty of the Oanadian Church is to consider this particula question, and organize suoh a Diaconale, as will, iv ais Arst. So that he, who has, by the spirit of Goa, the word of wisdom ; he who has the word or knowledge he who has faith; he who has gitts of heesling; be wh has propheey; he whe has discerning of spirits, o whatever other talent the Lord has given him, may find his proper place and work under a system of propend dusciphed ell the
And now, amidst all the difficulties and drawbacks ant beset us, what assurance have we of success?
The work of the Charch is the work of Christ. The inhni importanes, that wad the Son had to become man to begin it and God the Holy Ghost, is perpetaally present to carry it on.
Spiritual power is the strongest power in the unispiritan power is the strongest power in spite of all opposition and persection, it converted the despised handfal of followers, that forsook their Master in the hour of the Power of Dark ness, into sach a malititude that imperial Rome adopted their faith, and crowned, as King of kings, the Ohrist she arncified. Atter the dissolation of thg Roman Empire, the Charch was the one bond that kept society from chasos; and throoghoat all the centories, ir spy

The braich af the Chareb with whioh yoa are conneeted, gave early proofs of its vitality. The free, ontepoken manhood of the Anglo Saxon race refiected itself in the Church life of the country; and that spiritual despotism, which degraded the real anthor-
ity of the Church, found in your ancestors its unconity or the foes.

That hidden life worked until it evidenced itself, in the grand and imposing personality of John Wyoliff that bright and morning star of the Reformation ; and Whenghe fuiness of time came, laid the fonndation of new Charoh polity deep and broad; retained all the culizure and genuine devotion of the past, and made ample provision for manifestation of spiritual grace Ita sity, I have alread dwelt apon, and the question sity, I have alresdy dwelt upon, and the question is the development of its religions life? Yontinent, in tolio Order. You have cherished, as ave apos. heritage, those wrapt expressions of devotion, and heritage, those wrapt expressions of devotion, and litargy. You have kept up the continuity of your life with all that is good in the past. You have kept alive the feeling and knowledge of reverance, and, sprang from the nation which has shewn other nations the art of representative government, ycu are capable of shewing how, in the highest sense, freedom and order oan work together in the spiritual world. This con tinent, with all its varied, rapid and exiting life, needs you. It needs a Church that can combine culture with devotion; reverance with freedom, instilled with spiritual emotion. It needs a Curch that can come in contact with humanity at all points; and which, and what he and what he Has done for men, belore the minde of geals Christ as the hope of all hnmanity, inflence, re ing of the Church at the Asconsion eron elory of destiny for homanity perpetual onion with the God-man, that make all the enthuaiasms of $h$. manity, and all the Positive philosiphies, appear like the feeble glimmer of a candle before the effalgeno of the noon-day sun.
This continent is blessed materially; let it be yours nally. There are many here to whom the old Charch is very dear ; and you can best show that you possess her spirit by the way you discharge this duty. You cannet follow the methods of the first centary, -you cannot follow the methods of the sixteenth. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new, and God fulfills Himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world."
You have your own part to play in the great, free life of this vast continent ; and under your leaders capable of directing all spiritual force and labor; tanght by your ministers in all things necessary to make you wise to salvation, and with all the diversities of pifts in free exercise, that a community can
contribute in the anity of the Spirit, you can contribute in the unity of the Spirit, you can so re-
veal and reflect the character of your great Head and Oaptain of your salvation, "that every knee shall
bow and tongue shall confess that He is Lord to the glory of God the Father.
Take with you all your gifts of Protestant thought Catholic sympathy; of inherited freedom; acquired experienoe ; of material wealth; of varie cultare ; of humble devotion, and sanotifed omotion and cast them all at the Redeomer's feet ; and He according to the working wheroby be is able to sub vee all things to Himself, will assimilate you all ad present you to Himself "a glorions charch, not having spot or wrinkle, or any suoh thing
Your privileges have been great; your capacitie are greap, your opportuaitio are grea. I you on omulate the example set you by the groat clood of Churches can only be described; in the language of churches can on

And the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy glory; and thou shalt be oalled by a new name, which the moath of the Lord shall name. of the Lord, and a royal diadem in the hand of thy God.

## KEEPING THE COMMANDMENIS.

## Y archdeacon farab

TO keep the commandments, what is it bat to re sist temptation ? to out off the right hand? to pluck out the right eye ? to oast away the besetting sin ? Do you ask for any counsel about Lent? Well, would say to you, all shams are hateful, and thereore make Lent a reality. Sball you fast or not? Yes if it gives you seli control ; bot not ir it makes you-as it made St. Jerome, and as by their own con table, and weak and conceited, and losarble and irri able, to resist your passions and to serve God in your bodies and your spirits which are His. If it has yar effect upon you, if it secretly leaves yon as bad as effect upon you, if it secretly leaves you as bad as your neighbour, then far better that your fasts should not be severe. I will tell you the way in which our old saints kopt Lent. St. Gregory of Nazianzas saffered from the infirmity of a quick tongue and a vehement temper; and therefore, to conquer and weaken his sin, he determined throngh all one Lent not to speak one single nnnecessary word. And to you I would say, whether you actually fast or not, it would be a good thing for yon, if daring Lent you abstained altogether from wine, and from every form
of intoxicating drink. It would be a good thing, a of intoxicating drink. It would be a good thing, a very good thing for you, if you strengthened habitnally in you the rule of moderation, and discount enanved among other forms of laxury, the all-but aniversal and very vulgar modern vice, of eating far nore than we reyuire. Bat if you keep Lent at all you woid so much as enter into lile, lest yoursel This very night go and shake hands with him orgive him Hspe yon mronged another im, deed? Beg his pardon, making him restitation. Are you a slanderer, delighting in lies? A critic, revell ing in misrepresentation? Hold your tongue, fling your false pen into the fire. Learn how much nobler it is to be true and loving. Are you in debt? Go to your rooms, and vow to rid yourself of that dishonesty now and for ever, if necessary by living even on bread and water. Are you idle? Go home and de. termine that you will waste no more of thus accept. able year of golden opportunitios. Are you a swear. er? Determine on your knees to night that you will break of that cnarse and pre eminently senselens ha.
bit. Are you a bettor and a gambler? Go home and tear up your a betwor and a gambler? Go home and don that brainless and degrading excoitement and drunkard, or getting fond of drink, and so perhaps being dragged, perhaps even unsuspected by yourself ver the edge of the abyss by that devil's hand of the pledge, the pledge, give ap the drink. Are you living two
lives? One here, a life of extravaganoe and idle noise, the other at home, where your father or mother are denying themselves for yon, and your brothers and sisters will suffer for your selfishness. Ah I be fore you sleep, write home to your father or to your mother, and confess all, and by God's grace amend. Are you impure in thought, word, or deed, tramping down into the mire of the world's deepest misery, the able misery, the aaughters of earth's most anatier sacrifice to their basest passions? or, viler even than this,

Plucking the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent shame To set a blister there

Ah ! hush for ever, apon your lips the filthy comsouls from that polloted imagery, and come of your leprosy of evil habit to Him, whose answer to the
leper's ory, "Lord if thou will. Thou onast make doan. "oame like an echo, "I will | be thon oloan " So keop Lent. Or are you none of these thing bat only an elder brothor of the Prodigal, jealoung and narrow. heartod, only a Pharinee, wiso in your con
ceit, slandering and aneering at all who disagree ceit, slandering and anoering at all who dimagreo with you, trasting in youraolf thal yoo are righteona, and dospising others ? Ah! if you are, it may be that the vory pabicans and. oarlous aro nearor Hoaven that you; sad the objeot of your Lont shoald be to lome ba belief, and hide not any ovil way, in the garb of iai lorm, or sanetified phraseology, nor think that oalling poursele by this or the religions that onn be Hia disciple Ah/ have yon over anme, yo one base thought, one unfair pratioe abe ane word, one nnjust gain, beoanse Christ bede ance Have yon ever attared one brave ramonatrance Christ's anke? Have you over done one singlo ageons thing in His battles ? given as aingle 00 oap of cold water to one of His little ones? spoken ohe kind word of encouragement to one of His meat children, for His sake and His name ? If not doe now. You mast begin some time ; you mast bent with something. A good habit oan only be built bat an evir habit can only bo blown up; and to do you that service what moral dynamite can be toe strong? Bo only can yod even enter into lift. Begha now, begin here. begin thie vary hour, make your vow this very moment in wis vory obum So keep Lent! So begin to enter into Ho. For by this we know that we are the child ren of God when we love God and keep Hili mandmeats. "And His commandente are not grion. ons." But if thou will enter into lift, keep the com mandents.

From our own Oorroepondents.

## DOMINION.

## QUEBEC.

Qurbsc.-St. Matthowe Ohurch.-The successor of Rever. Charles Hamilton, as rector of this charet, is to be the Rev. F. I. B. Allnatt, of Drummondrille Que. Quebecoer's believe in promotingfolergymen a England diocese. This gentleman was bora and ord, educated at St. Augustine's College, Ca. Be fore riained by the Bishop of Quebeo la locred as: mission transier to Drummondville, he abor and devo. tion. His lose will be greatly felt by his present congregation.

## MONTREAL

At all of the Anglican ohurohes on Sunday, the reading of the Archbishop of Canterbury's intercession for those " Who through the perils of war, are now serving this country in the field," appeared $\omega$ make even a more profound impression on the conga excitement was at its height
On Sunday afternoon, the 28th ult., the Victoria Rifles mustered in full dress, with busbies, for a charch parade, at the Churoh of St. James the Apos places. the streets were crowded with people, and the concla the corps had scarcely roum to maroh. Aspessive sermusiou of Choral Litany service, Ellegood, chap. lain of the preached by Rov. Canon coned in his dis. course was tront chould cleave to good, and avoid ell evil. He also mairtained that it was not incompati. ble to be an able and valorous soldier, as well as a good Christian at the same time, and pointed out thas many of the bravest gonerals were mon of strong religious principles, and that General Wolesley and dever generals now in the Sondan, were constan ama quartered in wippers at his church, when they wride quarteredin montreal. Aiter alluins to tho of country on whoes at being an the country on whose domains the sun never set, preacher said that he felt sure that they would if called to active servioe, either in the Soudan or in the more recent insurreotion in the North.West. God grant, he said, that both the war and the rebellion will have a speedy termination. The service concluded with the singing of "God Save the Queen.'

##  polergymen ilege, , antas in 186 . Be laboured as e laboured as

Sunday, the ry's interces
of wat, appeared
on the congt te.t

## DOMINION OHUROHMAN

## ontario.

Mabraly Mibsion. - The parishioners have just pre sented the Rev. C. E. S. Radeliffe, missionary in charge, with sixty bushels of oats, a most acceptable of St. Paul's Church. Mount For to the Ladies Guild kindness in presenting na with orest, for therr grea The Rev. W. Pulling of Eastoor Rectory, Encland has made this mission a grant of sixty Hymn Books splendid site for the proposed St. Alban's Church, a Maberly, has jast been booght, right in the heart o the village, (D.V.), great efforts are going to be made this year to get the little effurch bailt, the want of it is felt.far and near. May God put it into the heart of some of our good Churchmen, to aid this work to the utmost of their ability, as well ss by their prayers.

New Edisburar.-Two beantiful and joyous ser vioes took place last Sunday, in St. Bartholomew' Church. It was the occasion of the re.opening, after
completing extensive repairs, which have so changed the appearanoe of the anro that known it in its former primitive condition, woold old wood anting is heating, is gone, and a furnace has taken its place the charch, leaving a bpacions removed to the back o high baok pews, have given away to comfortable seats with a broad centre aisle dividing them. The wall have been painted in terra cotta, which, with the dark polished wood ceiling, and light wood panelling and seats, form a most striking and effective combina white of oolour. On this occasion an exquisite crop of white exotios, and luxuriant vases of growing white flowers, adorned the altar, ohancel, and fonc, while
the white hangings of the altar, pulpit, and lectern, completed a scene, which will not soon be forgotter by those who were present. The Bishop of the dio cose, preached in morning, and the Arehdeaco in lild the ching. A large congregation completely and snite, and Lady Meoponid, hein Excellencie morning.
8t. Bartholomew's is a mission charch, and its con gregation is a poor one. It is mach to their credit voluntary subscriptions of its own members, with the exception of a few subscriptions from others. There still remains $\$ 250$ to be paid on these improvements and it is confidently hoped that the members of th wealthier cily parishes, will contribate to help thi trugging litie hook to inish paying for its comfort able church, which is the centre of so mach good

Armprioz.-The Rev. A F. Echlin, whose self-sacri ficing attempt to rescue Hiller from ruin, brough the law down on him for intrusion, has been vigorously induction in his new parisin daily serrices, and weelly commanions, and visiting the sick and well, he hea projected a number of improvements, to be carried out next summer, the most important of which are the addition of a chancel and vestry to his church, as well as its thorongh renovation, and the parohase of an additional plot of ground in connection with the parsonage. Mr. Cohin is not the man to let the grase grow ander his feet wherever he is. We wish him
sucoess.

Napange.-The Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston, has jast published at the request of the Bishop of Quinte Clerioal Union, a very readable and useful tract on the important question "Why do you come to

## TORONTO.

St. Barnabas.-Mr. Edgar Hallen, has made a very nice altar, and presented it to this Church. Mrs altar linen from the Rev. Wm. Crompton for use thereon.

Off to the beat of the rebrlion.-The departure of our brave volunteers last week for the North West was the ocoasion of a scene of anthusiasm seldom witnessed. From the street gamin who flourished his up to thehighest of our rulers and yovernors, all rank and all ages, men and women, assembled in tens of thousands to show their deep sympathy with the
brave soldier boys " and their pride in their gallant pirit of patriotism. Canada has a noble consolation
n this prescont trouble in its having demonstrate the depth and fervour of her children's loyalty to their Queen and Country 1 Among the volunteers wer several Trinity men. One who is nearly through hi divinity course at Trinity College, is the son of the mach esteemed rector of St. Stephens, the Rev. A. J. Broughall, who will, we pray. ere long receive his Iso sends a strong "rspresentation." This is indee combination of "Honour and Arms." To these Tadent riflemen especially our hearts go out in best false brethern," the rebels in the $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{W}$.

Good Friday in the City.-The pastoral of the Bishop calling on all who name the pame of Christ, to depart from the inlqaity of makiag the colemn remembrance-cay of His cracifiction a day of merri ment and rejoicing, had its effect in the city Low and sleet was falling streets were blocked wit ere large in most of the charches and in some afte e storm ceased, the services were as well attended a Sonday. It was a most lamentable thing, however, itting on this sacred anniveracle of an Assize Court ocessity existed for this no person's a liberty wa hortened by such t'Joughtless hasse, and the libert charchmen was grossly infringed apon by compul candal will never be sanin seen in Coll

Eabter day in the City.-The Easter services wer rowded in well nigh all our churches and the com manicants beyond precedent in many.

Honexwood.-Cramners Church was opened anday, March 1st., when three services were held it, and the following clergy took part in the service and Rev. Rural Dean Forster. The Charch was literally packed during all the services, and many had to o away for want of room. The collections amounte he opening, when $\$ 100$ was realized. The Shelburn hoir conducted the masical part of the service, with reat efficiency, Mrs. Moore presiding at the organ. andsomess were semi-choral. The charch is a very apacity of two hundred, Rev. W. T. Swallow bein rohitect. The windows are stained glass, from the irm of Lyon \& Oo., Toronto. We are still largely in debt for this charoh, and hope therefore our friend will come forward and help us. I sincerely than action may stimulate others to go and do likewise.

## niagara.

Hariston.-The Rev. G. B. Taylor, of Bayfield, Hocese of Huron, leotured here on Tuesday avening he 30th ult., on the "Scott Act." He had a larg iocese has some able men, judging from this gentle man's ability. He made very favourable impressio and gained credit for the Church.

Acron.-Obituary.-The death of Sidney Smith Esq., a prominent and most aotive Churchman, in his parish, took place on Wednesday, March 25th deemed just and generous in all parochial and busi ness relations. His death will be felt a great loss to the community. To his bereaved wife and five ohil dren we beg to offer our sincerest expressions of con dolence, and to remind them that "All thing shall work together for good to them that love God.

Lent is again passed. It has been marked with ther subjects, such as war and tumults, far away Amid all our exoitements, it is our daty more devoatil the earth, as subject to His kingdom.

Hamilton.-Lenten Services.-These have been hel requently in all the city parishes, with more atten the war and tamults which have been exaiting th oyal attention of our fellow-subjeots in all parts o Dominion.
Personal.-A private letter dated Los Angeles, Cali orna, Rev. Alexander Maenab, of St. Oatharines, tha
he is improved in health, and has charge of a fine, rowing congregation, at Pasadens, seven miles frour Rev. G. Trew, of Toronto diocese, who has also an We are sorry to lose the servicese near the same city. rom the Charch in this province these two brethren nd that they are enabled to work vigorously in the harch of California.

Jarvis.-The Rev. G. Johnstone, B.D., is much etter, and has resumed parochial work.

Winona.-Obituary.-The death of Thomas Davis Esq., at the great age of eighty.nine years, is an oanced, March 26th. Mr. Davis formerly resided in al member of the Chorch and was esteemed a faith abject. His ine Curch, and as a loyal Canadian emetery the Revs. Rorb place in Burlingto mith, officiating. Raral Dean Ball, and Thoma

Sabbath Observance.-The speech delivered a few eeks ago in the House of Commons, Ottawa, by ablished in pamphlet, and freely diatribated, aree lly throughout this province. It is a very able nse al and excellent speech. Your correspond able, use any regrets that (the bill to provide for better ob servance of the Lord's Day,) the sabject proposed by ts parn. member, did not meet with success. While he groned that most desirable, it failed in the House, on ad partial bearing soplications having only a loca ined by Provincial, and not on Dominion Legisla are. If a wider scope had been maintained and the haracter of Sabbath non-observance placed above he bill might bave receivil action for damages, the

## HURON.

Mohawr.-A depatation consisting of one chief from ach tribe of the Six Nation Indians, with the visitin aperintendent, Mr. Gilkinson, and ReV. D. J. Caswel waited upon Mrs. Nelles, widow of the late Arch ented a very handsome, illuminated minnte of condo ence passed at the Indian council of condolence The fire keeper made a brief address in which he xtolled the many virtues of the late lamented Arch eacon. The address was then presented by the aperintendent, to which, the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie eplied on behalf of Mrs. Nelles. There were present, one old family friends, among whom were Mrs Biggar, Mrs. Caswell, and Dr. and Mrs. William T.
Harris.

Wingham.-At the annual meeting of the Provincia rand Orange Lodge, in Wingham, on February 16th nd 17th, the Rev. Dean Cooper preached the anni ervice was well attended, and the address was appropriate and highly appreciated by the brethren nd the large congregation. The bymer of del gates was said to be three hundred.

Sarmia.-The Lord Bishop of the diocese, held con rmation arch 1st., at 11 p.m., assisted by Rev. T. R. Davis, ector of the parish. Every seat in the church wa hancel was necessary to a aisles and in front of the regation. His Lordship was thodate the large con From the text Malachi was the morning preacher. mpressive sermon, that appealed directly a pery hearts of his hearers. The confirmation olass th prised more than sixty persons. After the solemn apostolic rite had been administered by his Lordship o each of the class, he addressed them very impres. ively, impressing upon them the nature and importnoe of the obligation they had now assumed. At he close of the regular service, there was celebration the Lord's Sapper, and a large number of commu ioants, besides those newly confirmed, partook of the Holy Sacrament. At 4 p.m., the Bishop preached gain in St. George's. The text was "For whatsomon was especially addressed to young men. The serongregation was very large. That Mr, Dsyis The the heart in his work, is evinced by the class of cannis. dates he was so happy as to present for confirmation. nd the progressive state of the chureh of $\mathrm{S}_{2}$. and the

Tankestille-Rev. R. Fletcher, of Christ Church, Dresden, has been appointed, by the Bishop, to the neambency of St. Stephen's, Thamesville, and Si George's, Selton.

Ketris Ponrt.-The Secrament of the Lord's Sup. per, was celebrated in St. John's Churcb, Kettle Point, on the third Sunday of Lent, Rev. J. Jacobs celebrant. He delivered an excellent discourse, from frmed by the Bishop in his late visitation, partook for the first time, with many of the older members. man who before Mr. Jeoob's appointment were merely nominal Church members.

Lexrexs Servicas in frea' Forest Crty.-In St. Paul's Charoh, there were special serrioes in this, the Revi
val season of the Charch, on Wednesday evenings, and Fridany afternoons, the Bishop presching on the Fridays. In Christ Church, the Bishop presehed c Baturday evening. In the Memorial there were revi val services, the Rev. Mr. De Verney preaching. In Fen Dapter House is nnable to parform any clerica Ven. Dean Boomer is nnable to perform any clerioa rumbling that they are not oared for. On last San grumbling that they are not cared for. On last San at evensong in Str . Paul's, $^{\text {a }}$ sermon especially to young men, on the inspiration of the deriptares. House at Easter, the members are living in hope fo that good time coming.

Cursiox.-Our northern Churohes are continuall oing shesd. This spring will see the St. Paul Oharch sebool in Clinton a Charch. The contract for the building has bee awarded at $\$ 1,450$. Some of the material is furnishe by the committee. The rector, Rev. W. Craig, ha turbers of the pesce, the Salvation Army.

Wabwick.-A mission was held in St. Mary's, Wa wick Village, commencing on the 11th Feby., and con tinuing for ten days. The missioner was the Rev Pierre B. De Lom, reetor of Ohrist Ohurch, Mitchel The order of the mission was as follows:-Pray Meoting every morning at 10 o'clock; a Bible read ing at 8 p.m. ; and evening service with sermon and acaresses at p.m. Thas giving equal to thirty services in the tea days. the progress of the missio the interest in the ervices increasing daly, nutil a the interest in the services increasing dally, until a date all who desired to come. The porpose of the date all who desired to come. The parpose of the to comfort the weak. hearted, to raise the fallen, and to save the lost. Daring such a mission we work and pray for God to give us such a blessing as we have now reterred to, and all other necessary gifts and graces It is true that God does not give because of our work and it 18 also true that He will not give, if we do not work, "He makes us to will, and to do of His owi good pleasure," and then believree are strengthened, and sinners are saved. We are glad to be able to state for the benefit of our beloved church in this diocese, that the late mission, has by the grace of God, done much for the congregation of 8 t . Mary 'b Church. The commanicants have been quickened to greater zeel. Those who had hitherto been carelesb have been roased to a sense of their duty. Some Who had been lingering and fearing to consecrate and to confees Christ, and many of other commonion have been brought to prize our "peaceful, heavenly have been brougat opian our such, "ogo home to thy wriens, we have said to such, "go home to thy done for thee," and when they would not go, we reoeived them by the Apostolic rite, and thanked God for them, and are now with us "glorifying God for all that he hath done." Nor is this all, the mis sion inspired our members to do more work for God. At-the Bible reading on Wednesday evening, we had an increasei attendance, and at its close we mangu. rated a Church of England Temperance Society with twenty-six names, so that the people have a mind to work, Jesus Christ said, "I must work," so all his followers have a will to work. The offerings for our mission were liberal enough to pay all expenses in fall. The missioner cane the Lord and see if He will not open the windows ot heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that their shall hot be room enough to rective it." The Rev. Mis. sioner has promised to give me two weeks missic
and I will most cordially weloome him to Watfor The sbore was socidentally delayed.

Comber Misston.-Mrs. Henry Sales, degs to ao. koowledge the receipt of the Wilson prize, given by pupil having to attend forty Sundays in the year, popils at St Jo entited to the prize. Ftended over orty Sundays, but Sam Sales took the prize, not har ing missed one Sanday for the whole year. Under the superintendency of Mrs. Henry Sales, this Sanday Sohool is growing. Mr. A. Ladnam. superintendent. is an earnest worker for the Bunday Sohool, as well as for all other work connected with the Charob. 8 . George's Chureb, West Tilbary is going to be reno-
vated (D. V.), ss soon as the weather will permit. vated, (D.V.), as soon as the weather will permit Although this mission is witboat ocergyman, stait the congregations are good. The Bishop sent Mr. Lowe, lay-reader, to take oharge, until he could sebd ny Sandes Sohool papare that rome find friend ny Sunday Sohool papers that some kind frienc Olayton, a httle girl, sent him over three bundred Sunday Sohool papers which she saved.

## UNITED STATES.

a voice rrom Pasadema, Callformia.-Tidinge heary snowstorms and bitter cold weathor reach as rom Canad, and the eart; while here we are en joying clocuebs ater and briman day. It is difficolt to realize that it is winter, with nd and lemon groves around as, laden with golden fruit ing; enormons calla lilies rearing their heads in gian groups; geraniums meet the eye at every turn aestling among the grass, forming borders for flower beds, climbing verandales, with heliotrope or the Australian pea, covering rookies, or forming an entire hedge ; this latter a most effective adornment. Aveoues of the graceful pepper tree, now shedding it gay berries; eucalyptas urees as common as maples at home; heages.or cypress, hmel its prime; golde msjestic pampas grass, now parsend other shrube rees and flowers. The soft green of spring, so grate ral to the eye after natures brown carpet ever since he burning heat of last summer ; the basz of insec ife in the air, bees, butferflies and humming birds and mocking bird a perpetaal melody. Already the and mocking bird a perpetual melody. Already the soon it will be heary with delicions fragrance. Oo ralley is bordered by ranges of sierra Madr Mountains; very glorions they look in their lofty fow of thiersected by deep caible, and mach; vented by tourists and picnicers, many of whom are rave enough to clamber piddy heights that command inest views of the waterfalls, or give them choice rare specimens of ferns and flora. The foothills com mand views of surpassing loveliness; smiling valleys. and broad plains, dotted over with cottages and pros perous homesteads; eucal yptus groves, vineyards an orange orchards; groups of stately "live oaks, ander which the campers-out love to pitch thei tents. Miles of meadow land, (full of rich possibili nes,) now green with the promise of a June harvest arroyos redolent of aromatic odours, and full of de
lightul walks and climbs. The village proper prosperous, and growing every day; the commanit prosperous, and growing every day; the commanity
boasts of a college for both sexes, pablic schools, excellent library, planing mill, sash factory, estab excellent library, planing mill, sash ractory, estab and Methodists have their meeting-hoases, but both sects are intending to enlarge or rebaild as their con gregations are on the increase. It goes without say ag, (with shame I write it) that we are behindhand and are obliged to hold our service in the library the hardship of sore are the grumbles we hear of, a time a service is held. We have been strugglin hard to raise sufficient funds in order te erect charch of our own by Easter ; bat in spite of her culean effort, the thing has proved impracticable, an we shall have to wait a little longer. No dcabt it is n amonntoc hill labour, and one requiring antold patience. Ther are a few things required by this country to make i the earthly Paradise which the goide-books declare $t$ be, a Pan bery 1 ay and a light bracing wind that wight; fewer logs, more energy into the inhebitents of the lase especially perhaps among our own ohuroh people !

Rates on the eithle Xessons FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, ON THE INSTITUTE LEAFLETS.
ar authority of the Sunday
mittec of the Toronto Diocses.
Dompiled trom,W. S. Bmith's work on Genesis and otber writers.
Apal 10th, 1885.
Vol. IV.
2et. Sundav after Eater.

## Bule Lesoon.

Abrahara and Lot."-Gonesis xiil. 1, 15
Last losson, we saw Abram oalled by God to give ap home and kindred for His sake. Wo saw how God gave him many precions promises, how Abram believed God, and went where God led him, even to Canase. Here his faith was tried, for we read in chap. xii, 10 , There was a famine in the land." Ho does nop wo find him have received a command to leave it, you than he gained by down invo Egpt. Alh was bat poor equivaleat for the spiritual loss he sustained while there. Our lesson to day opens with Abram's departure from Ekypt. Ho goos with Lot his nephem into the desert land in the sonth of Canean; they had large herds of oattle and flocks of sheep; thee would require much pastarage, and frequent change. At length, verse 6 tells as there was not room for dil the oattle, and a jealoosy arose between Abram's mer: vants and Lot's servanta, verse 7. Thero was strite between them for the possession of the bost pasturae thega the canaanilos. We should expeot that Lot woold else, but Abram was kind and generons, and lot Lot do what he thought best.
(1.) The generous offir. The quarrel between the herdsmen would have extended to the mastara bat or Abram's forbearance, verses 8 and 9 . Ho toila ould gos arocid and was older and euperior in posiion. "Is not the whole land before thee ?" Let us ote that Abram was a Peacemaker, seo Prov. xvi. 82. What does Christ say ? St. Matt. v. 9. Qaarrellin assiy spreads, but it takes two to make a quarrel, and tram would not dispate with Lot.
Abram was unselfish. This was Christlike, soes 8 t. Mark x. 45 ; Rom. xv. 8 ; Rom. xii. 10 ; 1 Cor. x. 38 ; Phil., ii. 3, 4. But how was it that Abram was so ready to act so generousig towards Lot ? It was be. cause $\operatorname{Abram}$ was patient. He believed God's promise, and was assured that in ood good time it woald be
fulfilled. He did not snatch at prosent advantage, fulilled. He did not snatch at prosent

## but was ready to leave it in God's hands.

(2m the rale । ything nything except profit for himself, versees 10, 11 . "Ho ordan hod pastares plenty of setw, plains of ordan, good pastcres, plenty or waki, what can be was the best of the land. In this wo ee Lot wh elfseeking. He thought of his own interests frot what our Lord says aboot covewnsness, St. Luke xii 5. see also 1 Tim. vi. 9,10 . Lot was worldly minded oo. He was willing to run every risk of losing hie eligion so be might get rich quickly, see St. Lake xii. 19. He coald part with Abram and all the hallowed ifllaence of his society, to become rich, Lot whe asty in his ohoioe. He did not think enough either his daty to Abram, or of the guidance of God Had he done so he would have kept clear of Sodom with its terrible wiokedness, verse 18, see Prov. ir. 4, 15, 26, and so we find that though Lot's choiee eemed a good one (in a worldly point of view) it wnil not really a good on, but turned out most disastonaly or him
(3.) The large blessing, verses 14, 15. Perhaps, when Lot left, Abram felf sad and lonely among the eathen people, but God wlll not leave hig servan comiortless. Abram, who had made no choice for very side, and to see in the whol to look aroand oa ory side, and to see in the whole land a gift of God verse 16 , he should have off spring as numerous as the ust. The man who owned not a foot of land, wae told that all the land was to be his.
So Abram's humility, faith and patience are re warded, an example aLd a warning for ench of us in his lesson. Can we not take Abram as an exampla in his character of a Peacemaker. How sad it is to gee Christians at strife with one another. Should we not ake home to ourselves the words of Abram, . Le there be no strife between me aud thee, for we be brethren." Again, was not Abram happier for his un e ; if we be true sons of Abram, we have already while
 fromise: while we seek our country we have it.
And what warning can we get from Lot? To avold
covetousness ! Pralm oxix. 86. Not to put self first!
1 Cor. x. 24. If Lot's heart had been perfect belore God, he would have allowed God to "choose his in heritanoe for him," "instead, he got hil wish but, fons sorrow, Ps. cvi. 16. On the other hand those who leave the choice to God, "their path is as the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day Prov. iv. 18

> With smiles of peace, and looks of love Light in our dwellings we may make, Bid kind good humour brighten there, And still do all for Jesus' sake.

## Correspondente.

14 Letters oontaining personal
o do not hold oursolves

## THE TOWER OF BABEL.

Sir,-They, viz. the Church, wereall of one language and one speech. But having left her 'first love 'scheme, instead of monlding the soft clay into bricks, was aiopt contrary to true wisdom, the Lord did his being contrary divisions '-as a judgment upon the folly and pre umption, and these divisions, now known as ' denomi nations,' continue until the present day.
But 'divisions' are not in accordance with the mind of the Founder of the Church. Therefore, in the very next chapter to that which narrates the canse and origin of the 'scattering,' we find the commencement of the true plan of union, in the cal of Abraham, namely, leave all and follow him, the Father of the Faithful, in whowe line was to arise the Saviour, to restore unity again according to the Master Bailder's plan, as laid down in the iv. oh. of

Sandwich, March 20, 1885.

REV. HUGH JOHNSTON'S SERMON.
Str.-In looking over the Rev. Hugh Johnston's sormon, preached at the "Motropolitan Church" on the 16 th inst. In find the following: - The Romish system is a thing of development and the growth of
long centaries. In St. Patrick's Day priests and aroh. long centuries. In St. Patriok' Day priests and aroh biebops married. Now no priest can marry. It was
torbidden in the dasy of Hildebrand. St. Patrick did forbidden in the days of tildebrand. St Patrick dion
did not teeoh the doctrine of transe.sibstan tiation didat came in the 18 th coentury. Nor did he teach hai came inf thet to Innocent III. Nor dia he toach the dootrine of byfallibility, a do Nor that has been added in our day When England acoepted the new faith, Ireland did Dot.'
Would not Mr. Johnston have been moreflhistoricall correet if he had said when Englard refected the new aith Ireland did not? Mr. Johnston has himsel shown in the paragraph 1 have quoted, that, trans sabstantiation, anricular confossion, and infallibility were new dogmas, all of whiob, with many others the Charch of England rejected at the Reformation. $f$ the faith were new it would be worthless. The raith that was onoe, and onoe for all deliviered to the saints, we are boond "to keep" not to change it, or ive it ap, in order to aooept a new faich in its steal $t$ was only the new dogmas that the churcovilopme In the coarse or ages, by her prooess or tevelopmon England rejeoted at the Reformation. The anciont faith is always the same, and over will be. Mr. John. ston by such carreloss and orude statements, without perbaps intending it, is playing into the hands of Rome. The Churoh of Rome broadly teaches tha she, and she alone has the faith onoe delivered to the saints, and that the Protestant faith is a new one, and Mr. Johnston, if he does not teach the same thing, tully admits the faot. "When England acoepted th now faith, Ireland did not."

Wy. Logan.

## CONVERSION

Sir,- In my last letter on this sabject, I tried to how that the verb "to convert is not used in the Now Testament in a technical sence, and spoke of the verb in its popalar relow hioal meaning into it "Layman" has taken exoeption to what I said in Layman has taken exoeption to (What baid 16) stating my position. Wo are the angel said to Zaoharias of St. John Baptist, (who was beheaded before Penticost). "And many
of the childreu of Inreal ahall be convert to the Lord, their Lord," and if the following verse (the 17 th, ) be com pared with Mal. iv. 6, it will be seen that the Old
Testament, to tura-to convert of the New Testament. On looking up 2 Peter ii, 21,22 ; Gal. iv. 9 we find this eame verb used of what we should call sad perversion. It seems to me (I state my opinion
with diffidence) that the verb "to convert" is nsed in with diffidence) that the verb " to convert " is used in
the way in which it is used in general conversation, as when we speak of a convert to Mormanism, or the as when we speak of a convert to Mormanism, now turn to the three passages quoted by man "
March.

1st. St. Matt. xiii. 14, 15 verses. This passage is 1st. St. Matt. Xiii. 14, 15 verses. This passage is a
quotation of our Lord's, from Is. vi. 9, 10, sand is cited by St. Paul, Acts $x \times$ iiii. 26, and St. John, in John xii. and its context in Isaiah I have come to this conclusion the prophet is commanded to tell the Jews tha ented them from acting upon the continual call conversion " the "Turn ye" of the prophets, an our Lord simply quotes it to show that the Jews even in His day, were still blind and deaf spiritasl
as indeed they were and unconverted after Penti as ind
cost.

2nd. St. Matt. xviii. 3. "Except ye be converted and become as hittle children ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." If there be one place mor than another in which this word is used in its ordin ary sense of "to be turned, and not in any technica ense it is here." St. Mark tells as the desciples ha een disputing as to "who should be greatest in th King or Heaven, and having come to our Lor Matt. x quii. 1 to 6 verses,) them a divine lesson, (see S midst, be tells them simply that they should "tar from their self.seeking ambition and regain the rela ive blamelessness of children, the temper most snit ing the children of the Kingdom of Heaven." viz the Holy Charch, (the 3rd verse must be qualified b the 4th.)
3rd. St. Luke $x$ xiii. 31 to 34 verses, inclusive. see no reason for reading into the word "converted " here a techncial meaning-our Lord in this short con ersation tells St. Peter, "Satan has desired to have you (this word you is plaral referred to all the apos les,) I have prayed for thee, (this thee, is an ind vidualising pronovn, indicating St. Peter himself a bout being in the most dangerous position, and the ollows the prophecy of his denial and fall, what infer ence would any ordinary man draw from this, oun covery from the fall?
I used the word "recovery" not as implying apos bayy, but in the sense it is often used, as regainin onee feet atter a stumble, and 'rely but an exow odinary. Pennity conld have imagined any othe meaning in this connection. If "Lsyman" will kindly take his Greek Testament and in every place where he finds the verb in any of its tenses and forms, read his techincal sense into it, I think he may yet become a "convert" to another way ooking at ths question. I believe a more broad and Catholic one. And yet far be it from me, to say his conclusions are "bold assumptions" or "foolish pinions having no foundation," for if he writes more on this subject I shall read, with every attention, all he has to say on it

Yours truly,
W. B.

Sir,-In the letters on Conversion which have appeared in your paper, notice has not been taken (so far as I have observed) of one striking fact, viz hat the very incorrect and misleading phrase, "Be oyverted of the A. V. entirely disappears in the B." has well pointed call it incorrect, because as "W in the middle voice-• To turn one's self," not to urned by some one else. And I call it mislea ling because I conceive this false rendering has contribu ed greatly to that popalar confounding of Conversio with regeneration (in which latter the subject is in eed passive), and has given that opus ope ratum haracter to what La anversion.
xpression, "Be converted " is used seven times in the N. T. Four of these (viz., St. Matt. xiii. 15 St. Mark iv. 12 ; St. Jno. xii. 40 ; Acts xxviii. 27, In que Revised Version the word in all these four is rendered "turn" or "turn again." The three remaining texts are; St. Matt. xviii. 3, "Except ye be converted," in R. V. "Except ye turn"; St. Luke xxii. 32, "When thou art converted," in R. V. "When once thou hast turned again"; Acts iii. 19, "Repe and be converted," in R. V. "And turn again."

ERRORS OF W. B. ON CONVERSION.
Sir.-In my last letter, in the sixteenth and seven eenth lines of the fourth paragraph, where "resoln pat in place of "revolved."

Layman

## ALGOMA

Sir.-Will you kindly grant me space to gratefally ao no wedge the reception, this week, of an extra number n England and Canada. It would be impossible for ee, with my Lenten work, to do this to each individna sender. Their kind notes will be preserved, and, (D. .), in due order responded to, if I am spared. The . S. Soperintendent, for whom at appeal was made " The Banner of Faith," some months ago, hae hree years, and therefore nicn at least two or rary, if any forther marerials fors 1 hear to the con rary, if any further materials for S. S. work are sent shail appropriate them to other schools which know are equally in want. Many of your readers have
responded to the appeal, hence it is, I wish to mention the matter in Dountis C curciuas Yo meniol printed a letter of mine some months ago in which ave a long list of the papers sent throngh me; since hen, and partly owing to what you did, I have receiv. d many additional papers and magazines. This week has brought me " Illustrated London News," "G Gra hic,", " Panch,"" "Moonshine," four copies of " Gaar ian," " Standard," "St. James Chronicle," " Morn ing Post," "Living Charch," The Charch Evange ist," and these are to come regulary for some time. have also sent me every week, somelimes more than ne copy of, "Longman's Magazine," "Peuny Post,
 Home," "F Family Churchman," "The Young Chris tian Soldier," and others too "nerons to montion Some onknown friend has sent me a well preserved copy of "Plain Tracts for Holy Seasons," published in 1858, another has sent me an excellent copy of the Prayer Book, Interleaved," whilst some one else sent me a good copy of "The Charch Catechism, explained by way of question and answer, and conirmed by Scriptare proofs," by John Lewis, Minister of Margate, Kent, which has the date in it of 1810. This, my son has gladly accepted, for use in his yougg men's Bible class. Sufficiently nice pictures, with stamped oul frames, ready to hang up, have f a family who attends St May' Chureh, Aepin and who is a regolar commonicant, and thns do some thing to adorn and cheer their bash homes. I have also had a large number of Easter cards sent me, ample to give one to every child attending my Sunday school at St. George's, Lancelot, and St. Mary's, Aspuin.
Our Almighty Father has indeed dealt very gra-
 n an average, about twenty-five copies of Church of England Temperance Chronicle every week. When was paying a pastoral visit yesterday, the good woman of the honse received her mail whilst I was prosent, she showed it to me with no little e pride,
saying "I never hanger for reading now, sir:" May saying I never hanger (or reading now, sir. tiay tod's holy name bo praised, nothing but good can accrue, when so mach sound When I state that " sack" has to be taken every week for my mail, as can be seen at our post office. am sure, all my friends will not be surprised to hear, hat the constant tension apon my nervous system, has, at last, told even upon my hardy frame, and it is becoming an absolute necossity that I shonld seek a hange for a time, or give the work up altogether. I annot sufficiently thank those who have so liberally and generonsly aided me, nor you for so freely admiting me to the pages of the Dominion Churchman, for apwards of nine years. I can but leave you in the pands of rim for wose chory you have all so readily think, a good work. I am, etc.,

Whlinam Crompton,

| Aspdin, P.O., Muskoka, Canada. |
| :---: |
| March 31st., | 1885

Priest.

An English missionary was invited to the house a German professor and deputy. After dinner the host apologised to the missionary for the dec-
 aid the missionary; "I have lived for ten years ofrica, and am quite accustomed to such sights,

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## Afamily そeading．

## SIXTH SUNDAY IN LENT

It is Palm Sunday，the beginning of Holy Week the most solemn week in the year．Many are the thoughts that come crowding in，and deep are the lessons that lie treasured in the story of these ow days．Almost overy hour is sacred to some scene in the last sufferings of our Divine Master The loud hosannas，the bright pageant，the surging crowd of this morning will soon pass away surging crowd of this morning will soon pass away，
like the transient gleam of sunshine before the like the transient
Four times during this week will the solemn narrative of our Saviour＇s Passion be read to u out of Holy Scriptures，each Evangelist in turn being brought forward to give his account．In the quiet stillness of God＇s house we may follow in the train of the little band of disciples ；we may linger around the happy evening circle in the home at Bethany，and we may listen to the last words of comfort and advice breathed forth in the upper chamber at Jerusalem．To us，too，comes the dying injunction，＂This do in remembrance of Me．＂Then，as we pass out into the moonlight glades of Gethsemane，and see that Sacred Form bowed to the ground in Its Mysterious Agony，we may learn，as we have never learned before，the hideons blackness of sin．Oh，what an awful reality is the tragedy of the Passion！The power of the passion is also real，and no less real is its demand upon us．An entire self－surrender，a change in our lives，a keen sense of our sin－such as pierced to the core the heart of the penitent Apostle when ＂the Lord turned and looked npon Peter＂－these are the objects to set before ourselves，as we tread the road that leads to Calvary ；and there，beneat the Cross of Christ－the union of God with man completed－the earnest penitent will learn what i the nobility，the dignity，and the glory of self－ sacrifice．

## THE LAST DAY．

Live this day as if thy last，＂says the old morning hymn，which our fathers and grandfathers have sung before us．

How can we do this？Ought we not to be always on our knees in such a case praying to God all day long？And how could we do this every day of our lives？

God does not ask impossibilities of us．He has put us in the world with bodies as well as souls to be cared for，and He wills that we should work as well as pray．

A story from America，a hundred years old，wil make this clear to us．

Daring the sitting of the Legislative Body in Con necticut an eclipse of the sun took place．Dark ness fell on the earth，and many people imagine that the Day of Judgment was at hand．One of the senalors awe－struck and alarmed，rose and moved that the House should adjourn．

But Davenport of Stamford，an old Puritan gentieman，made answer，that if the last day came he desired to be found by his God doing his duty in his own place．＂Therefore，＂he concluded，＂ do move that candles be brought，and the House continue its sitting．

His calm words produced such an effect among his fellows，that the amendment was carried，and work was proceeded with．

## GOSPEL SERMONS

We hear a great deal of talk about＂Gospel Sermons．＂As an illustration of how much－or little－some persons really know about the subject the following actual incident is related

A young man of good position and education speaking of a certain clergyman in Brockville，said he did not like him because there is no good gos pel in his sermons．He was pressed to give an il lustration，which finally he did，mentioning the sermon at the funeral of Mrs．－at Trinity Church．

But，＂asid his interlocator，＂he did not preack y sermon at her funeral．＇
Yes，he did，＂replied the young man．＂He read it，every word，for I heard him，and there was not a word of gospel in it
The young man referred to the lesson in the Burial Service taken＂from Saint Paul＇s epistle to Corinthians，beginning＂Now is Christ risen from e dead，one of the grandest expositions of th Glad cidings＂ever given to man．
Commen
Magazine．
unnecessary．－Brockville Parish

## SELF－CONTROL

A young mother sat reading on the top of th cliffs one sunny summer day．Her little boy played near her，and for a time she was so absorbed in her book that she ceased to watch him．A last，raising her eyes，she saw her son on the ver dge of the cliff，running backwards in his play Another step and he would be over．＂Richard，＂ she said，very quietly，＂come here！＂The chil bounded forward and was saved．He was frigh aned and puzzled at his mother＇s tears and ferven mbrace．If she had screamed or sprung toward him hastily she would have lost her son．
This lady did not attain to such self－control b ne effort or several．It must have been the daily habit of her lifetime；and see how great was her reward．Many of us who indulge in foolish shrieks at the sight of a spider or a monse，or absurd terror during a thunderstorm，may be losing daily oppor－ tunities for acquiring a self－control which may one day be invaluable to us．
An invalid lady，whose husband was on the point of leaving her for a long journey，saw from her bed the feet of a robber protruding from under some dresses hang up behind a curtain．She had he presence of mind to wait quietly till her hus band came up to bid her farewell，and then she managed to tell him on her fingers that a man was concealed in the room．Thus the thief was easily arrested，and perhaps her own life and her hus－ and＇s life was saved．
But it is not only in times of danger that self－ control is necessary．A certain reserve and discre tion，about the betrayal of even quite innocen emotions，is very much to be respected．It is the ill－educated and self－indulgent who give vent unre－ strainedly to feelings of joy，surprise，affection，or grief，and those who know how to control such emotions，do not lose credit as unfeeling，but win respect and admiration fer their self－restraint．A man or woman with the habit of self－command，i trusted and confided in，far more than an impul sive，unrestrained person．A word of affection or a look of reproof，from the man who is seldom moved，has infinitely more value than the fierce anger of a man who is always demonstrative．It is besides more important than appears at firs sight to learn how to suppress our feelings．Firstly such self－control has the sure effect of deepening the character．How can he be anything but shallow who takes pains to get rid of each emotion as it arises？Secondly，it wins the confidence of others There can be no trust in those who are in a perpet－ asl state of effervescence．And thirdly，it helps $u$ to be true．If we are careful not to express all we feel，we are in no danger of expressing more than we feel－if once we do that，affectation and exag－ geration gain upon us，and we are humbled in our own opinion and in that of others．

DOLL ROSY＇S DAYS．－THE BATH．
Tis time Doll Rosy had a bath， And she＇ll be good，I hope She likes the water well enough But doesn＇t like the soap．

Now soft I＇ll rub her with a sponge， Her eyes and nose and ears， nd splaser mind the tears． And never mind the tears．

There now－oh，my？what have I done ？ I＇ve washed the skin off－see ！
Here pretty pink and white are gone Entirely！oh，dear me！

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS．
Cocoanut Cake that never fails．One－half cup butter，one cup milk，one cup powdered sugar， hree cups flour，whites of four eggs，two teaspoons aking powder．Cream butter and sugar－add ggs last of all，For the frosting，whites of three eggs，two cups of powdered sugar，three heaping ablespoons of grated cocoanat．Beat the eggs antil they are slightly foaming；then put in half of the sugar，beat a little and then add remainder of sugar．Stir in cocoanut and flavor．Spread between layers and on top．

An excellent cleansing mixture for silks，velvets， cloths and gloves is thus made：One quart deodo－ rized benzine，one drachm sulphuric ether，one drachm of chloroform，one of alcohol，one of oil of wintergreen．Put into a saucer，wash gloves and rub dry with flannel．Put it on the silk or velvet and rub with flannel．For very delicate color or fabrics do not rub but pat lightly．Use the liquid reely，placing the fabric over several layers of flannel．When this mixture is not in use keep it corked tightly．It contains so many solvent and highly volatile elements that when they come in contact with the dirt they dissolve it，and evapor． ating，carry it off．Water in which raw Irish pota－ oes cut in slices have lain half an hour is good to renew silk．Sponge carefully on both sides，then press with a warm iron on the under side．

A handsome tidy that has the merit of washing well is not often seen．One recently invented an－ swers to this description：Choose some coarse， white crash ；look at it carefully to see that it is as evenly woven as possible，then pull out threads until it is barred off，and stitches may be counted as in canvas；work a border on each end，and then begin at one corner and work in diagonal ines，in common cross－stitch，all over the crash This is to be done with ctewel，in forr colors，red green，yellow and black．The ends of the crash should be fringed before anything else is done This tidy may be put smoothly over a chair back or made so long that it can be tied in a gracefal knot in the middle．It is a pretty way also in which to make a sideboard cover．

COMFORTING NEWS．－What a comfort and how very convenient to be able to have a Oloset ndoors，it being neither offensive nor unhealthy， ＇Heap＇s Patent＂Dry Earth or Ashes Closets are perfectly inodorous．The commodes with urine separators，can be kept in a bedroom，and are invaluable in any heuse during the winter season， or in case of sickness；they are a well finished piece of furniture．Factory，Owen Sound Ont．

## Childrens＇採epartment

## A QUEER POST．OFFICE

Hunt up on your map of South America the traits of Magellan；look at the mountain hanging ver；imagine the point of rock that leans the far－ thest out，and think of a barrel hung by a heary hain swinging there．That is a post－office！No postmaster stays there to deliver the mails，and no postman unlocks it；in fact，it has no key．Yet it is a grand old post－office．Ships coming along that way stop and their captains take out package of letters that have been dropped therein，sce 1 they can find any that want to travel their way and if so，they take them on；in their place they leave a package which is to go in another direction and some day the officers of a ship passing tha way，read the direction of that package，and say， ＂Ah，we can take that，＂and away the vessel sails． And the barrel swings，doing its duty day by day， without being watched，sending joy to many hearts．

If God＇s Spirit abide with thee，all things will be easy from the Spirit and love．For there is no thing which makes the soul so courageous and venturesome for anything as a good hope．

## CHILDREN'S PLAY

Children bear a good deal said about serving Ohrist in working for Him, but how many think they can serve Him in their play? Do they know He watches their games as He did those of the children whom He saw playing in the streets of Nazareth, or on the beach of the Sea of Galilee, or in the fields as He walked by the roadside?
How do I know He stopped to watch the chil dren there? He tells us so Himself. He often tells us a great deal in a very few words. From one verse in St. Matthew's Gospel we learn that, in His day, and in the Holy Land, children had games, and imitated their elders' customs, just as they do nowadays in our country.
They pretended to have marriages, and the long merry procession of the bridegroom went for the bride with pipes, and flates, and torches, just lik the real wedding processions. They had mook funerals, too, attended by mourners, who came with their sad music, and made a loud noise, a you read they did when Jairus' little daughtor died. And Jesus stood and watched them, and saw that some children pouted and would not play be. canse they could not have their own way, just as they do now sometimes. And this is what He said "Itis like unto cbildren sitting in the markets, and oalling anto their fellows, and spying, We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced"-that was at their weddings-"we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented "-that was when they played funeral.
What does He see now when He watches you boys and giris at play?
Does He see you so taken up with having everything your own way that you have no time to see it the new ssholar feels at home and shares your game, or that you find the little ones in your way ? Or does He see Ohristian children, unselfish, and zentle, and thoughtfal ?
There is a lovely text that I think you must all know, and may have thought about when you were working for poor, ignorant childran far away in Indis or Ohina, or in other distant heathen lands where the missionaries have gone-"Inasmuch a ye have done it unto one of the lenst of these $M$ brethren, ye have done it unto Me .
But I think is means just as much that your playmates, and brothers and-sisters at home, and in sehool, are Christ's dear little brethren, and that when you give up your plans cheerfully for them, or take some troable to give them pleasur in the playground. in the garden, in the nursery or on the beach, when you are amusing yourselves, it is as though the Ohild Jesus had joined your games and you are doing it for, Him.
You couldn't quarrel with Him, or speak un kindly "to Him, or take the best place from Him, or pout and say, "Then I won's play," if He had planned the game instead of you! Then don't d it to His little. brethren, and don't grieve Him a He stands and watches you at play; but make Him glad by trying to do always those things that please Him.

Sister Bertha.

## A CROOKED DAY.

"Motrire, what has been the matter with the day? It has beet the longest day of my life, and sych a very crooked one.
"It is very easy for me to see where the fanlt lies. Oan you not see it also?"
"I know, dear mother, that I was very naughty to read the book you told me not to, "Gracie an swered gently.
"But what did you omit to do to-day?"
Gracie said :" What do you mean, mother ? I know everything has gone wrong?"
" My darling, did you ask your hea
to forgive your isobione yourenly Father to forgive your disobedience to-me ? Did you ask
His loving care over yon toder His loving care over you to-day? Did you ask to be helped through the day?
Gracie hung her head and confessed that she was in such a hurry to get to breakfast that she forgot her prayers.
"Ah! litile girl, there is reason enough for a crooked day. I, and all grown-up folks who love God, have to ask for holp all the time, that we may
be shown how to take each step, as well as how to live each moment. And I know you do not forgel they call upon Him.
Gracie has lived a good many gears since sho had that talk with her mother; and as sho does no now forget her morning prayers, she no longer won ders that she has so few crooked days.

## A NICKLE AND A NOTION

Ned's father was what might be called a ver promising man ; that is, he was much given to making promises which were often forgotten, muoh to Ned's inconvenience. He had a way, also of taking "notions" which did not always ripen into deeds, as for instance-when Ned had been partioularly helpful at home, or had accomplisbed some extra good work at school, his father would say - Really Ned, I bave a great notion to give you dime for that-or, I have a notion to give you narter.
But unfortunately, this was often the end of it and Ned's expectations were forced to die a linger ing death.
One day, however, when he brought home a slendia report from school, his father onoe more generally declared--" Well done, Ned; I hav really a notion to give you a dollar for that !
Ned looked at him very thoughtfully a mom and then answered gravely-" Well, do you know father, I would rather have a nickle than a notion any day 1 "
It was a right sensible answer, don't you think 30 ? And it may as well be added, it brought suit able reward.
But now, if not irreverent, in such a connection may we not also learn a valuable lesson from Ned' emark?
How many people have frequent "notions," to give of their earnings to God's work, but which never beoome anything more than notions. We eel we would so like to give a dollar, or even a quarter to some good work, and we really have quite a notion to make the effort, till something comes along to divert our thoughts and even th notion is forgotten.
Well, let us just remember, that God, too, woul rather have a nickle, honestly, lovingly given than the empty "notions" of far greater sums.

## WHY HE WAS NEVER LATE.

"How is it that you are never late at Svnday school, Edwin?" I asked.
His Sunday-school began a quarter before nin in the morning, and I concluded many of the chil ren found it hard to be prompt, as they came strag. gling in all through the opening service; Edwin, never; he was always in time.

## "Oh I always plan to come

put tte polish on my boots over said Edwin. " Bible and questiony boots over night. I find my Bible and question-book, and place them in a safe corner beforehand. I brush and put on my Sunday clothes before breakfast. So after breakfas and prayers I start in time to get there before the superintendent rings the school to order.
"And you don't lag by the way?"
Never !" said Edwin. "It is better to be ive minutes too early than one minute too late. Ah, boys, see how it helps one along to have plan.

Jubtification is not the office of man, but of God ; for man can not make himself righteous by his own worke, neither in part nor in the whole For that were the greatest arrogancy and presumption of man that Antichrist could set up against God, to affirm that a man might by his and works, take away and purge his own sins, office of God y himself. Bnt justification is th render unto Him, but which we receive of Him not which we give to Him, but which we take Him, by Hıs free mercy, and by the only merits of Him, by His free mercy, and by the only merits of
His most dearly-beloved Son, our only Redeemer,

Sariour, and Justifier, Jesus Christ. ("Homilies The Seoond Part of the Sermon of Salvation.")

## HUMILITY.

How much we have cause to be humble for -the constant cleaving of defilement to our souls ; and even what is partially good in us how mixed with imperfection, sell-seeking arrogance, vain-glory! A proud Christain is a contradiction in terms. The Seraphim of old (type of the Christian Church, and of believers) had six wings-two were for errands of love' "but with four he covered himself!" It has been beautifully said, "You lie nearest the River of Life when you bend to it ; you cannot drink but as you stoop," The corn of the field, as it ripens bows its head ; so the Christan, as he ripens in the divine life, bends in this lowly grace Christ speaks of His people as "Lillies "-they are "Lillies of the Valloy," they can only grow in the shade

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God." "Go, " with what Rutheriord calls "a low sail." It is the livery of your blessed Master, the family badge-the family likeness. "With this man will I dwell, even with him that is humble." Yes ! the humble sanctified heart is God's second heavenlDr. Macduff.

## CATCHING AND KILLING.

There is something so attractive and beautful about birds, that it is astonishing how any can think there is no sort of harm in robbing birds' nests, and in killing as many of the little feathered songsters as they please ; but they are certainly mistaken, and our Heavenly Father, who observes every sparrow that falls o the ground, will not look with approbation n such conduct. If birds must be shot, and no other kind of amusement will satisfy our youths, it would be well to introduce the custom so common in Denmark, of which a traveller made this mention, many years ago: " A wooden bird is the mark, and he who brings down the numbered piece of iron which covers the lower part of its body, receives the highest prize, and is entitled Bird King for the ensuing year. The several parts are covered with iron differently numbered; though all the wood may be shot away, no prize is adjudged before the numbered iron comes down." Andersen's Tour in Zealand.]
This curious custom reminds me of an odd way of catching birds, which Baumgarten, German traveller, once noticed in Pälestine. "Near Jerusalem (he says), we had occasion to see a way of catching birds, which we have never seen before; for they did not catch them with a bait, as they do with us, but with water poured out upon a rock; for this is a very dry country, and the poor birds, when they are flying in the air, ready to drop down for thirst, seeing the water shine so clear by the bright
beams of the sun, fly straight down to it and beams of the sun, fly straight down to it; and belore they are aware, are caught fast in the gins [or traps]."

If Jesus be with thee, no enemy shall be able to hurt thee. He that findeth Jesus, indeth a good treasure ; yea, a Good above all good.-Thomas a'Kempis,

When Jesus is present, all is well, and nothing seems difficult ; but when JESUS is not present, everything is hard.
When Jesus speaks not inwardly to us, all other comfort is nothing worth; but if JESUS speaks but one word, we feel great consolation.

WHAT A BEETLECANDO

How a great work was done by a very slight means may be illustrated by a tale which Luckman tells of a great man, who having offended his master, was condemned to perpetual captivity in a lofty tower. At night his wife came to weep below his window
"Cease your grief," said the sage ; "go home for the present, and return hither when you have procured a live black-beetle, together with a little "ghee, (or buffalo butter), three clews-one of the finest silk, another of stout packthread, and another of whipcord ; finally, a stout coil of rope.' When she came again to the foot of the tower, provided according to her husband's commands, he directed her to touch the head of the insect with a little of the 'ghee, to tie one end of the silk thread round him, and to place the insect on the wall of the tower.
Seduced by the smell of the butter, which he conceived to be in store somewhere above him, the beetle continued ascending until he reached the top, and then he put the prisoner in possession of the end of the silk thread, who drew up the packthread, by means of of the silk, the small cord by means of the packthread, and, by means of the cord a stout rope capable of sustaining his own weight, and so at last he escaped from the place of his imprisonment.

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## WEST MIONO MISSION.

VOL. II.
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Sacraments of Baptiem and Supper of the Lord administered on the first Sunday of each month in the Churches of the Herald Angel 3 , and St. George, and on the second Matthew's and St. Luke's.

MONTHLY PAPER-MARCH 1884.
No. 3.
Mr. J. Glass, Lay Assistant
"Peace be to this house, and to all that dweell in it. $\}$

## Rubric from Prayer Book:-"When any

## Rubric from Prayer Book:-"When any

 person is sick, notice shall be given thereof to the minister of the parish.The week night services during Lent have all been well attended. The total attendance Yor the week was as follows: St. Matthew's 375, Communicants 23; St. Luke's 425 , Com12; Herald Angel 207, Communirants $6 ;$ St. George's 239, Communicants 14. The grand total for the Mission $1 \mathbf{1}$ therefore 1426, Communicants 74. The average attendanee being as large as 55 .

There wa3 only one break in the Sunday services this winter, and that was on Sunday, with snow drifts.

Progress; this word has been the watch for the last seven be determined to keeep the ball rolling to congregation of St. Matthews have decided to erect a handsome brick stracture, to take the place of the old loz building in which
they have worshipped for the last 12 yearrs they have worshipped for the last 12 years
It will cost, when completed and furnished about $\$ 1,500$, eleven hundred and fifty if which has already been subscribed. Th building is to be completed during the com. ing summer, and the Missionary hofes to open it free of all encumbrances. The mem.
bers of the building committee are : W. s . bers of the building committee are:
Thompson, T. B. Lewis, Wm. Laverty, Wm. MoKelvey, John Cotton, and A. Morrison, with the Missionary as chairman. The last
ervice was held in the old building 29, the Holy Communion was administere to 23 persons, the number of persons twho partook of the sacrament at its opening were such time as the new building is ready for such time as the new builing held in S S. 10 and S. S. 11 alternately.

The following have paid their subseription o the Monthly Paper for 1885, Jos. Thompson, James Howard, Edward Jenkins, Mrs. Aikens, Wm. Stewert. For 1884 , Jame
Diney, Mr. Manley, J. Brown, John Snowden, William Kidney, T. Dake.

The Missionary desires to thank the fol owing for their kind gitts brought to the Parsonage during the past month: Mrs
Hugh Bracken, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jackson sr, Mrr. W. S. Pigott, Miss Sarah WoodIand, and Mrs. Jenkins.

The Congregation of St. Alban's have lost
most ardent supporter in the person of Mr ames Robinson who, with his family, have removed to Orangeville. The Clergy were and Mrs. Robinson, their kindness will never be forgotten. By their removal the congrega. ion have also lost the much appreciated servieas of their organist, Mr. Jamea Robin.
son, jr., they carry with them the
of their numerous friends in Mono.

The congregation of St. Luke's have on the ground all the timber that is requisite for a
driving shed, $60 \times 24$; it will be put in place forthwith.

All the Sunday schools in the Mission will ere-opened on the first Sunday in May, with the exception of St. Matthew's.

Mr. J. H. Glass has resigned the ponition of Lay-Reader in this Mission.

The Missionary has had timely assistance in his services during the past month fromMr. W. R. Blachford and Mr. W. E. A Lewis. Thanks.

## BAPTISMS.

On 27th February Lorraine Angus Yaner daughter of Robert and Mary Buchanan. On Same day, John Alezander, son of Robt. and Elizabeth Ann Bloomer. On 25th Drember, 1884, Albert Stinson, son of Francis and Mary Ann Carson.


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"T sew by the advertisenients in American periodicals that a New York the largest single influence which is working in this country to bring about piraw. It would be a benefit to all honest $m$
who would be spared part of the rivalry produced by flooding the States Tights also. When I was a boy uly have thetr "righta," readers have some To which I beg leave to reply as follows :
Drar Sr, , -The above note evidently refers to me, as I am the one publisher who has reprinted the work referred to at a low price. of course it warms the blood, a little, of an honest map, to have another honest man cal will, however, make a few points on my side of the case.
First.-I am, and long have been, heartily in favor of giving authors the control of their productions upon their oucn terms, within the limits of the right to Homer, and it may be an open question as to when Macaulay's hetrs should cease to receive their tax ; there is, of course, some limitt ; honest "doctors disagree" as to points of equity, expediency, and the best meth ods of hringing a happy future out of the evil present.
Second. The laws of this country (and I believe the same is true of all
countries) are not as gou and other authors desire they should be. Evidently, too, it is quite as useless for authors to expect to get what they want weith out a CHANGE in the laves, as to hope to reach the result by calling pub lishers bad names. Where is the common sense of characterizing me as a
"pirate" because I multiply (within the bounds of law and of custom atnce "pirate" because I multiply (within the bounds of law and of custom since paid for, more than in applying the same term to one who reads the book aloud toadozen friends, who consequently do not buy it-or more than apply ing it to YOU for appropriating the language and thoughts of the patriarch Jos in one of your books without giving him any payment-you give
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Third. - General Grant once said, "The best way to get rid of a bad law is
to enforce it:" that is my theory, and I shall continue to practice to enforce it;" that is my theory, and I shall continue to practice upon it; I expect to aid in securing to you by "enforcement " of the legitimate conse
quences of the present laws, what authors would never get by whining or gyences of the present laws, what authors would never get by whining or tighe acoe. When I was a boy under fourteen years of ago the good literaJosephus' Works Ime was limitted, nearly, to Hurray's Engliah Reader, and Josephus' Works. I do not pretend to be the reader's especial champlon.
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