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## Dominion Churchman. <br> THE ORGAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

WHY SOME CLERGYMEN FAIL.

## BY RICHARD FERGUSON.

THE more than average clergyman's wife who attempts to become a leader among the women of the parish, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, brings disastrous failure upon herself, and permanent evil to her husband. While they will often fight matters out among themselves, and attain some definitely good results if left alone, or follow the leadership of the parson himself, be he a man of grace and mettle, with a knack of discreetly playing the Grand Seignor, the dear creatures with that sweet perversity so exasperatingly engaging, while expecting the clergyman's wife to take the lead among them, will invariably resent her so doing, and upon her persistance make things uncomfortably lively.
Another evil is almost certain to arise from the interferance of the parson's wife, and it is this. A clergyman is apt to become fatally well posted about his parishoner's opinion of him, and to get morbidly sensitive on the subject of slights. We all know-we who have graduated in the eye opening, image smashing, illusion dispelling school of matrimony-how switt women are to take a slight. On this point as in fact on most, single men are mercifully thick skinned and thick headed. How many cuts and slights and "digs" did we get every day of our lives, that glanced off our triple coated hide of self-complacency, like boiled peas off the Rock of Gibraltar, and how many times have we been most severely put down and made ridiculous without ever dreaming thereof, or experiencing the faintest quiver of resentment thereat, in the days of our unwedded greenness. But after your dear candic wife (God bless her) has duly rubbed a few of these airy inuendoes well in, how tender get your susceptibilities and how preternaturally acute become your perceptions. Words and actions previously meaning nothing, become invested with a significance that stabs to the innermost quick, and you become so morbidly suspicious of certain people that while in their presence your life is a positive burden to you.
We all know again how swift women are to detect any of those little plots and strategems -invariably barren of evil results if left to fry out in their own fat-that are continually arising in congregations, the full consciousness of whose existence is so destructive of the average parson's peace of mind and powers of usefulness. What a very important element in a clergyman's success, is the science of not knowing or seeing, and what a disastrous state of things, therefore, when the dearly beloved lynx eyed wife of his bosom is continually revealing to him the existence of deep laid schemes against his own proper authority and dignity, and proving beyond a peradventure that unless he industriously asserts himself on all occasions, his usefulness and influence will be irretrievably gone.
And so I may close this subject, about which, to tell the truth, I could say a good deal more, by saying that the clergyman's wile who looks well to her household and her husband's crea-
ture comforts, and keeps the domestic machine well oiled, and takes her own fair share with the women of the parish in church work, most amply fills her proper position, and leaves nothing more to be expected of her, and that the clergyman who is lucky enough to get a wife who knows how and when.to mind her own business, and stick to her vocation, and is content not to know too much about parish concerns, is to be sincerely congratulated, and will if he is worth his salt, be a success.

## THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

BY THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF NIAGARA

AT the recent Convocation of Trinity University, the Right Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Niagara, delivered the following ad mirable address on the continuity of the educational work of the Church, from the first as part of its divinely ordained mission to mankind.
The Church of England was no novice, no tyro in the great work of education. For fully eighteen hundred years she had devoted her energies to the noble occupation of educating human beings, and no one could accuse her of shutting her eyes blindly to the improvements in the various systems of education, which had been brought forward through the intelligence and the active minds of clever men. She might claim, he thought, to have preserved the mean between the two systems, of too much stiffness in refusing, and too much laziness in accepting and taking up with new systems. She had no expectations that any royal road to learning, simple, easy, and expeditious, would ever be demonstrated. Her long experience, enlightened, consistent, the constant course she had ever pursued might, he submitted, be attributable to two principles which lay at the very foundation of her position in connection with education. One of these principles was that a man was a complex being, and that education must endeavour to bring out and invigorate every faculty of his complex being. Another pripciple was that human life separated from religion, was not merely incomplete, but full of peril to its possessor. While endeavouring to get her sons to devote themselves diligently that mooks and literature, they should not forget that man was a social being, that the study of man was not merely books but man himself,
that ignorance of human nature in all its varied moods, dispositions and characters, would render
mater useless even the largest and most extended and accurate acquaintance with books. Accordingly she had tried in her public schools, her colleges and universities, to bring men together in such a way as to promote and enforce the closest possible social intercourse and contact While she had shown herself ready to introduce into her universities a praiseworthy system, she had been resolute and determined in not abandoning her tutorial system, insisting on gathering into colleges of limited dimensions her sons in such a way that they should have domestic life together in close contact with lect theirming in each other, and in the happiest intercourse|were still in darkness ; that by their wisdom,
with the very best minds, the most cultivated intellects, the most devoted teachers whom she could find. Then again, she held that the truths and the practice of Christianity were needful, not merely for future pastors and preachers, but for the lawyers, the doctors, the engineers, and the, statesmen. And so she insisted on the truths of religion and the practice of Christianity being taught and enforced among all classes of her students. Her school chapel and her college chapel, with their daily services, had always formed, and would ever form, a very important feature in the training and education of her sons. So long indeed as the Church of England looked upon man as: complex being, she would never be satisfied with mere education; the education she encouraged and fostered, should bring out not one side of his being, to the exclusion or neglect of the rest. She would endeavour as far as she could, to insist that her system of education should train every side of man's manifold being. These were, however, not by any means the ideas popular in our day. The popular feeling to-day was, he thought, that young men should be allowed to live at home, in boarding houses, or where they pleased, and not get this domestic contact of which he had spoken. An other popular fallacy was that Latin and Greek and mathematics, because they had no direct bearing upon the duties ofeman in after-life, were therefore useless in training them for these duties, and yet another more grievous fallacy was that the truths and the doctrines of the Christian religion could be sufficiently attained on Sundays, and therefore ought not to be intruded on the valuable time of week days. Against all these views, which were popular in many directions in our day, Trinity College had to strive, like every Church institution, persistently, faithfully, and lovingly, and her training would not be in vain if she only bore in mind, and impressed in a kindly way on all others, that her theory and practice in conaection with education, were founded on the experience of the Catholic Church of fully eighteen hundred years.

## MISSIONS IN RUPERT'S LAND.

FROM A SERMON ON THEIR BEHALF IN gUelh, by the venerable archdeacon dixon,
On 5th Sanday after Trinity, 1885, from Aols zth1, th and 10th verses.
T. PAUL, we find from the sacred narre. tive, had no intention of leaving Asia, but by the guidance of the Holy Spirit he was led towards Europe. In the visions of the night a form appeared to come and stand by him, and he recognized in the supernatural visitant a man of Macedonia, delivering a sumbmons in which he clearly heard the voice of his Master. But this mysterious being did far more than represent a Greek province, for he stood as the representative of Europe. By his appeal he showed that the Gentiles of the Nest, notwithstanding their brilliancy of intel-

July 16, 1886.]
vast and profound as it was, they knew not God, and that it was the future work of God's chosen ministers to bring the light of truth unto the Gentiles. And so that voyage of S . Paul and St. Luke to Philippi, in response to the spectre's appeal, was the dawn of a new revelation. It was the Genesis of a new heaven and a new earth to the western world, with the new Adam for their Lord, with the Gospel for the bow of His covenant, with the new Jerusalem as the destined metropolis, to supersede Imperial Rome. Earthen vessels they had committed to them, a treasure which should suffice through the abounding grace of Him, who gave it for the conversion of the Western world. Of like passions with others, they went out and preached that men should turn from lying vanities, and serve the living God with such prevailing power, that the wise and the mighty were led captive by their word. Lowly and humble in the world's eye, they confounded the wise, humbled the mighty, they cast down imaginations and every high thi.ag that exalted itself against the knowledge of God. And now, to-day, brethren, the voice o the Macedonian spectre is ringing in your ears. It comes to us from the vast prairies of Rupert's land, from the scattered settlements by many a glittering lake and winding river, and the voice is still more thrilling, more plain tive than that which fell in the night visions on the ear of St. Paul, for it is not the voice of Roman or Greek, of foreigner or heathen, but it is the vo.ce of our own countrymen, our own flesh and blood, and still the cry is as that of old, "Come over and help us." There is but one cry, but, like the chorus in some mag nificent Oratoria, it comprises myriads of voices in its overpowering appeal.
Last Sunday, I dwelt upon the necessities of this most important by far, of all the North Western dioceses. In the more western and
sparsely settled dioceses of Saskatchewan and sparsely settled diuceses of Saskatchewan and
Assininiboia, and where the Church is nearly wholly supported by Engli $h$ societies, the late rebellion has turned, to a great extent, the stream of immigration from them into Manitoba, while, in Algoma, there is little attraction for immigrants, owing to the barran and deso late wilderness of rocks and swamps which form a very large portion of it, when compared with the magnificent prairies of the North-west and especially in Manitoba, which is destined to be the centre of population and prosperity This season nearly all the immigration has been to that province. A large proportion of these immigrants are members of the Church of England, and so while the number of Churchmen has largely increased, yet, owing to the depression that prevails still after the fanatic excitement of the "boom," and the heavy debts then incurred by the leading parishes in the city and leading towns, through brilding costly churches, they are now unable to assist the outside missions to any appreciable extent In a letter received by me a few weeks since,
Dean Grisdole, of St. John's Cathedral, says "Wean Grisdole, of St. John's Cathedral, says Districts which we cannot large and important Districts which we cannot occupy for want of means. The centres would be Curbury,Wakopa Nepawa, Ionre's Country, Riding Mountain are from three to six stations could be formed had we clergymen to send to them." The col had we clergymen to send to them." The col
lege professors, and masters of St . John's
S lege professors, and masters of St. John's
School, and who are also connected with the

Cathedral, do a vast amount of Mission work and their services have been the means of es tablishing many thriving congregations. In a letter received a few days since from the same gentleman, he speaks still more despondingly clergy had left the Diocese poverished parishes had now no resident minister. To illustrate the intense anxiety of the
Bishop to keep up the Church organizations, I shall give a quotation, "In addition to being Dean of the Cathedral, Professor of Pastoral Theology at St. John's, Lecturer in English and the Arts course, Bursar of the college, and acting Secretary of Synod, the Bishop has
licensed me to take charge of Portage la icensed me to take charge of Portage la Prairie, 60 miles West, and Morris, 42 miles seriously of this state of spiritual destitution. n the words of a clergyman at the Provincial Synod, "Few families in the East but have representatives in the West. They are lost to will be lost in the East, and if not followed up will be lost to the Church in the West also. Last year all that was done by the Church in Canada for this vast Mission field was under $\$ 2000$, while the Presbyterians alone sent $\$ 30,000$. The Metripolitan, than whom there is not a more noble minded, self-denying Missionary in the Dominion, feels greatly pained at the lack of sympathy in the Eastern Dioceses. In alluding to the fabulous ideas of the wealth of his Diocese, he lately said:" The old erroneous stories are still circulated as furnishing grounds for want of sympathy and help from Canada. I can only repea
they are utterly baseless." The late Bisho of Niagara fully realized the vast importance of supporting the Missions in this vast Diocese, and the Bishop of Ontario declared in an adress a few months since, and signed by all the Bishops, "the Church of England in Manitoba appealed to the Canadian Church, and the response was as unworthy of the Church as it was crushing to the applicants. No possible excuse can be given for such
shameful apathy in such a trying crisis. The shameful apathy in such a trying crisis. The
fact also that large grants of valuable land were given to the Church in Rupert's Land, relieves us in no sense from the responsibility that rests on us. These grants were given for specific purposes, or in such a way as to prevent their sale for missionary purposes, and heir distinctive trusts have been applied mainly towards building up the great educational enterprises which will ever be associated with the name of the present Bishop Rupert's Land.

The voice, dear brethren, of the venerated Metropolitan, thus alluded to by the Bishop of Ontario, swells the appeal I make to you this day, his cry is in our ears "Come over and help us." The cry does not summon us to go forth into the wilderness to gather the wander ing sheep into the true fold, even as it sum moned St. Paul with St. Luke, to set sail from Troas and cross the sea to Philippi. Few of our gallant troops comparatively were summoned by the call of duty to stamp out the vile rebellion that so suddenly broke out in the remote North-west. But those who remained at home in peace would have been guilty of foul treachery-an unpardonable crime, had they left the gallant soldiers without the munitions of war to carry on the contest, without reinforcements adequate to their requirements, without due supplies to enable them to press onward and secure brilliant vietories. To day I appeal to you on behalf of the needs of a few gallant soldiers of the Cross ; to aid them on the battlefield of missionary warfare against
the world, the flesh, and the devil. They are the world, the flesh, and the devil. They are God, but constrained by the love of Christ, like
a forlorn hope, they have plunged into the land of the shadow of death. At times their hearts grow faint within them, at the vast magnitude of their work and their helplessness to accomplish it. Can we then, I ask you, who remain at home enjoying all the means of grace, with all spiritual privileges within reach, can we, I say, stand quietly by and turn a deaf ear to the thrilling cry of the men at the front: "Come ver and help us."
My brethren, I do not ask you to give grudgingly or of necessity; I do not urge you to make sacrifices with unwilling hearts or reluctant hands, for such are not acceptable to our
Father in heaven. For rightly viewed, it is not merely a duty but a privilege to aid in illumining with the light of the blessed gospel, which cheers and guides your own pathway of life, the groping multitudes now walking in darkness and the shadow of the grave, knowing that they who aid in turning sinners to righteousness, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars for ever and ever. Give then not as a mere decent observance, or yield to solicitation. For our dear Saviour respects not the offering which is not won from you by the soft persuasion of the constraining love of Christ. And further, as Christ's minister, I am bound to declare that He , the Holy One Himself, proclaimed that at the last great and terrible day of the Lord, he would repel those from Him who disregarded the cry of the poor darkened souls for whom He died, for those who do so, virtually despise His Cross, and disregard the offering of His precious blood, "Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto Me."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A large quantity of Diocesan News and Correspondence held over for want of space.

## BOOK NOTICES.

Obiter Dirta. Pablished by J. B. Alden, New York. A small handy volume of 115 pages, containing essaps on Carlyle, Actors, A. Rogues memmoirs, the Via Media, and Falstaff. The essay on "The Via Media," contains this sensible passage: It used to be thought a sufficient explanation when a man went over to Rome, to say that he was an ass, or that it was those Ritnalists. But gradually it became apparent that the pervert was not always an ass, and that Rutualists had nothing not always an ass, and that Rituaiists had nothing
to do with it. If a man's tastes now run in the direction of Gothic architecture, free seats, daily direetion of Grothic arohitecture, free seats, daily
services, frequent commanions, candles and Church millnery, they can all be gratified, not to say glatted, in the Ohareh of his baptism. It is not the Roman ritual, nor ceremonial, nor doetrine, that makes Romanists now-a-days. It is when a person of religious spirit and strong convictions begins to be alarmed by the tendency of the active opinions of the day he asks: 'Where is this to stop? How oan I help to stem the tide of (sceptical) opinion ?' Then the Ohurch of Rome answers: LI have never coquetted with the spirit of the age, join me, acknowledge my authority, and you need not fear attack or charge of inconsistency, as sucoeed finally I must.' he writer truely enough says that a pervert has to pay for the shelter of the Romish system, bat the oharm is this, When you have paid the Romish Ohuroh her price, you get your goods, a neat assortment of ooherent, independent, and logical opinions.' "The essay is a little overdone with sarcasm, but has in it plenty of matter for thinking about to dvantage. How true too is this from another of he Essays, "When a man gets the sort of thoughts the wants without thinking, he is in a fair way to - spoiled."

The Protsstant Fatre, or salvation by belief, by
D. H. Olmstead. Patman \& Sons, New York, This essay was read, we are told, before the Young Men's Cbristian Union, of New York. The writer discnsses in a trenchant and often very shallow way, the question of responsibility for belief and the moral value of the doctrine of a futare state of towards and punishments. The essay is fall o smart, clever, and utterly illogical pasenges.
gionce \& Jareign Churrl flelus.

## From our own Correspondente.

## DOMINION.

## QUEBEC.

Brsiepr's Coitisas.-Convoation address to $\mathrm{Dr}_{r}$ Lobley. - The annual convosation of the university 0 Bishop's college, Lennoxville, took place on 255 June, and was vary largely attended. The proceed ing prayer at 9.80. The servioe was choral, first part being sung by Rev. Prof. Read, M.A., and second part by Rov. Prot. Roe, D.D. The lessons were read by the two janior M.A.'s present, Rev. A. H. Judge, M.A.
Rev, F. G. Soott, M.A. The zermon was presched Rev, F. G. Soott, M.A. The serm
After service the professors, graduates, visitors and stadents assembled in the Principal's leoturs room, cipal by Prof. Roe, on behalf presented to the prin. eipal by Prot. Roe, on behalt of the professors and is onderstood, by the hands of Mrs, Jarvis (Dr Roe's danghter) and Rev. A.'Jarvis.
To the Reverend Joseph Albert Lobley, D.C.L., Principe of Bishop's College, Lennoxvilic, and Rector of Bishop', College School.
Dear Mr. Priscipal, -The time has come for us to say farewell to you, sud while we would fain shrink away from so painful a task, we still feel it our duty not to let you leare us without trying to express our sense of the many and varied benefits which both the college and the school, in which we have served with your great ability as as our head, have derived from your grees ability as a teacher, your admirable admin
istration of discipline, your wise guidance in times of difficalty, and your self-sacrificing devotion at al times to their best intereste.
The force of the example of your patience, unfail ing command of temper and! never-flagging applica. tion to work, however dry and irksome, will, we trust,
long remain with ns as a strong incentive, to a mory long remain with ns as a strong incentive to a more
worthy discharge of the duties of life.
Mr. Principal, our we wish to express to you, dear Mr. Principal, our grateful sense of the nuvarying received at your hands, and the penerous sopport which yoo have always been ready to extend soppor We need scarcely say that we shall follow you and your family through all your fatare life with our most affectionate good wishes, and with our prayers that the divine blessing may ever rest opon them and you wherever your home may be.
Signed, Henry Roe, D.D., professor of divinity
Campbell Scarth, M.A.. professor of ecclesiastical inis. tory Philip Chessisyre Read, M.A., professor classies and moral philosopy ; Edward Chapman, M A., registrar and bursar; A. Leray M.A., leotarer in B. C. sehool ; H. J. H. Petry, B.A., assistant master B. C. sechool ; H. R. N. Hodspeth, B.A. , assistant maste B. C. sehool.

Bishop's college, June 25th, 1885.
nd and was manifestly overcome by emotion.
have also been given to Dr. Lobley by the stadents o the college, the boys of the school, and the college and school servants.
At the subsequent meeting in the afternoon, the following degrees were conferred, the Burhop o Niagara being presented by the Professor of Divinity and the other gentiemen by the Principal :
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ningare

## dignitatis.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Iowa, D.C.L., honoris cansa.
The Right Rev. Dr. C. F. Knight, (Lancaster, Penn. Bylvania, , D.C.L., honoris cansa.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal, D.C.L., hon. oris Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q.C., D.C.L., honoris Mr.
Mr. Robert Hamilton, D.C.L., honoris causa
The Rev. R. W. Brown, M.A.
The Rev. R. W. Brown, M.A., in course.

## The Rev. C. D. Brown, M.A., io course The Rev. G. H. Porter M. A., in coarse.

The Rev. L. Williams, [B.A. Oxon], B.A. ad andem.
Mr. C. E. Belt. B.A., in course.
Mr. G. H. Fooks, B.A. in course.
The following were admitted to matrio
W. A. Balionr, P. stone, H. W. Armstrong. The A. ©. Oampbell, W. D. Macfarlane and J. H. Danlop.

## MONTREAL.

Mextrwa of Sywod.-Closing 'Buiness.-Continued. The following resolution, moved by Rural Dean Rollit, and secondeá by Rev. Mr. Olayton, was oarried nem. con.
Fund in the apportionment of grants for the Missio Fund, the rank of the olergy
The reports of the committoes on education Sonday Schools, and on deaconeseses, were then adopt d. His lordship appointeed the following committee on offioial examiners :-Canon Norman, Archdeaco Zvans, Rev. A. Frenob, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Walter Drake and Mr. Alex. Gowdey. The reports on forign misaions, on the Girls' 'riendly Sooiety, and on works of meroy, were then adopted. An amendment ras made to the report on works of meroy, to the or a rearetary to teep traek of the grigrais or be struek out.
Archdencon Lindsay moved the adoption of the mendment that it work. Mr. Bethane moved in Colonisn Charch and Sohool Society cede to the synod all the property held by it in this diocese ont. ade of Montreal, and on condition that at all meetingo of the socioty, the representation of the Synod be qual to the representation of the society. Dr. Davidson moved in amendment to the amendment. that the report be referred beck to the committee on
Renon work.

The sab amendment was oarried
Kiev. H. J. Evans moved the adoption of report on Rev. Oanon Norman motred.
hev. Oanon Norman moved, "That the Synod of and hearty thanks to the rovisers of the Old Testamen Soriptares, for their diligent labor and matore learn ing which, for the space of foorteen years, they have evoted to the completion of their important work The whole Bible as revised is now within the reach of English speaking Chriotians, and in the opinion of his Synod will prove a most valuable assistance to the deaghttul stadent of Holy Soripture, and to all of the reveenled Word of God. His lordebhip the Bishop is herewith respeotfolly requested to transmit thit resolation to his Grace the Arobbishop of Canterbary." The mction was carried. After varioos reports ha een adopted,
Rev. J. 8. Stove moved, "That that portion of th ard Bishop's charge of 1884, suggesting the consider nd that a committee boen appointed to make the The my arrangements.
The motion was adopted, and a committee appointed to take the matter in hand. Dean Carmichael moved vote ot thanks to Sir William Dawson for his invita ibrary. Sdgar Judge, that a committy. ${ }^{4}$ motion by Mr aider the advisability of adopting thppointed to oon of dealing with missionary parishes, was carried, and committuee was appointed.
Bishop Bond reappointed the committee on French
After the minutes had been read, the Benedictio
was pronounced and the seseion closed.

## ONTARIO.

A Movgigent in the Diocger of Ontario yor Daily Prarer "-Below we give Canon Pettit's cirArohdeacon subject, and an extravt frotn a sermon by Ontario in 1873 . if our churches were opened of "Dally prayer," we would soon cease to hear the re merely Sunday Christians $\rightarrow$ what many of our people ore merely sunday or the 7 th day. week teach? That religion is only Reve. Sir and
while a few of the clergy were in the the recent Synod, their attention was drawn to tbat wise direction the Churoh-,"Saying Daily Marring aud Evening Prayer."-After some consideration of the subject, all present concluded (D. V.) to begin on the 1st of
anch

Suly, "a aying daily morning prayer, either in Ohurri in private. In this movement, I write, as regqeew to ask for your sympathy and co operation, and vitu In regulatiog our daily paroohial work, we mane less that the windom of the Cburoh is abore our on am youra in Cbrist, C. B. Pettie
he reotory, Cornwall, June 24ch, 1885.

## toronto.

Norta Essa.- Since the appointment of the Pen
C. E. Sulls to this mission, there have been mhmith C. F. Sills to this mission, there have been unminta, able sigus of charch life. Congregations hive is
oreased to that now out of a charoh popelater oreased so that now out of a church popalation the mission, there is an average attendance of cion d five, services being held alternately morning and evt ing. A hittle more than a year ago, there why coreen, which had been shut up ander ceirgus oumbency for five years. Now, however, fermer it to say there are both, and besides, the debt we areghy apon them is but $\$ 50$, or abouthalf the prics of tis organ. A very suoceneful pionic in conneotion with ane Cnurch congregation was held on the 2std $d$ ation on behalf of which every member of the congi ng to all who took an interest in it, to he des and from every one the expressions of ion and pleasure.

Yors Mrils.-On Wednesday, June $\mathbf{2 1 t}$, the wh regation of St. John's Charch, York Mills, beld the ohurch at $1.80 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, with an interesting and ing in th address to the Sunday School children by the Pron, J P. Lewis, of Grace Charch, Toronto. Afterwardil proceeded to the delightful. grounds, wheres arond d people soon collected. There were athletic games for the young men, races etc., for the children, and srima or those who desired them, while the masie ot tie Downsview brass band made all thinge seem testitu The tea tables in one direction, and that for atrmb. ries and lemonade in another, were well patronitiol, and all seemed thorongbly to enjoy the feetinal in ing expenses." The rector, the Rev. Canon Oiler, be congratulated on the success in every reepel d his parish festival.

Crremore.-The annual garden party was hell on Fiday afternoon, the 26th olt., in the parish of Cret dence of Rev. Raral Dean Forster, No more nitath placs could be selected for a social gathering for mery reasons. In the first place guests are always madet feel themselves to be perfecky at home by the affabil ty of the dean and his family. The residence, which is built in the old English style of architectare, looks out upon the Mad river which flows rapidly by, giving an enchanting appearance. The grounds are mostify a their primeval state, having spots here and ther Sleared out. Some planted with all kinds of fruit mid lanoy trees, others benatifully laid out and planted with all varieties of flowers. Then thereare ma ent shady walks in every direction among the fores rees, all combined give the grounds the ap party and bazaar which were pot op by the dem, fie tamily and the members of St. Luke's Chareh, One more, were applied to seating and furnishing lampsto ight up the new church built by the dean dale. This year the prooeeds obtained by the same parties in the same way amounting to about 1180, an oo be appropriated towards building a new church it Creemore, the parish church, or renovating the out oburch which is becoming very much dieptot The grounds were thrown open at half past tro cclock, when in a short time between three undred people assembied. Different kinds of amust bu 1 what appeared to be very much enjojed were the more substantial things of life such en. nood tea, sand. witches and cakes of all desoriptions. The young ladief of the congregation had also ample provision made ${ }^{2}$ such delicacies as $10 e$ cream, strawberries, to., whose booths were well patronized. ingwood band kindly volunteered their services freen and played many beantiful pieces, which added not ittle to the evjoyment of the day. The omained he N. \& N. W. R. kindly granted tickets at a rou ane rate to persons who wished to attend. There is ono eature in connection with the Creemore congrew is the bich I consider most commendable, and wind ta ival, bat each striving to emulate the other, "ag with the priest so with the people." At abont $80^{\prime}$ clooks eparated for the people. Au ably sacisfied wi. having spent a most enjoyable time.

July 16, 18t6.]
dominion ohorohman.

St. Phillip's Ohurch. - The following address was read to the congreatation on Sundey, Jane 21 14t.
Dear Brethren in Ohrist, - By the good hand of $m y$ God upon me, I am again permitted to addross a few words to you. For nine long and weary woeks, dur
ing which it has pleased the Lord to afflitt me, I hav ingen prevented from condnocting your devotions, and dividing to you the Word of Truth in our house of God. But the hand that pressed sore apon me has blossen the means used for my recorery, and with the gradiaa
roturn of strength, I thank my God for His preserva tion of me and an" he blensings of this life, with one hath not given me over unto death." I shall not die but live, and declare the works of the Lord not die hat I have to say to you is this, your prayers I would oign believe, have daily ascended to the throne of meroy in my behalf, oven as daily I have borne yo upon my heart whon supplicating in prayer, thes have boen graciously answered, gratefully do ceknowledge them. Your kind expressions of sym pathy, sometimes conveyed through pleasing resolu ons but mosi frequently individually, and in person our irequent inquiries after my welfare, your read and generous ministering to my wants, lastly your which Christian love coold only prompt, For all these do I heartily thank you, being as they are to ratifying evidences of your affectionste esteem, an hey have comforted me not a little while absent from you. May the Lord reward your service of love and orer sapply all your needs acoording to His riches in Chrisu liberality before alluded to) to seek that health and sirengtash ion rod graanting may enable me to retur You ind vigor to minister among you in holy things. may you all be kept by His power, be upheld by Hi love, be guarded by His protection. Yopr sick by commend to Him who hath power to heal, your sor rowing ones to Him who comforts, and your rejoicing to Him who sweetens all joy. May He lift up the hight of His conntenance upon you, be gracious anto yoa and give you peace, now and ever, is the sincere prayer of your affectionate friend and rector

Fielding Sweeny
The Rev. J. Fielding 8weeny, M.A., rector of St Phulip's Oharob, left last Thursday morning for Bealth is thoroughly rostored after his long illness He deaires to thank those clergymen who so kindly. He desires to thank those clergymen who so kindiy and those who did sotnally do so. He also gratefoll scoepts the genarons donation of $\$ 100$ from the cos gregation. His address will be to care of the lord p of Algoma.

Trintry College,-Convocation.-The annual Con vooation of the University of Trinity College was held on 3rd July, in Convocation hall, in the presence of a distinggished company of ladies and gentlemen. Hon. and among, those present were the Lord bishop of Toronto, the Lord Bresent were the Lord bishop of Body, Professors Jones, Boys, Schneider, Clark Smyth and Danlop ; Archdeacons Boddy, McMurray, and Dixon, with a very large representation of clergy and haity of the dioceses of Toronto and Niagara. The degrees were conterred by the Chancellor the following graduates:
F. Snowdon, R. Harris Bachelors of Rarris.
Rev. F. W. Squire, H. W. Charch, F, W. J. Rogers Master of Arte, Rep C L Inglea Rev W. R Cle Rev. R. T. Niohol, R. N. Hadspeth
Dootor of Medicine and Master of Sargery-John

## Evans.

Bachelors of Civil Law-A. C. Maodonald, P ameron.
Dootor of Civil Law (honoris oausa)-The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Niagara
arts during the academioal have matriculated in Aston, L. D. Smith, J. M. Snowdon J. S. Be -W. M. A. Mackenzie, C. J. Loewen, J. K. Godden, H. B Patton, R. B. Matheson, J. O. Swallow, W. Davis, G 8. Anderson, E. L. Middleton, G. F. Oreighton, H. H. Johnston, G. F. J. Sherwood, Misy Patton, Mise Nation
MoAlpine Taylor, W. J. Bell, P. D. Conningham, R. MoAlpine Taylor, W. J. Bell, P. D. Canningham, R,
A. Dcekson, J. M. Lahey, W. B. Lawson, A. W. MarA. D $_{\text {d }}$
quas.
The

The following have matriculated in medicine :-D P. MoPhail, A. Bradford, G. H. Bowlby, F. L. Shaff ner, D. Mitchell, T. A. Amos, A. D. Graham, W. A MoLellan, J, A, Neffi, W, Shannon, A. Son, son, L. J. Hixson, J. W. Hart, O. D. MoDonald, F. U L. F. Cline, H. Blair, J. P. Rogers, J. Blair, H. R.

McCulloogh, M. Steele, R. U. Topp, R. R. Ross, J. B
Canruthers, J. W. Skillington, T. Primmer Wardlaw, W. R. Nichols, J. P. shaw, U. N. Thornton W. C. Grasett, J. B. H. McClinton, C. 8. Matheson, Woodley, E. H. Greenene, D. Thompson, S. H. Irving G. Gordon, C. M. Nelles, H. Coatsworth, J. Lindsay asie Carson, Annie Le Pickering Aliver, A. H. Garratt Mary McKyy, Anne L. Pickering, Alice McLanghlin
List of Scholarships A warded.-Sooond year-Wel cholarship for Beanmont; scholarship for French and German, T. G. A. Wright. First year-Burnside soholarship fo mathematics, M. A. Mackenzie ; scholarship for physical and natural science, M. A. Mackenzie.
Prizes Awarded Easter Term.- Hamilton, memoria elocation, C. scadding ; Mr. Fuller's prize for elocn ion, R. Harris, J. A. Hooper, equal; Governor-Gen eral's medal for mathematios and science in the second year, T. G. A. Wright; Bishop's prize lo
general profienoy in divnity dass, A. ; layman's prize for Greek Testament, E. A. Oliver ymonds; Wrize for ymonds; prize for science in third year, H. W English poent, W. J. Rogers ; prize for English H. symonds.

The degree of D. C. L., was conferred on the Lor ishop of niagara, the public oracor, (Prof. Boys) in highly eulogistic oration in Latin. His Lordship wa applanded by the oration in Latin. His Lordship waa Prize Poem.-Mr. W. J. Rogors, B.A., read the prize poem on General Gordon, which was mne mired.
The adaress of Chancellor Allan was of a very on aad been examined in the past year in divnity, arte medicine, law and masic. He especially praised the good work of the divinity men, which he said showe that they were receiving a thorough theological train g. re endowment fund, and the prospects of adding of Niagara was very warmly receaved, fiter bisho the Corporation of Trinity University for the honour o he D. C. L. degree, he procoeded to dwell apon th prominence in an earlier column. The Bishop of To ronto pronounced the bendiction.

## NIAGARA.

Hamluton.-St. Mark's Mission, Herkimer St., near sion. (since the opening by the Bishop of the diocee 21st May last). Every Sanday at 4 p.m., an very Thursday at 8 p.m., and Sanday School at pell. The services have, considering the heat, bee nearly fifty) has also been well attended and the number is increasing weekly The following ant the have been donated for the use in the Charch and Suaday School, viz.:-Altar oloth, carpet, hymn books and surplices, but several articles are still feed ed to carry on the sorvicess and Sanday School successfolly. Eight ohildren have been already baptized in the mission, and a Baptismal Font is much needed
Donation of Hymn and Prayer Books, books or funde Donation of Hymn and Prayer Books, books or fund fully acknowledged by the rector or anperintendent o Sunday Sohool.

Haxcluron-A memorial window is shortly be plaeed in the Christ Charch Cathedral, to the ate Bishop Faller. The donors heing members of the family. The work has been entrasted to Messrs portant commissions get given to a Canadian firm in his line.

Fergus.-In a late number of the Dominion Crubcinan, a correspondent from Elora alladed in passing to the first visit of, and first confirming by, the Lord Bushop of Niagara, to and in this village. ocoasion and all concerned. In no part, of the diocese was his Lordship more cordially weloomed and enter ained ; in none haisly ohoioe of a Bishop. On Monday, the 8th of June, the incumbent who had provided a carriage and pair, drove the Bishop and the rural dean, in a twenty miles ride, to and from the Church of Garaftraxa,
which has been the subject of the Bishop's appeal to
the diocese. On Wednesday morning following, the Bishop on his return visits and confirmations farther bent till the close of the visit the following day. After some drives through some of the rich scenery which abounds in this neighboarhood, doring which his ordship in company with the incumbent paid a few visits to the sick and well, there came in the evening Bishop ooe preent assisted by Raral Dean Spencer, the only the incambent whe cerried cergymen invited, and by evening prayer, twelve candidates were confirmed and addressed by the Bishop in language that at once testified to the earnestness of the right reverend speaker, and most clearly set forth the solemn obliga. ion on the confirmed of the leading Christian datie Aiter the service an address of welcome was presentad in the chancel to the Bishop, in behalf of the in
cumbent and congregation, by the churchwardens Dr. Groves, who read it, and Mr. E. Dharchwarcens, quently there was a recend ar. E. Dennis. Subse many members were introdnced to the Blahoo whe incumbent. The introduction was not confined to hese. In the crowd that could not find seats enong in the charch, some standing in the porch, some in the estry room, and others at the open windows outside, ad been a lew not belonging to the congregation proper, bat to whom the occasion afforded great satthe per such an extended invitation to come to the parso
deserved.
After a parting on the following morning with Mrs. hat a moat per daughters, inged with sheir regrets rief, the Bishop was driven to Elora, taking in the ay the beantiful residence and farm of J. Resnolds, whom an introduction was given to bis lordship. From the parsonage of Elora, the Rev. Mr. Morton coompaineat the Lord Brehop to Alma and back again o the confirmation service at each of these places.

## huron.

Obiturary Notice.-The Rev. Andrew Jamieson Raral Dean of Lambton, and for the past forty yeers and, died on Wednesday evening, Jone 24th, at his residence, Algonao, Michigan, in the 72ad year of his
age. Mr. Jamieson Was born in Edinhargh in 1814 ge. Mr. Jamieson was born in Edinhargh in 1814. He came to Canada, when young, and laboured for a short hime as a baphist missionary in the Ottawa te Bishop Bethune, at Cobourg, and was admitted to he disocnata in 1842, and was advanced to the prie ood the year following. On the 9th Jnne 1845 , vas appointed by Bishop Strachan to Walpole Island where he has devoted himself ever since, with arnest purpose to the advance of the spiritual and mporal interest of those under his care. When he ent among the Indians, he found them all in a state barbarism, not s single Curistian amongst them. gementis. Up to that tome he conla not got the atend the littile charch which had been erected by e Government. But he did not waste his time aily he went in and oat among them, gradually he oquired their language, and when he could speak to them in their own tongue, tell them of the unarchable riches of God in store for them, they lisned, and soon became attentive and regular hearers the word spoken. Numbers were yearly added to placed by a larger one. With this object in view reamieson visited England, and collected from kind friends abont $\$ 6,000$, with which he erected 5 modions and beautiful church. A record of his life mong the Indians would form a very interesting his. fory of missionary zeal and devotion. Never did ann labour on amid depressing circumstances with nore taith and hope, and rarely has faith been more heart went out in loving sympathy to his red brethren. He was, as was truly said at the funeral, therrclerg. man, , ooctor, la wyer, all combined. He was dearly. loved by all who knew him, but by none more than by hose place will not feel that they have lost a friend, rother we may write ull flessed are the our departed which ie in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they ast from their labours ; and their works do follow The fo
The funeral, whioh was a very large one, took place The clergy present from the Diocese of Huron Yen. Arohdeacon Sandys, Devs. Canon Hill Dr armatrong, T. R. Davis, W. Hind, P. E. Hyland, J. ne, and the Rev. Mr. Flowers, of Marine City, Miohi.

Exeter - Ubituary.-Mrs. Elizs Millioent, beloved wife of Rev. K. J. Robiason, incumbent of Christ Obureb, passed pescefalily away. Her love for the ohurch amounted to a passion, and sbe was ever ready with means and service, counting it an honor to spend and be epent in her Redeemer's servioe, and for the dear old charch of His love. She was ganerons to a fault, and alway solicitous for the welfare and com fort of others, a himble bat cheerful Ohristian-ber confidence abounding in her Heavenly Father. The decessed ledy's funeral was conducted in the Church where she had so devotedly worshipped under her husband's ministry for nearly seven years. attendance was large, the church being crowded to the doors. Tbe Rev. Mr. Hodqins, of London, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dickson, of Exeter, conduoted the ser rioes.
The following resolution was passed at last meet ing of Lebanon Forest Lodge:-" Whereas it hath pleased the great Architect of the Univarse, to permit the fell destroyer death to remove rrom our midst the loved wife of our esteemed Brother and Chaplain Rev. E. J. Robinson. Be it resolved that we, the Wor. Master, officers and members of Lebanon Fores Lodge No. 138, A. F. A A. M., in regular convooatio assembled, teuder to Brother Robinson our heartfel aympatihy in this his hour of severe trial and bereave ment, and we pray that the divine Disposer of a events, may, while he sees fit to affliot, also grant the sonsoliations of tis grace to sastain and comfort Resolved that a copy of this resolution be engrosse and sent to Br . Robusson.

Gorris.-Parochial Missions.-A series of special services continuing in all about three weeks, were recently held in this parish, Rev. P. B. DeLom, diocessan evangelist, being the preacher. Three services Was held each day, service of prayer, 980 a.m.; Bible reading, 3 p m.; service and sermon, $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Only a lumited number could attend the day service, bat the attendance at the evening servise throaghout was good, twioe reaching as high as 300 or 850 . Many written requests for prayer were handed in, also numerous testumonies to benefit received daring the services. An address signed by the churchwardens was presented to Mr. DeLom, which will perhaps as well as in any other way, briefis set forth the nature and results of the work. It was as follows
Reverend and dear sir, -At the close of the mission which our heavenly Father has permitted you to conduct here, we desire to testify to your untiring zeal, and to record our gratitude to God for blessing received. By your powerful and earnest addresses you have under God, strengthened believers, comforted the sorrowfol, and led others to deeide for Christ. It is not our object to presenta long address, but we heartily say that we believe the mission has been productive of much good, while your uniform cheerial ness and kindness has endeared you to many in our midst. Please accept the accompanying sum as an ex. pression of our gratitude, and believe that our prayers and best wishes follow you and Mrs. DeLom as you depart from ue.
The money presented with the aldress, along with other sums, amounted to $\$ 96$. Space forbids mo writ ing at any great length, but 1 hope the above may be of some use in helping forward the work of the Church.

Huntingrord.- One of the most successful festivals that has ever taken place in connection with Christ Chureh, Hantingford, came off on Wedneeday, 24th June, under the auspices of the Hantingford Gaild, in the beantuful grove belonging to Hiram Chadwick, Eeq. The festivities commenced a little after noon, by a most bountiful dinner that had been provided by the ladies of the congregation, atter which games ot different kunds were indulged in, particularly a base. ball match played between the Hantington and East Zorra baseball clabs that was woa by the former. Several articles of tancy work, particularly an auto. graph quilt, were offered for sale, and the rapil way they disappeared showed how the articles were appreciated by the very large assemblage then prospent The afternoon was also enlivened by the music of the Tavistock brass band, that rendered several choice pieces of music, and also by short addresses delivered by the Rev. Messrs. J. J. Hill, reetor of Woodstock and George Morrow, of Strathallan and, also by the rector Rev. George W. Racey. The committee of management are to be congratulated on the poccese thathas crowned their efforts. Net proceeds $\$ 18283$ to applied to the church now undergoing repairs

Port Stanley.-A lawn party was given on the afternoon of July 3 rd, under the anspices of the ladies gratifying success. The entire parish as well as persons outside, took an interest in the affair and contribated to the took an interestin heallair and contr
grounds being those of Captain J. Ellison, were ad mirably adapted to the parpose and wore decorated with moch taste. The refreshments which were pre uded over as usnal by the ladies, were all that oould e dosired. Nothing, indeed, was wanting to make it most interesting ocoasion. It was most liberally patronized by the community. Special mentro should be made of the names of Mr. Thomes Meek Chandler, who took very setive parts in the proceed ogs.

## Cimrespltitente.

all Letters containing personal allmsions will appear oven the signature of the writer.
e do not hold oursolve.
our correapondents.

## EXPLAIN THE LAW

Sir,-In reply to the question of Rev. H. Moore, of Sbelbarne, with respeot to "Religions Instruotion" in Public Schools, will you allow me to state tbat the cobools are to be opened and colosed with prayer there is to be a daily reading of a portion of God's word, as taken from a book of Biblion Extracts which the trustees are to get before the olowe of the year and clergymen can have an hour one afternoon in trastees) for teoching their children members.
O. A. Francr,

## WRIGHT V. HURON.

Sir,-My sympathy is very strongly on :the side of the riev. Mr. Wright in his determined effort of prohasten to respond to the christian and manly ring of "Haron Churchman's" appeal, by cnelosing Bank Cheque of $\$ 25$, to be handed over to the Treasurer of the Association as early as one is appointed, and which I trast will be done at once, or in failure of hat to Mr. Wright himself. Kindly insert the first opportanity. Yours truly, Assistance.

## WRIGHT VS. HURON SYNOD

Sir,-I notice by the Supreme Court jadgment that court, however, was equanainst the plaintiff. The thereby the importance and merits of the case. The mid-way decision, if it may so be termed, is a matter which totally concerns na all, having reference to an mportant trast, viz: the commatation trust.
hat the Sy requires this matter to be settled, so presume that the ease will go to the Privy Conned. and associated with sneh an ovent I hear than eral feeling of sympathy exists for the plaintiff, who has hitherto condncted the matter unaided and alone. Cannot some united effort be put forth to assist in carrying the matter to a successful issue, and show ard appreciation of the plaintuff's fortitude in opening who are now or may hereafter be placed upon the commutation surplas fund list are deeply conoerned aymen and matter upon its 0 wn merits Ifpealed to, will aid the to do so, hoping that some method will be devised by which contributions can be received at an early period; for, as has been expressed to me, one clergy man ought not to be permitted to pass alone and ansopported through the ordeal of expenso, immense labour, and the loss of time absolutely necessary to protect the surplus clergymen in the maintainence of
Jaly 8th, 1885.
a Toronto Clergyine.

## HURON LITIGATION.

Sis,-The judgment of the Sapreme Court in the case of Wright $v$ The iynnod, raises the question as to as power of the Synod in managing Trust funds, and, as the opinion of the Court was about equally balsue, but to take the to be no other legal course to pur. I see by to the the case to the Privy Council, which Isee by the papers has been decided upon. As a Layman, residing at a distant part of the diocese, I of power in London ; and to which I attribute our thancial trcables. They date from the breaking of of Law are tributions for the work of the diocese will continue to
decrpase, and laymen will soon ceano their sabeert tions outaide their parisbes. I hold that the Sypip.
tu depriving the clergy of their nmall annpity in depriving the clorgy of their nmall annuity of $\$ 200$
was morally wrong. and I believe thin vile wan morally wrong, and I believe thin view of ith
notion is rapidly becoming general throoghont Chareh. Unbappily, if the recent judgment then the bo conffrmed by ths Privy Conncil then the tim known as the Episcopal and Archancon'y Fund han gone, so far as it is made up from the surplas of the Commutation Fund, beosuse no reservation was mad for it by the disputed Oanon of 1876. How conld the Sybod morally take from the poorer paid olergy the small annuity and reserve the others?
The Synod has pledged the Bishop his stipend and mnst meet it in some way which is honorable, bat not to the injury of the struggling and ill remasernte misaionaries. The prospeot is gloomy and unsatis factory, and matters need to be thoroughly ventilited As for leaviog onc man to boar the brunt alope When the entire Church is interested, is so shametol that Christian integrity recoils from it. The only way is to organize aud some arrangement be mad that all may aid in bringing to a coocianion many other laymen. I enclose my oard, yours, the, July 6th, 1885.

A Lantus,

## CHUROH SYNOD GREETINGS.

Sre,-Tbe recent interchange of civilitios betrien the Anglean Synod of the Drocese of Toronto and the Methodist Conterence, led to the talkiog of the osen There are certain churohmen, it is tree pho ard the Methudist Church as a "sister chmet" the Chareh of England. How this result is arrind at We do not know. If there oan be any such thing as scaism, then the Methodists are as plainly and dir unculy schismatics as it is possible for any body of nen to be. They have no saying its ministry is invald, but for all that they have distinotly separated themselves from the com. manion of the Charch of England, and organized a dew church, which is in many places an opposition and competitive religions body.
No doubt the present generation of Methodistame not individually to blame for the begmning of the schism, they are responsible ouly for keeping it ap, and ven this responsibutity may be largely extenuaceby disposition to argue that whatever is is rimt men nowadays to regard as a very light and vifing men nowadays io regard as a very light and suil the setting up of rival "churches." All thoughi of the meaning and parpose of our Lord's prayer for the onity of his people, seems about to have perished ont of the world by reason of the melancholy familharity we have with an entirely different stale or tringe ing aboust " anster charches," and making our solisme. ig ablat bellor nical friends believe that they already possoses the anity which they do not The Methocist Church is now a sister church whi the Churoh of Eogland, in is: Wew religions society formed by the followers of dobl Wesley. The Charoh of England had parentage, she claims the apostles as her f
and no others, those churches which have the for their parents, are "sister charches" for their parents, are " sister
Church of England, and no others. God forbid, that it should be thought that we with coldness on the friendly overtures betrieen Churohmen and Methodists, or that we advocate the introduction of irritating themes of discussion on such oocasions. On the contrary, we long as earouthy separated breifusive brethren for union wive them the free brethren, on sach terms as shall give about which it is possible there should be hiberty sistently with the oniform faith and tradition of tho andıvided charch. What we deprecate is the asing at such times language which may have a tendeat oo confirm our schismatical friends in this schism. The union of all the leading Protestant bodies a the Dominion on the basis ot Eprscopacy and the Nicene Creed, is a thing our children may live to mee. It is a thing devoatly to be prayed for, and wotiol tor, and would in the providence of God, bo of incalculable bentift to the canse of religion in thiif country. Not only would there be an immense savim in the maintenance of religion in our own land, wh would result from the concentration of force, butiti reasonable to expect that the quality and capacity of the religions instructors would be vastly improved Instead of a multitude of religions bodies viewing eseol other with more or less jeulont ly and suspicion, all seeking to gain ascendancy over the others, $w$ should have one body having a common objeot. There might be conflicting opinions to be found in body, as there are in every religious body now exin ing, but the interest of all parties woald be united on , II
demanding religious instruction in the pablic schools and univernities of the Dominion, and the reptoach Whristian religion is tabooed from the pablic sohools Christian religion colloges of our country, would be speedily swept amay.

## H. g .

## QUESTION OF FACT.

Sir, - In the Bishop's excellent address at the opening of the late meeting of Synod, I find a statement, acoording to the newspaper report, for I did not hoar is, which must have startled everyone. It will of course ocour to your readers, that I refer to the im mense discrepancy of 40000 between the census of
of 1881 and the retarns made by the clergy, of cluarch of 1881 and the returns made by the clergy, of church members for the last year. If this discrepancy repre. sented an actual loss of 80 many, the Bishop's word
"alarming," would be all too weak, and the truism with which he conclodes, that "there is room and need for church extension," would have a terrible omphasis. However, as I have heard no expressions of alarm tirce the Synod, I oonclude that Chareh people regard thu enormous figures as suggestive of a blander somewhere. The Bishop of course has set down exactly the figures before him, bat I think the inference shouid be other than his Lordship has drawn. It shuuld be, I am persuaded, that more nocurate statistios are needed, or a juster method of nterpreting such as we have. Such an aotual loss as 40,000 is a prio i incredible. For, (1) within the last lour years, what new, special, and more powerfal oanses of decay bave been at work within our church? (2) Is it even popsible that such a vast loss within so bort a period should have occurred withont forcing itself on the alarmed attention of the whole Church? and yet we have heard nothing of anch wholesale apostasy. (8) And further, the returns exhibit a general improvement, if in some pointe a slight falling off, and in finances a large aggregate increase. I have not the report by me. As for the chief item of loss, In the Mission Board returns, surely the mission seoretary's course of action amply explains that. So we
are foreed to conclude that if we have lost 40,000 , it is are forced to conclude that if we have lost 40,000, 1t is merely names we have lost, persons who did nothing for the support or furtherance of the Charch, but were a
positive injury to her life and influence. This is only positive injury to her life and influence. This is only colly I take to be, first, thet the census returns have culty I take to be, first, that the census returns have asen, are, and must be for another generation useless as regards the Charoh of England. I showed this at large in your columns a couple of years ago. We have been hereby saddled with numbers who have no right to
the name or membership of the Cburch. This evil is the name or membership of the Church. This evil is diminiahing, and is sure to die out in a generation.
Secondly, the returns of the clergy can hardly be otherBecondly, the returns of the clergy can hardly be other-
wise than imperfect, from canses which will readily wise than imperfect, from canses which will readily cecur to all. And, thirdly, in some cases, many I believe, the very conscientionsness of the clergy helps to account for the discrepaney. In every parish are to be found some, I might use a more comprehensive Ford, who put themselves down on the census as Churoh of England people, who are absolute negleo ors ot religion, and whom a conscientions clergyman Hore not return to his bishop as Church people.
However these wonderful figures are to be account d for, I am sure that the idea of such an apostasy in Bishop, who hears is entertained by no one. The Bishop, who has seen so much of the diocese with his tion had it maken place, to obsy nothing of the " ecull tior had it taken place, to say nothing of the truecopi." Did we even suspect such figures
true, absolute paralysin would seize us. rue, an absolate paralysiis would size us. The in death our own sin and God's disfavoar wonld stil in death the Charoh's heart. Many a cause for humiliation have we, bat, not this ! not this ! thank June, 271885

John Carry
Port Perry
"SOCIETY OF THE TREASURY OF GOD."
Sris,-The annual councils of the churches are over. Thera have been paternal greetings between the Charch Synods and Presbyterians and Methodists. The acoounts of their proceedings, and reported Theore are some remarkable side by side in the papers. the advancing liberality of the church in supporto missions and the increasing vitality seen in every department of Christian service, home and foroign, are marks of the presence of an ascended Saviour," that is the Presbyterian Church. "There has in recent years been a marked increase in the liberality of our charch towards the evangelieation of the heathen." Presbyterian again, and the speaker anticipates the day when no congregation will be satiefied until its ox penditure on the heathen is equal to the sum spent on itself. The missionary contribation from the children during the year amounted to $\$ 20,000$," Pres.
byterian.

The dean of Winnipeg after stating that they had only received $\$ 1.000$ oot of a large grant from the opon good authority that during the year when we received less than $\$ 2,000$ from your Ecolearastio il Pro vince for this diocese, the Prenbyterian hedy received $\$ 40000$, of this close on $\$ 30,000$ were spent in one diocese.
In one of our Synods it was proposed to make up a deficit by reducing the sa'aries of the clergy, bat it was sugested that five or ten cents from the 6,000 families in the diocese, would meet the case, and one gentlemen rositively thought that they would not be mean enough to refuse it. It is a comfort to read that church bazaars, raffles and fairs were denounced. Another synod receives a report that the widows' and orphans' fund has fallen off $\$ 969$ in two years, "the committee regret that the income of the fund has not onabled them to pay off any of the arrears due to report." The total income of that diocese for general parpo
184.
was $\$ 10,988$, which was $\$ 3,675$ less than
N. B.-Presbyterian

Bishop has also to children give $\$ 20,000$, the falling off of contribations to clergyman's stipends. I publicly make the statement that if 163 separate congregations, constituting seventy-four unendowed parishes or missions outside the city of Toronto, no less than 120 congregations gave less than $\$ 200$ t) their clergymen's support. 71 less than $\$ 100 ; 43$ less than $850 ; 81$ less than $\$ 30 ; 26$ less than $\$ 20 ; 20$ less are erjoying the ministration of an ordained ministar," What a blessed comfort it must be to those gentleme that they are not in the other diocese, whare the propose to stop the parson's pay to make np a deficit and how envions those parsons mnst be of a position in which that stoppase is impossible I pot men tion one other diocese becanse the trouble was the pensions of the clergy, and I contrasted my position with theirs, but then you see the parson who signs my quarterly bill, has the satisfaction of knowing that I have only served an earthly queen, while he serves the king of kings.
Yes, there was one fund that had a surplus, a fund or sending young men to college to train for the ministry, but
wonder !
Surely in the words of Malaohi, "we are carsed with a curse," bat why should we be more cursed than others? I thint the cursed is more blessed to give than to receive.'
The ancestors of the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Baptists, had to support their own ministers, and build their chapels, and pay their church ratee as well. When they came here they did the sarie except the charch rates. The church immigrant paid nothing in England except his charch rate, then as now they - are engrained beggars towards men and misers to wards God, men who are alike unconscious of "" ignity of giving and of the indignity of receiving.
hurch. When Church has always been a mention properly claimed a share in her Protestant endow. ments, a deputation of three clergymen was sent to England to protest against it. They whined, and chey fawned, and they begged until they got $£ 20,000$. The " history of the Canadian Church," is extremely unpleasant reading. And so it has been to this day. The lord bishop of Ontario, three years ago addressed his Synod: "I bave more than once had occasion to avert with feelngs of shame and indignation to the unworthy precunary support rendered to the clergy by the prosperons commercial and agricultural classee forming the country congregations of this wealthy diocese." The wealthy diocese wants to be divided and requests his lordship to go to England to raise the money. But the liberality of the mother ohurch is drying up, the S. P. G. has a decreasing inoome, I believe that of the C.M. S. is stationary. There is not a society that I know of in connection with the Anglican charch, that is not paralysed for want of money. And why ? Mr. Gladstone has estimated and income of churohmen in England 000. The tithe would be $£ 40,000,000$. That is the reason why. And the reason why for a great many other things that have happened of late in the empire. "Ye are cursed
ith a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole have ha
with a
nation.'
The conclusion is I think clear that the fanlt lies with the clergy, for not teaching, demanding, and enforcing by all means in their power, God's tenth part of increase for the ohuroh. And for dragging he charch through the gatter of bazaars, loterieb, nd such abominations, preferring the world s,
 from a dissenting tract
What is to be done? Malachi tells us to retarn to
An Anglo Canadian," in Church Belle.

God and he will return to us ; a simple act of faith. But the motive of my letter is to ask tithe payers, areme if you like, send as the number of your post box and your subscription. And then we shall know you have joined ns in our prayers. Prayer is our only weapon. God alone can open the eyes of the covetons o see this great sin, which is ovr rain. With united prayer victory is certain, witbout it and Apostolic Church of Canada is dying out.

Yours, etc
Hon. Organizing.Secretary.
Brockville, Ont.

## dones ont the fibible essans

## FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, ON

THE INSTITUTE LEAFLETS.
Published under authority of the Sunday Sohool Gom.

## mittee of the Toronto Diocese.

Compiled from W.

ULY 26th, 1885.

VoL. IV. 8th Sunday after Trinity.
No. 85

## Bible Lesson.

## How Esan lost his birthright."-Genesis

Although Abraham was what we should call an old man when Isaac was born, he lived many years ffter, and not only saw his son Isaac happily married, but lived to see his grandsons Esau and Jacob grow to be almost young men. He died at a "good old age," one hundred and seventy-five years old, and was buried by his sons Ishmael and Isaec in the cave of Machpelah, see chap. Ixv. 7, 8, 9. Isaac seems to have resided with or near his father and thus no doubt the two grandsons must have been familiar with the promises of God, Gen. xxii. 17,18 ; Heb. vi. 13, 14 ; Heb. xi. 9 , and have been taught by their grandfather "the way ot the Lord," Gen. xviii. 19. How they pro-
fited by it we shall see in this lesson. We all know how brothers differ in character, even though their training and education be the same. So here, in verse 27, Esau was active, courageons, high spir ited he loved to get away by himself, pursuing game among the wilds; he was a skilful hunter often bringing home trophies of his skill. His father we are told in verse 28 , loved him enjoying not only, the eating of the game, but also we may conclade, the accounts given of his son's daring and prowess. Jacob, on the other hand, was quiet and domestic in his tastes, with more of the contemplative in his character, he liked to stay at home, and was a favorite with his mother. There was nothing wrong, so far in either of these tastes, had they only put the "one thing needful" first; but Esau was careless of everything except present enjoyment, and he had no serious thoughts about sacred matters. Jacob was selfish and deceitful, but still more religionsly disposed than his brother. See how these traits come out in each.
(1). Jacob's Bargain. One day Esau came home from hunting, completely tired out, perhaps he had been unsuccessful; he finds his brother Jacob cooking a savoury stew of lentils, (a sort of wild pea), he asks, verse 30 , to let him have some; mstead of complying as a generous hearted brother should have done, and as we should have expected his mother's son would, compare Gen.
xxiv 19, he proposes that Esan should exchange the privileges of his "birthright" for a "morsel of meat," Heb. xii. 16. Now what was this birthright, and why did Jacob want it? Ordinarily the eldest son succeeded to a double portion of his father's property, and the headships of the tribe, but in Abraham's family there was, in addition, the promise of the possession of Oanaan, connected with the special covenant with Jehovah that "in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed," see Gen. xxii. 18. Jacob evidently had pondered over these promises, he longed for the fulfilment of the Divine promise, but he was very weak in faith, and so, as he did on another ocea. sion later on, he used bad means to gain a good ob-


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## MENEELY BELL COMPAIY.

TheiFinest Crade of churoh Bolle
 OIInton H . Mronoily Bell TROY, N.Y.


July 16, 1886.
DOMINION OHOROHMAN
ject. He said to Esan, verse 81, "sell me this day thy birthright." Let us see what was wrong in Jaoob's conduct. He was seffish and impationt, he is own, compare Phil. i1. 4; 1 Cor. x. 24. Had waited (łod's time, He would have " brought pass." Instead, Jacob tries in an underhan to hasten on the Divine purpose, and God we plessed with him. Jacob's whole after life wa fall of sorrow and suffering, as we shall see in future lessons. How many there are who do the same thing now, they drive a hard bargain, perhaps justify it to themselves as being a smart piece of asiness, but what does the Bible say? see Prov x. 14 ; Prov. xxi. 6
(2). Esau's Sin. The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, calls Esau "a profane person," i.e., un holy, not consecrated to God. Notice how cheap y Esau held his birthright, verse 82 . What wer his faults? Sensuality, cared too much for satis fying bodily appetites; he was intemperate; now adays it more generally shows itself in a desire for strong drink. Oh, how many professing Christian have sold their birthright for this. Worldiness Esan thought only of the present life, and of wha belonged to it. How many are like the rich man in the parable, St. Luke xii. 19, and at all events in their practice say, "Let us eat, drink and be merry." Thoughtlessness, Esan never would have made the clever hunter he was, had he acted in his daily work as he did when spiritual matters were at take, and so we too, often "without thinking" do some very wrong and foolish thing. Thus we see hat Esau's sin, summed up in three words, was that he "despised his birthright." What does al this teach us? What is our birthrigtt? "Heirs o God, and joint heirs with Ohrist," Rom. viii. 17 At our Baptiom we were solemnly dedicated to God, as the cateshism says, "were made member of Christ, ohildren of God, and inheritors of the Kingdom of heaven." How Satan tries to make us think lightly of our high privileges, and with how oany is be only too successful. I et us ask Go to enable us to show by our lives what we think of ur birthright, and that it may be never said o any of us. "He despised his birthright."

## ffamily そeading.

## ! LOVE THY CHURCH.

love Thy kingdom Lord,
The house of Thine abode
The Church our blest Redeemer saved
Whe precions blood.
' I love Thy Church, O God: Dear was the before Thee stand, And graven on Thy hand.

For her my tears shall fall For her my prayers ascend Till my cares and tonls be given, Till toils and cares shall end.

Beyond my highest joy
I prize her heavenly ways,
Her

Jesus, Thon Friend divine
Our Saviour and our King
Thy hand from every snare and foe Shall great deliverance bring.

Sure as Thy truth shall last To Zion shall be given
The brightest glories earth can yield,
And brighter bliss of heaveu."

## am a churchman.

Because the Ohurch to which I belong is one he oldest branohes of the Christian Church; sh an trace back her history, not merely, as som would have it, to the times of Reformation, but to days of the Apostles; for she was not first formed by the Protestant fatbers, she was only re crmed, and bruught back to ber original state o parity and doctrine ; and they were her own child ren who purified her from the errors and defile
ments of Popery. I love my mother Ohurch the nore because she is old; her hoary head is a rown of glory, the wise man has told me, "Thine wn and thy father's friend forsake not," and I have en no reason to forsake her.
I ama Chuchman-because I know no Church that holds the great leading truths of the gospel more simply, more fully, or more clearly than the Church of England. This appears from her Articles, especially those on Original Sin Justifi ation and Salvation by Christ only. God has ong made her a shield and a shelter to th aith. Many, without her pale, have lighted their orch at her altar, and even when ber minister nd members have walked in wilful darkness, she as still, in her Articles, her Creed and her Services eld forth the pare Word of Life
I am a Churchman--because I find from the pistes of St. Paul that the Primitive Church had co orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, and ind the same orders existing in our own. Chang time and circumstances have indeed crested som differences in her constitution, bat I believe that on he whole she comes nearest to the model which the A postles left us.
I am a Churchman - because no Church has pro uced more able champions for the truth; nor ha ny furnished a more goodly company in the noble army of martyrs.
I am a Ohurchman-because. I am persuaded that our Cnurch is surpassed by none in the tone of istingion and the spirit of charity, which not onl as gaich her services, but which since the Refor ation, have marked her general conduct toward who have differed from her.
I ama Churchman-because the Church of Eng and is remarkable for the care she has taken to provide for theyourg. By requiring sponsors for very child at Baptism, by supplying an admirable Oatechism for youth, and by maintaining the piritual and most useful rite of Confirmation, she has beantifully shown her maternal solcitude and wisdom-she has kept her Saviour's injunction in emembrance-" Feed my lambs.
I am a Churchman-because I find the Liturgy of our Church so plain, so full, so fervent; bein intimate with it, I love it as a long-cherished riend ; I can understand it; I can enter into it so well, that I can find nothing like it for public wor ship.
am a Churchman-becanse our Church does so highly honor the Bible. How much of the pure Word of God does she bring before the minds of he children in all her services, both on the Lord's day and in every day in the week
I am a Churchman-because I love, I pray for unity. My Saviour loved and prayed for it. I will not, the efore, I dare not leave the Church of my orefathers and promote disunion, unless I can disover such reasons for deserting her as convince my conscience that I am bound to do 80 ; and no reasons ought to convince my conscience which are not founded upon the word of God, which directs that we should mark those that cause divisions, and avoid them
I am a Churchman-beoause I find that her docrine excites the bitterest malignity, and endure the fiercest assaults of the infidel, the lawless, and the profane ; I cannot believe that she can be bad, since they so much hate her, for their hatred is the best testimony in her favor.
I am a Churchman-because I see that God is blessing our Church. He has revived His work in the midst of her. How wonderfully have her faith ful and devoted ministers recently increased in num ber; how rapidly are they increasing t At the same time, the tone of godliness among her seriou nembers, is so simple, so practical and so exemp ary, that it has been frankly deciared, by sever highly respectable and candid persons of other de nominations, that there is more exalted piety to be ound within her pale than can be met with mongst all those who differ from her. God has not then forsaken her, and ought I to forsake er ?
I am a Churchman-becanse though I am tol my Church has many fanits, I can find nothing uman that is faultless; and if I look closely into ther Uhristian bodies, I find many not blameless here. I would say, therefore, of my mother

Turch, 8 it has been beantifully said of our mother land-" with all thy faults. I love thee still."
Whilst then I love all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; whilst I respect cruples of those who conscientiously differ from me ; whilst, as my brethren in Christ, I freely offe the right hand of fellowahip; whilst I avow it as my choicest, my noblest distinction, that I am 8 Christian, I rejoice to add, I thank God that I am able to add, also-I am a Churchman.

## THE SOWER OF THE SEED

Sow in Faith I or tears, or seed,
Then await the rich reward
From those germs upspringing
Over each God's angel bends,
o the earth boru flower he tends,
Dew and sunshine bringing
Dew and sunshine bringing.
Sow in hope ! no dark despair
Mingled with thy weeping;
had may be thy seed time here-
Joy a waits the reaping.
Deems thy tear-drops, as they flow,
Worthy of His keeping
Bat, o'er all things-Sow in Love !
Hand and heart o'erflowing,
oon, 0 faint and weary one,
Thou shalt cease from sowing 1
"First the blade and then the ear "
In God's harvest growing

## WHAT A LITTLE GIRL DID.

A good many years ago, a little girl of twelve ears, was passing the old brick prison in the city of Chicago, on her way to school, when she saw a hand beckoning to her from behind a cell window, and heard a weary voice asking her to please bring him something to read.
For many weeks after that she went to the pris on every Sunday, carrying the prisoner each time book to read, from her father's library. At last one day, she was called to his death-bed.
" Little girl," said he, "you have saved my soul : promise me that you will do all your life for the ppor people in prison what you have done for me."
The little girl promised, and she has kept her promise. Linda Gilbert has been all her life the stedfast friend of the prisoner. She bas established good libraries in many prisons, visited and helped hundreds of prisoners; and from the great number of whom she has helped, six hundred are now, to her certain knowledge, leading honest lives. Prisoners in all parts of the country know and love her name, and surely the God of prisoners must look upon her merciful work with interers $m$
And all this because a little girl heard and heeded the call to help a suffering soul.

## THE MOTHER'S LAST JOURNEY.

The following is from the Detroit Free Press.
When the doctor came down stairs from the ick room of Mrs. Marshall, the whole family seemod to have arranged themselves in the hall to wayay him.
"How soon will mamma dit well?" asked little Clyde, the baby.
"Oan mamma come down stairs next week?" asked Katy, the eldest daughter and the little housekeeper.
"Do you find my wife much better?" asked Mr. Marshall, eagerly. He was a tall grave man, pale with anxiety and nights of watching.
The doetor did not smile; he did not even stop to answer their questions. "I am in a great hurry," he said, as he took his hat. "I must go to a patient who is dangerously ill. This evening I will oall again. I have left instructions with the turse."
But the nurse's instructions were all concerning he comfort of the patient; she was professionally
disereet and silent. The children playing on the stairs were told to make no noise. The gloomy day wore on, and the patient slept and was not distarbed. But that night before they went to bed, the children were allowed to go in and kiss their mother good-night. This privilege had been denied them lately, and their little hearts responded with joy to the invitation. Mampa was better, or she ould not sees them. The dootor had cured her, They would love him for it all their lives.
She was very pale but smiling, and her first words to them were: "I am going on a journey !" "A journey," cried the children. "Will yon take ns with you?
"No; it's too long a journey."
"Mamma is going to the South," said Katy "the doctor has ordered her to go."
"I am going to a country more beautiful than the lovely South," said the mother, faintly, " and I shall not come back,
"Are you going alone, mamma ?" asked Katy " No," said the mother, in a low tremulous voice "I am not going alone. My Physician is going with me. Kiss me good-by, my dear ones, for in the morning before you are awake I shall be gone. You will come to me when you are made ready, bat each must make the journey alone.
In the morning she was gone. When the children awoke, their father told them of the beautiful country at which she had safely arrived while they slept.
"How did she go ? Who came for her 9 " they asked, with the tears streaming down their cheeks "A messenger from God," their father said solemnly.
People wonder at the peace and happiness expres sed in the faces of these motherless ohildren ; when asked about their mother they say, "She has gone on a journey ; " and every night and morning they read in the book she loved of the land where she now lives, whose inhabitants shall no more say, 1 am sick, and where God Himself shall wipe all tears from their eyes.

## "ILL PUT IT OFF."

Some little follse are apt to say, When asked their task to tonct Ill pat it off-at least to day : It can not matter muob.

Time is always on the walkYou can not stop its flight; Youll happier be titigh taeks

But little duties still put off And "By-and-bye is time enough " Has ruined many a one.

## PERSONAL RELIGION.

The Anglican Church Chrönicle (Hawaii) says:There are multitudes of men standing aloof from the Cross and Churoh of Christ. To treat them as unbelievers and disbelievers or practioal heathens would be to them a great wrong. To make them see the manliness of a true and living Christian character is a work calling for the best energy and talent in the Church. There is always a remedy in the Church of the Living God for the hurts of all classes and conditions of men, awaiting the wise application of the hands that bring it. In perious times men ask for a practical religion which a popular religionism fails to present, for earnest, sober worship in its majestic dignity while traves ties and caricatures of worship abound, and for the preaching of the Gospel not the deduction of seience or the opinions of the most profound.
Personal religion made manly, robust and vig. orous by manly men would solve many perplexing questions in the religious world and beyond it.
Personal religion gives to men who love their conntry their best power.
Personal religion makes every profession, business or trade a training for an immortal destiny, and brings out in man the best that he is and has for his own good, and the good of society, by prac tical ways and means for practical ends.

## SERVICE FOR ALL.

We can serve in every station None so weak or none so small That poy or none so lowly;

- We oan serve in every station, $\mathrm{If}_{\text {, with }}$ with loving heart and true And our daily task to do.

We can serve in every station He who fixed our lot is wise ; And each act of willing servioe Is acoepted in His oyes.
" Let as, then, in every station,
Hambly strive to do our part,-
With a fathful, earnest spirit,
And a meek, contented heart."

## TOM'S GOLD DUST.

"That boy knows how to take oare of his gold. dust," said Tom's uncle, often to himself, and ometimes aloud.
Tom went to college, and every acoount they heard of him he was going ahead, laying a solid fondation for the futare.

Certainly," said his uncle, " that boy knowe how to take care of his gold-dust."
"Gold-dust !" Where did Tom get gold-dast ? He was a poor boy. He had not been to Oalifornia. He never was a miner. Where did he get golddust 9 Ah ! he has seconds and minutes, and these are the gold-dust of time-specks and particles of time, which boys and girls and grown-up people are apt to waste and throw away. Tom new their value. His father, had taught him that every speck and particle of time was worth its weight in gold, and his son took care of them as though they were. Take oare of your gold-dust, and lay ap something for old age-for time as wel as eternity.-Exchange.

## CANON BODY ON BIBLE READING.

Daring the recent West London Mission, Canon Body delivered a series of admirable addresses St. Peter's Ohareh, Eaton Square, of which the Bishop of Truro, was formerly Incumbent. The address on the reading of the Bible contained much interesting and valuable matter.
In connection with this subject, said the Canon we must grasp the character of the Bible. While recognising the fact that the Bible is God's Book, we must remember that it is a collection of books written under different conditions. Here the question arises. Upon what do we base the claim of the Bible to be the Word of God? Some say that it is its own evidence. But if this be so, how comes it to pass that there was a time when the canon o Scripture was unsettled. Some books, at first were not universally received-i.e., Hebrews and levelations. The faot is, that we receive the Bible on the authority of God's Church, The anthority of the Church is not the authority of the Chareh apart from her Head, but the sanetion of Christ himseli.
With regard to the question of Inspiration, the Uanon expressed his opinion that no theory wa of the Bible there s. That there is an inspiration added, "it is a mystery like the Holy Encharist " added, "it is a mystery like the Holy Encharist." right use of the Bible? Why has God "What is the One thing is certain, that He did got given it ? " volume that we might construct for ore us the creed. For the Church or mass of belierselves ed before the Bible, and so did Christianity itself. If, then, the Bible had been given as to make e creed, it would follow that the early Christians who lived before the New Testament Canon was who were withont any certain belief, which is absurd. Why, then, did the Lord give us this sacred book Because in his we have the faith ansystematicall of doctrine is the Charter of the Church's purity requisites for the profitable reading of Hed several
ture. 1st. Read intelligently. It will not do to read as if it was some oharm in which oase "yo resemble some Roman Catholic mumbling orea his beads." Sad. Read it oolleotivoly, and over due regard to the context. 8rd. Read it with pu
 rity of intention. Such a book should not be real ouk of prarienc ourioal nor in order to gratify controversial spirit. 4th. We ought on the eon. trary, to read the Bible in order that we may wall in the footsteps which it points out. Sth. W0 ought to read it with prayer, that we may be taugh its meaning. 6th. Read it with meditation and try to assimilate its teaching.

CHILDREN'S HYMN.
Just as I am," Tbine own to be, Friend of the young, who lovest me To consecrate myseif to Thee, 0 Jesus Christ, I come.
In the glad morning of my day, My life to give, my vows to pay,
With all my heart I come
I would live ever in the light,
I would work ever for the right
I would serve Thee with all my might Therefore to Thee I come.
Just as I am," young, strong, ard free, To be the best that II can be,
For trath, and righteonspess, and Thee,
Lord of my tife, 1 come Lord of my life, 1 come.
With many dreams of fame and gold Succoss and joy to make me bold
For my whole life, I come.
And for Thy sake to win renown, And then to take my vietor's crown And at Thy feet to cast it down,
0 Master, Lord, I come.

## TROUBLES.

1 compare the troubles which we have to undergo in the course of the year to a great bandle of fagote far too large for us to lift. But God does not $r$ quire us to lift it all at once. He mercifully unties the bandle, apd gives ut first one stick which we are to carry to-day, and then another whieh we aro oo carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage if we would only take the barder appointed for us each day ; but we choose to in. crease our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick ver again to day, and adding to-morrow's burden our load before we are required to bear it.- John Nenton.

When the first missionaries of Madagasoar had ad been successful in the conversion of some of he islanders there, a Christian sea captain asked s ormer chief what it was that first led him to boome a Christian. "Was it any particular sermon you heard, or book which you read?" asked the captain.
"No, my friend," replied the chief, "It was no ook or sermon. One man, he a wicked thief; another man, he drank all day long; big chief, he beat his wife and children. Now be no thief, he no steal ; drunken Tom, he sober; big ohief, he ery kind to hisfamily. Every beathen man gel something inside of him, which makes him differ. ont, so I became a Christian too, to know how it eel to have some something strong inside of me, o keep me from being bad.'
Now that old chief had the right idea of Chris ianity. He had got something new and strong nside of him, even "Christ, the power of God."

COMFORTING NEWS.-What a comfort and how very convenient to be able to have a Closet indoors, it being neither offensive nor unheallay, Heap's Patent " Dry Earth or Ashes Closets perfectly inodorous. The commodes with urine separators, can be kept in a bedroom, and anr invaluable in any house during the winter seasobe $r$ in case of sickness. they are a well finishe piece of furniture. Factory, Owen Sound, Ont.

## A BOY'S LECTURE ON

 MANNERSThe ways you do things are your manner. The ways you look, the ways yov speak, the ways you act, the ways you move, the ways you eat, are your manners. What you do with your hat is a part of your manners. I do not mean hanging it up, I mean taking it oft or keep ing it on. Everybody has to hav some kind of manners, because everybody has to have some kind of ways to do things.

There are two kinds of manners I will mention them. Good ones and bad ones. Your face looks better when you are having good manners than when you are having bad ones. I have heard of six kinds of bad manners, and one more I will mention them : Pig manners one ; bear manners, two ; donkey manners, three ; cock-a-doodle-doo manners, four ; post manners, five; cow-in-the-parlour manners, six.
First-pig manners-and if you want to know what they are, go and look into the pigs' pen when their dinner is being put into their trough. Every piggy hurries to get the most, and get the best. Every piggy looks out for itself, and does not care for the other ones. Chil dren that have pig manners are the kind that want to be helped first at meal times, and want the best things for themselves, and the biggest pieces. They look out for themselves, and do not care about other people getting anything good.
Second-bear manners. Children that have bear manners are the kind that are gruff, and grum, and growly. They have cross-looking faces, and sometimes stick their lips out, and snarl, and growl, and are most always grumbling and growling and snarling about something they want to do or they don't want to do. They talk in this way: "Find my hat!" "I want to go out!" "Open the door!" "I want something to eat!" and never think of a please or thank you, and they get cross very often, and look cross.
Third-donkey manners. Children that have donkey manners are the kind that want to do just what they want to do, and nothing else, no matter how much you may ask them, and coax them. If you ask them to move, they stay still. If you ask them to stay still, they move. If you ask them to keep quiet, they make a noise. If you ask them to make a noise, they keep quiet. If you ask them to go off on an errand, they say, "Don' want to !" or, ' I ain't agoing to!" and the worst kind say, "I will!' and "I won't!" When they are playing they never will do what the others want to, but only what they themselves want to.
Fourth-post manners. Children that have post manners are the kind that do not answer when they are spoken to, any more than a post would. If a visitor says, "How do you do ?" or, " Do you like to
play tag ?" or, "Do you like pic-
tures ?" or butterflies, or anything, they stand still as a post, and do not speak; but maybe if you should ask if they liked candy, they would speak one word, and I guess it would be yès.
Fifth-cock-a-doodle-doo manners. The children that have cock a-doodle-doo manners are the kind that feel big and act so. When a rooster struts around among the hens he aets as if he felt so big he did not know what to do, and sometimes he seems to feel so big that he has to get up on a fence and clap his wings, and crow, cock-a doodle-doo! Sometimes there'll be a lot of fellows playing, and a cock-a-doodle-doo fellow will come he knew the right way to do every thing better than everybody, and he'll give them the rules, and he'l strut around like a rooster, and in his house he does the same way to his mother and the other grown-up ones, and ones that are not grown up. That kind of a fellow ough to stand up on the fence and clap his wings-no, I mean his elbowsand crow, cock-a-doodle-doo! know better than you!
Six - cow-in the-parlour man ners. Children that have a cow-in the-parlour manners are the kind hat are always getting in some ody's way, or pushing themselves in between people, or going in fron of people, or stepping on some body's feet, or on the bottom o ladies' clothes, or leaning against people, or stumbling over things, or bumping against the furniture, or against people, or tripping ove their own chairs, or knocking down a vase, or a work basket, or a tumbler of water. They are as clumsy as a cow in a parlor, and do no mind what they are about any more than a cow in the parlo would mind what she was about.
Besides these kinds there is another kind I heard of, called the Interrupters. Interrupters are the kind that begin to talk while other people are speaking, no matter i tis their father, or their mother, o company, the interrupters do no wait for anybody to stop talking but break right in and say wha they want to.-Wide Awake.

## THE RIOH BOY.

## "Paul is a rich boy."

Mabel Reed's father said this to her mother, and then added, "Thank the Lord.'
It seemed very strange to Mabel who was tying up her doll's Ledstead wishing all the time she had money to buy a new one. She looked up towards the window where her parents were sitting, and saw her father was wiping his eyes ; and still, there was a smile on his face. "Brother Pau rich," thought Mabel, "how queer Where did he get his money, I Where did
wonder !"
"I hope my son will be like th ood a Post Pal be the good apostle Paul-live and die for
Jesus," said mamma Reed, rocking Jesus," said mamma Reed, rockin
gently back and forth in her chair.
Mamma Reed was a sick woman, -

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her chamber again; but she was a very happy one in spite of pain and reat weakness.
"Will brother Paul have nice clothes, and a pony to ride, now he s rich ?" asked Mabel, leaving the bedstead to dry in the sun, baving pasted and dried the broken joints together.
"No dear," said mamma, "Paul will have to work, and be careful about spending his money; but he is a rich boy because he loves the Saviour, and has started on the road to heaven."
"And that makes you happy, mamma?"
"Happier than if he had millions of dollars left him, for he will now be rich for ever and ever ; and he is sure of a home in heaven, and we are sure of nothing here.

Shovid be Attrnbed to. - Much suf. fering is the result of neglecte 1 constipation. There is no better regalator by its prompt action on the Liver, all by its prompt action on the Liver, an tene chief source of ill health prevented.

## MONKEY FASHIONS.

There is many a man who is not content with an even, honest chance in life, but who acts like a pig who eats with his forefoot in a trough, and is always trying to help himself and at the same time to hinder others.

The Lord's command is "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and a man who does not do it , and who always wants the best share, the biggest piece, and the first chance, shows that the devils did not drown all the pigs when they ran two thousand of them into the sea.
A writer in Chambers Miscellany tells of the monkeys in the Manchester menagerie, who were placed in a row of cages, with only thin partitions between each other.
Before each cage was a pan of monkey's food, and these pans were supplied several times a day. Now the behaviour of the monkeys at their meals was one of the amusing sights of the place. It was this: no sooner had the food been put in their pans, than the foolish creatures began to eat, not out of their own pans, but 'out of those of their neighbors. Each stretched his paw obliquely along to his neighbor's pan, in order, if possible, to filch a little from him, expecting to have his own pan, to empty at leisure besides. But as every monkey did the same, it happened that, while one was attempting to steal from his neighbor, his neighbor on the other side was taking the opportunity, while his attention was thus engaged, to steal from him. So no one was the better for it ; for whenever anyone found his pan invaded by a neighbor, he tried to get a bite at him, or to filch from his pan in return; and thus splut terings and fights took place, in the course of which a great quantity of the food was cast out, and lost upon the ground. In short the simple effect of the plan of mutual aggression was to make the whole fo the monkeys have uncomfort able instead of comfortable meals, and less to eat than they otherwise would have had. Had each been content to make the best of his own pan, the general happiness \{would have been greatly increased. But monkeys are only poor dumb animals, and may be excused and pitied for their folly.
And what do men gain by their greedy, grasping, over-reaching course? Who is the better off when all have had their chance to grab?

Children and grown people who conduct their affairs after the fashion of pigs and monkeys, will have little of comfort and still less of
profit and pity when they suffer from so doing.
H. L. H.

THINGS MONEY CANNOT DO.
DONGS

Some boys and girls have an idea that money can do almost anything, but this is a mistake. Money, it is true, can do a great deal, but it cannot do everything. I could name you a thousand things it can not buy. It was meant for good, and it is a good thing to have, but all this depends on how it is used. If used wrongly it is an injury rather than a benefit. Beyond all doubt, however, there are many things better than it is, and which it cannot buy, uo matter how much we may have of it.
If a man has not a good education, all his money will never buy it for him. He can scarcely ever make up for his early waste of opportunities.
Neither will wealth itself give a man or a woman good manners. Next to good morals and good health, nothing is of more importance than easy, graceful, self-possessed manners. But they cannot be had for mere money.
Money cannot purchase a good conscience. If a poor man, or a boy, or a girl,-any one, has a clear conscience that gives off a tone like a sound bell when touched by the hammer, then be sure he or she is vastly richer than the millionaire who does not possess such a conscience. Good principles are better than gold. $-S$. S. Visitor.

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