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## FOL. VIII <br> No. 48,

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, MARCH $28,1888$.
81.50

## EGCLESIASTICAL NOTES

Whice the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is reported to have received a donation of £25;000 from a clergymon, it is "more than rumoured" that the London Diocesan Home Mission will receive a legacy of nearly, if not quite, $£ 100,000$.

Tex Charch Sohools Company is on the high road to a great success. Though not estab. lished five years, it has opened nineteen schools, and more than ten thousand of ite sharus have been taken up.

A meening has been hold at Oxford to form a University Society for the defence of the Charoh in Wales. The aim of the Society is to band together Welsh members of the University, and to hold meetings once a fortnight during foll term, at whioh papers will be read, epitomes of which will afterwards be pablished in the Welsh press.
The Viear of Swanses, Canon Smith, is doing great and noble work for the Church in Wales. In three years. that is since January, 1885, the sum of $£ 10,000$ has been raised for Church exteasion. Four new Charches have been built and opened: St. Michael's 330 sit. tings; St. Matthew's 530; St. Thomas' 514; St. Mark's 504 . Another Churoh, St. Stephen's. with 350 sittings, is nearly finished, and still one more, St. Michael's, to accommodate 500 people, is projected. The new ecelesiastical parish of St. Matthew is already separated, and two more, St. Thomas and St. Mark are to be separsted a little later in the present year. In the parish at the present time there are nine curates, seven mission-rooms, and eighty district visitora. In the 17 Sunday-schools there are 2,548 soholars, and 227 teachers. This is the work which is proceeding in the mother parish of St. Mary, with a popalation of 40,000

Tes attack upon the Charch in Wales is not a simple attaok upon a single institation. It is an end to be aittained, but when attained it is to be the means to a further end, and an in. stalment of a atill larger demand, the demand for a ceparate Welsh nationality. It is part of a process of national disintegration.
The Massachussetts correspondent of the Church Revien, Conn., says: There is universal regret through the diocese at the prospect of the departure from Boston of the Rev. Dr. Couriney, owing to his election to the Bishopric of Nova Scoiia, though the wisdom of the choice is so apparent that the wonder is that he was not chosen long ago
The Record, from England, printed a mys terious paragraph last week hinting at a probable secesssion of Evangelicals from the Committee of the C.M.S. No nemes are given, but the persons indicted are "s young peer, whose name has already been prominent in this context; a venerable and wealthy Inyman, who bas for the last half-century been a bounteous giver to all sorts of good works; and a clergy. man, already the secretary of an agency form
ed by seeession from one of the great Aliangelioal socleties." These gentlemen, so we are given to understand, are abont to "start a rival society more distinctly Protestant in its tone than the C.M.S."

The Lower House of Convooation of Canter bury, will have nothing to do with the lay dia. conate, aay the Family Churchman. That is the upshot of last week's debate. Dr. Bright's speech was irresistible as showing npon historical evidence that the diaconate is distinctly a clerical calling. The need for an order of sub-deaoons-or oall them what you will-still exists. We hope that archdeacon Farrar's noble appeal for an order of poor friars-again call them what you will-living among the poorest, ascetio in life, and bound by vows of poverty and obedience, will not be lost sight of. The sacrifices demanded for such a work are as nothing to those whioh missionaries to the heathen abroad are called apon to make.

Under a new scheme for a Liverpool Cathedral the present site of St. Peter's Church has been definitely selected, and the proposed cathedral will be not mach inferior in size to Chester, and larger than Truro or Edinburgh. It is to have a central tower, and a nave capable of accommodating 2,500 . The estimated cost is $£ 100,000$ to $£ 150,000$, towards which conditional promises of support are said to have been already received to the extent of $£ 22,000$. including $£ 500$ from the Mayor, and £1,000 from the Bishop.

Friends of the late Archbishop Trench, and those who value his literary work in Biblical exposition, in poetry, and in philology, will be interested in hearing that a movement has been set on foot to do honour to his memory and to his energetic advocucy of higher temale edacation, by endowing two scholarships in the Alexandra College, at Dablin. This college, which has done very successfal work, was mainly founded by the Archbishop's exertions, and the proposed memorial will replace two exhibitions which he annually contribated to the institution.

A oovabe of lectares in Emmanuel Charch, Baltimore, on "Jadaism and Christianity,"one of several courses arranged by the Charch Society for Jewish Missions,-is arousing much interest amount the better class of Jews.

It is interesting to note the fact that at a recent coufirmation at Llandaff, out of 121 candidates, 116, or all but five, were converts from dissent.
Prof. Taylor Lewis, apoaking at an Evangelical Alliance meeting lately, bravely and wisely said:-
"Division is never to be treated as a good per se. I can never go with those who regard denominational distinotions as things totally innocent or desirable, much less desirable. Let union, ecclesiastical union, take place without delay between those bodiee that are divided by the least interval. Let the last parting be the first to come together. Inet it be deeply impressed on every mind that the greatness of
the sin of sobistm is in the reverse ratio of the smallness of the dividing interval."
Alike foeling is said to be showing itself in Canadt, witere some of the representative men of the leading denominations advocate reunion first among themselvas of those who have separated from the Churoh of England, realizing that then return to it will be more praotioable.

Tre Primate's Church Disoipline Bill provides that when a charge is made against a priest for a oriminal offence, or neglect of daty -by which is not meant a matter of dootrine or ritual-the Bishop may dismiss the complaint if he sees fit, or he may hear it himself, his decision being final. Should the accused olerk object to his jarisdiction, he may remit the hearing to the diocesan conrt. Proviaion is made for the jadge of this court to be eithor the Chancellor, or the Bishop, with two or more assessors, or the Chancellor and the "Standing Commissionera." These gentlemen are to be four in number-the archdeacon, a beneficed priest (elected by thise bonefioed in the archdeaconry), a member of the greater ohapter of the cathedral elected by the Dean and Ohapter, and a lay magistrate nominated by the Ohairman of Quarter Sessions. An appeal is allowed to the provincial court, bat only in matters of law. The defendant priest, but not the complainant, is allowed an aurestricted appeal to the Queen in Council ; tho complainant can only appeal if allowed to do so by the provinoial court. The sentences of the courts are admonition, temporary suspension, deprivation, deposition from the ministry, or excommunication-the last named not impoaing any civil penaly. Imprisonment is abolished. The appointment of the jadge of the provincial courts is to rest with the two Arohbishop, each in his own province, though they may appoint one jodge to act in bath provinces. This judge is to teclare that he is a member of the Chargh of Fingland, and to make the declaration required by the canons, and his appointment is to be confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Charch.

Bibhop Blyth, of Jerusalem, says in a letter to the Family Churchman -The "Parochial Mission to the Jewr Association has promised me they will take ap Alexandria as the first foreign station. They want at least $£ 1.000$ a year for this parpose, including medical agency. This is a sound Church Society, well offoered ander the Dean of Lichfiold, bat it receives only such cold support as, alas! Jewish worts at priesent receives in England. Alezandria is now what Egypt has ever been tu the Jowe, a focus of national interest oataide Palestine; and the enterprise there is a splendid one.
I earnestly ask the support of the Churoh for this society. It is young and promising, and its success will take the measare of the support given to it by the Churoh. There is ample room and need for its action."

The Rev. Henty Yapre Saterdin, D.D., Rector of Calvary Church, New York, has beon elected Assistant Bishop of Ohio, Dr. Bedell having been obliged to seek assistance owing to ill health.

THE APOSTOLIE SDOOESSION.
By the late Dr. McIlvaine (Zivangelical) Bishop of Ohio.

In regard to that particular line of descont, by which the authority to ordain has been handed down from age to age-the line of auc-cession-I ahall go no farther in this discourse than to stait, without argument, the doctrine of the Church with which we are connected.

That it is the dootrine of our Chureh, that the lide of succession has been through a ministry consisting of three orders, and through the highest order of the three, the Bishops of the Ohurch, needs no illustration. But what is the dootrine as to the nature of the evidence on which the belief of that succcession is brilt? Does she decidedly rest it upon the Word of inspiration? What stress does she lay apon that suncession, as to the lawfulness of a ministry that cannot claim it? And how far does she expeot the opinions of her ministers to be oonformed in this matter? These questions may be briefly answered:-

As to imparity, or in other words, "divers orders of ministers," the doctrine of the Charch is, that this feature of the ministry is of divine appointment. You need no stronger evidence of this than the declaration, in so many words, contained in the collect in the Office for the Ordination of Priests:-"Almighty God, Who by Thy Holy Spirit hast appointed divers orders of ministers in Thy Charch." This declaration the Charch has taken pains to insert also in the collect for the ordination of deacons, and in the Office for the Consecration of Bishops; of course expecting her ministers to join heartity in those pruyers and so express their belief. Then as to when this imparity began, and on what evidence the belief of it is based, the Preface to the Office for the Ordination of Deacons, speaks explicitly:-"It is evident un. to ally men, diligently reading Holy Soriptures and Ancient Authore, that from the Apostles' times there have been Three Orders of ministors in Christ's Charoh-Bishops, Priests, and Deacons."
From this declaration it is clearly the doctrise of the Charoh, that not only ancient anthors, but the Holy Scriptures teach the Apostolic origin of an Episcopal Ministry, in the three orders just named. And nince it is by none protended, that there were of right, two descriptions of ministry in the Apostles' time, the one such as has been mentioned, the other of an essentialiy diverse kind, it is evidently the doctrine of the Churoh that from the Apostle's times, and by the evidence of Scriptare, there was no other Ministry than that which subsisted under the several gradations of bishop, presbyter, and deacon.
And then in evidence of the great stress laid by the Church on the necessity of Eipieoopal ordination, the Preface to the Ordination Offlue proceeds:-"To the intent that these Orders should be continued and reverently used and esteemed in this Church, no man shall be acconnted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon in this Church, or suffered to execute any of the said fanctions, exoept he be oalled, tried, examined, and admitted thereto, scoording to the form hereafter following, or hath had Episoopal consecration or ordination." These words require no comment to make them plainer.
Thuts far speaks the Church and no farther. How the belief of those views should affect oar opinions as to the validity of any non-Episoopal orders; whether, whilst we must consider them irregular, because wanting Apostolic precedent, we shoald oonsider them also as in all respeots invalid, the Church speaks not; bat leaves the question for private judgment; and alike
nourishes in her bosom those who affirm and those who deny. This is wisdom. It is according to the procedare of the Charoh in all similiar casebs. There is room here for difference of opinion, gnd the Ohurch leaves it to be
occupied as each may be persuaded in his own occapied as each may be persaraded in his own mind. Suoh is the moderation displayed in her articles. I folly ooncur in a passage of
one of the charges of the late venerable Bishop White, whose eantions to the Church have a long time to live, and are full of wisdom. Spoaking of possible caruses of disunion in the Church, he thus speaks: "In connection with a determination to sustain the Elpiscopate, it is not impossible that in the different grounds on which it may be rested by different advocates there may ensue a canse of disunion. We shall be safe in this matter, in proportion as we contend on the ground taken ap for as by the reformers of the Church of Ingland. They nnequivocally affirmed the Apostolic origin of Episcopacy as a fact; and then as a suitable consequence, they ordained that there shoald be no other ministry within their bonnds. The same is the limit within our Charch. If any should carry the subjeot boyond this it is private jadgment, and cannot be acted on in proceedings regalated by the rabrice and canons."

According to this, as well as what was said before, when a candidate for Orders professes attachment to the doctrine as well as discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he is. considered as professing fully to believe in the Apostolic Origin of Episcopacyto believe also that such origin is apparent from the Scriptures as well as from ancient anthors; and as a necessary consequence that Episcoproy is the only form of Church order contained in the Scriptares and manifest from ancient authors; and consequently whether a Charoh should be now E'piscopal or not, is a question to be settled upon considerations, not of mere expediency, bat of deference to the model of the Primitive Church, as it was constitated by the Apostles under the guidance of inspiration; so that no one ought to be accounted " a law. ful minister in this Charch, or suffered to exeoute any fanctions of the ministry, unless he hath had Elpisoopal ordination." Bat after this, precisely what is the legitimate inference from such premises as to the ministry of the Charches in which there is no Episcopal ordination, however this or that conclusion may seem to any person to be inevitable, the Charch as a witness of the trath, deposeth no further. The rest is for private jadgment.

To tarn now to our position. Wherever there is a regularly authorized ministry, its or dination is from Christ, and its calling is of God. It is just the continuance of that olaim of communication, by which the Lord having first invested His Apostles with anthority to ordsin sucoessore in the ministry, has through them transmitted the same in unbroken descent, through all ages, to the present, and will transmit it from hence to the end of the world.

## "WHY I AM AN EPISCOPALIAN."

The following letter appoared in the Lawsonian, a secular paper of the State of Missouri, and is, we think, worthy of reproduction. He says the secular editor asked reprosentatives of the different religious bodies to send in "reasons for their faith,' and Mr. Mann sent the following:

I am a member of the Church (kunown in law in the U. S. as the Protestant Eipisoopal on the same grounds that I am a Christian The asme ressoning which proves Christianity proves also the Church. That reasoning has two great divisions, historic evidence and personal experience.
The supernatural charscter and divine mis-
sion of Jesus Ohrist are to be learned from history, and history alone. It was to history He committed his religion. He lived His earthly life, He wrought His earthly work, He deolared His message to souls, and then He withdrew in visible form from earth. But had this been all, only His own companions wonld have known of Him and His salration. Therefore He committed to selected men the daty of making Him, His work, and His teaching known to the world, in other countries and in fature years. "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Such was the apostolic commission, which the apostles porformed bs establishing a society and by writing certain narratives and letters. The sooiety was the Charch; the writinga were finally gathered together in the volume known as the New Testament. I accept both the Society and the Book. I believe both really come from Christ, that He meant both shonld exist, that they are His deliberately choosen way of making Himself known to men, that it was through His inspiration that the apostles arranged for the rites and sacraments and ministry of the Church, and told His life in the Gospels, and explained His teachings in the Epistles. I do not accept the society but reject the Book, nor do I ascept the Book bat rejoot the Society. I do not say we have the Church and can make our own Bible, nor do I say we have the Bible and can make our own Charoh.
I believe both the old Book and the old Society to be still on earth and still fitted for this work. I know, indeed, that both have been at times tampered with; that the book has been interpolated, that the society has been corrupted, that there have been gross misrepresentations of the Bible and vioions practices of the Oharch, bat I do not believe either of them to have been rained. Despite the fact that there have been apocryphal gospels and sparions epistles which gained a temporary and partial credence, I hold that we have in the Now Tes. tsment the genaine works of the apostles and evangelista. Despite an occasional doabt as to the trae reading, due to variations of manuscripts, which show the weaknoss of the human copyists; despite the controversies as to the real meaning of certain obscure passages, I take it that the text of the New Testament is, in all important respect quite trustworthy and not hard to be understood by honest-hearted men. I believe all this-why? Not becasse I have had a special revelation; not because nobody has questioned it ; but because any fair resegroh into the history of the past showsit to be true, because all the light thrown apon the eighteen centaries shows me these books in substantially the shape I behold them new. In many minor matters, of course, there have been changes. What I catch a glimpse of in the third century, for instance, is a roll of parohment' with its contents written by the hand of a scribe, in Greek. WhatI see today is a rectangular bound book with its contents printed from metal types, in English. Bat essentially it is the same vision. From quota tions in early writera, from occasional old manuseripts still in existence, from references made by opponents, from the witness borne by prevalent customs, in the first ages of Christianity, I learn what sort of a Bible was then received, and, behold, it is the same as that I have today. Now a precisely similar style of reasoning applies to the Church. Exactly the same testimony exists for her. We can find out what were the the main outlines, the fandamental principles, the disting aishing characteristics of the early Christian Church. We know what the creeds were, the saoraments the offlcers in the ministry, the general mode of worship, the general tone of tesching. No man can bring mea proof that St. John wrote the gospel attributed to him, to which I cannot
add an equally olear and cogent proof, of the aame kind, that in the Primitive Church there were three orders of the ministry, bisinops, priesis and deacons. No man can offor an objection to the argument for the Churoh that I cannot parallel with a similar objection against the Soriptures.
Therefore, despite the heresies and schisms of past and present, I believe that the Aposiolio Charch lives now, has lived all along the ages; that it was not left for some man to oreate it 300, 200, 100, 50 years ago. I admit freely that at times there has been need of reforma. tion, that corruptions have arisen which had to be cleansed, that there has been occasion often for changes in minor matters to meet the ohanged conditions in society. Bat I deny that the old Charch ever died, and that a new aharoh had to be created. And to find out where the old Charch is I look first to see what society claims to be that old church; and if more than one makes such a claim, then I test their claims by an appeal to history; do they bear the marks of The Charch of early days? Are their oreeds, sacraments, ministry, worship, such in sssentials as were hers?
If I found that the Bishop of Rome was in the eurly ages ruler over the whole Christian oharoh, that he was regarded as suprome and infallible, and that the services were conducted in a tongae not understood by the people, and that the olergy were forbidden to marry, and that the laity were denied the sacramental cup, and that the oreed had an article declaring the absolute sinlessness of the the Virgin Mary, and that the devotions taught tho people were largely made up of invocations of the saints, and so on, then I should be a Roman Catholic. But not finding this the case $I$ can only reject the claim of the Roman ehurch to be the true modern representative of the society established by the apostles. Let this suffice for an illustration of the kind of reasoning applicable to the inquiry. What I wish mainly to arge is that if the Bible is true, there must be a true, historic church in all ages, and therefore now on earth, with its lines of succession, its "family tree," so to speak, perfectly visible. Such a ohurch I claim to belong to. I believe in her beoanse I can trace her historic life back to the first days, and because in doctrine, in worship, in government she is, as to all essentials, the same as was the chursh which held its first great conncil at Nicea and set forth that creed which has been the bnlwarle of the true faith concerning Jesus Christ, for all succeeding time. The Epiacopal Church can trace the succession of her bishops back through the Kinglish charch, the Gallican ohurch and the Italian ohurch, up to the days of the apostles. I do not exaggerate when I say that there is more complete evidence that the bishop of Missouri is in a line of actual, official ordination by the laying on of hands of bishop after bishop up to St. John himself, than there is that St. Matthew wrote his gospel. I accept St. Matthew's gospel, shall I not, must I not accept the Episcopate. Certainly what is sufficient to prove the Bible ought to be enough to prove the charch. Of course I am only sketching a more oatline of an argument. I am trying to show the general reason for my belief and position. I cannot give the detailed proof of my assertions, nor can I dilate apon the peculiarities of the charch system, upon her creeds, her forms of worship, her mode of government. I only say as to all these, that I acoept her and therefore I accept her teaching and her institations. Christ bailt the charch apon the rock, and His promise was that the gates of hell should not prevail against her. I believe the promise has been kept. One word in oonolusion to prevent a misapprehension which we often meet. Do I say that there are no Christians ontside of our ohuroh? most dis. inctly I do not so say. I recognize every person man, woman or ohild, baptized with water in

Holy Oatholic Charch. But because a number of such baptized poople arsembled and vote themselves a charoh, a regular subdivision of the one great sooiety, they do not thus create any such regalar sabdivision. All poople born in the Uuited States are citizens thereof. Bat
if a number of Misgoarians and Kansas shoald vote themselves, and all who occopied a certain area, a new state, that action would not make the etate a reality. Their officers have no such power as belong to those of a real state. This is only a rough illastration, but it may suggest my meaning.
For I hold that no divisions among Christians are lawfal (though they may be divinely overruled for good) except such as come from the mere national divisions of humanity. All Amerioan Christians ought to be in an American ohurch, a oharoh with wide freedom in all minor matters, bat with apostolic snocession for its ministry, ecamenical ondorsement for its oreeds, and reverent celebration of the two sacraments. I have said nothing on the second reason for my being a Churchman, personal experience, becanse a man's personal experience is no proof to any one except himbelf. In argument I rest the whole matter upon these two propositions:
1st. The evidence sufficient to prove the Bible is sufficient to prove the Church.
2nd. Evidence of the same kind and strength as does prove the Bible, exists to prove that the Primitive Charoh was one having no divisions exoept on national lines, with a three fold ministry, with a simple creed, with forms of worship, with the two sacraments, with various other rites such as confirmation, with no supreme head on earth, no pope, with large liberty in all subsidiary doctrines, with profonnd reverence for the Bible, and with positive insiotance upon apostolic succession for its bishops, And such a eharch I find in this country (the U.S.) under the name of "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Uuited States of America."

Gamerion Mann.

## NEWS FROM THE HONE FIELD.

## DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Brafor Eleser.-It is now authoritativelyannounced that Dr. Courtney's consecration will tdke place (D.V.) in St. Lake's Cathedral, Hal ifax, on St. Mark's Day, April 25th. The consecrater to be the Metropolitan. The preacher, the Bishop of Quebeo. The Bishop of Ontario and Bishop Kingdon are expected to assist.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON

Woodstock.-By order of Raral Dean Hoyt a Special meeting of the Woodstook Deanery was held at Richmond lately. Eight clergymon were present, two of the number being heartily welcomed to the Deanery by the others: Reps. A. W. Teed, and H Morris. A service at 8.30 a.m., with Holy Commanion, was held in St. John's Chuch, when a large namber of laymen partook of the sacrament with the olergy. Next meeting of Deanery is to be held (D.V.) at Centreville on Jane 12ch.

## EIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Ques. c.-The Cathedral was orowded on the morning of the 18th inst, tc witness the induction of Canon Norman, as rector. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Churchwardens, Messrs. Edwin Jonee and E. J. Halo, carrying the keys, and followed by the Rev. I. E. Rexford, and the Rer H. G. Petry, curate in charge cince the death of the late rector, led the procession from the vestry. Then came Dr. Norman and the Lord Bishop of the diocese. All atanding to gether near the chancel steps, the Bishop said:
"Brethren, we are here assembled together
this Cathedral parish, and to institute him to have cure of souls therein."

Dr. Norman then read aloud the declaration of assent enjoined by the Canons of this ocelesiastioal province, and signed by himself, signifying assent to the 39 articles, to the provisions of the book of Common Prayer, and to the canons of the Provinoial and Diocesan Synods.
The Biehop having formerly inducted Canon Norman in the form presented by the Prayer. book, the keys of the Charch wore handed to the new rector by Mr. Edwin Jones, people's warden, and by Dr. Norman to the rector's warden, after making the usual deolaration.
Then the Bishop and olergy entered within the Commanion rails, and His Lordehip road and handed to the new rector his letter of inatitation, presenting him with the Bible and Book of Common-Prayer, and the Induotion servioe closed with the asual prayers by tho Bishop and the new Rector.
Dr. Norman then delivered an able sermon on the Saorifice of Christ's death, and at its termination made the following reference to his acceptance of his new position, and to the work and friends that he had left behind him in Montreal:-"I am very sensible of the honor that you have conferred on me, and very much tonohed by the mark of confidence shown me, not for the first time, by the revered Bishop of this diocese. I hope and believe that I shall not only onjoy your confidence, but that I shall never lose it. You oan readily undorstand that it was not an easy task to severetios and uproot associations which had existed for twenty years, and to tarn my baok upon a city where I have onjoyed the friendship and good will of so large a portion of the commanity. I was very much attached to those among whom I ministered, and my relations with those outaide our Church were remarkably friendly and agreeablo. But I considered this as a call which I oould not put from me. It is not the first ocoasion that Charch people in this diocese have kindly desired my service, and I could assign no valid reason for deolining the invitation' I could only plead the natural disinolination to change, and the sorrow at having to break off pleasant tios and pat an ond to happy associations, reluotance inoreases with years. No one conld ever have had more enjoyable work, than I have had in Montreal, and I consider this statement simply as a just tribute to the kindness of its citizens. But I come here, bappily, not as stranger among strangers, bur, I hope, as a brother among brethren. The welcome that I have received has been most hearty and gratifying, and Idesira to express our thanks to him who, for so many months, has borne the ministerial charge of the pariab. It is my prayer and my intention to work among you as a pastor and a friend. I cannot dissever the two ideas. The clergy of our church are not a ascerdotal caste. Their intercourse with their people should be persenal and social, as well as ministerial. In fact the latter relation oan be much helped by the former. They should sympathize alike with the joye and griefs of their people: They shonld be trustad friends as well as clergymen, The intercourse between themselves and their people should be based on personal respect and esteom, as woll as on the recognition of their sacred office; may such a feature characterize my relations with those whom I see bofore me. I should like to feel that the Joung people in this charch will look on me as their true friend, and believo that I shall take a doep interest in their welfare, and derive pleasure from their society. I I pray, that God may bless my efforts to your true good, and that when I have to. render an aocount of my ministrations among yon, it may be with hope and encoaragement, and not with a conscience-stricken sense of deserved failare. May God prosper His work in this ohurch and parish, through Jesus Chriat this churc
Our Lord.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Monteral.-The Diocesan Sunday Sohool Association metrin Synod hall Monday evening, 19 Maroh. Dr. L. H. Davidson read a very interesting paper on the advantages of Sanday Sohool papers, and the influence they were wielding. They were a means of exciting interest among the soholars and certainlyproved of great value in the intermediate steps of Biblioal stady. He hoped for a large increase in the number of papers used. Other churches had their Sunday Sohool papers and it was desirable that this diocese should have a paper of its Own. Mr. Buchanan also spoke in favor of the paper, bat thought the importance of the library was to be considered. He did not think Soott's and Marryatt's works were saitable for a Sunday School. After further diseussion Mies Bardjam read a paper on "Temperance," the principal argument of which was that the hope of the temperance cause was in edecating the ebildren in temperance principles.-Gazette.

St. Luke's.- On the ovening of the 20th March inst., Mr Walter H. Smith delivered a lecture on "The Worlds Around $\mathrm{Ws}_{\mathrm{s}}$ " ander the anspices of the Young People's Association of this Caurch. The rector, the Rev. Geo. Rogers, B.A, presided, and introduced the leotarer, who was listened to with the atmost attention by the large audience present, and aocorded a cordial vote of thanks at the close, the hope being expressed that before long Mr. Smith would visit them again.
An exhibition of a nam ber of lantern views by Mr. Snaesdell, concluded the entertainment.

St. George's.-The reading-room in connection with the Y. M. C.A. of this Church is doing a good work and sacceeding admirably. It is beantifully furniskied, well supplied with reading material and woll patronized. Though ouly opened in the 14th of Oot. last there have been alroady 1063 nightly visitors according to ite visitors book

Cowaneville and Sweetebuga.-The Cowansville Literary Absociation, formed last autumn by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Forsey, and other gentlemen, has had a very raccessfal series of meetings daring the winter. The Rector delivered iwo lectures, one on "The History of a Tea Cap," and the other on "Thomas Moore, his Life and Poety." Dr. Gibson lectured on "The Genins of Burns"; Dr. Cotton on "Surgical Emergencies"; Mr. Duffy, on "The Time of Cromwell and Charles I."; Mr. Sicotte, N.P., on "The Economics of History"; Mr. Hibbard on "The Crimean War"; Mr. Wardrop on "The Roots of Words"; Mr. Gilman on ""Chemistry"; Mre Holden on "Champlain"; Mrs. Wardrop on "Home." Debates took place on the following questions:
"Should Ladies be elected on School Boards"? "Should Ladies be elected on School Boards"?
"Was the French Revolntion of 1789 a benofit to France"? "Should Canada look forward to Independence or Federation"? All classes of the community have attended the lectures and dohates, and have expressed their pleasure in them and the frequent $n$ usical selections and readings. The Association gives its closing entertainment Enster Monday evening.

Mrs. G. K. Nesbitt has presented Trinity Church, Cowansville, with three very fine chandeliers costing $\$ 90$. They are of regulation Churoh pattern, coronal pendants, and illuminated in ceclesiastical colors, blue, orimson and gold; they light the Church brillian:ly. The thanks of the Rector, Churchwardens, and peoplo, are tendered to the generons donor.

Christ Church, Sweetsburg, recently received a fine Mason \& Hamlin organ. Theinatrument externally is Churohly in appearance, and has all the modern improvemonts. Miss Buker, of Sweetsburg, made the seleotion at the store of Messrs. DeZouche \& Atwater, Montreal.
The Charoh people of the Parish are look. The Chard people of the Parish are look.
visit in May. The Rector is now forming a olass to receive the "laying on of hands.

## DIOCHES OF ONTARIO.

Duncantiles.-The Chureh people in this village were pleased to be favoured with a visit from His Lorship the Bishop of the Diocese on Sunday the 18th ult. The Bishop arrived from Ottawa the day previons, and was the guest of Mr. James Keays. It was a beantifnlly fine day and the new Chur $h$ which is a sabstantial building of brick looked quite gay. Morning prayer was said at 930 a.m., by Rev. J. F. Fraser, of Crysler; the Rev. Mr. Gresson, the Incumbent, reading the lessons. At 11 a.m., the service of the day commenced, the Charoh being packed with people long before that hour. The Bishop was met at the principal ontrance, and a petition signed by the Incumbent and Charchwardens was read, requesting His Lordsbip to consecrate the building to Almighty God. At the Consecration aervice over 31 candidates received the Apostolic rite of Confirmation; the services was impressively rendered. The whole congregation remained throughout the Commanion service; there was a great number of communicants. The manical portion of the service was well rendered; Miss Keays ably offlciated at the organ, and the excellent voices of Mrs. Whitoombe, Miss Craig, Dr. Loux and Mr. Pratt, harmonionsly blended throughoat the singing, especially in the anthem, "The Earth is the Lord's." Service was continued in the afternoon, the apecial preacher being the Rev. I. F. Fraser. It is gratifying to find the Charch progressing in this district, and sach services contribate not a little towards suoh progress.

Kingeton.-Daring the Lenten season the daily services in the Cathedral have been well attended, both at $7.45 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $5.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The other churches two evenings ia the week have had their quota, in fact the attendance has been better than in any former years. Showing more interest taken. Extensive proparations are being made for the celebration of Erater.
A now and handsome font has boen placed in St. George's Cathedral, a memorial of the late Mrs. John Macaulay.

Oprbsa.-The usual Missionary meeting was held in this village on the 4th inst. Addresses were made by Raral Dean Baker, of Bath, and Dr. Smythe, of Kingston. The collection was nearly doable that of last year. The celebration of Easter is anticipated and preparations are being made.
Barkisfisld.-The Wednesday evening services have been much appreciated, as shewn by increased attendance. A series of sermons by different clergymen have been preached on the subject of repentanoe.

## DIOCESE OF HURON.

Galt--Over twelve hundred dollars were placed apon the plates as a Special offering towards the Charoh debt at the Anniversery services on Sanday the 18th inst. The Rev. Canon Dnmoulin, M.A., who was curate in the parish under the late Dean Boomer, some 24 years ago, preached the sermons, which were powerful and practical expositions of divine trath, and were listened to by large and attentive congregations. The Rev. J. Ridley, rector of the parish, who since his coming here has discarded all attempts at raising money for Charch parposes by means of socials, tea-meetings, bazaars, \&c., believing as he firmly does that giving should be regarded as a religious duty and a religions set-now appeals to his people to give through the offertory as part of their worship in the service of Almighty God. In response to his printed pastoral and publio appeal, a most liberal and willing offering was
presented on Sunday the 18th, amounting in actaal cash to 81,246 .
Never did a people give more heartily in singing praise to God than the Rector and his flock on this oceasion-when with one heart and one voice they stood up and joined in the Doxology-as their offerings were received and prasented. As the Reotor rays to his people"Give your offerings as offeringe in the right spirit-and in the right way and you may sing the Doxology or any other hymn-as heartily as you like, bat do not ignore the principle, nor rob the aot of its real beanty by giving something to-morrow as the price of personal gratification and amusement, and be consistont."
On Monday evening following, a re-anion was held in the School-room-open and free to the whole congregation-when addresses were delivered by Canon Damoulin and Raral Dean Mackenzie. This was preceded by a short service in the Charoh which was largely attended.

Mrmorial Slebviole.-On Sanday, the 11th inst, the Rector proached special sermons (the Church being draped in moarning) in memory of the late Venerable Dean Boomer, LL.D., who was rector of Galt for the long period of 33 years. The sermon in the morning was from, "He was a good man and fall of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much poople were added unto the Lord.-Acts xi, 24. And in the evening from, "I have fought a good fight, \&c." 2 Tim. iv. 7.
Epislopal Appointments.-If the Lord will, the following order will be observed by the Bishop in his visitation of the Diocese for Confirmations for 1888 :-

Clergymen in each Parish or Mission are requested to have all the candidates from their several stations prepared and ready to be presented at the serviee, as arranged in the following lista.
It is the Bishop's wish that a list of all the oandidates, with christian names in full, and plainly writ'en, be handed to him on his arrival, which liste, if necessary, will be subjeot to correction after the service.
County of Bruce.-Wednesday, May 16th, Church of Ascension, Paisley, Rev. A. Fisher; May 16, Port Elgin, Rev. T L. Armatrong; May 17, St. Paul's, Southampton, Rev. T. L. Armstrong; May 17, St. Stephen's, Lake Arran, Rev. R. S. Cooper, B.D.; May 18, Grace Church, Sullivan; Christ Church, Invermay, Rev. R. S. Cooper, B.D.; May 20, Trinity Church, Wiarton; St. John's, Sarawak ; and May 21, All Saints, Wolseley; Church of Redeemer, Hopworth, Rev. W. Henderson; May 22, Lion's Head, Rev. E. W. Haghes ; May 24 Chesley; Christ Church. Hanover ; and May 25, Christ Church, Allon Park, Rov. T. A. Wright; May 25, Trinity Churoh, Durham, Rev. J. C. Farthing, B.A.

## DIOCESE OF COLUMBIA.

## Canadian Churen Unton.

At a meeting of charchmen, held in the Cathedral sohoolroom on Monday, February 6 th, $\varepsilon$ branch of the above Union was formed for the Diocese of Columbia. The headquarters of the Society is in Iondon, Ontario, and it has the sympathy of the Bishops of the Charch throughout Canada. Its aim is the Union of the Laity throughout the Dominion, believing that union means stiength, and its objects ars set forth as follows :

1. To invite Laymen to take a greater interest in the work of the Charch.
2. To work towards the union of the various Dioceses in Canada, so as to form one Canadian branch of the Catholic Church.
3. To disseminate information as to the scriptural origin and the general history of the ohareh.
4. To promote meelings of ohurchmen for the discusaion of matters pertaining to the in terests and extension of the Canadian Charoh.
A large amount of business was transscted and the branch set afoot on a thoroughly satisfactory basis with the following officers:President, Mr. J. H. Inneg; Vice-President, Mr A. Scroggs; Hon. SeC., Mr. J. Hawkins; Hon. Tress., Mr. A. Ridgmen. Committee: Messrs. B. Bogge, J. Williams, E. Readell: Chaplain Rev. W. W. Bolton
Meetings for members and their friends will be held the first Monday in each month, at 8 p.m. at the Cathedral sohools; when a lecture will be given by Priest or laymen on selected subjects of charoh importanoe.
The March meeting was addressed by the Rector of Esquimalt, on the subject of the History and Rationale of the prayer book.

Vrotoria.-The following soheme of sermons and lectures has been carried ont during Lent at the Cathedral.

Subjects:-Sunday Mornings: "Snbjects of the Lambeth Conference." Sunday Ereaings: "The Warnings to the Charcher." Tuesday Evenings: Lectares on "Charoh History". Thursday Afternoons: Special course for the young on the Beatitndes. Friday Evenings: "Examples of Self Denial." Holy Week: Scenes of the Trial and Cracifixion of our Lord.
Temperance Conference. Addresses by the Clergy and others.

Confirmation and Bible Clases were beld during Lent in preparation for the Confirmation at the Cathedral on Snnday April 29th.
C.E.T.S.-The vaual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, the 13th February. There was a splendid attendance and an excellent programme, an interesting feature of which was a recitation of two pieces, one in Rnssian and one in German.
The names of 19 new members were gives in and a short Temperance addross was delivered by the Archdeacon.

St. James' Church.-The third anniversary of this Church was kept on Sunday, February 5th. when the services were of a Festival character. The congregations were good, and the offertories, which were devoted to the payment of the debt on the Charch repairs, amonnted to 852.50 .

Speoial services wero held in St. James' Church daring Lent, which have been well attended.

On Wednesday evenings at $7: 30$, after a Metrical Litany, an address was given on the Prayer book, and on Wednesday and Friday mornings Litainy at 11.36. And on Monday, Taesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons at 5, there was short Evensong. The Holy Commanion was celebrated overy Sunday morning at 8 o'olock except on the third Sunday in the month, when there was a mid-day celebration.
Parish of EAsquimalt.-The most solemn day of the Christian year is at hand-the anniversary of the Death of the Son of God. The Charch calls her Good Friday to turn aside from their business and pleasare and behold this great sight-the Lamb of God made an offering for the sins of the whole world. The wonder is how any can possibly keep away from the Ssnctuary on such a day.
The Rector has been requested, by the Bishop, to conduct a special service relating to the last Hour of our Lord's Life upon the Cross, at the Cathedral; he would have liked to have the Three Hours Service at St. Paul's, yet he feols he uaght to be where he can do the most good by reaching the largest number of people. This special service will be an opportunity for the St. Mary's congregation, who often enough drive in and out of town, for basiness.
Together with the asddest day, there comes the most joyous of all the Christian year, the Queen of Festivals, Esster Day. How best can we show our gratitude for redemption
from eternal death, is clearly shown as by the Holy Charch, who to shew Her intense anxiety that none of Her Children should be as were the nine lepera; positively commauds attend ance and reception of the great act of Worship -the Holy Bucharist (j. e. Thank Offering). This is the one God-given way of returning thanks for all the benefits that His Passion has conferred upon ng, other services must needs pale before the Encharistic ssorifioe.
Now that such a body as the Canadian Oharch Union is formed amongst the laity of this Diocese, the Rector earnestly hopes that his people will not be behind hand in coming forward and helping on the many landable objects which that anion has in view. So long as the laity fold their hands they cannotexpect to see their dear charch take her rightful place in the land. It is not the clergy who are to "ran the charoh," but a combination of both elements working together with an intelligent inte.est in the matter, the Union seeks to teanh as well as work; and who will dare any that our laity know already all about Churoh affair that is worth knowing 1
We wish to explain a matter which has excited the remark of some in the parish. According to the ritual of the Charch of England, violet is the proper colour for Lant on Altar frontals and the other farniture of a ohurch, but it mast be borne in mind that the Sundays in Lent are not the Sundays of Lent: if there were there would be 46 daye of Lent. All Sundaye are Festivals and should be outwardly marked and inwardly kept as such, thence the Red Frontal and the Choral Servic $\%$, on the week days it will be observed that both colours and services take their tone from the penitential season. In the case of St. Mary's where we have not monuy encagh for all the rabrical appointuente, we only are carrying out the old English custom, where funds would not allow of completeness, in keeping to the two colors-red and white. The Lonten seagon so far overshadows the Sunday Festival as to allow of its hymns taking the place of more joyous ones.
Nanamo.-St. Paul's.-The Rector writos as follows: The late disastrons explosion in the Wellington Colliery sadly, for a time, upeet the ordinary course of mining operations in the District, throwing a gloom over the commanity at large, placing so many families in borrow, suspending employment, and creating a general feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction on all sides. Now we are thankful to say things have righted themselves to a great extent; the Chinese have been expelled from the underground workings; all the companies are running with daily increasing ontput, and the cloud that hang over as is lifted, with bright prospects, we hope, ahead.
In regard to our Churoh work, we are seeking to turn to good account this solemn season of Lent. We are looking forward with much interest to the Biehop's visitation after Faster. The congregation is being stirred up to see many things put in order before his Lordship's arrival amongst us.
Englishman's River District is fast flling ap with influential settlers, and we hope soon to visit it again, as we have quite a number of Charch members ready to welcome us there, for whose welfare wo lave a deep concern.
Cedar Hill.-The New Church at this place is now nearly completed and was to be opened for service on March 14th.

If we have not genuine piety at home we have it not anywhere. If we have not genaine grace in the family circle, all our outward and public plausibility merely springs from a foar of the world, or from the slimy, putrid pool of our own selfishness.
A believer atadies more how to adorn the

CONTEMPORARY CHORCH OPINION.
The Churchman's Gazette, New Westminster, B.C., says in reference to the Eastor elections for Sy.iod:

Oar Diocesan Synod is as necessary to the well being of the Chutch in the Diocese as our Local Legislature is to that of the Provinoe. As muoh interest, therefore, ahould be takan in the Synod elections, by every ohurchman, as is taken on the occasion of the Provincial or Do. minion elections by the people in general.
In a new Diocese like ours we need the very best men from the rarious parishes, to help the Clergy and Bishop to perfect a constitution and system of self government as will tend most to God's Glory and the well-being of the Charch for all time. Not only, therefore, should our beat and most intelligent churchmen be eleoted bat the delegates themselves should be ready; even at some self-sacrifice to serve in the Church's Councils. A failare to seoure a quoram of Lay Delegates is just ay disgraceful as that of the Clergy.
The next seesion of the Syned will bo of special importanco.

A correspondent of the Church Record, of Conneoticut, writes:
One woaries counting the many different sects in and around Boston. To mention a fow of the eccentricities of oach would fill all the apace in one issuo of the Record. It is really sad to read the religious noticos in tho Saturday papors and see how men will try to read the Body of Christ, The Monday papers often report these anti.Clristian services, and then one is horrified at the burlosque on religion performod in sober earnestness. Ou a rocent Sunday there was what the papers called "A Novel Sorvice at tho Chureh of Christ," or Christian Scionce Sociely, which nasombles in Chickering Hall. "Noarly thirty young ohildren were brought to the pastor, Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy, that sho might bless them. This she did, asing no water, but uttoring this prayer to each separatoly: "May Christ's baptism cleanee you with the Holy Spirit, from sin, sickness and death." This rite came early in the service, that the children might not he weary; bat after they loft the platifurm Mrs. Wddy gave an addrees to which they listened attentively, though it was not especially for children. AP; ter this, one of her hymos was sung by Mrs. Humphrey-Allen."
When one reads of such things and then hears of certuin sermons on Churoh unity, even from [P. E.] Cburchmon, in which Apostolio succession is th own to the winds and anything else that would binder the bringing in of the multitude, the question arises, Who, after all, is going to be salisfied? Not to mention Apostolio succession. is thare anything we oan retain? And we aro forced to aesert that somelimes so-callod Intolerance is a virtue.

The Family Churchman in ita Helps for the Sunday-school says of Human Agency :
The gift of food to the multitude was first handed to the disciples, and then to the people. In this wo may see how God generally deals with as, offering His priceless gifts through weak human agenoy, that we may learn how indefinitely the gift is greater than the agent. There is a common cry raised against anyone standing between man and God. People say that we ought to go straight to God, and not to allow any man to stand between us. Sappose any Iaraelite had raised such a cry at the foot of Mount Sinai, and objocted to the mediation of Moses, rejecting God's gift and word because it was sent throngh a man」 Or again, suppose that any person in the New Testament bad ob. jected to receive the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands I Yet this is what many people consider a truly pious way of looking on the sabject. However God offers. us His gitts whether through some outward
form or by human agenoy, it is for us to accopt them thankfally and not question the mode of giving. It would be just as reasonable if a pardoned prisoner were to complain because the Queen did not let him out of prison in person. Of course it is true that in :some cases the instraments are weak and unworthy-perhaps even wicked-but that in no way affects the case. The Holy Spirit sarely used a very unworthy instrament when He gaided the words of Caiaphas, which were meant as an incitment to do an evil deed-and in faot had that effect-into an inspired prophecy of the atoning death on the Cross (stt. John xi.), but this in no way affected the value of the propheoy. Yet it becomes as all to consider ourselves as instruments for good in God's hands, and it is only when we give ap our will to His entirely that we help to realise the prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Tan Bishop of Truro (Dr. Howard Wilkinson), whose state of health for some weeks past has been such that he has been prohibited by his medical adviser from taking any active part in Oharch work in his diocese, has been ordered abroad for at least a month's rest. His Lordahip is anffering from overwork.

## UNITY THROUGH THE EPISCOPATE.

Whatever may be the final result of the movement toward Christian unity, it is some thing that it has boen started. It is an historis fect at least, that a definite proposal has been made by an American House of Bishops. The movement is not confined to this conntry, bat the Amerioan Church only has, through her bighest authority, made a public declaration and offer. If she had been a sect, she would have said, "Come to us and you shall all be received, and thus become one body." She has not so spoken. What she said is, "We are trustees, and we offer to all the followers of our Lord their share in the inheritance of the Gospel. Everything that lies outride that trust, we are willing to leave for acceptance or rejection to private judgment and conscienee."
The point of difficalty is the historic episeopate, involving the fact that Jesus gave His commission to the apostles, and that it has been transmitted, by what is technically called the apostolio succession, through an unbroken line of Bishops. "The Protestant Episcopal Charch" believes in this succession, and believes that sbe has it. She does not claim to own it, in something like fee simple, with the right to exclude all others from possessing it. She aoknowledges that it is a trust committed to ber, which she is bound to hold, but whioh she is also bound to administer for the benefit of all who believe in, rely upon, and are trying to follow, our Lord Jesus Christ.
This position she dare not give up. She holds it not with the spirit of exolusivencess, but rather with the spirit of inexolusiveness, with the firm belief that it is intrasted to her for the nse and benefit of all true Christians. If "Cbristians of other names" would only perceive and aoknowledge her trusteeship, they would see that she is not seeking her own aggrandizement in making her offer for unity, but that she is rather longing to extend to them the divine gift.
The real question is one of historic fact. Did Jesus establish a visible hingdom or Church, set His Apostles over it, constitute it a yermanent body, promise to be with it to the end of the world; and, if so, where is it ?
This question "the Protestant Episoopal Churoh in the United States of America" answers explicitly; not arrogantly, but humbly; not with assumption, but with entreaty. She longs to extend her trust; and desires that all shonld avail of it who will.
"The love of Ohrist oonstraineth us."

## THE GRHAT WREK.

This seems to us a better name, as it is more naturally expressive, than either "Passion Week " or "Holy Week," for that most solemn sennight that begins with Palm Sunday. Great works orowded it in our Lord's life, great truth's are gathered about its facts, and found expression in the last full teachings of the Great Preacher, great sorrows and pain of soal and body that cannot be told by word or picture throw over it a shadow relieved indeed, bat relieved only by the nobility of a sublime and unsel Ash endurance, and the grandeur of a pure and great purpose. It contains the full-blown flower and the ripened frait of che life of the Savionr, and in it are concentrated the toil and hope of both the sowing and harvest. It is the climaz both of the pain and effective work of the Redeemer, and the sorrow and hopes of His poople; a weelk in which men may well weep and yet rejoioe-weep that they made the Holy One so to suffer ; rejoice to see Him bear the cross so bravely, and work so well the redemptien of the world.
Two days onme to us with a pecaliar sacredness one, the "Dies Mandati" (Mannday Tharsday), the day of the "New Commandment," bearing to us the holy legacy of the Lord's Supper; the other, the day apon which the shadow of the cross falls darkest, but called by us Good Friday because then was the good work of our redemption finished. "The night in which He was betrayed," in the pathetic phrase of St. Paul, was the time chosen by the dear Lord in which wo endow His "friends," as He most graoiously called his choren apostles, with a perpetual and most rich memorial of Himself. Sarely it was not for themselves alone that He used the name "friends," which from His lips implied the greatest love (see John $x v, 13$ ) ; bat for all those for whom He was about to die, and who would do the things which He commands! For all these, and not to the twelve alone, or, rather to the twelve as the representatives of all these, and as the exeontors of His will and testament (Luke xxii, 20), He institated the blessed Sucrament of the Holy Commanion to be to them "a perpetual memory of His precious death and saorifice until His coming again." To the faithfal disciple no hour of his Lord's life is so fall of commanion and sympathy as this. Gethsamane, with its mysterious barden and angnished ory; and Calvary, with its ornelty and anfforing, try our hearts more sorely; but there the Lord has passed in His great oonflict beyond our aympathy and our comprehension. But in that precioas hour before' His greatest conflict began, when He gathered His friends olosely aboat Him and bade them remember Him in that most sacred ordinance of the new covenant, He touches us with a nearness and fullness of sym. pathy equalled by no other time. Only friends are there. The traitor disoiple has gone, and the enemies that were plotting how they might take Him, knew nothing of the gathering in that upper room. Thus surrounded by hearts which He knew were too timid as yet to become partakers of the baptism with which He was about to be baptized, bat among whick Were no aliens, the Master made for them, and for all who should believeon Him through their word, out of the materials of the now finished feast of ths Pabsover, a new ordinance, and oharging it with Himself and His work, commanded them to continue its observance in romembrance of Him, and as a perpetaal showing of His death until He shonld Himself come to oall them to that greater feast, the "Marriage Supper of the Lamb."
Thus from that most saored hour the Holy Elucharist comes to us filled with the trath and life, with the heart and very Person of our Savour, and means to us just what the Lord Carist and His work of regeneration means to us,
The day of our Lord's orncifixion is replete
intereat, pathos and wonder of its story can never be exhausted; but its events are so sacred that the pen hesitates before them, and the brash of the artist shoald never attempt its scenes, unless guided by that Holy Spirit who alone oan look into the deep things of God. Eren the boal of the pagan centurion who stood with the coolness of an executioner near the three crosses recognized the central one as the instrument of no ordinary execation, and Him whom it bore as none other than the Son of God.

And as at last we see peace settling down over the green hill that had been the scene of such tumalt and ornelty and agony, the trinmphant words, "IL is finished," and the sweet prayer by which the departing spirit was com. mended to the Father's care, although we may be confased with the mystery of the double reIation that the Redeemer bore to God, teach us that that perfect confidence and sense of oneness with God, that perfect consoionsness of His favor and love which had belonged to the Lord's whole earthly life until the world's sin threw its darkness over Him, was restored, never again to be, even for the least moment, interrapted. If from it all we do not learn how to endure for God's sake, for Christ's sake, and the sake of men, whatever the will of the Fiather may determins, we mast be most sadly dull disoiples.-The Church Year.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Th e name of Correspondent mastin all cases be onolose with letter, bat will not be published uniess desired. Tho Editor will not hold himself responsible, however, for any oplaions expressed by Correspondenta.]

## APPOINTMENT TO PARISHES.

To the Eaitor of the Churoi Guardian:
Sir,-Will you kindly give me spacg in which to draw attention to the following signifioant notice from the London Times report of the late proceedings in the House of Bishops of the English Convocation, and oblige yours, \&c., David Moers.

## Rectory, Albion Mines, N.S., \}

Maroh 19th 1888.
"The attention of the House was alled to a resolation passed last session by the Lower House on the question of the election by parishioners of an incumbent where theliving was invested in the parishioners, and the Lower House suggested that in the Church Patronage Bill a clause should be inserted making it necessary for a limited committee to be selected by the parishioners, and that this committee should have the power of election of a viear. Their Lordships approved of the proposal, with the proviso that the committee shonld be a per. manent one, and not one elected for a partioular occasion."

## MAUNDY THURSDAY NIGHT.

'Tis Maunday Tharsday night
The world lies still and low,
The air is hushed with a sense of rest, And the mcon has a peacefal glow.
The moon, and stars, and deep blue aky Seem to tell of that one great love, While the tranquil heart soft echoes The peace that cime down like a Dove. 0 God, look down ! the world's amiss, Men do seek what wore best to flee. Thou gav'st Thine own dear self for us, Torn our hearta and our lives to Thee.
-Edmund S. Middleton.

## GOOD FRIDAY.

"Tris day received its name from the blessed
ground of all our joy : and from those unspeak. ably good things He has purchased for as by His death. It is the day on which the Great Sacrifice was offered up for Sin, and has been set apart for a peculiar solemnity of devotion from the first ages of Christianity. How "inconsistent and how culpable is the conduct of those Christians, who, belonging to a Charoh which sets apart a day for the Commemoration of their Saviour's death, do not thas devote it, but pursue on this day their customsry business and pleasares."-Staunton.

## NeTES FOR MRDITATION ON THE COL LECTS ON GOOD FRIDAY.

I. The far reaching efficacy of our Lord's Sacrifice.
(In the three Collects.)
The Church teaches us to plead the merits of our Lord's Passion :

1. For His Charoh collectively. "Thy family" brought nigh by the Blood of Christ. Eph. ii, 13.
2. For His faithful people in their several positions and according to their several needs.
3. For those who as yet are not made partakers of His grace. 1 Tim. iv, 10 ; St. John $\mathrm{x}, 16$.
Eiven so did our Lord Himself, in His High Priestly Prayer offered the night before He suffered, intercede both for His disciples and for those who shoala believe on Him through their word. St. John xvii, 11, $\mathbf{2 0}$.
"We have an Advocate with the Father, Jesas Christ, the Righteous;
"And He is the propitiation for our sins;
"And not for ours only, bat also for the sins of the whole world." 1 St. John ii, 1, 2 .

While we contemplate Him with His arms oatstretched apon tho Cross to embrace all, we mast pray both for the purification and perfecting of those who have been regenerate and for the gathering in of now children to Him;
a. That He may see of the travail of His soul and be satífied. Isa. liii, 10-12; Ps. xxii, 27, 31, 32.
b. That the sainta gathered out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation, may praise the Lamb, by Whose Blood they have been redeemed. Rev., v. 9.
II. The infinite worth of our Lord's Sacrifice which we plead.
It is the Death aud Passion of Him, "Who liveth and roigneth with the Father and Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end."
a. Hilis Sacred Humanity raised to the Right Hand of Glory as a reward for His perfect obedience. "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him." Phil. ii, 8, 9.
"Thou art worthy to take the book." Rev. v. 9.
"Glorify Thou Me [in My Human Nature] with that glory whioh 1 ever had with Thee [in My Divine Nature] before the world was." St. John xvii, 5.
b. His Eternal Person, the Only Begotten of the Father (St. John iii, 16 ; i, 1, 14), giving infinite worth to all He did and suffered. Wach action, each suffering, of His dear Son, the express image of His own Being (IIeb. i, 3), is of priceless value in the sight of God the Father, and calls forth His gifts of love-in grace meroy and peace (Tit. $i, 4$ ), to all for whom His Son pleads, as His brethren. Heb. ii, 11, 12 iv, 14 ; ix, 12.
Thus is Jesas indeed the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, St. John i, 29,
the Lamb that God accepts-Who is a true propitiation for our sins, 1 St. John ii, 2,
because the Lamb that God provides. Gen. xxii, 8 .
With what confidence should we plead this "fall, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world." Rom. ix, 32-34; iii, 25 : v. 11.

0 Lamb of God, that takast a way the sins of the world, take awray my sins ;
O Saviour of the world, save me;
O bone Jesn, sis mihi Jesu.
III. The Foluntary Character of our Lord's Sacrifice.
He " was contented to be betrayed," eto. None could take away His life-neither man nor evil spirit-He land it down Himself. St. John $x, 17,16$.
He went up to Jerusalem knowing the things which there He should suffer. St. Mark x, 32.
He went forth to meet His captors. St. Matt: xxvi, 46, 53. Showing His power by overwhelming them with His majesty. St. John xviii, 4, 9 .
Having first without any constraint freely offered His Body to be broken, His Blood to be ontpoared. St. Lake xxii, 19, 20.
It is this voluntary charactar of our Lord's Passion which-
a. Makes it an soceptable Sacrifioe to God. He delights not in the suffering, but in the willingness to suffer, in His "obedience unto death."
This is reparation and atonement made for our disobedience and self-pleasing.
b. Proves His love for us, in that He freely lays down His life on our behalf (St. John $x$, 11; $\mathbf{x V}, 13$; Rem. $\mathrm{V}, 8$ ), and voluntarily stoops to all the indignities and sorrows of His Passion.

## "AND THEY ORUCIFIED HIM."

" Hail, Thou once despised Jesub,
Hail, Thou Galilean King." Thou didst suffer to release us Thon didst free salvation bring, Hail! Thou agouizing Saviour Bearer of our sin and shame, By Thy merits we ind favour. Life is given through Thy name.
Paschal Lamb by God appointed All our sins were on Thee laid; By Almighty love anointed
Thou hast fall atonement made. All Thy people are forgiven
Through the virtue of Thy Blood; Opened is the gate of Heaven,
Peace is made 'twixt man and God.
(Hymnal Com.)

## Easter Even.

## 1. Our share in Christ's Death.

He died not as our Substitate bat as our Representative. As He submitted to be tempted not that we should esoape temptation, but that in temptation we might be enabled to conquer, following in His steps, so in His safferings and death He was our Leader, the Captain of our Salvation. Heb. ii. 10.
He bids us follow where He has led the way. He requires us to take up oar cross and follow Him (otherwise we cannot be His disciples), to lose our life for His alke that so we may truly find it. St. Lake ix. 23, 24.
He has indeed in His Passion achieved a Victory over evil and offered a Saorifice acceptable to God, such as we conld never have done without Him.
But we must be really united with Him in His victory and in His oblation if they are to profit.
Accordingly we "are baptized into His death," into a share in its benefits, into fellowship therewith as a law of life. Rom. vi. 3, 4. Kneeling at the foot of His Cross, or by His Sepulchre, we mnst renew our Baptiamal dedication, "to follow the example of our Saviour Christ, and to be made like unto Him ; that as He diad and rose again for us, so shonld we who are baptized die from sin and rise.again , unto righteousness; continually mortifying all
our evil and corrapt affootions, and daily pro. ceeding in all virtue and godliness of living."
Hy the Saored Wounds in that dead Body promise faithful obedience to its law of morti-fication-of life through desth. Thus and thus only osn we have Him, "God's blessed Son," for "our Saviour." "They that are Ohrist's have eracified the flesh." Gal. จ. 24.

## II. Our share in Christ's Burial.

(a) Sin in us oan indead only be gradually evercome. We are "continually to mortify our evil and corrapt affections." It is a lifo-long struggle. This is set before us in the mode of our Lord's death, by Crucifixion-a slow and lingering death-the body onoe nailed to the cross and there left to die. Even so was our sinfal nature, the old man within ne, doomed to death at onr Baptism, when we received the regenerating grace of union with Ohrist, the Socond Adam; and while we mast be oareful not to come down from the cross (whatever the allarement and fascination of the World), never to break away from the restraints which bind ua to Ohrist oracified, ever to romain "hidden in His Wounds and Sacred Side"-we are not to expect a speedy termination of our struggle. While the spirit is willing, the flesh is weak. St. Matt. Xxvi. 41.
The flesh lusteth against the spirit. Gul. $\nabla$. 17. We find another law in our members warring against the law of our mind. Rom. vii. 23.

Accordingly the Apostle charges us "Liet not sin reign in your mortal bodies that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof." Rom. iv. 6, 12. Present in some degree sin will be with us antil our perfected regeneration. But it is to be more and more subdued
(b) "Barying the flesh goes beyond mortifying it. To mortify is to inflict a death-wound; to bary is to put away out of sight and mind,"
Even so are we in intention and desire to be dead unto the World. The Cross of Obrist must come between us and $i t$, so that it is to us a thing orucified-despised, rejected, loathedand wo the same to it. Gal. yi, 14.
The stone rolled against the door of His sepalchre must part ns from the old life, shatting out the World's ambitions, pleasures, maxims, while it shats us in with holy Angels. St. Mark, xvi, 6; compare xii, 25.

We are to "reckon ourselves dead [corpses] nuto ein, but alive unto God throngh Jesua Christ our Lord" Rom. vi, 11.

## III. The grave and gate of death.

Mortification ends not in itsself Death is the road to life. As in the nataral so in the spiritual sphere it is by dying to the lower that we rise to the higher.
God calls us not awray from aught that is really good. He will repay us an handred-fold for every sacrifice we make. St. Matt. xix, 29.
${ }^{29}$ He bids us renounce that which satisfieth not that we may gain what is truly satisfying. Isa. ly, 1-3.
Now baried with Christ by grace we are to have some foretaste of the powers of the world to come. Heb. vi, 4, 5.
We look forward, when entirely freed from the evil World, to share in the fall power and joy of His eternal life. Rom. vi, 7; Heb. x, 36. -Hall's Notes on the Collects.

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## The Cliturch Couadian

L. H. Davidson, D.d.L., Momithal.

- Associate Eiditor: -.

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## CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

Masor 4th-3rd Sunday in Lent.
" I1th-4th Sanday in Lent.
" 18th-5th Sunday in Lent.
(1) 25th-6th Sunday in Lent.-Annunciation of Virgin Mary.
" 26 th -Monday before Eiaster.
" 27th-Tuesday bofore Easter.
" 28th-Wednesday before Easter.
" 29th-Tharsday before Fiaster.
" 80th—Good Friday. Pr. Pss. M. 22, 40 54, 69, 88.
" 31st-Eabtrar Even.
HE IS NOT HERE ; HE IS RISEN. ALLELEUIA!
"Awake, Psaltery and Harp; I myself will Awake right Early."
Awake glad soull awake ! awake!
The Lord bath risen long,
Go to His grave, and with Thee take
Both tunofal heart and song;
Where life is waking all around
Where love's sweet voices sing
The first bright blossom may be found
Of an Eternal spring.
The shade and gloom of life are fled,
This Resurreotion Day;
Henceforth in Christ no more are dead
The grave hath no more prey;
In Christ we live, in Christ we sleep,
In Ohrist we wake and rise;
And the sad tears death malies us weep,
He wipes from all our eyes.
And every bird and every tree,
And every oponing flower,
Proclaim His glorious victory
His resurreotion power;
The folds are glad, the fields rejoice
With vernal verdure apread,
The little hille lift up their voice,
And shout that death is dead.
Then awake, glad heart! awake ! awake ! And seek thy brisen Lord,
Joy, in His resurrection take,
And Comfort in His Word;
And let thy life, through all its ways
One long thankagiving be,
Its theme of joy, its song of praise
Obrist died, and rose for me."
-Hymnal Com.

## Easter-Day.

The great festival of the Resurreation of our Saviour Christ. The word Fiaster is derived from the Saxon 'oster,' signifying 'to rise.'

The sacred festival has had existence from the earliest ages of the Churoh, and there can be little doabt of its apostolical authority. 'As all Ohristians, on the preceding Friday, stood, as it were, mournfally by the cross of their Saviour, and the next day were overwhelmed with grief for his departure, the Charch on this day, apon the first notloe of his resurrec.
tion from the grave, calls upon ne, with a bo coming and holy tranaport, to tarn our heavinees into joy, to pat off our sackoloth, and gird ourselves with gladneess.
'Among the primitive Christians, this Queen of feasts, as they oalled it, was so highly esteemed, that it was solemnized fifty daya succeasively; but as devotion abated, this feast was shortened; the whole week however, was for a long time observed as holydays; for the expression of their joy for our Lord's resarrection, And our own Charch, though she appoints only particular services for the Monday and Taesday following, which contain full evidences of our Saviour's resurrection; yet makes provision for the solemn observation of the Whole week, by appointing in the office of Communion, a preface saitable to the season for eight dayst altogether."-Staunton.

## NOTES ON THE COLLECT FOR EASTER DAY.

## I. Death overcome by Christ.

We worship our Lord as 'the Living One, Who died, bat behold He is alive forevermore, and has the Keys of Death and Hades." Rev. i, 18; ii, 8.
He tasted death for every man. Heb. ii, 9.
And by His death brought to nanght him that had the power of doath, that is, the Dovil; and delivered them who through foar of death were all their lifetime, subject to bondage. Heb. ii, 15.
His Resurrection is the pledge of oars. 1 Cor. XV, 12, 14, 20-23.
He has ransomed us from the power of the grave.
He has redeemed us from death.
We, in consequence of His viotory, can cry aloud,
"Oh death where are thy plagues?
0 grave, where is thy destruotion?"

## Hos. xiii, 14.

This both for ourselves and for others in view of death, which all must meet, is our Elaster consolation and triumph. 1 Thess. iv, 13, 14.
Death for the Christian is a vanquished foe.
"Jesas lives! no longer now
Can thy terrors, Death, appal us;
Jesus lives! by this we know
Thou, O grave oanst not enthrall us.
Alleluia."
II. The gate of everlasting life opened by Christ.
It is not only that a future existence is made certain by the fact of our Lord's resurrection, that life and immortality are brought to light by the Gospel. 2 Tim. $\mathrm{i}_{1} 10$.
A blessed life is assured to those who are in Him. He has extracted the ating of death. 1 Cor. xy, 66.
Physioal death, the dissolation of soul and body, is the manifestation and outcome of sin, which is spiritual death, moral corraption.
"By one man sin entered into the word, and death by sin; and so death passed apon all men for that all have sinned." Rom. $\mathrm{v}, 12$.

Oar Lord, the Second Adam, in whom all are to be made elive, is a quiokening spirit. 1 Cor. 27, 22, 45.

It was in consequence of His own absolute freedom from taint of sin that Death had no power over Him, that the grave boald not hold Him. Acts ii, 24, 27.
It is by communicating to as the gift of His righteousness that He frees as from the bondage of death, ohanges death into a aloep, proparatory to a joyful awaking after His likeness, freed from all the kurden of our fallen condition. Ps. xvii, 16; Phil. iii, 21.
"They which receive abundanoe of grace, and of the gift of righteousness shall reign in life by Jesus Christ." Rom. ${ }^{\text {T, }} 17$.
Thas is the gate of everlasting life opened to us by Jesus Christ. Eiternal life does not begin on the other side of the grave or where tempo-
ral life ends. Eternallife is that which death cannot destroy nor tonch. It is life in union with God, of which we are to be partakers now, which will be manifest in its fulness when the things of sense and time pass away. St. John vi, 47, 54 ; Heb vi, 5.

> "O Risen Lord ! in Thee we live,
> To Thee our rangomed souls we giveTo Thee our bodies trust."
III. The permarence of Christ's Resurrection.
"Christ, being raised from the dead, dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over Him. For in that He died, He died unto sin once, but in that He liveth, He liveth unto God." Rom. vi, 9, 10.
It' is in this sense that He is "the first fruits of the dead" (1 Cor. XV, 20), "the first begoten of the dead." Rev. i, 5; Col. i, 18.
Others had been raised from the dead, Lazaras by Christ, but they were only recalled for a time. They had yet to pay the penalty. Death relaxed its hold apon them, bat only again to seize them.

But Christ rose as the Cenqueror of death, entered on a deathless life.
It is this life of which He makes us partakers. Death is to be the gate of everlasting life, And that becruse He bestows on us the gift of true Spirital Life, freeing as from corraption.
His Resurrection muat be the model of our new spiritual life.
We have already received in Him the foretaste of Eternal Life.
Abiding in Him, the work of His grace is to be perfectly accomplished.
The good desires which by His prevenient grace He pats into our minds are by His continually assisting grace to be brought to good effect. Phil. i, 6.
Perseverance in good resolations is an Elaster lesson.
"Soek the Lord and His strength : seek His F'ace evermore." Ps. ov, 4.-Kall's Notes on the Collects.

## THE PRAYER BOOK IN SUNDAYSCHOOLS.

By the Rev. Samuel Hart, D.D.-(From the February Number of the American Church Sunday-School Magazine.)

## (Continued).

Bat-not to dwell too long on this pointthe Prayer-Book may well engage the stady of the children of our Church, even before they are able to use it themselves, and certainly from the time when they are able to read it intelligently. Every clergyman of Charoh knows how much it is worth to binaself to have the text or the topic of his sermon for any Sunday marked out for him by the position of that Sunday in the Christian year, or by the apecial Soripture readings appointed for that Sunday; and how often he feels authorized, or at least emboldoned, to say something becanse it is supported by Lesson or Elpistle or Gospel, when he might hesitate about taking up the anbject if it were, and were known to be, merely of his own suggestion to himself. So a great deal can be tanght to children by the stady of the Collects of the successive Sundays, or by any one of numerous series of instraction which can be based on the services for the day.
And besides-for a ohurohman should always be an intelligent ohurchman-the Prayer-Book itself is an excellent text-book. Who could do a better service for a new generation of our ohildren, growing up to manhood and woman hood, than by preparing a sort of catechetion
manual on the Sacraments and Offoas of the Charoh based entirely apon the Prayer-Book services; sand following them out in every de. tail ? Dr. Maolear's little commentary on the Confirmation Office is, or it ought be, well known; it is clear, concise, oarefully worded; and it owes a large part of its merit to the fact that it undertakes to show the Ohurch's teach ing from what the Church says, and does. And we can all best learn in this way. How could any catechism on Baptism or the Lord's Supper be better or more serviceable than one which should show plainly what the Church believes and teaches concerning the two Sacraments from the forms in which she provides that they shall be administered? And these forms have an advantage which belongs almost exclusively to monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity, and which they seem to share with Soriptare itself. They are simple, and their general teaching, in their words, the actions whioh they enjoin, and the order of their parts, can be made plain to a little child; they oan be more carefally studied, to the great advantage of those who are capable of intelligent comprehension of the doatrine of the Charch and reasonable grounding in it; they afford most excellent training to the candidate for confirmation, or to the young commanioant who wishes to know the certainty of those things wherein he has been catechized; while yet the professed theologian cannot exhaust the lessons of their history of the stories of Christian doctrine which have been laid up in them, It is so with all the services in the Prayer-Book; they may be stadied over and over again, as ohildren grow older, with ever increasing interest and (anless I greatly mistake) with ever-increasing profit. Even the little ones can learn of the order of the jeariy oalendar, the holy days and holy seasons, and so get an idea of the real meaning of such faots as the Nativity, the Resurrection, aid the Ascension as (I am persaaded) does not easily come to those who do not observe the asared commemorations. And so the great facts of the Creeds and the great facts of the Gospel are impressed upon the mind and the soul, and are believed and accepted as real things; and this is going a great way towards the attainment of a true Christian faith. And in stadying the order of the Churoh's year, it is interesting for many to know something of the rules which regulate it and of the rabrice which presoribe the manner of its observance; to
know, for instance, when Advent Sunday falls, and the simple rule for determining Elaster, and why it always comes on the Sunday after a full moon; why there are forty days Christmas to the Parification, and forty days of Lent, and torty-six days in Lent, and fifty days from Easter to Whitsunday; at what times we use a second Collect after that for the day; and many other matters of the same kind.
I think that we need-perhaps we have, but I do not happen to know of it-a book on the Prayer-Book, which shall give a history of it and its parts saitable for the use of older soholars; something which shall connect our daily and Lord's day worship with that of the Charoh of all the ages; which shall show that we and the Churoh of England, almost alone in Christendom, keep in public worship all that was distinctive in the public worship of the early days; which shall tell what was done at the time of the English Reformation, when the sorvices were not only put into English, bat also restored to their ancient simplioity, and preserved for the use of the people, as had been their intent at the firat; and which shall trace the history of the English and the Amerioan books, not necessarily in every detail, but saffciently and accurately, to the present day. Such a book, in the hands of a teacher who would read more full works on the subjectand there are abundance of these-could hardly
fail to interest large classes of intelligent boys fail to interest large classes of intelligent boys
and girls, young men and young women. And

I can well believe that there would always be some who would be willing and glad to stady a little into the originals of our services. Even an infant olass will be interested in seeing how the Gloria in excelsis, in its opening strain, repeats the Ohristmas song of the angels, and is a constantly repeated hymn of praise to God for His gift of a Saviour; many, a little older, will be pleased to see how, as the first part is based on the angels' song. the second part is a confession of faith and a prayer based on the words of the Baptists, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," and the third part is an adaptation of the Apos. tle's words, "That every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father "; bat will not some be glad to look a little into the history of this venerable hymn, and to know how and where it has been ased in eucharistic or in daily worship from the first? I sappose that we could hardly expeot to find in many of our olasses any boys or girls who had mcde a beginning in the study of Greek, so as to be able to learn something of the Gloria in excelsis in the form in which it was written; bat there must be a great many who know something of Latiu, and who would be glad to learn (8ay) some of the original phrases of the Te Deum. I think that Dr. Muhlenberg used to require all the boys at College Point to learn the whole of it in Latin. Who that had learned, with any understanding of its meaning, such a phrase as, "Patrem im. mense majestatis," would not beiter anderstand and use the grand translation, "The Father of an infinite majesty"? Or who wonld not be belped by knowing that in the original the army of martyrs is called " candidatus," "white robed"; or that the apostles are called a "choras'"? And so there are phrases in the original of hymns and collects which can be stadied with real enjoyment and to the great good of those who can appreciate them. I do not fear lest this should lead to discontent with our noble English services.
(To be continued.)

## ABOUT GOING TO CHURCH.

1. We all like to meet great men. A country olergyman walked from tho very north of Scotland to London in order to see the Dake of Wellington, and having gazed upon the great hero, returned as he came-on foot; saying "I have been well rewarded."
Many persons would walk many miles to meet Queen Victoria. Yet somehow, very many of those arme persons would think very little of meeting God-the King of Kings.
The Charch is the place where God specially meets His people. Oar Lord Himself attended the services at the temple." "Learn of me." Go to church regalarly and you won't like to miss. Yesl even if it rains. Would rain keep you from a concert? Fou expect the minister to be there. What is the use of his going, if you don't? If you do miss. you are doing your best to leave the House of Prayer without a single worshipper.
When you are absent from Church without good cause, you show how careless you are about the welfare of your soul. The reason that there is so little power in the lives of ao many "professing Christians" is, becanse they starve their souls, begradge them the hour at church, or the chapter from the Bible.
2. "The Lord is in His Holy Temple." The church is not a leoture or concert hall. Eiven though some do go to hear the sermon, and others go to listen to the music; while some go to worship-to meet God. He is there waiting to be gracious. While to weary burdened lives, He says: "In this place I will give peace." Bat if you go to God's house, remember, that it is only those who "seek" that "find."
3. Try to understand the Prayer Book. Read it over at home, read the Rabrios and get at the right meaning of the servicas. Notice the order. If there is any part you don't understand, ask your miniater about it during one of his visits.
4. "Join heartily and audibly in the respenses." D.jn't be ashamed to spealy out. The "Amens" in the Church used to sonnd, we are told, like a olap of thunder. "You like a hearty servioe," do you nay? Then, do your part, and others will soon follow your example. The great charm about our services is, the number of responses to be made. In no other ohurch do the people take such a great part of the service themselves, or is the Bible so much used. Four and a half fifths of our servios is from the Bible.
How beatiful are the responses, for instance, the minister says: "O God, make alean our hearts witbin ne," then the poople answer, "And take not Thy Holy Spirit from us."
5. Since the Bible is used so much, bring your Bible to charch. You will need it to follow the 1st and 2nd Lesson, the Epistle and Gospel, and during the sermon.
It is the "Sword of the Spirit" that we are to use to fight with-" the Word of God." If a sword is not used it will get rusty.
Then, don't let your voice be missing from those that "praise the Lord." I mean the singing. It is as much a duty to praise as to
6. When in church, pray for a blessing on yourself, the minister and all." Pray always, every day for your minister. Go to Churoh to meet God. Take your sins and troubles, and leave them at the feet of Josus." Ask and je shall receive,"-Forgiveness. Bolieve, believe, "For being justified by Faith, we have poace with God."-H. Drumsfield.

## TAE RESURREOTION.

The Solution of the linigmas or Natubr, Life, and History.

If the fact of the Resurrection be in itself, as it confessedly ia, unique in all homan experience, the point which it occupies in history is unique also. To this point all former history converges as to a certain goal ; from this poin ; subsequent history flows as from its life-giving spring. If the Resurrection were alleged to have occurred in the middle of a series of events which passed on slowly to their consummation unaffected by its interruption; if it stood in no definite relation to the past, as in some sense a solution of the riddle which had baffled exhausted nations; if its significance had not been witnessed to at onse by the rise of a new and invincible power which fashioned the development of all after-time; then we might have paused in doubt before so stupendous a miracle, and pleaded the uniformity of Natare against the claims of auch an event upon our belief. Bat now, the testimony of Nature itself is in favour of the fact. On a large view of the life of humanity the Resurrection is antecedently likely. So far from being beset by greater difficulties than any other historical fact, it is the ons fact towards which the greatest number of lines of evidence converg.s. In one form or another pre-Christian history is a prophesy of it, and postChristian history an embodiment of it.-Canon Westcott.

Thes Minister who is not willing to deny himself other enjoyments, and find enjoyment in visiting his flock, cannet expect to have an effective Chureh, even though be may have a mass-meeting before his pulpit. No sabstitute hos ever been found or ever will be, for a minister's tongue, loge and heart. He has got to be everywhere, with his eyes on every wheel and valve in the machinery.

## FAMILY DEPADTMENT.

FROM DEATH TO GLORY.
(Easter Carol.)
Sing, sing your carols swoet and lond 1 Ring out each Easter-bell I
And we will sing in unison,
As ye your messures swell.
With heart and lips, each Easter-Day, We'll chant the blessed story,
How Jebus bore our human woes, And passed thro' death to glory.
The Well-Beloved, His kingdom left, He left the throne above;
Our penalty for sin He boreAnd all of His sweet love.
He barst the confines of the tomb, Himself the Life and Way, And broke the bonds of Death and Hell, On that first Faster-Day.

## HE LS RISEN.

The tomb is empty; wouldst thou have it fall? Still sadly clasping the unbreathing clay;
$O$ woak in faith, O slow of heart and chill, To doubt in darknese and shat out the day
The toinb is empty; He who, three short days After a aorrowing life's long weariness,
Found refuga in this rocky restiog-place Has now ascended to the throne of bliss.
The tomb is empty; so ere long shall be The tombs of all who in this Cespist repose!
They died with Him whodied upon the tree, They live and rise with Him who lived and rose.
They aro not tasting death, bat taking rest, On the same holy conch where Jesos lay,
Soon to awake all glorified and blest, When day has bruke and shadows fled away.

## EASTER TIDE.

All hail, Thou Resurreetion 1 All hail, Thou Life and Light!
All hail, Thou Self-Perfection, Sole source of graoe and might !
Thy Charoh, O Christ, now greets Thee, Uprising from the grave,
And every eyo that meets Thee Beholds Thee strong to save.
All hail, beloved Jesua ! For Thou indeed art He
Whose doath from sin now frees us, Whose lifo brings liberty.
Hence let our faith embrace Thee With warmest hand and eye,
And then delight to trace Thee Ascending up on high.
0 Saviour, come in glory To raise Thy holy dead,
And end redemption's story, With crowns upon Thy head. Then robed in white before Thee, Without one stain or tear.
Shaill all Thy saints adore Thee, 'Midat wonder, love, and four.
-W. H. Havergat.
It is the lonely road
That crushes out the life and light of heaven; Bat, born with Him, the sonl restored, forgiven, Sings out through all the days
Her joy and God's high praise.
—Marianne Farninghal.
AN EASTER MAGNOLIA.

## From The Young Churchman.

Gabriel liked two things almost as well as the bowl of ochragumbo, which Miss Alice gave him for learning his reading lesson. ©ne wa
the flowers of his southern woods, an 1 the other the whistle he could make faeter and longer than any boy in town. No one but Folice could stop his whistling, bat Felice could make him laugh. Ever since he conld remember, ahe had lived just across the way from his house, bat though she could make Gabriel laugh, he could never teach her to whistle. They both knew many holy songs which Miss Alice tanght them ; and now that Easter was near, they went every day to the choir-master, and learned the new Raster Carols.

As he sang, no one of all the children was so happy as little Gabriel; the good, kind Lerd Who loved him had risen from the dead, and would hear all his prayers, and take care of hlm.

He was so happy, that after the singing lesson, he decided to try to write Felice a letter. Ho had only to go aeross the atreet to see her, bat he wished to tell her something in the very best way. He sat down under the old magnolia in the garden, and had just finished his letter, when Miss Alice and the ohoir-master came to his side.
"Writing a letter ?" said his teacher, glancing down. In the centre of the page Alice read," "i love You. To Yourself, from myself,"
"Why, Gabriel," said Miss Alice, trying not to laugh "You do not address her or sign your namel"
"Ohl" said Gabriel, "She would know it was for her, from me."
"That is not the way to write it either!"
"Never mind the lesson now," said the choirmaster to his darghter. "It is a great thing. Gabriel, to know the use of capital letters, bat it is a mach higher wisdom to think of myself with a small m , andyourself with a large Y ."
"It was for Folloe," said Gabriel, as though that explained the whole story.
"I want all the ohildren to bring an offering to the Charoh for Elaster," the choir-master said, "some little gift for the Altar, or for the decoration of the church. Will you and Felice bring some flowers ?"
"I want some magnolias for the cross," said Alice, "I do hope they will be in bloom at Easter."
The boy's face beamed with joy, and Gabriel forgot all about his letter, and hastened to tell Felice.
"'I am going to olimb this tree and see it I oan find any buds," he said, after the choir-master and Alice had gone.
"I wish I could climb," said Felice.
"You can watoh me," Gabriel replied.
"When you get to the first great bough Gabriel, juat reat and whistle ! Oh, what if you should fall !"
A moment later, a captivating little note came from the tree, as though a mocking bird called to his mate.
"I wish I could whistle," said Felice.
"Oh, you can listen to me!" answered Gabriel, "the whistlo is all about you anyway !" He went on whistling.
"Felice," he called, "I have found a great white bud, it is sure to be open by Easter."
"I wish," said Folice, "that I had a whito dress for Easter."
"How much would it cost," said Gabriel, ooming rapidly down the tree.
"It takes six yards, mammy says, and it would cost five cents a yard."
"Thirty cents !" said Gabriel, with a long sigh. He pat his hands in his pookets. How deep and empty they felt, but there was the letter. He not only gave it to Felioe, bat he read it to her, that she might perfectly underatand it.
They went slowly home, where the pink azalias bordered the roadside, and yellow batazalias bordered the roadside, and yellow bat-
ter-worts were bright as stars. The mocking
bird sang fearlessly overhead, and golfon bat-ter-fies danced in the sun.
"I mast go and make mammy in tian," Felice. "I am afraid the fire is out."
"I'll make the fire", said Gabriel, "It is so jolly to watch it grow and grow, and have so many kinds of colors ! Do you think Felice, it is we that traly make it with nothing but a match and a stick."
"Sometimes I think it is a painter in the Gre-place like the one who is painting Miss Alice's pioture. he mixes ap his colors, jast as I pat the chips together, and after a while he makes it look as it does in the morning, when the san rises. Perhaps" he said beginning to whistle, "there is a painter in the fireplace."
"Let us watch for him when we baild the fire!" said Felice.
"I do wish," Gabriel's whistle said, "that I could bay Felice a new dress!" There was no complaint in his heart for his little torn hat or dilapidated jacket.
Gabriel's great dark eyes looked into the fire.
"It is hard to give up what one wants!" he thought. "I sappose only real heroes ever learn the right way! Felice" he said, "did you hear the choir-master tell of those thirtytwo martyrs who were barned at the stake in Africa the other day becanse they would not deny Christ. Many of them were boys, and only think of it, only one boy the choir-master said, as he came near the fire, was seen to weep."
"I do not think I shall care any more when the white boys call me a black African if $I$ can think about those menl They were Africans like us !"
"Bat we are 'Mericans!" said Felice. "Our fathers oame from that oountry long time ago, perhaps some of those men were our own kinafolk," but he added humbly, "I am afraid all the African boy heroes are across the water!"
The children talked in the patois of the Creoles of the Coast, until the fire died away and the night came.
The next day Gabriel went to look for the Magnolia. There as if in reward for patient waiting the great blossom smiled in welcome.

He put his duaky face close to it, great testrs flled his ejes.
"It has come," he thought "to remember Jesua' rising from the dead. I will give it to Him 1"
The choir-master had said that it was Simon, the Cyrenian of the race of Ham, who bore the Saviour's crose, to the hill of Golgotha, on the day of the Crncifixion when the Jewis, Romans spurned them him "Now," said Gabriel, in the joy of his thought speaking aload after the manner of his race, "On this ceoss, which is the most beautiful in all the: Ohirch, I, dark of face, like Simon, will bring the whitest flower in all the wooda!"
It grew on the topmost bough, as though reaching toward the whiteness of ite Heavenly birth-place, and as he slowly neared it, Gabriel began to sing his Easter Carol.
Just then an elderly man in the garments of the far north, paused ander the tree.
"Tell me my man," he said," if you can bring down that magnolia for me? I will pay you twenty-five, yes thirty-five cents for itl You twent leave on the night train for the North, and this is my last opportunity to secure one."
Gabriel's heart gave a great bound. That would bay Felice the white dress, and he did so wish her to have it. He had to oling to the tree, he felt so weak and trembling.
In his little ignorant heart the straggle be. tween his love for her and his love for the good Master, he tried in his childiah way to serve, was almost greater than he could bear.
"Harry ap, my man," said the stranger.
 not ask me, again. It is not mine to give. It does not belong to me."
"Who is the owner?" said the stranger.
"It has been premised to the Easter-oross."
"There is hope for the race yet," said the man, as he turned away.

But the dusky little lad could not sing as he came down the tree. with the magnolias in his hand. There stood his little companion, a basket of flowers on her arm, waiting to walk with him to the churoh. Never had her little garments looked so old and shabby. He held the magnolia olose to his faoe, and tried to look into its golden heart. Something fell therein, which waa fair and pure as the petals of the flower, but enly One Who knows the struggles of His little ones saw it shine, one of the preoions things that are among His jowifis.
The children were practicing the Easter Carols, when Gabriel and Felice came to the door of the oharch.
Alice met them ontside the door; she took the flowers from the basket. She placed some pareels in their stead. Gabriel waited to see her fasten the magnolia in the centre of the cross. He was surprised to see the Rector in earnest conversation with the stranger who had asked him for the magnolia.
He smiled on him in a lind way, and once he thought he heard the Rector telling him his name.

Then as one in a dream, he heard the master say that the name of the one boy of the Sunday School who should bear the processional cross on the morrow, had thet hour been decided. Did he hear aright? It was his own name, "Gabriel! "Gabriel!
How joyfal he felt, almost a though Felice had the fair white dress.
"To-mörrow will be Easter," he said to Felice on his way home. "You mast walk as near to me as you cain', where you can see all the flowers ! "
Then ' Mammy Lydia' opened the basket and unfolded the pareels. There wore gitts for Gabriel, a jacket, a cap, and other garments he needed; and among the gifts a letter,' but the crowning joy of his heart" "was something Alice had made for his little companion, the beantiful white dress of her dreams
The letter proved to be from the northern stranger. It was a kind letter and it told him of some grand books for boys to read, and in the letter was a gold coin with which he might bay them,-Laura $F$ Hinsdale.

## LRNT.

Repent / cries the loving voice that calls to us from the past. Repent 1 is the warning that apeaks to us from the skies, and our Mother, the Blessed Charch of Christ, takes op and repeats the word. O weary ronls laden with sin; $O$ hearts swayed and tossed by donbt and uncertainty; $O$ tired feet, aching with the pain of the rough and
toilsome journey, turn aside for a season, and find rest and refreshment in the nearer contemplation of those heavenly things which God's love offers to His children.
Yet, to gather the rich spiritual blessings which the season brings there must be something more than dwelling apon the mercies of God. The Lenten Days oall for self.denial and saorifice. Is it hard, 0 Christian man and woman, to give this little fragment of time to God and preparation for eternity? Is the world yet so dear to you, de spite its disappointmente and its carking cares, that $\ddagger$ ou cannot give it up? Will yon never tarn from sin antil satiety dulls the appetite, and the change is sought as a bless ed relief?
Is that all you can give to God -a heart withered and dead? Or will you not turn now, when the effort costs you sacrifice and denial? Fix your eyes on the Cross of Christ, and remember all that it means to you. "So God loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever be lieveth in Him shonld not perish.' Draw near to that Cross, and learn from its inspiration how to so live that you may have life eternal.

The Charch, which St. Paul calls the pillar and groand of trath. moves forward with the alm brow and thoughtful step of mature bat imperishable strongth. Upon her her forehead shines the clear radiance of her chief jewel, which is the word of God; while on her bosom sleeps the cross, even the dying of the Lord Jesue: Her voice is grand but sweet. In it there is a mystical reminder of many tones; of the thanders of Sinai, the silver trumpets of the temple, the pathetic "Father, forgive them ${ }^{"}$ Around ner falls white her unsullied drapery, whioh is the lives of the saints. Her oyes are uplifted after ber beloved and she waits his return descend ing the olouds in glory 10 wonderful mother ! Thou art of no common birth, bat a King's daughter. We ask no happier lot than to walle holding fast by thy skirts, to tread with thee thy thorny paths, to hear thy gentle monitions and consolations, to kneel for thy benediction, to share in thy persecations and partake of thy reward, when the Now Jerusalem shall come down out of heaver and the Lamb shall olaim His Bride.

## FOR EASTER.

Ha is Riann,-Anvoriginal Easter Poom by Katie A. Clarke, Toronto is the title of a beartifally illuminated Elaster Booklet issued by the Willard Tract Society, Toronto. It is very churchly in design, and in execation the work reflecta Icredi on all concerned. Priee 250.

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writors as Havergal, Weisse, and Gilbert, printed on opposite pages and illaminsted in blue and gold.

Rabisar Lalllifs.-(Prioe 150.) from the same, is smaller than the former and more simple in style ; but yet beantiful. We can recom mend any and all of these to our readers.
Whosoever does anything to de preciate Cbristianity is guilty of high treason against the oivilization of mankind.-Macaulay.
The saored Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying.-Flavel.

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## MI88ION FIELD.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY AND HFATHEN RELIGIONS.

A apique missionary meeting was recently hold at Oxford, Eng. land, of which the following in teresting account is taken from the Times of that oity: "At the invitation of the Vicar of St. Giles' and by pormission of the president and follows of St. John's College, a conference was held in the hall of that college, to consider 'the Christian missionary in relation to other religions.' Professor Max Maller presided, and there was a crowded attendance. Two mission-aries-Dr. Codrington, of Melanesia, and the Rev. W. E. Consins, of Madagascar (London Missionary Sooiety)-gave addreeses, describing the moral and spiritual concoptions of the heathen tr'bes among whom they have been laboring. Tho Melanesians distinguish between bad and good, but are without any notion of a Permonal God. Ghosts and spirits they do believe in, however, and in a dim, vague way have a sense of a spiri tual world. Te Hovas, on the other band, whilst enslaved by gross superstitions, have retained traces of theism.
"Profebsor Max Muller, in opening the conference, bore ungrudging testimony to the value of missionary labor, especially dwelling pon those aspecta of it most nearly allied to his own special lines of research. Speaking for himself, as ohiefly a stadent of language, he asid that he had counted a number of missionarios among his best friends and belpors. 'What, indeed would the science of language be without missionaries ?' he asked, and then roplied: 'Bishop Patterson, Bishop Cotton, Bishop Colenso, Bishop Caldwell, Bishop Callsway, all have helped me in my own special studies; and not only in my study of languages, bat lizewise in my stady of religion, of mythology, and folk-lore. Now what has been the resalt of studying the languages of so-called savages, a study in which missionaries have been the most succcessful pioneers? Why, it has helped us to discover that the dialects spoken by the people who in India throw themselves under the wheels of the oar of Juggernent, who burnt their widowe, and killed their new-born ohildren, were most nearly related to our own speeoh, even to English and German, and were derived from an anoient language, whiob has been oalled the most perfect language in the world, Sanskrit, the sister of Greek and Latin. The great discovery gave us some new ideas about the irne history of the human race. It did for philology what Copernious had done for as:-tronomy-it gave us a new centre." -Spirit of Missions, U.S.
a WIDE LATITUDE.
The Board of Missions in permitting contributors to designate their contributions for any part of the missionary work, allow a
wide range of disorimination to the
supporters of the work, and would seem to remove all possible objeotions on the part of any that thein money is used to support work or views which they do not approve. Bat, it this were not enough, the Board grants an even wider latitude by receiving and transmitting contributions as "Specials" to any Bishop or missionary over and above the appropriations of the Board. What room is left for objection when sach liberty of choice is given? Surely, every person who bas a desire to extend the Church ean find a way to do it through the Board of Missions; yet the best of ail ways is to put money at the disposal of the Board of Managers, to pay its appropritions.

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A sad commentary on profeseing Christians:-The Turks are working to abolish saloons kept by "Ohristians" in Constantinople. All drinking places within 250 feet from the place of Tarkish worship have been ordered to be closed, and the police are enforcing the deoree. Truly our only religion is being degraded in the eyes of un : believers, and can we hope to go unpunished for it?

In an article on alcohol and its ovil effecta upon the French people, Thomas Grimm adrocates an antidote for the evil complained of. He aqye, "Take off the entire taxes from coffee and sugar; induce the people to drink good coffeo, well Bweetened, and you will care them of alcoholism. And he goes on to show that in Sweden, where this exporiment has been actually tried, and an example'set by the king at the royal table, the results have been marvellous, reduoing the consumption of alcohol to less than one-half of what it used to be in what was notoriously an intemparate country. This advice applies with even greater foroe to Eaglanh In France good coffeo is commont in lingland all but unknown.

There is a movement in Switzerland now which is much needed, as there is a great deal of drankenness, probsbly more than in Eingland. Before the English and Americans came in such numbers, the inhabitants used to eat their own poultry, oggs, and bacon, but new they turn them into drink, and live principally on bread, mach to the detriment of their constitutions. They usually drink the common white wine of the country, and they also made an exceedingly powerful and deleterious drink from cherries, "kirsehwasser." Since the temperance movement was started they have succeeded in reolaiming some of the worst oharacters in Switzerland, who are now ardent advocates for it; but I think it oan hardly be said that the movement is as yot a popular one. A large number of "Cafos Tem. peranoes" have been started, and one can now be found in almost every place of any size. They are distinguished by a blue Maltese cross, either hang up outside or painted on the window, and are worth knowing, for you can get a large oup of coffee or chocolate for a penny, generally very good, and a conple of rolls for another penny. I have been into three or fourth with Mr. F-, who makes a point of visiting them whenever he has a chance, and if he finds the rooms inolined to be dirty, or the ooffee, \&c., of inferior quality, he roports it to the local committee. There appears to be great deadnoes in the roligious life of the Swiss, large nambers not professing any religion at all; but there seems
to be an awalkening in this respect
also, as of course it goes hand in hand with temperance. One tomperance lectarer, who aame from foreign parts, gave tremondoub offence hare by telling the people they ought to pall ap their vines. As this is about the most lnorative industry in the conntry, they naturally reesented it. I like what I have seen of the Swissas \& whole, bat I think some of the Einglish have given themselves airs, and they are inolined to be suspicious till they know what one is like.

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## FACE, HANDS, FEHT,




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[^0]:    " Resting in the tomb to-day,
    Still the Sspiour's body lay,
    Wrapped in sloep from head to feet
    Shrouded in the winding sheet,
    Lying in the rock alone
    Hidden by the sealed Stone.
    Lord, with Thee till life ehall end
    We would solemn vigil spend;
    Close the door from sight and sound,
    of the busy world around;
    And in patient watch remain
    Till Thou shalt appaar again."

[^1]:    Gluten Fipuyand Special Diabetic Food are in aluab (wast 9 repairing Floura, for Dytpephis $D$ R Meteg Oebility, end Children' Food. 1 Brar mainly free from Starch. Sir lbs, te to ofysicians and clergymen who wid pay pres charges. Forall family uses othing quals pur "Health Flour." Try it. Shmpley free. Send for circulars to Fabinill \& Retinas, Watertown. N. Y.

[^2]:    Altar Hanglings, Banuexs Stolea, dee Altar-Limen, Caseorlic and Enr.

