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## ECCLESIASTICAL HOTES.

Tee Old Ceuroh..-The summary of British contributions to Foneignmissions for the year 1896, was $£ 1,195,714$. Of this amount the Charoh of Fingland societies give une-kalf * Roman Catholic sooieties gave f8,703. Daring the same year the Charch of Eugland expendod for elementary education dearly a million poonds. Of the $£ 437,000$ contribated on Hospital Sanday in the metropolis, during the last fifteon years, tho Church of England has given £329 245 . Daring 1886, the voluntary offer ings for baildings, endowments, \&c, were more than a million pounds. Duriug 1887, the Confirmations ware 213,638. These statistics are given by the Living Church from tho oficial Yuar Book of the Charch of England for $1 \$ 83$.

Brahop Thomold.-Acting rinder medical advice, the Bishop of Rochester has again been compelied to absent hirnolf from the diocese, but he expecta to retarn abortly after Easter. Bishop Mitchinson will hold sixtcen confirma tions daring the Bishop's absence, aud the Bishops of Llandaff and Chestor will officiate at one each. Dr. Thorold, we are glad to hear, has decided to apply to the Queen for powor to appoint a Bishop-Suffragan.
Hard Decidrdur.-The Ruv. Alan II Watte. Vicar of Dartiord, who stepped into the breacb at Holy Trinity, Bordesleg, when Mr. Enraght was deprived, seems to be greviously disap. pointed in the income of the living which he accepted last year. In the current number of the Parish Magazine he calls attontion to the fact that Crockford gives the net income of the living (after payment of rates and tares) as £600. Far otherwise is the state of the parish finances. His first year has only realized $£ 134$, and against this mast be set $£ 1556 \mathrm{~s} 8 \mathrm{~d}$. which he has bad to pay away in maters directly connected with the benefice, so that his income "for nive montbs' hard work has been £s1 6s 8d., less than nothing!'

An Idera.- Follrestone is the home of Charch novelties. The vicar, (Rov. Matthew Woodward) now proposes to place in the parish Church "two painted windows as memorials of the Baptiem and Confirmation of all those who bsye been baptieed axd confirmed in the Church daring my long incumbency of thirty-sie Fears."

An Expusure.-The Rev. Courteney Moore, Who a short time since showed how unduniful a son of Bishop Butler was the Grand Old Man, Who proferses to be an ardent disciple of the great English sage, but who in practice sota at nanght his moral teaching, in the Daily Eixpress of the 8 th instant, prints a second letter, exposing the hollowness of the Eiglish Clerical Address on behalf of Home Rale, lately anbmitted to Mr. Gladstone. It is a document signed by some 250 clergyman, ont of a total of 25,000 , or abont one per cent! And it is as weak in weight as it 18 in nombers, notwithstanding the pompons reply of Mr. Gladstone who speaks of the "sonnd judgment and wise practical experience, for learoing and ability, or self denying and devoted service' of maty
of the eignatories. We do not know whether the Rev. Slephen Gladstone mad his curate, the Rev. Harry Drew, who both sign, come under this description. It goes withont saying that nooe of the Bishope of the Established Charch sign ; but two "petarned empties" sppend their names. Two Dasns appear (and no donbt thor will not bo forgotion shoald possible favoura be in store hereafter), and then comes a number of personal friends and adrairers of the great Homo Rale convert, including several relatives. Tho bulk of the signatutes is made up of nonbeneficed clerggmen and of some whose whereabouts do not seom to be well ascortained. This is the document of which Mr. Gladstone is so proud ; but as Mr. Moore remindí us, 'drowning men clutch at striswa."

A Good Story.-A Bishop of the Englint Cburch in one of the colonies was a decided "Erangelical," and offended the Higt Chareh Boction of bis clangy by hia atrong aympathy with Dissenters. After bis death a conferonce took place on the question of bis succesaor. Various tests and securities were debstad to ob. tain a Bishop more in sympathy with the majority of the Cburch. An Irish pareon was observed to maintain an unosual sileace, and was invited to state his opinions. "for my part," eaid ho, "I am against fettering our now Bishop with conditions and restrictions; leave bim independeat, bat it would not be unreasonable, I think, to make sure this time that he is an Episcopalian.'-Family Churchman.

Bishor Blyte in his appoal for the Jows, saye:-"I suppose that never since our Lord's Day has there been such a general facility as there now is for work amongst the Jew. They are far more ready to listen to tho claim of Christ than befure; and I shall porhaps anggest mach to tho-e who are in terented in their prospecte, when I say that within the last ferp years their numbora in Palestine have considerably more than doubled, and now greatIf exceed that of those onrolled by Ezza after the return from the Captivity. I feel certain that an active interest in Jewish worls will now react in blessing and living impulse upon the Church, us mach as her goneral missionary diligence of late joars has doveloped her life and prospects for good. The day has certainly come when 'beginning at Jerusalom,' and 'to the Jew first, should be the motto of all who obey the missionary order of the Great Head of the Church.'
Nutemontar.-At the recent ression of the Convocation of Canterbary there occarred a ceremony, the like of which has not been since the canone of 1603 wore formally promalgated. Fie Archbishop exhibited to their lordohips the Letters Patent, datod September 16, 1887, convoying the Royal Aeseat to the new and amended canons as to the hours of marriage, agreed to by both Houses, and informed their lordships libat it wonld be necessary the two Eousos should meet togetbor that the new and amended canons should be made, proma!gated, and executed. The ceremony was commenced by the summoning of the Lower House, whose nuenbers, obedient to the anmmons of Sir John Hascard, the Apparitor, walked in procession
from tho college hall to Queen Anne's Bounty Offioe in full canonicals, headed by tho Prolo cutor. In the board room the Bishops wero all seated on the right of the Primate, the Bifhop of London at the hoad. The members of the Lower House stood on the left, and the Areh bishop read in Latin and English tho new and amended canonf, which brought the law of the Chareb into barmony with the law of tho land. Mr. Haseard, the principal registrar, then rend the Qieen'a Assent. The Archbishop read an engrassed parck ment, in which the prelates and the Liower House were desoribed as giviag their assent to the canons now promulgated. and he signod it himself. Fourteen Binhops signed it one after the othor, and then the Prolocutor signed it us boading the Lower House, and then be demen, archdencons, and proctora for clergy, to the number of forty nine, signod it. The Lower IIouse then retired.

A Centenarian Priest.-On Firiday wook, Rev. Bartholomew Edwards, Rector of Awhill, Watton, Norfolk, who is the oldord clorgyman in England, attainod bis hundredth josr. Mr. Edwards is in gool bealth, and is constantly prosent at meotings in his parish.

Tha Scripturss. - In Bongal 90,000 copioh of the Scriptures were circulated last year, ono Hindoo priest buying many Bibles and giving them away; whije a Hindu doctor parchayed 100 copies of tho Gospels and dietributed them among bis ficiends.

Denominationalism-At a rocont meoting of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club, as reportod by the N.Y. Evening Post, one speaker asid:- There are in his town four Churches, one to erery fifty families. Eaoh pastor conld call on his poople fourteen times a year, and then havo pionty of timo fur outside work. Tho salery of each is less than $\$ 1,000$, and ench must keep a horeo. I know that one of them, geid tho eperker, has actually suffered for food and clothing. Such a condition of things is alterly outrageons. Thore is a financial, social, and spiritual side to this problem of donominationalism. Sucb is the competition in our commanity that $I$ was accosed of trying to get a stranger intercsted in my chureh vecalase I askod him to cake tea with me, so that later in the evening I could belp him find a citizon whom ho wished to see. We must learn to lova our Lord more than our denomination bufore wo get on the right side of this problem spiritaully.
"The latost thing in Prayer-Books," says the Liverpool Courier, "fis a littlo rolume with a amall outside pocket in which to place the coin to be given when the collection takeb place.' It is a very harmless eccentricity, bat ladies who are cajoled into possessing one of these prayer-books will risk some very severe comments.

Tv any one sending as $\$ 1.70$, with the name and address of a $N E W$ subseriber; we will send a copy of Little's "Reabon's for boing a Churchman," the price of which alone $\$ 1.10$.

CONFIRSAION OF THE SIN OF SOHISM. (From the N. Y. Ohurchman.)
The enggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the response of our Presiding Bishop, who has set forth prayers for the restoration of Christian unity, pat the divisions among Christians into the category of sins to be deprecated. Not only are they to be prayed against, as to their consequences, but they are also to be heartily lamented as standing offences against God.
This touches a phase of the prevailing disunity which most of us are not readily disposed to consider. It is the fashion now to regard sin of all sorta rather as a misfortune than as a fanlt, as a malady rather than a guilliness. No doubt we should seek the aid of "The Great Physician and Shepherd" to heal and to deli. ver; but beside the daty of looking up stands that of looking within. "Sin is the abominable thing which God hates." Disunity is a sin. Both the Word, and Cbristian experience olearly and sternly show, that forgiveness must precede favors. Hence, if we desire the favor, i.e, grace of God, we must go before Him hambly, confessing and bewailing our transgres. sions.
None of us are without sin in this condition of provailing disunity. We, or our fathers, have done wickedly. It is not enough to athave done wicsedoy. union. It is not enongh to ask God to restore $i t$. We owe penitence to Him, as our Father jastly offended. We should go before Him humbly, as our King to whom we have been disloyal. Has this point been forgotton? We do not recollect that it has been urged. Certainly it has not been made preminont. It has not beon insisted upon as a prercquisite. We have devised and set fortb plane, but anne of them bave been generally pocepted. None have worked well, even in the short time that they have been attempted. Even the plan of our House of Bishops, which to us seems so simple and easy, hogs called forth objections; which prove that it is not likely soon to prevail. It is true that the objections have beon, almost alwaye, urged in both a humble and kindly spirit. One must recognize and be thankful for the Christian charizy which this spirit ovincos. But at the same time it shows that the difionalty is deep-seated. Wven those-and they are legion-who earnestly desire the rostoratlon of lost unity cannot find the way out of the labyrinth of disunion.
Shall we cease our efforts? Never. so long as there is "One God and Father of us all!" We there is ire that He is for us. We are cure that Ho is grieved at our divisions; that He sees how they hamper all plans and efforta for the advancement of His kingdom; and yet He hears our daily prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."
May it not be well to road over a leaf in all personal Christian experionce? We have found personally that confession must precedo suppli. cation. Before asking God's favor we have found that we must feel and offer penitence. God is awful as well as placable, just as well as merciful. We are glad that $H 0$ is thus jealons of His dignity. We could not reverence Him otherwise. We do not even respecta man who forgives without ropentance; and who helps the wrong-doer that fails duly to lament bis wrong-doing. How can we be sure of a God who listone favorably, even to those who have not beforehand duly confessed. and bewailed their tranegreesions?
This is a matter eo serious that in all humility we almost dare to suggest that our chief pastors give their special attention to it. They might eet forth a common form of confession and deprecation. If an organiz tion were made to take up and promote, singly and simply, penitence for the sin of schism, We might obtain
a constant asconding stream of mighty orying
unto the Lord for pardon and for continaing forgiveness. This stream would be replenished from new sources, as the knowledge and feeling of the necessity widened. If, in public worship and in private prayer, the whole band of Ohristians should at last join in this devotion, wonld not an answer descend from on higb ?
If God restore Christian nuion, no doubt some of us will have to drink bitter waters, or even pass through purifying fires. Bat better those than continuanee in sin. We know what these things aro in personal experience. Many have learned not only to bear them submissively, but even to thank God because their oleansing and purifying effects. If our Father and our King would only take back His children and subjects into unity with the Head, we might, with trembling but yet, earnestly, pray Him to do it; to do it in His own way. for only thas can it be done effectaally.

## PAROOHIAL MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

To the Editor of the Churun Guardian:
Sir,- You were good enough to allow we to appeal in your columns in behalf of the "Paro ohial Missions to the Jews' Fand." Since then Bishop Blyth's earnest appeal to the clergy for offerings on Good Friday fer the Society has come to hand. In your Ecolesiastical Notes of 28th March, you have quoted the Bishop's re: marks as to the Parochial Missions to the Jews' Absociation, and their having taken up Alexandria as their work, and I have no doubt that many of my clerioal brethren have also seen Bishop Blyth's appeal in the London Guardian of March 7th, and that it may determine the destination of many Good Friday offertories in nid of the Bishop's important work in Alexandria.

I would beg the clergy in sending their collections to the Sec.Treasurer of their Diocese to be careful to say that they are for "Bishop Blyth's Alezandria Mission to the Jews."
J. D. Caylef,

Honorary Secretary.
Toronto, March 28th, 1888.

## NEWS FOM THE HOME FIELD.

## DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Green Habbob.-Captain Smith and wife, of the Church Army have been engaged for a fort night in this settlement, ander the direction of the rector of Lockeport, Rural Dean Gibbons. Every night the Church has been literally packed, and great interest was manifested; a large number of names have been given in for Confirmation which, we hope, will take place when the men are at home. At a Gospel Tomperance meeting, led by Captain Smith, 31 men signed the pledge. On Friday, March 23rd, Captain Smith went to give a fortnights services to Rev. H. How, the popalar and eloquent vicar of Shelburne-May God speed the work.

Albion Mines. - The Lenten Services on Wednesday and Friday have been maintained in Albion Mines and New Glasgow. In Holy week matins and evensong have been asid daily in the parish Churoh, and a mid-day service in St. George's. On Palm Sunday eight services (with the help of the lay reader) were hold; 3 in the parish Church (including early celebration); 2 in St. George's; 1 at Westrille; 1 at Trenton; and 1 at the Connty Aaslum for the Poor and the Harmless Insane. The Easter celebrations will be 8.30 and 11 in the parish Charch, and on Sunday at 11 in St. Georgo's.

Ship Harbour.-The Rector-elect of this parish, Rev. R. A. Heath, was inducted at the parish Charoh of St. Stephen's, Ship Harbour, on the 23rd of Febraary last. A very able and practical sermon was preached by the Rev. J.

Riches, reotor of Beaforth, N.S, from the text "How shall they hear without a preacher, and How shall they preach except they be sent." The mataal duty of reotor and people respestively was clearly set before the congregation, and the Apostolic succession in the Church, and necessity of Holy Orders as essential to valid ministrations in the congregation of Ohrist's fiook, clearly defined. The Oharchwardens, Messra. Dean and Cowan, assisted in the induction, and the mandate was read by Dr. G. A. Jemaison. The Church masic was hearty and effective, and a large congregation was assembled previous to the commencement of the ceremony.

Jeddore.-A very beooming and well finish. ed altar was presentod to St. James' Church by Mr. D. Blakley. The want had been long felt, and the gift is mach appreciatod by both pastor and people

Kentvilee.-The 48th meeting of the Avon Deanery met at Kontrille, March 21st. Divine service was held in St. James' Church at 11 a. m. ; the litany was said by Rer. F. J. H. Axford. Rev. Canon Maynard, RD. was celebrant, assisted by Rev. R. Avery. The Deanory sermon, largely ad clerum, was preached by Rev. W. J. Ancient, from Acts xx. 27.
After dinner, the chapter was called to order by the Dean, and the meeting opened with prayer. After the reading and approval of the minates of the previous meeting, and the reading of the office for the ordering of Dacons, the Dean extended a hearty welcome to Rev. $\mathbf{R}$. Avery who, from growing weakness and other causes, had not attended the meatinge for the past few years; Mr. Avery replied in very feeling terms. This interchange of courtesies called up some interesting and pleasing remincences of the early days of the Deanery. The time of the meeting was largely occupied in discassing certain qualifications of voters at parish meetings.
In the evening service was again held in the parish Charch. Shortened evensong was said by Rev. K. C. Hind, lesson rèed by Rev. G. R. Gwillim, and addresses given ss follows: opening address by the rector. Rev. J. O. Ruggles, on the nature and work of Deaneries; Rer. the Dean, on the rerived life of the Charob, and the need of increased devotion and work on the part of her members; Rev. W. J. Ancient on the subject of "nion, in which he spoke of the objects of the "Canadian Church Union" and recommended the formation of a branch in Nova Scotia ; Rev, K. C. Hind, on the necessity of progressire holiness. The Dean closed the service with the benediction. The offertory of $\$ 490$ was for the W. \& O. F.
The visiting brethren were very hospitably ontertained at dinner and toa by the recter and Mrs. Ruggles.
The next morning the following members of the Desnery wore taken over to Cornwallis for the purpose of taking part in the reopening of the parieh Chnreh which has been undergoing extencive alteration and repairs, Rev. J. 0. Raggles, K. C. Hind, and W. J. Ancient. Here they were met by Rev. Dr. Partridge, of St. Goorge's, Hal ifax, who preached the re-opening sermon, an able one, from Lev. vi. 13. Dr. Partridge was celebrant, assisted by Rer. J. O. Raggles. In the evening service was again held when an excellentsermon was preached by Rov. K. C. Hind, from John vi. 66, 67. Aftor the sermon Rev. W. J. Ancient, at the invitation of the rector, Rev. F. J. H. Axford, gave a brief address, congratalating the people upon the many improvements in the Church.
The thanks of the clergy are hereby tendered to all those kind friends whose generous hospitalities they enjoyed, both in Kentrille and Cornwallis.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

Perbonal.-The Metropolitan and Biahop

Coadjator will leave in June and May respectively to attond the Pan-Anglican Council at Lambeth. Canon Medley, of Sussex, will accompany the Metropolitan as private soretary and oheplain.-Moncton Times.

## DIOCHSE OF QUHBEC.

Quibio.-St. Matthew's.-The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirmation service in this Ohnrch on Palm Sanday, at 10:30 a.m., when thirty-two candidates raceived the Apostolio Rite. The candidates, among whom were five or six adults, were presented by the Rev. I. W. Williams, rector, and Rev. R. H. Cole, curate.
The Lenten services have been well attended, and especially those held during Holy Week.
A member of St. Matthew's congregation has kindly offered to present violot cassocks for the boys of the surpliced ohoir. They are used in nearly all charches in Fingland where the altar frontals are changed, according to seasons or Holy days. and "̈re more appropriate than the black ones.

St. Peter's.-A Confirmation service was held in St. Peter's at 4 p.m. on Palm Sunday.

Ghohoh Socirty.-The Rev. Geo. R. Van de Water, D.D., rector of St. Andrew's Church, 127 th street, near 4th Avenue, New York City, has kindly consented to deliver an address at the anniversary meeting of the Church Society to be hold in the Academy of Masic, on Monday evening, April 9th.

Good Fridat. -Service was held in the Ca thedral on Good Friday, when a special sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop.

Each of the four services at St. Matthew's was largery attended. One could not but observe the devotion and rapt attention paid, by the congregation of at least 600, to the addresses of the Rev. R. H Cole, curate, during the Three Hoars Agony Service. The people showed no signs of fatigue through this long service, owing to the original and practical character of the addresses. At the Evening sorvice at eight o'olook the Lord Bishop preached a special sermon, subject: "Jesus Suffering."

The Churoh people of this Diocese sympathize with the Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, Bishop of Niagara, who has been made the object of a very offensive display of anti-Charch bigotry by the Ministerial Association of the City of Hamilton. They all well know that Dr. Hamilton will, with his usual gentleness, hold his own, and show those fanatios that the Catholic Charch will not give up her principles, her privileges, her rights or her worship which she holds so dear, even for the dissenters of Hamilton city, or their Ministerial Association who have presamed to take on themselves the task of ministering to the floek of Christ without His call or the sanction of His Church.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Montreal.-Good Friday was well observed in this city by Charch people and the denominations alike; the attendance at the various oharches being large, and the services very impressive. The Lord Bishop of the Dicceese preached at the Cathedral; the Dean at St. George's.

EABtin dAy in montreal.
Special festival services were announced for all the churches of the city.

At Christ Church Cathedral there were very large congregations at all the services. The altar, pulpit and leotern were appropriately decorated with flowers. The musical portion of the service was particularly fine, and its rendition fully sustained the reputation of the ohoir. Thenumber of commanicants at the first colebration, at 8 a.m:; numbered 204, and at the 11 o'olock service so many participated
that it lasted until after 2 o'clock. At this service the Bishop of Algoma preached an eloquent sermon on the resurrection. There Were alse present and assisting the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Rev. Dr. Norton, reotor of Montreal, Rev. Canon Anderson and Rev. E: A. W. King. At the afternoon service at 4.15 the preacher was the Rov. In. A. W. King, M.A., and Rev. Dr. Norton at the evening aervice.

At St. George's the administration, of the Communion lasted from 9.30 till 11 a.m., and meantime the congregation was pouring in until every seat in the ohuroh was filled. Over 400 persons took communion before the morning service, and 187 after. The musio was ap propriate, and admirably rendered by a full choir under the leadership of Mr. Fairclough. The Dean preached an eloquent sermon from I Corinthians XV., 20, "But now hauh Ohriat been raised from the dead, the firat fruits of them that are asleep." In the course of his remarks, speaking of the delicate organization of the body which was creared in the image of God, he asked: "Does it not seem nataral, apart wholly from the individual aspect of the question that this masterpiece of God should not wholly be destroyed, that the work of the Divine mind and Divine love should not be torn into pieces by death? And this nataral conclasion is endorsed to the full by the ovent which we celebrate to-dsy, the resurrection of of the Lord Jesus Christ after he had undeniably and anquestionably died from the terrible offects of orncifixion. Body and soul rose-the perfect Christ rose as if death had never touched him. For all I know there may be a law of resurrection. We are eren finding out new laws hidden from man for all time yet found out by man to day. May there not be a dis tinct, definite irresistible law of resarrection waiting its moment of wide reaching aotion that we can no more resist when that moment comes than the law that governs the lightning's flash. I know not all that that word resurrection contains bat I know this that if Christ be troe, death can never part our blessed dead from us or we, if pure, from them. We will meet them again, not as lovely, yet unknown angels, that must make themselves known to as, but as our own. O leave it with God who brought back Jesus from the grave." The Lord Bishop of Algoma preached in the evening.
St. Martin's was crowded at all the services and the number of communicants was large. The chancel rail was very prettily aud ohastely decorated with ferns, smilax, white roses and lilies. The reading deak was adorned with a silk panel, to which were attached banches of large white roses, nestling in fern leaves, producing a very charming effect. The palpit was arranged similarly and in the side windows were placed exquisite Calla lilies. The anthem, at the morning eervice, was rendered with power and sweetness. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, preached the sermon, taking as his text, Peter I., chap. 1, V. 3., "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to his abondant merey, hath begotten us again unto a lively hope, and the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." The sermon was an earnest argument for the trutb of the Reanrrection, without a belief in which hamanity would have to live without hope. If there was no Resurrection there would be no Christianity; nor would the bacrament of Holy Communion have been observed for over eighteen handred years if the belief in it had not been firm and nuwavering. Theoffertories ot the different-service during the day were large.
At St. John the Evangelist services were held as follows :-Communion at 6.45 p.m., (Communicants 80), and 745 a.m. (143); matins 10.30 a.m. ; choral servico (Agattees "Massa de Santo Amphibalo") at IL. 15 a. m. (190) ; Litany at $4.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and ohoral evensong at $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The Commanioants thins nambered 413 in a

Churoh seating only 500, an nnusually largo proportion. The Oharch was handsomely decorated with plants and many beantifnl flowers, the chancel presenting a very elaborate and rioh appearance with its wealth of Easter lilios and blooms, The Ohuroh was thronged at every service, many being obliged to content themselves with standing room. The sermon at the morning service was preachod by the rector, the Rev. F. Wood, M.A., who took as his text, "The Liord is Risen," and spoke with muoh feeling and intense oarnestnoss, his effort being a beantifal tribate to the day and to its Master. At the evening servioe the Rev. Dr. Wright delivered an able sermon. The offertories during the day amounted to $\$ 360$.
At St. James tho Apostle seldom have suoh large congregations assembled at all the services. The interior of the edifice was beauti. fully decorated with choice flowers and plants. There were also some very protty and appropriate texts wrought in flowers tastefully designed. At the morning servioe the preachor was the Rev. Principal Henderson, and in the evening the iector, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Servioe was fally choral and well rendered by the ohoir under the direction of Mr. Harris, organist, the congregation responding hoartily.

At Trinity Charoh the day was marked by special sorvices largely masioal and by good congregations. The Rev. Canon Mills, B.D., rector, preached both morning and evering; there was a large number of communicants. In the afternon a special Easter service for tho children of the Church was held, at which Canon Mills made an address.
St. Jude's (Rev. J. H. Dixon, rector) did not fall bebind the larger Charohes in preparation for and in the hearty celebration of this Queen of Festivals.

Cote St. Patu, -Church of the Redeemer.The Good Friday service hore was held in tho evening, and was attended by a large congregation of devout worshipperis, an oarnest address on Holy Commanion being delivered by Dr. Davidson.
On Eastar, through the kindness of the Rev. T. Everett in attending for the purpose, qpportunity was given for Eastor Commanion, and it was lovingly availed of ; there being no less than forty-five out of the fifty-one communicants of the congregation present: and amongst these were every one of the 7 lately confirmed. The Church, with its beautifal whitealtar ooverings and floral decnrations, looked lovely-the cross on the altar being exceptionally fine.

Morning Prayer, at which the children of the Sunday-school attonded, was said at 10. Tho hymns and chants were bright and heartily joined in: being accompanied by the organ, cornet and violin.
At a quarter past oleven the Communion service was commenced, with one of the Fiastor hymns. A short address was given by the Priest present (Mr. Everott). The Responses, Gloria tibi, and Gloria in Excelsis were sung, and that heartily. In the prolonged absenco of Miss Gilmore, through ill health, Dr, Davidson acted as organist. Mr. Granvillo Gilmore assisting with the cornet, and Master Willie Clark with violin.
Service was also held in the evening, at which there was again a large attondanco. Easter 1888, will be a red letter day for many in thia Mission.

Ladinz.-The Easter services here wore very largely attended. The Church was bear. tifully decorated with flowers, and the services were heartily and effectively rendered. gixtyone persons partook of the Holy Commanion, administered in connection with the Morning service; an inorease of 16 over lait jear. The offertories exceeded \$31. The Rector, Rev. H.J. Winterbourne, preached both morning and evening.

## BISHOP'S COLLEGR.

Confoontion for Conferering Degrees in Mrdioine.

The Annaal Convocation of the University of Bishop's College for conferring degrees in connection with the wrork of its Medical Faculty located in Montreal, was held in the Synod Hall, Montreal, on the aftornoon of the 28th March. The large nambers of ladies and gentlemen in attendance evidenced the increased interest which is being taken in the See City in the work of this the Church University for the Dioceses of Quebee and Montreal. The absence of the Lord Bishop of the latter Diocesedoubtless through the many pressing duties and engagements of his office-was remarked by some, as it seems to rob the diocese of its due infuence in the Unjversity in which it has an equal interest and equal rights with thst of Quebec. Indeed it would seem to be desirable that, if possible on such occasions, Convocation should be favoured by the presence of the prelates of both dioceses to which the University belongs, as well as by as many as possible of the minor clergy. The Chancellor of the University, R. W. Henoker, Esq., D.C.L., presided, and with him on the platform were the Rev. Principal Adams. D.C.L, F. W Cambpell, M.D., Dean of the Facnlty Medicine R. Kennedy, M.D., Registrar; L. H. David son, Q.C., D.C.L., and the Hon. W. W. Lypech, Q.O.. D.C.L., and there were also present of the Professional Staff ; Drs. Lapthorn Smith, McConnell, Prondfoot, J. Baker Edwards anä Reddy.

Amongst others present in the hall were noticed, the Rev. R. Lindsay, M. A., Rural Dean of Hoohelaga; Rev. Canon Mills, B.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Montreal, Examining Chaplain; Rev. E. A. W. King, M.A., of tho Cathe dral ; Rev. T. Everett, M.A.; Rov. Mr. Patterson, City Missionary iu connection with the Presbyterian Charch of Canada; Ald. Richard White and other prominent citizens. The Rev. Dr. Nor man, Vice-Chancollor, was missed from his accustomod place with regret, bat he had written to the Chancollor explaining his ab sence owing to his late removal to Quebec, and the many and urgent oalls upon him in taking up his new work.
The Chancellor having declared Convocation open, read his Annual Address, in which he briefly referrod to the work being done by the several Faoulties of Divinity, Arts, Law and Medicino, and to the eatisfactory condition and progrees of these and also of the College School.
In the course of a practical and able address Dr. Heneker reminded those present that Bishop's College was founded by spiritually minded mon on a religious basis. Their pri mary object was to educate men born and bred in Canada for the sorvice of the Canadian Church. It is not, therefore, a mere secular institution, although in ite various facaltios of arts, science, law and medicine it teaches secular subjects. In is inception it was purely a Church of England institution, indeed The Church of Eingland University of this Province, jet it receives all classes of stadents without test' and has oducated Roman Catholies, Presbyterjans and Methodists as well as Church of England students. He expressed confidence that all who are now present would agree that in these days of agnosticism, of ratorialism and of unbelief in rovealed religion, institutions of a definitely religious character, suoh as Bishop's College, wherein sound knowledgo, on a religious basis, is taught by men chosen specially for the parpose, men of culture, irreproachable in character and of spiritual mind, are worthy of public support. Eiven the Arts course of Bishop's College ombraces Divinity as a part of the regular work of each stadont. At the end of the tirst jear the student in Arts is examined in Soripture bistory and the New Testament in Greek. The same oucurs at the
end of the secoñd and third years with the addition of Paley's Evidenoe and the Horm Paulinw. These subjects important as they are to all Ohristians can be taught without prosely: tism to a student of any denomination, and jet they are easentials of Christian knowledge.
After referring to the Medical School in Montreal, the Chancellor said :-I hope with all my heart that our Medical Faculty of this city may prosper. Mach is due to the self-sacrificing labors of its professors, and although in point of numbers it may fall short of its great rival McGill, fet it is in nambers only, for I believe that in the work done, in the labors and in the akill of its professors, in its appliances, and in opportanities for practice, it is not one whit behind the older school. I believe that Biahop's College acted rightly in throwing over thia sohool its shield, and in enabling its students to carry away the stamp of the University degree. For who can traly eatimate the full valno to a commanity of a sound medical education?

With regard to the other Faculties of the College, Dr. Heneker spoke as follows !-I am happy to be able to report that as regards our Schools of Arts and Divinity they are both of them in a satisfactory state. Our Divinity school has been made more efficient of late by the creation of a class of pastoral theology in addition to the other work of the school. And by the selection of the Rev. Dr. Allnatt as its professor, the students have secured a man of first class character and learning-a man whose life and example sheds a lustre on tine chair. Dr. Allnatt receives into his house a selected number of men who live with him, and who have the special benefit of daily intercourse with him. Onr regalar Divinity ohair is endowed and stops are now being taken to endow also this ohair of pastoral theology, and the sam of $\$ 10,000$ towards this endowment has already been secured. Then we have commenced a long talked of class of Practical Chemistry nuder a teacher, who is examiner in chem istry in Trinity College, Toronto. And we hope to extend the benefits of this teaching to the neighboring city of Sherbrooke, where 3 considerable body of men engaged in the mechanical trades are, as we understand, ready to take advantage of the opportnnity that will be this afforded them. Oar regalar Arts classes are well maintained in number and the entries of stadents of this academic year and the preceding year have been laraer than for some years past. Hur Bishop's College school, a boarding school be it remembered, now numbers over seventy boys. The tone and bearing of the boys continues, I am happy to asy, to be as good as ever, and that famous spirit of "manliness," answering to the Latin " virtus," which has for so long been an attribute of Lennoxpille boys, is well maintained. Roports sh that old school boys are distinguishing themselves, as may be learnt from the records of the Royal Military College at Kingston, where, of the graduating class, three ont of the first four will, it is belleved, be Lennoxville boys. A similar high standard has been sohieved in the other classes of the Military College. From our Law school, small as it is in numbers as compared with the large class supplied by this city and neighboring country, we also have excellent results. So that in all respeots, and from all sides, our work is prospering and the name of Bishoy's College is well maintaincd. Daring the last year we added a distinguished name to the roll of our graduates, the name of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the Governor General of this Dominion, and we bave reason to believe that His Excellency was well salisfied with his visit, and that he gives us due credit for the work we are doing.

In concluding his address the Chancellor referred to the harmony existing between Bishop's and the sister University of McGill, and also with the Council of Pablic Instraction; adding, we are engaged in a great and importanc contest in our endeavor to main-
tain intact the system of education which we as Proteatants beliave to be the best and aurest preparation for the varied walks of life, and especially as a preparation for professional life in this province. I would remind you, gentlemen of the medioal faculty; that we count on your co-operation in this respoct. We trust that no profersional jealonsy, more esprit du corps, will stand in the wry of your hearty endorsement of all that we have done and are now doing to maintain the compact entered into at Confederation, that in matters of ednoation the conscience shall be allowed to have due weight; that the rights and privileges guaranteed to minorities, whether Protestants or Roman Catholics. shall be respected, and that the scheme of education adopted by the Protestant committoe ior our high schools and academies shall form the basis on which Protestant candidates for the study of the professions shall be examined, leaving to Roman Catholics the privlloge of being examined according to their own curriculuar of atady. We maintain also that as the best and traest test of what is called a " liberal education," the degree in arts of a University of repute, privileged to grant degrees by Royal charter, should be allowed.
The Chancellor then called upon the Dean of the Facalty of Medicine (Dr. F. W. Campbell), who stated that during the year there had been thirty stadents in attendance, three of whom came from the United States, four from the West Indies, five from Ontario and the balance from this province. He then read the list of graduates and plize winners; after which he presented for the ad eundem degrees of C. M. M.D. Dr. H. A. Migneanlt and Dr. T. A. Rodger (two members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and who were also the the examiners of all applicants for practice). Dr. Kennedy, the Registrar, then administered the oath to the graduating class, and presented for the degree of C.M. M.D., the following: V. Groulx, of St. Scholastique: I. M. Clark, of Kingaton, Jamaica ; F. H. Pickel, of Sweetsburg, Que; F. Taylor, of Belleville, Ont. ; and S. A. Thomas, of San Barnardino, who were received with applause.

Dr. Proudfoot then delivered the valedictory on the part of the Fraculty, and Dr. S. A. Thomas that on the part of the graduates; after which the chairman called upon the Hon. W. W. Lynch, who spoke in high terms of the work boing done by Bishop's, and of the pleasure it affurded him to be present and bear testimony in her favour. He apoke of the importance to all in whatever occapation or class of a good sound liberal edacation, and in this connection acknowledged how deeply sll Lower Canadians were indebted to Sir Wm. Dawson and Chancellor Heneker for their successful and painstaking work in the canse of edacation; and concluded by urging the graduates of McGill and Lennoxville to join hands to see that the eda cational rights of the Protestants of this Pro vince, as guaranteed by law, especially by the Confedoration Act, should be fally protected.

The Chancellor next called npon Dr. Davidson as one who had always tak on a deep interest in the welfare not alone of the Medical School here bat in the University and School, and as a leading member of the Synod and Diocese of Montreal, for an address.
[This, together with the admirable address to the graduating class of the Rev. Principal Adams we are obliged to hold over till next number.]

## DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

Gabdinal.-St. Paul's Church.-Sia: I sent to you a few days ago a repert of improvements made in St James Church. I now forward to you a short account of the hearty service in St. Paul's Church, Cardinal, (the principal one in thia Mission of Edwardsburg), on last Wednesday, March 2let. The Lord Bishop was pres-
ont, with a number of clergymen, and auministered the Holy and Apostolic rite of "Laying on of hands." Forty-two persons received the same, and five more were unavoidably prevented from being here. The Bishop expressed himself much satisficd with work done in the Mission ; he gave a very eloquent address; his advice to the candidates was most suitable, and it is to be hoped that it will be long remem. bered. The congregation was very large, seats had to be placed up the aisle to accommodate them. All present were most attentive and appreoiated the beantiful service. Among those confirmed were two adalty, one baptized on the previons Sunday, tho other on Wednes day morning at the commencement of the ser vice. Please insert the above in your vary valuable paper and oblige the incambent,

Rev. G. Metzles.

## DI CESE OF TORONTO.

Uxbeidae.-A happy completion to the joyous eervices at the opening of our beantiful Church, was the Mission held by Rev. F. H. Diavernet, from March 1st to 14th.

After all the anxious thought and active worls, in pushing to completion the material fabric, it was indeed a delightful change to cee the handsome bailding filled night after night with attentive listeners to the heart searching words, full of earnest longing for his hearers, that fell from the lips of the missioner.

It would be difficult to deacribe the deop impression produced by his calm but deeply impressive words as he portrayed day after day the decoitfulness of sin, in its never ending devices, and the bloased promises for all who would accept God's proffered morcy throngh the Saviour's merits.

The afternoon servicos for the building up of the spiritual life, were well attended from the first, notwithstanding the unfortunate weather that prevailed; while an average congregation of 300 assemblod every evening. and only complained that the addresses, which lasted from half an hour to 45 minates, were too short.

All feel deeply indebted to the missioner, the fruit of whose self-denying work we trust will be seen in the deepening of the spiritual life of the community.

Port Hopr.-The Rev. Dyson Hague, M A. of St Panl's, Brockville, held a very successful Misaion at St. John's Churoh here, from March 13th to the 23rd.

Mr. Hague's chief excollencies as a Misbioner are his earnest practicalness, and the solemn and impressive nature of his after-meetings. His methods of work, we need not say, are essentially those of the Church of England, no noise, no undue exoitement bat work heartsearching and real and muoh blessed of God in leading to Christ and in strengthoning and heering on His childron.

## DIOCESE OF NLAGARA.

Freflitun.-The Rev. W. R. Blachford desires to aoknowtedge with thanks the receipt of the following amounts towards fitting up for services a small house in a new part of the mission : Bishop of Niagara, $\$ 5.00$; Mr. Thomas Blachford, $\$ 5.00$; Rev. A Henderson, $\$ 1.00$; Rev. Geo. Harrey, $\$ 1.00$; Mr. Charles Howitt, 1.00 ; Mr. Charlos Blaohford, $\$ 1.00$; Mr. Horace Blachford, $\$ 1.00$; Mr. Wm. Arch. ibuld, $\$ 1.00$.

## DIOCESE OF HURON.

Glenoor.-We have to record the entrance in to life of Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Currie, ex-M.P., and for many years delegate to the Synod, as well as member of the Standing Committee. Mrs. Carrie had passed through a long and exhansting illness, borne with exemplary patience and Christian fortitude. She was
conscions until very near the last and passed away to Paradise, meekly trasting in Jesus Christ. Her life was one of faithfulness to duty, as neighbor, mother, wife, and as anch she was generally beloved. The burial service was held in the Church, the Ruv. W. J. Taglor preaching from Luke i. 5. 6, (parts of), :Her namo was Clizaboth, and she was right eous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless."

Wardsiville.-A very interesting case of "Giving" has just been met with here. Some twelve months ago a young man left to engage in tuition in a plase where there is no Charch of England. He has now sent to the Wardens here the sam of $\$ 35$ (one-tenth of his income) as his offering to Almighty God. We need scarcely say, that the young man is a communicant.

London.-The Canadian Charoh Union gavo another of the interesting illastrated Church of England lectures in the school-house of St. George's Church, London West, on the evening of 23rd all. These lectures and the magic lantern views have been prepared hy the "Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge" of England, and contain many intaresting inoidents connected with the introduction of Christianity into Britain from ils earlient date. The views exhibited were beautifilly executed, and did much to enliven the historical part of the sabject, oovering scenes of earliest days, and many of the magnificent Churches and Cathedrals of which the Church in England abounds. The whole was bighly appreciated by the large audience present. These lectures havo bcen imported by the C.C.U., with the object of popalarizing tho study of the history of the Cbarch of England.

Lent has been observed in all the city Charches by Special services, and as a "well spent Lent means a happy Easter," Church people look forward with joyful anticipations to that blessed Festival.

Rev. J. FI. Moorehoase, Rector of St. Paul's, Wingham, has just concladed a week of Special services in Christ's Ohu.ch. Rev. Canon Smith was assisted in the sorvices by sevoral of the city clergy.

Rev. R Hicks, who has boen absent for nearIs a yoar on account of ill-hoalth, is to retarn to St. Panl's in May. He has been apending the winter in the south of France, and from letters received it is learned that he is quite restored to health.

Lundon South.-The Rov. T. H, Brown is (D.V.), to commence a ten days Mission in St. James' Chureh, April 8th. Mr. Brown, who has had some experience in England before entering the ministry in this special work, seems to be very enccesafol in arousing the carcless, comforting the weak, and building up believers in their most holy faith. God has evidently used him for His own glory.

Bra..- $\quad$ rod.-Rev. J. C. Farthing, of Darham, has concluded a highly successful Misaion in Grace Charch, Brantford, Rev. G. C. MacKenzie, rector; these services were very well attended. Before leaving for home Ml, Farthing was presented with a parse by the members of the congregation.

Granworth.-The Annual Missionary meeting was held in Christ Church, on the 12th. There was a fair attendance considering the coldness of the night. Rev. O. W. Ball read the shortened form of evensong service; addresses were delivered by Rov. Evans Davis, and His Lordship the Bishop of Huron. The collection was much larger than last year. Galt.-Anniveraary señices were held in
rinity Church on Sunday the 18th. Canon

DaMoalin, of Toronto, preaohed on the occassion. A special sppeal was made for sabsciptions towards the building fund, when $\$ 1,246$ was placed on the plates.

Mitohell.-No one has as yet been appointed to succeed Ror. Mr. Ker, who has removed to Stratford. This important parish is not likely to remain vacant very long.

St. Thomas.-Rev. Erans Davis preached bore on Friday, March 24rd, on "How to keep Lent, and the advantages arising from its faithful observance."

Rev. John Gemaley proanied here on Sanday the 25th. His ovening sermon wes in aid of the Bible Socioty, the reator, Rev. Canon Hill, preached for him in Simcoo.

Episuopal Appointignts.-If the Lord will, he following order will be observed by the Bishop in his visitation of the Diocese for Conflomations for 1888 :-

Clergymen in each Parish or Mission are requested to have all the candidates from their several stations prepared and ready to be presented at the service, as arranged in the following lists.
It is the Bishop's wish that a list of all the candidates, with christian names in full, and plainly writton, bo handed to him on his arripal, which lists, if necessary, will be subject to correction after the servico.

County of Bruce.-Wednesday, May 16th, Church of Asconsion, Paisloy, Rov. A. Fisher; May 16, Port Elgin, Rev, I L. Armetrong; May 17, St. Paal's, Southampton, Rev. T. L. Armstrong; May 17, St. Stephon's, Lako Arran, Rev. R. S. Cooper, B D.; May 18, Grace Church, Sullivan: Christ Churoh, Invermay, Rev. R. S. Cooper; B D.; May 20, Trinity Church, Wiarton ; St. John's, Sarawak; and May 2l, All Saints, Wolsoloy; Church of Re deemor, Hopworth, Rov. W. Henderson ; May 22, Lion's Head, Rav. W. W. Hughes; May 24, Chesley; Christ Chureh. Hanover; and May 25, Christ Church, Allon Park, Rov. T. A. Wright; May 25, Trinity Churoh, Darham, Rov. J. C. Farthing, I.A.

## DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

The Bishop sails from Halifax for England, on the 7th innt. Daring bis absence the diocoso will be administered by his Commisary, Rov. W. F. Wilson, to whom all offlial correspondence may be Eont at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont
The Bishops' address in Ingland will be ' Office of the IIigh Commissioner, 9 Fiotoria Chambers, Westminster, Loddon, S.W.'

## DIOCESA OF COLUMBIA.

Resignation of Bingiof Lillle.-We have to aynounce the resignation of the Right Rev. George Fills, D.D., Biehop of Columbia, to the Synod, to take place in October next. This distingoished prolate is the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral George Hilla, aud was born at Eyethorn, Kent, Englard, in 1816. He was ordained deacon in 1827, and prisst in 1829 ; his academical ejucation having been received in the University of Durham, where be graduated B.A. in 1835 ; M.A. in 1838 ; and D.D. in 1858. He was appointed leoturer at Leeds parish Church in 1841 ; incumbent of St Mary's, Leeds, in 1846; vicar of Great Yermonth in 1848 ; and honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1850. He was also elected proctor for Norwioh in Convocation, and was chaplain to the union and gaol of Great Yarmouth until he was sonsecrated the first Bishop of British Columbia in 1559. His record in Eagland was that of an able and pions divine. He married in 1865 Mary Philadelphia Lonisa, oldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Riohard King,
holp-meet. Adrancing age and ill-health are the reasons ascribed for the step. This diocese of which the Bishop assumed olharge was endowed by the Baroness Burdett-Contts in the sum of $£ 30,000$. Shortly after landing here he was followed by a number of clergymen and the materials for St. Johnis Church and the Bishop's Palace. In 1860 the Bishop established Anglican missions on the Mainland, visiting remote distriots on foot and planting the Gospel where a Protestant clergymen had never before ventured. Christ Charch was created a cathedral with the rector, Rev. Mr. Cridge, as dean. In 1874 came the great split or schism, when the congregation of Christ Church went over to the Reformed Episcopal Oharch almost in a body. Subsequently, the diocese of British Columbia was divided by the creation of two Bishoprios on the mainland, and the fostering care of Bishop Hills has since been confined to Vancouver Island. The resignation of His Lordship will be deeply regretted by the people among whom he has lived and disohargod his important daties for nearly thirty yoars. Throwing aside creeds and differences of opinion on minor doctrinal points, there are none who do not entertain the kindliest feelings towards one who has labored long and successfully amongst them in disseminating the tratbs of Christianity.

CONTEMPORARY CHUROR OPINION.
The Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, says:-
The Oommittee of the Charoh Missionary Society in London, will sooner or later have to deal with the unruly spirits who, at the instigation of certain so-called Church papers in England, are doing their best to create a sohiam in the ranks of this splendid missionary organization. First, the appointment of Bishop Blyth was made the ostensible ground of attack; and when that failed, the new reredos in St. Paul's was dragged in, as if the society had anything to do with what ornamentation the Dean and Chapter of St. Panl's pleased to bestow upon their Cathedral. The sooner the Sooiety gets purged of such troubleso me members the better, for it is plain that there can be no rest nor peace of mind for the authorities in Salisbury Square until this is done. We lnow not the socret of the animosity, but it is plainly evident that the C.M.S. has some enomies who wish it no good.
The Churchman, N.Y., says of The Pulpit of To-day :-
The worl of a preacher is twofold. He is first of all a teaoher of trath. Christianity upon the foundation of revealed postulates has built up a philosophy, a reasoned scheme of knowledgo concerning God and man. To announce, to illustrate, to impross this body of dogmatio doetrine is the first, perhaps the most important function of the pulpit, nhose splendid opportunities are actually fritted away ard wastod so often as it becomes merely the theatre for oratorical display, for the vagaries of unsanctified intelloctualism, or of emotioual oxoitement. We sit in vain at the steps of the most companding rostrum unless we gather from our attendance there a clear and coherent grammar of the Faith.
But at this presont moment we are called upon to vindicate to the preacher the other fanction of his commission. He is more than a teacher of abstract trulhe. The preschor is a censor of morals. He is called to stand in judgment oror men. He is false to his high calling unloss- he rebukes vice boldly as well as oxpounds the truth distinotly. This is a part of his office which men least readily suffer him to discharge, and when vices of the age of Juvenal aro atigmatized and lashod with a point and power real as a Roman satirist evor wielded, bat with a love and elovation he never knew, the public and that part of the press that
panders to the pablic ory out in scorn or anger. Shall open vice staring ns in the street, the theatre, the newspaper ask the pulpit to throw a veil over it and to speak soflly of it? The House of God has ever been a place where haman nature is depicted in the ntterances of Scripture, without ever softening or hiding its depravities. We claim for the pulpita right, we remind the preaoher that it is a bare duty to speak as plainly as God speaks in His Holy Book, as St. Paul wrote to the Ephesians. When vice is flagrant and open, and society frivolous and corrupt, the preacher who knows the responsibilities of his office will leave inviting topios of politioal and social interest and lannch himself without hesitation into exposure and invective. Silence at such times is next door to complicity. Only by the boldest denanciation can the minister of God prove himself not alone the teacher bat the jadge of men.

## EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Rev. D. T. Winslow of 525 Beacon St., Boston, Vice-President for America for this Association, has issued a circular which says :-
It is now of vital importance that the work of this Society be pressed forward with increased vigor; as the building of canals and other pablic works in Egypt, the levelling of historic mounds by the fellaheen to enrich their fields and the wanton or saperstitious iconoclasm of the Arabs, are fast destroying monumental and other records which shed precions light on Biblical and seoular history, on the sciences, arts and industries of past ages, and on the early son:ces of Greek art. The rare classical discovery, "Naukratis," and those absorbing disclosures at "Tahpanhes," were but barely saved to soience. The results for Art are comprehensive, inasmuch as they illustrate the internationol influences of Egyptian, Phcenician, Assyrian, Syrian and Greek styles both comparatively and constractively. So unique in interest and so peculiarly valuable is our exploration in Lower Egypt that it has the sympathy of an enlightened public, always friendly to Education and the progress of Knowledge. The fund has inaugarated the scientific procedure in exploration-eareful examination of eaoh stratam and all details in oxcavating for the data of a remote age-the
topographical localization, not only of important buildinga, bat of all the monumental objects discovered at a site, with records of all inseriptions-so that come sand, or water, or earthquake, or destruotiveness in any form, the kuowledge acquired remains foever in concrete and accessible form.
The imperative need of a prompt and liberal support for this Cause is emphasized by artioles in the leading magazines, reviews, illastrated weeklies, standard journals and dailies, of England and the United States. Among our donors are 75 university or college Presidents, 41 Bishops of the Episcopal Church, leading olergy of all denominations, and men of the highent rank in science, lettors, arts, oratory, law and public life. Mnoh of their strain is pitohed to the keynote of a distingaished college prosident: "No canse commends itself by more weighty considerations to the liberality of the enlightened public than this noble Egypt Exploration Fand."

## Discoveries and Discilosures:

Pithom, the treasure (store) city of Kixodus i, 11, throwing new and preoions light on the Hebrow sojourn and the Ezodus route.

Goshen, the chief town or capital in "the land of Goshen"-of supreme importanee in finally settling its locale in Egypt.

Tahpanhes (Jeremiah, xliii, 8), the Daphnm of the Greeks, where the fagitive princesses of King Zodekiah and Jeremiah dwelt-sacked by Nebuchadnezzar-disclosing the only Egyption bailding specifically named in the Old Testament, its arrangements explaining a special description by Jeremiah.
City of Onias (described by Josephas), an important Jewish settlement in Elgypt.
Zoan (the Tanis of the Greeke and the Septasgint), the great northern oapital of the Pharaohs-where Moses interviewed Pharaoh -hardly inferior in grandeur to Thebes, and where the greatest of all collossi stood, that of Rameses II.
Am, the city in "the fields of Zoan," affording the colossus of Rameses II (the Pharaoh of the oppression) now in Boston.

Nankratis, the brilliant Groek emporiam before the rise of Alexandria, of prime value in determining the relationships of Egyptian to early Greek arts.
Bubastis, of whose temple Herodotus says there was none in Egypt more pleasing to the eye. Dr. Naville has discovered the rains of the magnificent red granite temple of the first magnitude. The site adjoins the railway of Ismalia, and tourists can now witness grand rains without journeging far up-Nile.

Varions minor sites have been located, some of thom explored, and the ancient topography of Lower Egypt largely reatored, which will be of inestimable benefit to the classical maps and the tourist.

## The Books Published. :

I. The Store City of Pithom. Third edition, revised, in press. Thirteen plates and two mape. In the photograph appear the bricks made by the Israelites, with and withont straw, and with stabble, to baild the city. The route of the Exo :us is treated. Price $\$ 5$.
II. Zoan (Tanis). Nineteen plates and plans. Account of tho greatest of all colessi is In this volame.
III. Narkratis. Part I. Forty-five plates and plans. Particularly valuable tó classioal readers, students in Greek arts, and all interestin antiques, such as coins, amalets, scarabs, pottery, weights, etc., etc., and in ancient epigraphy.
IV. Goshen. With eleven plates, maps and plans. The plates are large and unfolding.
In Press or Preparation. Naukratis, Part II. Profasely illustrated. Daphne (Tahpanhes) and other sites. Profasely illustrated. Tanis. Part II. Fully illustrated.
Babastis. Finely illustrated. The disclosures at Naukratis and Bubastis are not less momentons, or likely to produce less effect on contemporary oriticism, than the discoveries of Dr. Sohliemann in Greece and Asia Minor.
Other volumes will follow, in timo. Theso elaborate quartos coald not be pablished by the Fund if the entire labor upon them, even, to the preparation of tho illastrations, were not a gratuity.
The expenditures for the Fund year (onding July 31, 1887), inclading publications and every item, wore baroly \$7.500. The eatimation for 1887-88 is over $\$ 7,000$. Entirely without ondowment. the Society is absolutely depenpent on voluntary contributions, even for this season's labors. Prompt remittances from our subscribers will relieve anxiety and save much trouble to the over-worked honorary treas. arer.

All donors or subscribers of not less than $\$ 5$ are entitled to the illustrated volume of the season, and the annual report with lectures, list of sabscribers, patrons, balancing-sheet, etc. And they can procure the previons volumes such as Tanis $I$, Naukratis $I$, at $\$ 5$ oach. The Fand pays the postage on the booke. These low rates are made on bebalf of the many of limited means who need the books; but it is hoped that all who can will subscribe liberally to the Cause for itaelf.
Patrons are those who are pledged to con-
tribate annually not less than \$25, with the privilege to withdraw from the list at any future time. The necessity of having this list of Patrons is evident, if the work is to go on.

## THE REFORMED CHORCH IN IRELAND.

From a Lecture by the Rev. Charles Scott, Rector of St. Paul's, Belfast ; "The Reformed Doctrine."

Some people are pleared to term Protestartism a religion of negations, but, as far as our Charch is concerned, that witness is not true. Sbe holds the Catholic faith as stated in the Apostles' Creed, as defined in the year 325 at the Council of Nicea, and as accepted by con. sent of the Charch in the Athanasian Creed. She asserts that these "ought thorougbly to bs received and believed; for they may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture." And she furthor asserts that the Holy Scripture contains all thinge neceseary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or nececisary to salvation. She is thus at once Catholic and Protestant. Bat it may be a\&ked, was there not an organic chavge made in. the faith at the time of the Reformation? No, for the old Catholic Church held the primitive faith, bat with "innovations of doctrine it had been from time to time defuced and overlaid," and these at the Reformation our Cburch "did disown and reject." Jutil the time of the Council of Trent the Catholic faith remained unchanged ; then-that is in the year 1564a new creed was promulgated by Pope Pias IV., by the addition of twelve now articles to the Nicene Greed. and these, as well as the old creed, were to be professed as "this trueCatholic faith, without which no one can be saved." By that act the Latin Church ceased to be Catholic and became Roman and local, and ceased to bold in its integrity tho Catholio faith by this variation. Two more articles she has recently added, the Immaculate Conception and Papal Infallibility, so that now the Papal Church does not hold the Catholic faith of the Nicene Creed in its integrity, but as interpreted by the additions of Popes Piae IV, and Pias IX, in 1446 and 1869. Oar Chareh has thas continued the original doctrine of the Christian society as defined in the year 325, without variation or addition, and, as in ancient times, she sets down this creed at Holy Communion to be said as the believer's testimony, and she requires no other and no more. She, and she alone, is the old Cathol'c Church of Ireland.-Irish Eccles. iastical Gazette.

## MAGAZINES.

The April number of The Cosmopolitan, published April 7 th, will strongly sustain the stand. ing of that bright young magazine for the timeliness of its subjects and the crispness of its varied contents. Amongst other articles are Moncure D. Conway's "Reminiscenses of Kaiser Wilhelm," (with illustrations) drawn from his frequent contant with the Emperor during the Franco-German war, when ho was Murat Halstead's comrade as special war-correspondent; and Lucy C. Lillie's urticle apon Lonisa May Olcott. Among the prominent contribators to this number will be found also Max O'Rell, John Burroughs, Ella Wheeler, Wilcox, May Riley Smith, J. Breck Perkins, and R. P. Roe with his Southern serial story "Miss Lou," making all together an exceedingly attractive number.

Tui April number of the Einglish Illustrated Magazine will contain an article on the "Span-
ish Armada" by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, with reproductions of John Pine's engravings after the tapestry hangings in the Houes of Lorde, Miss Balch, continuing ber "Glimpses of Old English Homes," gives an account of Arandel Castle, which has been revised by the Duke of Norfolk, by whose parmission the historical portraits are now for the first time pnblished. Macmillan \& Co., New York.

The Pulpit Treasury, for April, oloses the fifth year of this Evangelical monthly. periodical of its class has won higher encomiums from its readers, and both for the richness and falnese of its monthiy contents it has come to be referred to as "The Treasury." Under this name it will therefore commence its sixth year, and be henceforth known. Its aim has always been to supply Pastors and Christian workers with all needfal aid in the various departments in which they are engaged, and in this respect its sixth yoar will be an advance on all preceding ones. Two Sormons are given for an Easter Sorvice-one on, Why is the Resurrection Incredible? by Rev. J. B. Donaldson, and another on Resurrection Preservation, by Rev. N. D. Williameon. The Marvellous Progress of Christianity, Witnessing for Christ in the Life, and The Fanltlees Pattern are the topics of leading Thoughts for Sermons, by Dra. Réimensuyder, Dykes and Davidson. Dr. James M. Dickson's article on The Preacher not an Apologist deserves oareful reading, and and so also does the very thoughtful article by Rev. Samuel McComb on the question "Was Christ the Product of the Age?
Yearly, \$2.50. Clergyman, 82. Single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Pablisher, 771 Broadway, Now York.

The Homiletic Review for April erntains some noteworthy artleles of moro than usual interest and value to clergymen, The leading paper by Dr. J. C. Marray, Dean of Princeton College, entitled "The Palpit and Fiction," is very able and discriminating, and is worthy of careful reading, as also the text by $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{I}}$. Nathan E. Wood of Brooklyn, on "The Ministor's Study." The article on "IIlustration in Preaching" is finely written and instrnctive. "The Way to Preach" ought to come home to the conscience of every minister. Dr. Robinson's paper on "Dominion over Animals" is carious and will start many queries. Dr. Pierson's "Clusters of Gems" are rich as usual. The sermons are eight in all.
Pablished by Funk \& Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor place, New York. $\$ 3.00$ per year; 30 cents per single number.

## LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

## No. 6.-(Continued.)

We now bid adien for awhile to the Southern portion of the state and retrace onr journey over the South Pacific road from Los Angeles. As there is nothing especially to be soen on ronte differring from what we have heretofore described, we speed over the 500 miles between Los Angeles and San Francisco and after a journey of twenty hours find ourselves in Oalsland at 9 p.m, To many it would seem that the distance between the two cities, in a direct line to the North, would involve a considerable change of climate, bat, excopt that the early floral display is greater at this season in the South, there is in reality bat little difference; it is now, as I am writing, far into the month of March, the fruit trees such as the cherry, quince, plam, \&c., are in full blossom, the rainy season is almost over and the grass and hill sides are everywhere of a brilliant green, there will be more or less rain yet until April but it
is rarely more than two or three days at a time before the weather clears. And here it is well to

Dotice what totally erroncous ideas mont Northerners havo of the "rainy scason;" near y all who bave not been here imagine there is a constant succession of wet days through the winter, bat as a fact the rain doos not fall in any appreciable quantity until Janaarg, then for two or three daye, snmetimed a fall week, there is a downpour, varied by occasional breaks in the clutis until it olears when there is quite as likely to be ten days or a fortnight of uninterrapted sanshine until the rain recommences. The temperature in winter is about like our October days in Canada. or such as experienced there early in Nopomber aftor a frosty night; the grass does not lose its green tint but brightens ander the reviving showers from the dull hoe it has attained under the dry summerand fall, to our Jane freshness. The months of January and February have been unusually severe if we can uso such a term in a mild senso but we are told that not in fifteen years has there been such hard frost and many geraniams, beliotrope, aud othergarden planta have been killed by the frost, a very unasual thing indeed in this region. Tho difference in the mean annual tomperature botwoen Oakland and Los Angeles or even San Diego the most southern town in Californin, is little more than fivedegreos and the warm sun by day invariably dispols the frost of the provious night; the oontrast betweon sun and shade is very great, you can alpays be oool enough on the snady side of the street when it is quite too warm on the sunny side and you hardly see a house here in Oakland, ns woll ny farther south, without an irroption of hay windowe frem top to bottom in ordor to got sill the san they can. Approaching the Bay of San Francisco, from any quarter, the scene is piotaresque and even grand on a cloar day; wo say a cloar day and this needs explanation, for aro not nearly all the days clear and sunny? Yoв, but San Francisco burns a quantity of soft coal and also has a great deal of fog; tho fog usually clears early in the day, in fuct wo hape not yet seen it last after 10 a.m., but it keeps the smoke hanging in a cloud over the city and obscures the view, unless the wind is inshore after the fog clears. Oakland however is peanliarly situated in this respect, the bay is about three miles wide, in somo parts four or five and the the fog rarely extende across it. Oakland is really a city of sunshino and instead of avoiding it, the houses are all built to attract it, the trees which soften the rectangalar streots with their foliage and bloom are more for ornament than for shade, and in fact, as elsewhere they have found the mistake of setting them too closely together, and are cutting down and thinning out.
San Franoiseo people were not long in finding out the oharm of Oakland as a residence, twonty yeara ago a mere village, it has now a population of 50,000; the broad buy on one aide, the majestic mountains on the other, a sunny sky above and a blooming earth below. It is the third city in size in tho State, and the headquarters of Alameda countr, which contains a population of 100,000 or nearly 1 -10th $o_{0}^{\prime \prime}$ the State. In the body of the city is a salt water lake connecting by tide-gates with the harbor and bay. This lake or water park bolongs to the city and is a fine sheot of water overlooked by some of the bandsomest residences, with boats and yachts gliding over its surface, and long railway bridges crossing its lower end, it affords one of the prettiest pleasure grounds, and as fine a sheet of water as oan be found in this part of the continent where lakes are in general a scarce articlo. Numerous squares of turf and ornamental foliage are scattered through the eity, and mako a pleasing variety to the long straight streets shadod here and there with encalyptas and acacia trees, we miss however the elms, limes and maples, and also the pepper tree, the lattor of which is only to be seen to porfection in the South.
(To be continued.)

# Tu (Thutch Canaxitua 

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Adarens Correspondence and Comminnications to the Lilltor, P.O. Rox 504. Exchangen to P.O. Mox 100 g Tor Bingineas ammonacemente See prise 14.

## CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

Aphil 1et-Fiaster Dár.
2nd-Monday in Easter Week.
" 3rd Taesday in Easter Woek.
" 8th-1st Sunday after Haster.
" 15th-2nd Sunday after Easter.
" 22nd-3rd Sunday after Easter.
" 25 th-St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.
" 29th-4th Sunday after Easter.-(Notice of St. Phi'ip and St. James).

THE PRAYER BOOK IN SUNDAY. SCHOOLS.

By the Rev. Samuel Hart, D.D.-(From the February Number of the American Church Sunday-School Magazine.)
(Cuntinucd).
Whatever some people may think of Archbishop Cranmer as a man or as a theologian, there is no doubt that he was a seholar, and that be was a wonderful master of Eaglish; and the marvellous felicity with which he translated and paraphrased tho ancient Latin collects and other forms of worship, bardly ever failing to bring out evergthing that is in the original, and often amplifying what be found there, yet rarely suggesting the thougbt that he was translating, and rarely showing that be was adding anything new-all this has been an incaleulable blessing to ten geverations of English churchmen; nove the lees, perbaps, because it mukes it imporeiale to expect that much cun bo done in the way of framing new prayers which will bo accepted by those who are in the habit of asing tho old, Ar any rate, while some students of the Prayer-Book oan enjoy an occasional reference to the original, all will find profit in becoming very familar with the English forms and phrases of our services. I heard a wise man once say that be considered it no small part of the advantages that a young man had in a Charch educational institution that day by day he heard the Prayer- Book read and took part in services framed in its words; and that ihus he was made fumiliar with the very best of English, and unwilling to use any very best of the Eest. We have read latoly how Mr. Ruskin attributos much of his fastidionsness and carofulpess in English style to the fact that his mother had him commit to mem. ory considerable portions of the Bible, and in particular large parts of tho Pailior (doubtless from the older version in the Prayer-Book); and like discipline will in other cases produce like results. Such benefit comes in its degree to every child who is made familiar with the incomparable English of our Book of Common Prayer and of our anthorized version of the Bible; and there must be eome who can profit by the study of the worde, perbaps with some auoh help as that of the Bible Word-Book, and understand the use not only of such words as "prevent" and "let," whioh all must understand anless some of the colleote are to be nonsense for them, also of words less evidently used in
an obsolete sense, as "allow," and quarrel," and "paaghty," and "port," and "lesson," and "kindiy." I am sure that intelligent children will quickly take up ideas like those suggested by Archbishop Trench in his Stady of Words, and will learn from them, too, distinotly moral lessons. And here let me put-in a plea for what I suggested a little way back, that care should be taken that such prayers as are needed in Sunday-sohools should be cast in the general monld of those with which the children are made familiar from the Prayer-Book. It is to be expected that there will be need of othor prayers for occasions for which the PrayerBook has not made provision; but they should be made as nearly as possible like those which we already have, and be framed largely in the words of Susiptare. In selecting a book of derotion for a Suaday school, I ventare to say that special attention should be given to the kind of prayers which are supplied for use in its services.
I bave been led to speak at length of the pleasure and the profit of the stady of the Prayer-Book from what may, perhaps, be called its linguistic side. I do not know that it ought to be assumed that muny will care for its mathematical side; but some may be will ing to study the Eiaster and other tablos at the boginning of the book; and is it too mach to expect thit all should at least know the meaning and the use of the Golden Namber and of the Sunday Latter?
I may be wrong in jadging from my own -experience, but Ishould lise to believe that some boys and girls will agree with me in finding the Prayer-Book one of the most interesting books in which and abont which they can study. Wheatly on the Book of Common Prayer, I have raad with pleasure ever since I first knew it, and I do not believe that it has lost its interest, or will lose it, though this particular book may be replaced ty some more modern worls adapted to the use and the wants of our American Church.
I confess, brethren, that it was not without hesitation that I, who have had little practice in Sanday-school work, though I set a high valuo on it and onjog the little whioh I can do in it, accepted the invitation to addross you on this occasion. You will not wonder that I confess that, after accepting the invitation, I have had great hesitation in saying to-night what I have said. Yot it has been a pleasure to bear testimony to my belief of the right place of the Sanday-sebool in the Church, as supplementing and aiding the moral and spiritual training of the parents and the pastors of the Churrh's youthfal members, and to my persuasion that great good may be done by the systematic aud careful study of the Charoh's manual of devotion, of doctrine, and of practice -all these, of coarse, in subordination to the Holy Scriptures-the Book of Common Prayer. Aud if I have laid special stress on this book as a gaide to the study of Christian dootrine, as presenting to us in orderly succession the great facts of the Creeds, as showing our oonnection in order and in worship with the historic Church of the ages, and aq patting into our lips words such as those which come from the pure well of "English undefiled," it is not that I have forgotten-still less that I undervaluethe one great ond of all Chriatian tesehing, which is tho edifying, the building up, of the sonl of the Christian child and the Christian man in Cbrist. We uee our Prayer-Book so constantly, we are so familiar with its langage and imbued with its spirit, that we do not always take note of the way in which its use and its stady affect the life of our couls. Bat it is no small thing that it constantly leeps be fore us forms of sound words; that it gives us the simple and grand ereeds of antiquity; that it puts into our lips prayers which have been ased by the saints of all ages; that it sets before us, in all its sablimity, the moral law of God; and that withal it points us ever to our incarnate Lord, and bears increasing witness to

Him-"Him first, Him last, Him midst, Him withont end." And so its use and its study do mach to promote that spirit of sober piety, of derout reverence, and of carnest affioction, which are such essential mariks of the Christian character: And we may at least believe that the obild taught on the lines of the PrayorBook, and the man or woman still using it and studying it, ought to be made by this the bot. ter Christian. In it, by God's blossing, we may find, as the generations before as have found a providential provision for oar spiritaal good.

THE CHUROH: ONE HOLY APOSTO. LTC.
by earl nelbon.
Tae Nonconformist and Independent of February 16th, 1888, in an article on "The Office for Unity," pat forth by the Home Reunion Society, writos: "If that Society would promote trae union between the Churches, it must abandon the dream of sabmission to Anglicanism and further movement, such as that for interohange of pulpits, \&c."
By bolding to the Creeds of Cbristendom we believe in One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Charch, and the first thing necessary before any negotiations towards reanion must be an explanation of what the Diseenters really mean by their claim, pretty generally asserted now, to be Indepondert Churches.
How can such a position be justified by a reference to Holy Soriptare or to the bistory of tho Cbu:ch Catholio, or to the history of their own secession from our branch of it? We necd not complioate matters by going ontside our own islands. From the first introduction of Christianity among the British, Irish, and Scotch, we have every reason to believe there were the Crelenda, the two greas Sacraments, and the sacred Ministry; and all Christians since the time of Archbishop Theodore, A. D 673, were united in one visible Church until the Brownists went out from it, and from this secession the Congrcgationaliats or Independents spring. After this the Pope refused to allow his followers to commanicate with us, because wo denied the Papal Sapremaoy. The Baptists and Quakers split off more from the original senession and from one another than from the Church itseif. The Presbyterians broke with Episcopany, bat held to the saccession of the Priesthood; thongh even this was irrognlar by the omission, in their first book of Discipline, of "the imposition of hands." The Wesleyans, like the Brownists, have gradually drawn away from the Charch itself, and they are so far alike in both having been led by a priest of the Church, who, in one case, never left it, and in the other, returned to his allegiance to her. Now, how in the face of these facts can any of the dissenting bodiesshow that they are independent Charohes? or, after all, what do they really mean by the term?
It is a very now olaim; it is not so long ago that you could not insult a Wesleyan more than by aefusing to look npon him as a member of the Church of Elogland, and it is within the memory of living men that Independents and Baptists firat bogan to call themselves independent Churches. It is a proof of the importance of maintaining the true notes of the Oharch that, as these bodies assert their claim to be independent Charohes, they immediately think more of the necessity of credenda, a ritual, and a ministry specially set apart from their lay people.
But these things cannot of themselves make a Charch. There are no Credenda but the Creeds of the Charoh Catholic. Orders oannot proceed from nuordained men, and Sacraments are but empty signs unless duly administered.

I do not write these things from any desire
"insult" Dissenters, God forbid! Noither to "insult" Dissenters, God forbid! Noither in asking them to nnite with us in One Visible
Oharoh is any insult intended, The Charoh Was theits as well as ours before they leit and would be theirs again on their return. No man made the Church of England as Brown, or Fox, or Wesley originated the bodies connected with their names. We are simply the descendants of those who remained in ber. She is in essen tials the same from which the original seceders went ont, though now greatly strengthened by the number and vigour of her various organizations.

Those various secessions damaged the Church as well as the seceders, aud tho secersions themselves:may be fairly looked upon as punishments jastly deserved and sent to point out the shortcomings of her fallible rulers who in those days drifting from her old traditions, sought to enforce a rigid uniformity by fines and imprisonments, or, at a later poriod, were slothful in providing for the spiritual neods of our rapidly inoreasing popalations.

There is also no doubt that the very fact of Divisions, whioh drove Romo to shackle all freedom of thought by the Triedentine Decroes, also compelled oar branch of the Cinareh, and even the Sects themselves, to bind the freedom of theught and action more than it over had been bound in pre-Retormation times.

Where, then, is the insult in asking all to reanite with us under the old Catholic Standards? Rejoicing in the freedom from porsocuting laws which the Nonconformists have already won, both for us and for themeolves; acknowledging their works for Christ during the time of separation; offoring them, on our part, the old Credenda, the Apostolic Orders, the true Sacraments, which, with the Boly Soriptares, the old Charch has preserved, and which they seem to be foeling after in their new desire to become full and indepondent Charches.

Then, as to the claim fur toloration, they cannot consistently "deprecate any attempt to narrow the basis of Christian fellowship," or "ask for tolerstion of opinions which do not affect loyalty to tho Divine Mastor," and, at the same time, enact new restrictions by dononacing what they call Sacerdo talism and the Sacramental system! I believe that under the Creeds, the Sacraments, and Apostolic Orders, there has been of old time, and therefore that there may be again, a toleration of individual opinion as to non-essentials in the Ohuroh Catholic, which far exceeds the freedom of the so-called free Charches so long as men do not seek to press their individual opinion upon others as matters of faith; and I have evor hold that reforms in things non-essential would be more speedily and effectually carried out by the Church herself, through the co-operation of all her members, than by bodies claming to bo ontside or in opposition to her.

We do not ask a return to the evila and mistakes to whioh their separate secessions reverally witnessed, but to the Charch freed from a persecating spirit, and fnll of that volantary effort and that miasionary zeal to which their example called as. We do not ask a return to a Church bound by strict uniformity laws, or where the spiritaal authority is hopelessly overruled by the temporal power, but to the Charch which, strengthened by the very unity for which we pray, would show forth all her spiritual strength and all her spiritual freedom;
to the Chareh which would allow the the reto the Chareh which would allow the the re-
united people while acting under the recognised anthorities of the diocese and . province, to maintain their corporate character, with everything relating to their internal government or requirements, as great orders or brotherhoods within the Church, left wholly to their own control.

I venture to think that such a consummation is worth trying for, and that prajers to this
insalt to any who confess and call themselves Christians. It wrould, when aohieved, go far to secure a "fraternal co-operatiog in all good works among all the disoiples of Josus Christ." It would onable us to prosenta more solid front againstinfidelity and ain, and it would gain for all a sure foundation on the truths of Scriptare as intorprecd by the Creeds, which contain the consenens of all Cbristendom on the essential doctrines of the Christian faith.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT Vs. SYS TEMATIC GI FING.

## II.

While as a general rule all entertainments or indirect methods of raising money for Church purposes are wrong because thes com promise an essential principal, yet it mast al ways be remembered that there are two kinds of entertainments; those that are wrong in themelves and right under no circumstances and in no connection; and again those whioh are parfectly innocent in themselves, and which only becomo wrong whon employed in enab. ling people to shirk their plain and lawful responaibilities.

To this formor class belong ail methods that involve gambling of any kind; such as raffling, throwing of dico, lotterios, \&c., and also those in delieate exhibitions in which fomales tako part which undor the name of "brom brigades," "tabloana," \&o., have become lamentably common of late jears. In the latter clasy may be enumerated honest bazears, concorts, tea moctings, gardon parlies, \&c., and many other things which in their proper place and connection are not onlyinnocent bat which as I shall shew may be made most valuable aqviliaries to Chareb lifo and work.

But of all classes of entertain ments and devices for raisiug money I reaffirm as I did at the closo of my proceding article, and as I shall now proceed to demonstrate that in connection with Church finances they are wrong both in principlo and results.

First then they are wrong in principle be. cause they violate a plain and fundamental canon of the New Testamont which enjoins direct and nystomatic giving as the one and only method of supporting Grod's Chareh and work. "Upon the first day of the week let everfone lay by him in store as God hath prospered him," says St. Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians, with a plainness which there is absolately no evading. Now in no sense can money raised by these indirect methods be said to be giren. People may pay treble the value of a certain article which thoy do not require, they may endare the long drawn torture of ooncerts and tea meetings from a sense of duty, they may purchase fifty tiokets and then give them away, but in no case can they be said to be giving to God's cause, for the whole matter however one sided it may bo, is a commeroial transaction and is the payment of money for a consideration, thus is this system a violation of a divinely inspired command and the substitution of human mothods for that which God has declared is the only plan acceptable to Him. Giving is one of the great essential principles of practical Christianity, and it is something we cannot tamper with, modify or relax. We have no more right to change this great fundamental law than to alter the plain precepts of Cbrist and His Apostles on other subjects. We have just as much right in fact to change for instance, the wording of the sermon on the Mount, the Ten Commandmente, or the thirteenth chapter of the first of Corinthians, as we bave to set up another gystem of raising money for God's cause than that which bas been laid down. And the vital importance of this appears plain when we remember that direct giving involves the exercise of the great cardinal. Christian virtao of self denial. Thus
all indirect means of raising money on Church parposee are wrong in principlo.
That they are wrong when judged by their resulte is also equally plain. In the first place when merely viowed in the light of a commer. cial transation they, to use a common expression, "don't pry." As some one has well said, it is baiting your hook with five dollars to catch three dollars. Take any speoies of entertainment and this will appear plain onough. Consider for a moment the expendituro of labor, the anxieties involved, the friction produced, the jealousies aroused, and last the actual outlay of hard cash and to relspse again into colloquialism; is the "game worth the candle"; is it a paying transaction. Is it not, to be candid, one of the olamsiest most anbusinesslike and altogether unsatisfatory means of mising mones? Well, have these thinga been called "indireot" means of raising money? They ine certainly the most roundabout oircuitous and altogether indinect means of attaining a plain and ummistakeable object that the ingen. nity of man could deviso, and make one think of a man travelling from Now York to Montreal via Chioggo. The shortost distanco between two points is a straight lino, and that which is done quickest is done easiest, and this is true of every duty agreablo or disagrcoablo that devolves upon man from the extraction of a tronblesome molar to tho discharge of his lawful obligation to Mother Church. The thing might as well bo done first as last. The money bas to come ultimately out of tho pookets of the congregation. Why not pay it and be done with it, instond of superadding to its payment and extra burden of care, labor, and unnecessary expenso, whioh falls not as is sometimes thought upon "outsiders" but upon the shoulders of those who have the lions share of the direct expense as well. For comparstively few poople consider that when they induce "dissenters" to attond their ontertainments, \&o, it is upon the taoit understanding that they will, when required, return the compliment, and so for every quarter received from "outsiders" at least another has to be paid baok.

Another evil result of theso indircat means of raising money is that they utterly destroy in the minds of the young and of outsiders alt respect for the Church. When peopleapparently can do little for religion that they won't pay for it as they do for anything oleo, the natural and logioal conclasion is that it is a very paltry affair and unimportant side issuo that is not worth making any serious sacrifices for. Thas the lowered prestige of the Charoh and the duly too well morited gibos with which the colamns of the secular press bristle. And when we consider that men pray for everything bat their religion, can this be wondesed at. Men pay thoir batchor's, bakor's, tailor's's and docior's bill, and yet refuse to pay for their religion. How grossly insulted any respectable man would be were it proposed to "get up" a social to pay say his butcher's bill, bat how many excellent but anreflecting men will readily shoffle off their lawful obligaticns upon the shoalders of some "Gaild" or "Ladios Aid Association" and try and whoodle the pub. lic into paying that debt which of all dobts should be held sacred. How much contempt for religion not to say dopnright sceptioism bas been engendered by this shirking of lawful responsibilities on the part of Churoh members? I dare not begin to rockon up, and yet Wo can scarcely blame the regativoly or positively irreligious outside world and the foung for despising a cause for which men are ready to ascrifice so little. They see men roadily paying for their necessities, comforts, laxaries, and hobbies, and refasing to pay for that thing which they londly proclaim is dearer to them than any cause or object under the sun. Or on the other hand they see them resorting to all kinds of dodges and doing what is plainly and undeniably wrong to save themselves disoharg-
ing what according to thoir own arowed principles should be a glorious priviloge rather than a daty. Thus is the very mind of religion becoming a bye-word and a hissing among thonasads who are by no moans innately ill. diaposed and thas is the rising generation growing up with low contemptaons ideas about reigion as a thing to be played with and patronized and made a very secondary animpor: tant consideration.

There are olher evil recults of which I wil! spoals agaiu.
"Phiebir of Hidron."

## FAMILY DEPARTMEET.

## EASTER MORN.

The shadows of night are sosicely gone, The slambering world still silent lies, Yet neath the misty voil of dawn, A wondrous scene greets angel oyes, For lol despite Doath's iron chain, The Son of God is risen again !
0 Light of the day, arisol arise ! And tip with purest gold your banmes, Then dash across the wakeing skins, Till carth's romotost corner' gleams, And write with every flashing ray, That Christ the Luord is rison to day !
O Bir:3s of the dawn, awakol awakel And plumo afrorh your quivering wings, Then let your songe the silence brenk, Till ell the world with musigrings, And as yo sost, bu this your lay, That Christ the Lord is risen today!
O Flowora of carth, awake! awake! And gather all your fragrance sweet, Then of pour caps a conser make To waft aloft their incense meet, Whilo sings cacb bud and bursting seed, That Christ the Lord is risen indeed!
O Valloys and Hills, awrake! awake: And don your freshest robes of green, Thon from your crowns the jewols shake The diamond's light-ibe emerald's sheenAnd strow them all along your way, For Christ the Lrord is risen to-day !
0 Rivers and Seas, vejoice I rejoicol Your orested waves in musio break, Then lift your deep, iriumphant voioe, And round the world the message tako, And chant aloud glad Nature's creod, That Obrist tho Lord is risen indeed।
O Childron of God, arisal arisol And shont the tidings far and wide, Point where the foe now prostrate lies, And tel! the world that Death has died ! Then at His feet glad homage lay, That Christ the Lord is risen to-day I L. L. Robingon.
-For the Young Churchnan.

## EASTERTIDE.

"Oh, tell us whore," "Lio Marge spake, "Our gracious Lord is laidl"
"Your Lord is risen; He is not berel" The tender angels said.
The Lord is risen I resound it now For every soul to hear,
And raise from every drooping heart The pall of doubt and fear.
And, on each future Faster-Day, Repeat the blessed story-
Fow Josus made for trusting souls
A path to Life and Glory !

> -Grace H. Horr.

The man of prayer may not always bo happy, bet lie is more likely to bo than any one else. The sources of infinite jof are never closed.

## THE RASTER MLUUSTRATION.

Fery early on the first Easter morning; a few mourners sought the bnrial place of their beat Friend.
We all know their errand, and may pictare to ursolves their grief. Needless grief, we may think, if they had given batter heed to that Friond and Mestor's words of promise. Do we always in timos of sorropy and lous, trast Him at once?

The little band "Found the stone rolled awny from the sepulchre. And they entered in, and found not the Body of the Lord Jesns.
"And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold! two men (or angels) atood by them in shianing garments." St. LuLe xxiv, 2, 3, 4.

God sent His angels to tell that what Josus had promised was falfilled. "Happy are thep, Who have not seen and jet hape belisved !" We maj come to onr rifen Liord this Faster morning early, sure of finding Him where He has promised His presence. For Ho is now Fith the Father, and got in a wonderfat way give us His blessed Body and Blood, to proserve our bodies snd souls unto everlasting life.
"Ho is not here," is the first direct message to the seeking ones. "He is risen 1" are the quickly following, glorious words. Such is the witnese of theangels, besring in their hands palme, the symbols of victory. Step out of the shadow of the grave into the light of dappaing day. "Ho is risen," Earth tollit out abroad ! Say, "He is not here!" Ye fail blossoms, which mind us of His Passion!

Speak to ua, "Ho is risen!" ye royai lilies and humble wry-side flowers!

Repeat His words, je baantiful winged creatures, loosed from your death liko bonduge after a groveling existence.
"I am the Resarrection and the Life; be that believettin Me though he were dead, yet shall he live." Tell, "He ever lives to eave," ye souls once well nigh desd in trespasses and sins, bat now putting forth flower.like graces, by the power of the Son of Righteonsness.
"O deaih whore is thy sting $P$ " "The sting of death is sin ; "but He took away the sting. Who His own eelf bare ont gins in His own Bady on the tree."
"O grave where is thy victory?" when He hath promised "I will be thy destruction."

The graye, is-
"Now a cell where Angela nse
To come and go with Heavenly news,
And in the ears of monrners say
"Come see the place where Jesus lay:"
The cross of pain and infamy is now the Christian's glory. He Who bore the mocking title "King of the Jews," we hail as "King of Kings," and one day, every knee shall bow beforo Him Who is able to save, not only Him-self-but all who look to Him.
He is the "Light of Light.". M. J.
-From The Young Churchman.

## BLDE VIELETS.

## BY ELLEN HAILE.

Sarah, the cook, was very busy There was no doubt about that at all, the ohildren found. They had opened a small, very small orack in the kitohen door, very cantionsly-and such a whisking and atirring, such a rattling of eggbeater, and thamping of wooden spoon against earthen bowl rushed through it, that they nearly shat the door again in despair of fnding room for their own small bodies in such a crowd of sounds.

They nearly shat the door again, but as Sarah went calmily on with her stirring, psy.
ing no attention at all, in her hurry, they concladed to venture jast one little peop-apieope into that del:ghtful apartment where linmp augar, raisins, and "tastes" of jelly were to ba had for the polite asking, if Sarah happened to be good natured.
Sumetimes, when she was very busy, Barah had a way of whisking the broom abont in suoh a hurry that it seemed to be all over the litchen at once and there was no room then for any one else. Bat a glance told the anxious ohildren that the broom was quietly resting in its own corver and the crack widened a jittle as the three small noses sniffed eagerly the pleasant fragrance of baking cake and ginger bread.
Sarah must really bave had eyes in the baok of her head, it seemed to the children, for thoy all gave e little jump and nearly tumbled baokward over the baby and the cat, who were behind, when she said:
"If it's coming in ye are, ye'll bo after 'doin' so. It's not me that wants to be catching cold, With drafts betwix me shoulders,"
So in they came, Nannie, Sammy and the baby, all three trying to look as small and as smiling as possible. taking very careful steps, very aoftly on the clean Saturday flomr, and only the baby 50 far forgot his politenees and manaers as to glance, even, toward the litmp sagar on the table.
"And now that ye're in, what will ye plase to want," Sarah inquired, saddenly facing round to look the throe small people over. Har voice sounded very severe indeed, but there was a twinkle in her gray Irish oyes that was not at all discouraging.
"We-we wanted to see what smelle so good,'" said Sammy, "and we won't make ia bit of trouble, truly Sarah. Will wo Nannie? And there's the baby, he said he'd be good, didn't you Benns?"
"Volljp" eaid Benny, who was careful of his words, because he didn't know very many.
"O Sula, me does love eugar ["
"Of course you do, and it's Sarah that'll be given' it to you, and a making of you siok, perhaps just becanse she's foolish," went on Sarah, handing round lamps of out augar to the very respectfal and delighted small people, Who thanked her carefully and then proceeded to hoist first the baby and then thomselveation to the wooderi chairs nearest the table. 3

They were very quiet for a little while, watching the busy cook as she stirred and tasted, till: all at once Nannie's eyes fell on a pot of violets growing in the suashine that fell on the kitchen window sill.
"Oh, just look at my violets, how they grow, and there's lots of blossome, arn't they Sarah $i$ The violets will be all ready for Eiaster; don't yon think so? I'm going to carry them to the ohuroh, don't you know; all the girls: and. boys that go to our Sunday-school are going to bring flowers for an Easter offering."
"My rose tree is all right upstairs," "asid Chich. I water it every morning, and there'll be two roses on it for Easter. But Nan's violets! Myl didn't they look sick when they came downstairs!"
"It's the staim and the sunshine does it," explained Sarah. "And the care; nothing growe without care; that is, very well."

Bat some things do grow without much care, though very thin and pale they look; not at all like the thriving violets in the window, or the rosy oheeks aroand the table. Just then there came a timid little knock, low down on the kitohen dcor, and when Sarah called out, "Come in!" the door opened to let in the smallest thinnest, palest little faoe that the chidren had ever seen.
The brown eyes opened wider than ever When they saw the three rosy wondering faces at the table, and a faint little flush carme into. the thin oheeks, while the little hands, that looked more like bird's claws thain a ohild's: fingers, tried to smooth down the very patohed fingers, tried to
apron sud dress.
"Oh, itss yon, Mary Lyon," said The other children looked sobor, the oook glanoing ap. "Shat that door bobisd yoi, and go to the range for a warm, while I get my oake in the pans. How's your sister 9 "
"Oh, she's very bad, Miss Ryan, and she says all the time if she could only have a flower, perhaps she'd forget the pain just a little while."
The children atared frem the cook to the little girl and then back again. To hear Sarah called "Miss Ryan" was almost as surprising as the sight of the little pinohed ragged figure warming the toes of its very old shoes at the fire, and their eyes grew rounder and their faces more and more solemn as the conversatisn went on.
"Times is hard," the little glrl went on earnestly. "Miss Brown ased to be real kind to me and Sa . rah, and she's moved away, and then the rent's gone up a quarter, and however I'm to do that I don't see." Such a worried eareworn look came over the thin, pale face, that the baby, not underatanding at all what was the matter, curled up his ander lip, all ready for a ory, if people went on saying things to hart his feelinge.

Nannie, finding her tongue was still a usefal member, enquired in a load whisper of the cook.
"Who is she, Sarah ?"
"Sho's the fittle girl that lives down in Lape's Court, and she's got a sistor' that's got a spine," answored Sarah impressively, as if most people were in the habit of going without that neeful article.
" This one takes care of the other one; she sells matohes and brooma, don't you, Mary? Bat it's pretty hard geiting along, you con tell from the looks of her:"

And it must have been, Even the children's eyes could see" and anderstand the patohed, worn, threadbare dress, the ragged shawi and those shoes! Nannie's eyes grew more and more solemn and pitiful as they wandered over the careful crossing of twine and rags that held on to the small feet those miserable old leather "houses."
"It ain't,se bad in the summer," the amall woman by the fire said, cheorfally: st Bat the winters, they is bad lw with a sigh that I am sure would have melted the heart of an iceberg had there been one in the neighborhood.
Just-thien the small womsn's eyes fell on the pot of violets in the window. "Oh!" she said, and a little pink flesh came into the thin cheeks.
"Flowers. Villeta! Oh, Mary Ann just does love vi'lets! She had two last spring. I found 'em aftor a lady had gone into ehurch. She had a bunch on."
"Two violets!" Mary Ann had never had but two violets. The children boked at one another for a moment and then Nannie ran to the window.
"Here, little girl, these are my violets. All my own. You just take them right home to your sister.: Never saw bat just two violets in her life! Oh, Sarah!"
Nannie's eyes were fall of tears as ahe hid her faoe in Sarah's apron.

Sarah filled the lititle girl's basket with bread, cold meat, and even added 2 little tumbler of jelly for the Biok sister.

The little girl was very gratefal, and was going toward the door with a amiling face, when Nannie, brnshing the tears ont of her eyes, caught ap the precious pot of violets and ran after her-
"Here, take thosa," she said, fairly throwing the pot in her arms in her harry. "I was going to save them for Elastor, wout fill give them to your sister, Nover had but two violets! Juist think of that baby F"
For the baby was looking so very solemn and his blue ejes were so vory round and wide open it reatly seemed as if he mast understand all abont it. "Certainly he undorstood onough to know lt was a very serious occasion, and his lips carled so docidedly Sar ah was obliged to tive him a great hag and a kiss before he was all chieerfal again.
Eren then he went upstairs to his mother with suoh a long story abont the little girl who hadn't any "fing" to eal. And scraps of bread and butter and lamps of :sugar carefally saved by him till pext day, and carefully carried down to Sarah for the unfortanate Mary. (To be Continued.)


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## MIS81ON FIELD.

## INDIA.

In mentioning the resignation of Bishop French of the diocese of Lahore, after an episcopate of ten Jears, the Punjab Mission News says:-‘His clergy-now 91 in number-are composed of 32 obap. lains; ${ }^{42}$ misaionaries of the C.M.S, of whom 14 are datives; 6 missionaries of the S.P.G., and 6 of the Cambridge Mission at Delbi, of whom all but two are Elaglish; and 5 other clergy, 3 of them connected with sohools. Independently of the olergy, there are 8 lay English missionaries of the C.M.S., 5 of Whom are medical; 37 ladies from England, of the Church of England Zenana Society, of whom 13 are honorary; 2 ladies of the O.M.S., 19 ladies of the S.P.G. and Cambridge Mission at Delhi; and 3 Sisters of the St. Denys' Sohool at Murree. With this staff Bishop French has had to direct the religions teaching of our Church among 28,700 Europeans and Eurasians, and 23 millinas of nalivesof whom $11 \frac{1}{4}$ millions are Mohammedans, $9 \frac{1}{4}$ millions Hindus, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ millions Sikhs. It was in 1850 that Bishop French came ont to India; he was appointed to Agra, where the foundation of the High School and College of St. John's was in part due to his exertions. His heroism daring the mating of 1857, when he refased to enter the fort at Agra unlees the native Christians were admitted, will be ever gratefully remembered amongsi the Christian countrymen of those whose lives be saved. In 1862 Mr . Frenoh loft for the Derajat, where he founded together with Ur. Brace, now in Porsia, the C.M.S. Mission. Illness, caused by overwork, obliged him to saspend his labours; but be resumed them in 1869 in Lahore, where St. John's Divinity Colloge is only one of the many foundations which owo their existence to his self-devotion. After a short visit to England Mr. French was about to retarn to the Punjab as an itinerant misaionary in 1877, when be was appointed Bishop. Daring the ten years of his episcopate he has traversed every year almost overy district of the Panjab and Sindh, preaching everywhere in English and in the vernaculars, both on Sandays and weokdays, in the palpits of the churches, and often also in the bazaars of native towns. 'During the hot weather he has often sent his chaplains to the Bills, and remaio. ed to take their services in the heat of the plaing. During cholera seasons he has not only ministered apiritual comfort to the sick and dying, but has taken off his coat to rub the limbs of soldiers, and to afford them rolief during their agony in the hospitals. His courage in rebaking sins, among tho wealthy as well as the poor, has been reheatedly dieplayed.' It is said to be Bishop French's intentiou to retarn to the Punjab as a missionary, and to continue the frontier work on which he was engaged before, either in Derajat or at Quotta.

The C.M.S, Committee detyrmin̆. ed to send out, as an experiment. a band of laymon as erangelists, to live very simply and cheaply, and to work amongst the rural popula: tion noder the direction of regalar missionaries. An immense proportion of the people live in small villages. and most of the existing work is in the larger towns; wide fields are therofore open which are still untouched.

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