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## Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

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| Toivilit? | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 261886. |  |

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Death of Bibeop Comterill -The Bishop of Edinburgh died recently at his cathedral city, of dibease of the jaw, from which he had suffered since October. It will be remembered that some months ago ho addrossed an affecting letter to his clergy annogncing tho unfarorable view which the faculty took of his case. Bishop Cotterill, who was born iu 1812, at Ampton, Suffolk, graduated in 1835, was first Smith's Prizeman, Senior Wrangler, and First class 'Classioal' Tripos. He obtained a Fellowship at his oollege, "and wai ordained soon after' taking his degree. He was a chaplain at Madras from 1836 till 1847, When ill-heaith compelled him to return to England; and he was Principal of Brighton College from 1851 till 1856. In the latter year he was consecratod Bishop of Grahamstown, in which capacity he attended the first Lambeth: Oonference with Bishop Selwynandiother distinguished:colonial prelates. Liko the first Bishop of New ZeaIand, he was recalledito take charge of a home diocese, fol in 1872 he was elected coadjator by Bishop Terrot, of Eliniburgh, whom he sacceeded in fhe following yeur:

MOXFORDMMN IN EABS LONDON.-About-a year and a half ago. English society was deeply moved by the revelations of the por enty, misery and ignorance existing at the east end of London. One of the results of these disclosures was the formation of an Oxford Mission, composed of members of the Univeraity who volanteered to take up their residence in the benighted district, and to ministor to the temporal and spiritual wants of the people.

The Oxford House in Bethnil Green is in direct connection with the organization of the Church of England ; its main principle is corporate work, both religious and social, based on a corporate life. The work is done in connection with, and in extension of, the existing agencies of the Church, and aims especially at porsonal and natural intercourse with those umong whom the work is carried on. The corporate life has the parish with its church and services as its religious centre. Three classes of men are found at the house: those University graduates who live there, and give cithor their whole time or a portion of it to work of this kind; thuse who are able to give astistaice on one or more evenings in the week; and those undergraduates and othera who are abla to devote some portion of a vacation to sesing and helping the worls. The exocutive committee have now issuod their first full report, and it is of a most encouraging character. The past year has been one of steady growth; old undertaking have been strengtbened and extended, ard the responsibilities of the honse increased by new ongagements. One of the most successful institutions sct on foot' by the house is the Working Men's Club, which has become self-supporting and the centre of great activity, many minor societies and clabs being attached to it. Another clob opened in September last is already as full as its rooms will hóld, and late a foutishing night-
school. A separate boys' club is equally prosperons. But the energies of members of the house have been by no means confined to the clubs. They have taken part as parishioners and Churchmen in the various good works going on around them, and have opened up now apheres of activity. Everyone visits; Sunday schools, in which the average attendance has increased from 150 to 750 , aro carried on; and Mission districts are worked. Charity organi zations, sanitary aid, and schemes of omigration; have received efficient help. One epecial feature of the work consists in a system of lec tures offered to the working men's clubs in Londen, and warmly welcomed by them. Seventern lecturers, mostly rosidenta in Ox ford; have given their selvices during the pasi yoar, and as this branch of the work develops it cannot fail, in furnishing guidance for thought and circulating information on great subjects, to extend Oxford influence through a section of society hitherto almost nntouched by it.

The Bishop of Petebbobotigh on Loyalty to the Churar.-The Manchester Guardian states that, defending the Wantage Sisterbood against a charge of Romanism, thi Bishop of Peterborongh said that while he had no love of excessive ritan, he' wis not going to please anybods by betting ap hisown ritiml as a rulo for everybody. He was bound of all persons to be most tolerant of everything that could be tolerated in the Church. But loyalty to the Church Was one thing, loyalty to one section or party was another; and so long as good women wero doing noble work he would not do anything so contemptible, small and unmanly as to boycott and quarrel with them because of candloends.

The Peiesthood of the Laity.-A noted Congregationalist preacher lately aseerted that " there is a marked tendency on the part of working people to withdraw from Protestant churches." The fact is, the groal motive for chureh-going has been practically lost sight of among Protestant communities; mon havo for gotten how to worship, and the result not unfrc quently is unfiled churches. Even in the Charch, where this central idea of worship has not been allowed to die out, it has boen obsoured by the prominence given to preaching. With this obscuring, one of the fundamental principles of the Church of the Now Testament has been neglected. The neglect of this principle accounts for the hali-empty churches, lifoless services and scanty contributions we aro too much aceustomed to in many places.

An Old City.-The city of Ripon is making arrangements for holding a millenary festival. At a meeting convened for this purpose, Dean Fromantio moved-
"That the title of the celebration bo 'The Festival of the Existence for a Thousand Years of the See and City of Ripon." "

From time immemorial the claim had been put forth that Ripon was incorporated by Royal Charter in 886, and that was eithor true or an impostare. The first mention of a grant of privileged by King Alfred to Wilfitd was in
896. These privileges were afterwards confirmed by Athelstan and subsequent monarohs down to the time of George II., thus proving. that the privileges came tirough and in connection with the ecclesiastical authority established in Saxon times. The existence of a wakeman the horm, the curfow, the Thursday market, the fur dross of the Corporation, the Wilfid procession and fonst, the Mingter crypt, the airmorial shields, the Easter Communion, the sanotuary crosses, the mount in the residence grounds, all corresponded to and wore confirmed by documentary archoological evidence. In all this ho saw an intimate connection betwoen the see and the city, and there was solid ground on which to hold the festival. Thig. bad no political object to serve, but only one of satisfaction and pleusuro to tho citizens.
The Enalish Churce in Gieent.-A cortebpondent writes respecting St. John's Chnurch, Ghent:-
"The English Church in Ghent, which; although having existed ainco 1816, has only within tho last three months been officially recognized and constituted a parish ohuroh by Royal docree, is rapidly assuming a position worthy of itself. Instead of holding their, services, as hus beon the oase during serentry yeurs, in the Dutch Church as a mạttor of toleration, the English commanity have taken on a lease a very pretty church, dedicated to St. John, the obtaining of which has beon greatly dosired and strongly advised by our indefintigable and zoalous diocesan, the Right Rev. Bishop Titcomb Since the church has been taken, the furnishing and decorating has proceeded gradually as funds pormitted.

Prebbyterian Trbitmony as to Position in Prayer.-a Preabyteriun minister in Scotland, speaking to his congrogation recently toushing the matter of worship, said that "thoy had adopted in the whole matter of prayer a posture which he grieved to say in point of profanity had never been paralleled in the history of any religion, heathen or otherwise, since the world began. Christian people assembled to confess their sins, and to intercede, sitting bolt upright, witb their eyes open, and even some: times with their arms folded!"
"Faith Missiong."-A writer in the In diana Baptist does not bolieve much in institutions which have faith without works. He asserts :-
There is no more extonsively advertised institution in England than Mullor's Orphan Asylum. His circulars aro found everywhere; the work of the institution and the needs of the institntion are brought home to almost every family in England. And yet it is said he "never solicits a penuy." Never solicits a. penny! What do you call it, if it is not sol:citing? In order to "solicit," it is not necessary you should take a town-crier and shónt your wants at every strect corner. It is only a play on the meaning of a word. The deacons; who pass up and down the aisles on Sunday? never "solicit." Who ever heard them siff an word? They never open their month ither nover make disagreeable panses at a pew door
they never look any man sharp in the face: they only ${ }^{\text {ghtetoh furth the pole" with a bag on }}$ the end, but they come back well sapplied with dimes. You who sit there know what they wanti; and so do the English people, who see Maller's collection bag in the form of a circular, know what he wants and how much he wants and for what purpose he wants it. Merchants who have goods to sell do not always "solicit:" they avoid the word; but they send out circulars, and customers come in. And 80, too, does Hudson Taylor; and so do all "faith missions," and so will they continue to do.

Two Kinds of Preaohing,-Bret Harte somewhore tells a story of the time of Starr King, the "silvor-tongued" Unitarian preacher of San Francisco, to the effect that one Sunday an admirer of and an attendant upon his preaching prevailed upon a friend to accompany him to church and hear the eloquent divino. As usun, King.was witty, brilliant, fascinating, and impressed himself, as he had great powor to do, upon his audience, for he was a man of extraordinary personal and rhetorical gifte. As the crowd was leaving the house, all talking and buzzing and praising the sermon and the proncher. the gentleman said to his friend, "Well, how do you like it?" "_it," waß the answer, "he takes overy trick!"
This is one kind of preaching.
Bishop Coxe also tells a story of the days of Bishop Whittingham. It was Good Friday. A large and devont congregation of worshippers was gathercd in one of the large churches of Baltimore. After a most solemn service, the Bishop preached, as only be could preach. Of course his theme was the theme of the day, the Cross of Christ. At the end of the sermon, the great congregation knelt for a time with hoads bowed in silence, and then one by one rose and noigelessly left the church. There was no hum, no bustle, no one whisporing to another and saying, "What a splendid sermon," or "What a magnificent proacher," - none thought of that, but every man, as it wore, smote upon his breast, and said, "God bo merciful to me a sinner."
This is another kind of proaching.
Somo proachors prench to please the Master Who has "sent" them, and Whose servants only they aro; othors, to tickle and please tho congrogations which hire or "call" them.D. D. C. in Clurch Helper.

The Degeased Wife's Sister Marriag Bull.-The Diocoses of Derry and Raphoo haro forwarded petitions against the bill now before Parlinmont to legnlize marriage with a deconeed wife's sistor.
It is not so widely known as it should bothat marriages of this kind were contrary to the intorpretation put apon Scripture for the first ffteen centuries of our era by the Universal Church, Eastern, Westorn and Monophysite.
One of the first instances of a dispensation in such marriages whe granted by Borgia, the worst of all the Popes, and who has been nccused of almost every crime, including murder and incest. Tho Rationalistic School in Germany is the source whence the modern law theuries on this as woll as on other religious quostions have sprung.
The Divine luw on this subject has never boen violated in any couniry without leading to an onormous dovelopment of immorality, and to other rolasations of the Divinely ap. pointed codo. Witness the United States, where in one State a divorce occors in every eight marriages. The Church of England, and, we may add, the Church of Ireland, are now the last refuge of God's marringe Jaw. The Church of Ireland bas, by her late revision of the Prayer Book, reafflmed her unaltered ndhesion io this law of the Primtive Church.Irish Eicclesiastical Gazette.

## NEW8 FROM THE HOME FIELD.

Gathered specially for this Paper by Our Oon Correspondents.

## DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Truro (Continued).-At the Confirmation service in St. Jobn's Church on Monday, 10th May, Mr. Moore said the shortened service, Messrs. Cox and Mackenzie read the leasons, and the Vicar, the Rev. J. A. Kaulbach, M.A. the preface to the Confirmation Office.
In his address the Bishop spoke warmly of the efforts made by the congregation to clear their beautiful stone church of debt, and their success. He begged them not to slacken their ondeavors, but to remember that when the Al mighty charged the Israelites with robbing Him, and they asked how, He definitely and distinctly told them in tithes and offerings.
The drums of the Salvation Army having with great good taste been boaten within hearing of the church, his Lordship adverted to the fact, and regretted that he and others who had at first boen disposed to think well of the effort to evangelize the classes hard for others to get at were obliged to denounce the money.getting and irreverence of their methods, instancing the tickets sold to seo a wedding in the Academy of Music which had beon performed hours before by Mr. Brecken, and the use of the sacred Name in such irreverent ways-the Name alroady known to the classes to be benefitted in oathe and curses. He reminded his hearers that oven the boloved Apostle, when he saw Him, foll down as one dead. After especially speaking to the candidates, the Bishop most solemnly laid hands on them. The sermon on the $\sin$ of Moses and Aaron, which kept thom from passing over into the Promised Land, gave the large congregation an opportunity of learning from the lesson of Sunday duties which they would have heard on the previous day had not the fire or six inches of rain kept them from church.

St. John's looked beautiful, the flowers and bannors heightening the effect of the exquisite chancel. The musical parts of the service wore especially deserving of notice, Mr, Faulkner, the organist, and the choir earning just praise. Mr . S. Chambers, on the cornot, strengthened the jubilant parts with groat effect.

Easter--If we speak of the beauty of the flowers, otc., at the Confirmation, we ought to aay much more of the floral decorations on Eastor Day, and so of the sorvices for brightness and impressivences. There were two cele-brations-at 8 and 11. The Ficar (Mr. Kaulbach) preaching at the lattor, and also in the evening, when four adults were received into tho Church at the font.
At the morning service, besides Jackson's well-known Te Deum and Mamatt's Deus Misereatur, the Antbems were splendidly rondered, viz., "Now is Christ risen from the dead," by Allen, and Webb's "Christ boing risen from the dead."

During the Vicar's absence for ten days, the Hervices were taken by Mr. Pitman, of King's College, Windsor, who made a favorable improssion, and bids fuir to become a useful clergyman.

Halifax.-Wo referred latoly to the annual meoting of the Churchwomen's Missionary Association, held in the lower school-room of St. Luke's on the 5th instant, and now add those further particulars:-The Secretary's report spoke of the origin of the Society, seventeen years ago, being the result of some stirring words of the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, now at Home with God. The work had beon steadily carried on since that time, and, in spite of some coldness, the members were still moved by that truest zeal which can put up with opposition
port showed that during the past year $\$ 900$
had been placed in the Bishop's hands, 8500 of had been placed in the Bishop's hands, 8500 of boxes, one lady having raised or or $\$ 200$ in this way.
The Bishop spoke of the manner in which the money had been spent, namely, in grants of $\$ 100$ to $\$ 150$ to parishes and miseions, which without such help could scarcely have had tho eervices of the Church.
The Association, in both its objects and construction, is a most admirable one. Its members are mostly of St. Luke's parish, with some few from the Bishop's Chapel and St. Paul's, This is a pity; for, being an organization with diocesan aims, it should have diocesan sapport. It would be greatly to the advantage of the Church if branches could be formed in at least all the more important parishes throughout the diocese-places like Dartmouth, Luneaburg, Windsor, Yarmonth, Charlottetown, Liverpool, Sydney, Summerside, etc., all being well able to give some help. Such an Association; with branches throughout the two provinces, could raise at least $\$ 2,000$ a year. It requires but one earnest Churchwoman in each place to lead the work, and to give herself up to that.
It is a sign of weakness, however, that we should always be tarning to the women for financial help. One earnest speaker at Quebec, during the Missionary Conference, spoke atrongly of getting the women and children to work, but there was no mention of the men, who have generally control of the parse-strings. There is no reason why men should not be equally active in raising funds with their wives and sisters. Our Church will never have true masculine vigor until this is the case: $A$ step towards this end has been taken in the St. Iuke's Young Men's Mission Guild, which has lately been formed. The object of this Guild is, first, the support of the mission to the Northwest Arm fishermen, and then the assistance of other missions which may require help. This may be called the beginning almost of a now movement, and it rests with the St. Luke's Guild to prove whether such an association can be successful or not. With their success no doubt similar Guilds will be started elsewhere.

St. Paul's.-We learn that the vestry of St. Paul's is to set a good exaxple in renewed care for the old graveyard in their parish. It is saddening to see the burial ground, which some time ago they gave up to the city, turned into a common and unnecessary thoronghfare, and We do not wonder at the feeling of certain Churchmen who will not share in such desecration by even walking through this place. It is to be hoped that the good example of St . Paul's will be imitated by othere. The charchyard of the old Dutch Church in this city (the Mother Church of St. George's, St. Mark's and St. John's) is in a condition which is far from eatisfactory. Reverence for the "grassy barrows of the happy dead " is a lesson wh'ch the Church has to teach both to Romanist and Protestant; but before we toach we must try to learn.

St. Matthias.-The Rev. Clarence MeCully, late Rector or Clementsport. has undertaken the charge of St. Matthias' Mission, which be combines with the chaplaincy of the Military Prison. St. Matthias is a new mission in tho North End, and is deeply indebted to the labors of the Rev. W. C. Wilson. It is in the centre of a large and growing population, distänt from any organized cburch, and of that class of society which should be the Cburch's backbone, and which is most sensitive to the Charch's neglect. The Church in Halifax is not perhaps fully alive to its own best interests. Should it not combine in fostering this promising child ? We understand that the Bishop is doing his best to provide the chapel with an altar, and the people with that means of grace without which no congregation can be permanently which no
secured.

Cearlotietown.-St. Peter's.-The Rev. S. C. Smyth, priest temporarily in charge of this church, has been working with great energy tbrough the win er, and has gained the affection of the people to a marked degree. A clase of forty candidates are now avaiting confirmation. It is to be regretted that this faithful and earnest congregation is likely to be some time longer without a permanent priest, the Rev. W. P. Henderson, of St. Philip's, Tunbridge Wells (a Canadian by birth), who had almost accepted the incumbency, fearing at the eleventh bour to trust himself in a place where the mails are irregular in the winter.
It is interesting to learn that the organ fund, started a year ago with $\$ 13$ raised by some children by a concert, is now in the neighbor hood of $\$ 2,000$. It is the oak springing from the acoln.

Pont Medway.--The Rev. W. C. Wilson, so favorably known as curate of St. George's and priest in charge of St. Matthias', Halifax. has undertalsen the charge of this large and difficult parish. Under Mr. Wilson's energetic managoment it is sure to prosper.

Clementsport.-The rectorship has been accepted by the Rev. W. S. H. Morris, formerly curate of Liverpool. The story of Clementsport is very similar to that of many another parish in Nova Scotia. A long period of sleepiness, during which the Dissenters were wide awalse, was followed by the ministry of Mr. McCully, whose earnest work did much to raiso the tone of Churchmanship and bring back the wandering. - The parish at present is in a critical state, and many hopes are bailt upon Mr. Morris's onergy and self-sacrifice to his work.

Shelburne.-The parish of Shelburne will soon be again without a rector, Mr. Peters hoving accepted the jectory of Bathurst, in the Diocese of Fredericton.

Tanaier.-The Chapter of the Tangier Rural Deanery held the twenty-fourth meoting at Tangier on May 12 th.

On the previous evening, at 7:30, Divine worship was conducted, consisting of processional hymn ( 480 Ch Hys.), ovensong and addresses on " Plain Chureh Rules mucl neglected." The Rev. J. Partridge, of Ship Harbor, took the subject of "The Pablic Solemnization of Holy Matrimony," and the Rev. R. Smith, of Beaver' Harbor," "The duty of the sick to ask the intercessory prayers of the congregation." Rev. E. H. Ball, Rector of the parish, was also present.
On Wednesday morning, at Spry Bay, matins was taken by Rev. R. Smith; the ad clerum sermon by Rev. J. Partridge, on Judges iii. 20, "I have a message from God unto thee;" and the Rector, as senior priest, celebrated.

Capitular meeting was held at Tangier in the afternoon.
In connection with evensong at 7:30, the service and sermon of "The Fishing" was taken. Mr. Smith preached the sermon from the text, "Be not conformed to this world," \&c., with epecial reference to the fishorman's tomptation in ver'y early morning to so regard his worldly calling as to disregard his heavenly calling to the duty of constant daily prayer". This "Serrico and Sermon of the Fishing" is very popalar in the parish, and the singing of the Fishers' Song, with its soul-stirring and pathetic pasanges, was well rendered by the choir and the large congregation, whilst the solemn pause for private intercessory prayer for those away at sea, and the excellont prayers for general protection and special graces, make the service a very solemn one.
Much regret was felt at the absence of Rairal Dean Ellis, who, as he was the means of recommending this service to the Deanery, mast have been specially disappointed at his inabil-
ity to be present and to preach to the fishermen members of his Deanery.

Evensony was taken at Spry on Thursduy with the "Service and Sermon of the Fishing," Rer. R. Smith again preaching.
The next meeting is to be bold at Ship Hurbor, August 4th.

Falaoute.-The parishioners of Falmonth, Hante, have secured a suitable building as a rectory, in which they are making improvements.

Port Hill.-The new Church of St. James, Port Hill, P.E.I., has just been consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, who is at present visiting the Archdeaconry of Prince Edsard Island.

Halifax.—St. Paul's.-Some time ago, Mr. Hole, an English priest, offered to come out to St. Paul's on a three months' trinl, and his offer was gratefully accepted by the vestry. Now, however, Mr. Hole finds himself unable to come out unless he is definitely elected Rector. This decision on Mr. Hole's part practically decides the question. which has been an anxious ono to Halifax Churchmen for some monthe past, the rostry having unanimously resolved to surport his candidature.

Churge of England Institute.-The Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England Institute held last week a sale of work, by which the sum of $\$ 300$ or more was added to the funds. On the following Monday a public mecting on behalf of tho Institute was held in Argyle Hall, and was fairly well attended. The object of the meating was to bring before Church people generally the subject of the new building which it is proposed to erect. The speakers were Dr. Partridge, Rector of St. Georgo's, F. C. Sumichrast, Sydney Mmrington, and J. T. Wylde, Esqe. ; and the meoting was quite an enthusiastic one. The purchase by the Committee of a site on Barrington street was approved of, and all references to the new building wero roceived with applauso. Lot us hope that the good people of Halifax may not be content with applause. The building, of which a detailed doscription was given, is to contain reading rooms, billiard rooms, a gymnasium, a ladies' parlor, and a largo hall suitable for meotings, concerts, etc. It is to cost $\$ 16,000$, of which $\$ 4,000$ has already been anbscribed by some ten or twelve peisons. The Lord Bishop, with his usual open-handedness, heads the list with 8750 . One family, W. C. Silver, Esq., and his three sons, give neurly 81,000 ; and the rest is made up in sums varying from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 100$. The Committee hope to raise another $\$ 4,000$ by donations equally large- $\$ 1,000$ in sums of $\$ 5$ to $\$ 30$, and $\$ 1,000$ from the Women's Auxiliary. When $\$ 10,000$ have been subscribed, the work of building will commence. As the present membors are building for posterity, they propose to let posterity pay some of the debt-a plan upon which our generous forefathers did not act. All subscriptions are to be payable in two years, or by eight quarterly instalments.

Pictou.-St. James'.-The Biehop of Nova Scotia beld a Confirmation in this church on Tuesday ovening, the 11th inst., when the Rev. John Edgecumbe presented twenty-seven for the rite of laying on of hands, including one from a noighboring parish. The building was quite full with an attentive audience. The Bishop seemed as vigorous as ever, and spoke with great power. His address to the candi. dates was calculated to lcave a lasting impression on all present. His Lordship left the next day for Prince Edward Island.

Every C hurchman : should subscribe himself, and should help to extend the influence of the Church paper, by securing other subseribers.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

Appointments of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (Metropolitan) for June, July and August:
June 13.-Woodstock.
June 20.-Ordination at the Cathedval.
June 24.-King's College, Windsor, where he prenches the Anniversary Sormon.
June 29-30.-Synod meeting, St. John.
July 11.-Kingsclear, confirmation.
July 12 to 17.-Grand Falls, Edmunston, Andover, River de Chate, New Donmark and Controville.

August-St. Andrew's, St. Goorgo's and Campobollo.
[We regret that we have not recoived our usual budgot from this Dioceso this wook.-ED.]

## DIOEESE OF QUEBEC.

Quebeo.-The Rof. Wm. Eames, dencon in charge of Labrador, roturned early in May, and has gone to visit his friends in the Dastern Townships, awaiting his ordination to the priesthood on Trinity Sunday. He roports health good; winter remarkably mild, interfering with the usual facilitios for travelling, the snow not being of nniform depth nor the ice safe, so that long detours had to be made around some of the bays. The loneliness of the situation was a good deal relieved by the three maila recoived during the winter. Poople very kind, and thoroughly approciating the service he was able to give from the time of his arrival in July of last year.
The Secretary of Synod has given natice of a moeting of the Exocutivo Committoo for proparing the routine paper of the coming session, summoned on the 20 th of June. It is hoped the Gulf Dist ict will be well reprosented, botb by clorgy and laity, that tho specinl wants and standing of the Church in that remote part of the diooese may be known and discussed.

Maple Grove.-The anmual vestry meoting at Trinity Church was held on tho evening of May 3rd. Tho incumbont, Rov. R. Howton, occupided the chair. After the opening prayer, the minutes of the last menting wore read and confimed. The financial accounts of tho past year wore examined and found satisfactory. Mossrs. H. Cross and John G. Dinning were reclected churchwardens, the former recoiving the thanks of the vestry for a protty chancel lamp presented by him. The Sunday-school in connection with the church is being re-oponed, having beon closed since Christmas. The tenchers extend an invitation for all to attend and assist in advancing so important a work.

A Subscriber in the Diocese of Quebee in renowing for another year writes: "I like the paper (the Churoh Guardian) very much, and wish that overy Church family would road it."

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Montreal.-Church of Enoland Women's As-sociation.-At the last mecting of the searon of the Church of England Women's Absociation for the Diocesc of Montreal. The presidont, Mrs. Henderson, occupied the chair, and tharo was a large attendance of mom bors. The moeting was opened with prayer, after which the Secretary's and the Treasuror's doports wore read, and considered highly satisfactory. Tho Treasurer's statoment showed a balance on band of \$i2. The President gave a short history of the Socioty since its formation on the 6th of Fobruary of this year, urging on the ladies prosent to work for the misgions during the summer months. Sho stated that the Society was intended to embrace all the women in the diocese, each congregation working in its own way. The chief object of the Society is to make all acquainted with the Churoh's work;
not in this patch of God's vineyard or that, but in the world at large, "for the field is the world.". If we cannot send material help to all we can at least give our sympathy and prayers. She urged on the ladies the necessity of giving to home missions first, bat not to stop there, as their programme of missions was frst, our own diocese ; second, Algoma; third, the Northwest; fourth, foreign fields; fifth, the Jews. She concluded an able address by stating that a depatation of distinguished ladies from all parts of the Dominion would come on missionary business in September next, and she hoped the ladies here would receive them very courteously and ontertain them hospitably. A paper on "Domestic Missions" was read by Mrs. Archdeacon Leach, and one on "Japan" by Mre. Day.

Sonday-School Asboclation.-The regular monthly meeting was held in the Library of the Synod Hall, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., when an admirable paper on, "The Sun-day-school in its relation to the Charch," was read by Canon Millis, rector of Trinity Church. A discuseion followed, in which Canon Bolcher, Rural Dean Liddsay, Rev. G. Rogers, Messrs. Evans, Buchanan and Turton took part. There was a large attendance. In the absence of the Bishop on his Confrmation visitation the Dean presided.

Deanery of Bedforl.-The annual meeting of this Rural Deanery will be held in the Academy, Bedford, on Thursday, the 27 th inat., at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. The FIoly Communion will be celobrated at St. James' Church at 9 a.m.

Chambly.-The Easter Vestry meating was most harmonious and satisfactory. The rector, Canon DuVornet, presided. The following officors wol'e elected: Mr. J. W. Howard, reetor's werden; Mr. Robt. A. Kydd, people's warden; Sir Wm. Johnson and J. W. Howard delegates to Synod; Mesere. S. Boll and Mark Ward, sidesmon. Votes of thanks were given to the retiring wardens, lady organist, and the choir. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "That this mecting has learned with very great regret the decision of the rev. chairman as jost atated by bim, and particularly so on account of the cause, which has renderod his rosignation necossary, and we, the members of the Vostry, now assembled, representing the whole congregation, desire at this time to express our high apprecintion of tho Rev. Canon DuVornet's services as our pastor during the last five jears. As a clorgyman and friend ho has carned our respect and esteem, and the absonce of himself, Mrs. DuV ernet and family from our mides is regardod as a social loss which cannot ensily be replaced, while their united presence among us will long be reroembered by all with feelinge of truo kindnces and pleasure. We beg to express our sincere hope that rest and change may ore long restore Mr. DuVernot's hoalth, und that overy hlossing and happiness may attend him and his family in thoir future home to the end of their lives."

Aylwin, - At the regular annual meeting of the Vestry of St. James' Church, Pickanock, it was on motion unanimously resolved that "the congregation of this Church in Vestry meeting assombled, beg to tender hoartful thanks to the undermontionod (frionds) for tho Christian kindliness and liberality with which theyresponded to the appeals put forth by the building committeo, and by Mrs. Ellard for the furnishing fund; and further the mombers of this Vestry have great ploasure in informing their kind friends, that the Church building is completed so far as the inside is ooncerned, and being free from dabt has been conseorated for divine service. [The list of subscribers is, we regrot, too long for our space; it inclades many prominent namer, and also that of the S.P.C.K. for £30 sterling].

## DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

Mattawa.-Mr. William M. H. Quartermaine, who went from here to Ottawa a few days ago for his ordination examination, was on Sunday, the 10 th , ordained in Christ Church, and appointed by the Bishop as Missionary Deacon to assist the Rev. Mr. Bliss in the large Mission of the Upper Ottawa. This is the third candidate from this Miseion ordained to the ministry, but the only one appointed to return and serve the petiod of his diaconate. The Rev. Morris Taylor, who was ordained doacon from this parish last fall, was at this ordination advanced to the priesthood. Tuey are both earnest, zealous workers, and an acquisition to the Misaionary staff of the diocese.

Ordination.-On Sunday, the 16th instant, the Bishop held a general Ordination in Christ Church, Ottawa. Daring the previous week, the candidates underwent examinations by the chaplains, the Archdeacon of Ringaton, and the Rev. I. P. Crawford, M.A. Saturday was apent as a "quiet day." There was an early celebration, and after an interview with the Bishop in the forenoon the rest of the day was devoted to serious conversation and prayer with addresses by the Archdeacon on a variety of subjects connected with the professional and private life of a minister of Christ. Sunday was a day to be remembered. The Bishop, chaplains, clergy of Christ Church, and of some adjoining parishes, with the candidates who had passed the examination met in the school-100m at 10:30 a.m., and robed, all without excoption wearing beautiful white stoles. The fine Church was completely filled withavery reverent congregation. The procession was composed of the six candi-date-deacons, followed after an interval by the two candidate-priests, then the visiting clergy, the Archdeacons of Ottawa and Kingston, the Chaplain bearing the Pastoral Staff, and the Bishop, numbering in all seventeen. The singing of the Camilian hymn, "Tbrough the Night of Gloom and Sorrow," as a procossional by the whole congregation, led by a large choir, was cxceedingly impressive. A most excellent sermon was preached by tbe Rev. E. P. Crawford, chaplain. It explained the nature of the ministerial office as one of the divine gifts of the Ascended Lord, and closed with an earnest practical address to tho candidatos which will not be readily forgotten. They were presented for their respective orders by $\mathrm{Dr}_{3}$. Bedford-Jones, Archdeacon of Kingston, who then sang the Litany, the responsos boing generally joined in by the immenso congregation, as well as the choir. The Holy Gospel was read by the nowly ordained deacon, Mr. Johnston McLelland Snowdon, whose answering reflected much credit on the thoological training of Trinity College, Toronto. The celebration throughout was choral. The music selected for the Kyries, Sursum, Sunctus, \&e., \&c., was simple but effective, and was in all respects sat sfactory, the organ accompaniment of Mr. Hatrison, leaving nothing to be desired. The Bishop took tho Eastward position from the boginning, Archdencon Landor and Rey. H. Pollard, rector of St. John's, aoting as deacon and sub-deacon. Although there had been an early celebration, there was a very large number of communicants, and it was close on 2 p.m., when the recession went down the long aisle singing the Nunc dimittis. The whole service from first to last was conducted with ease and dignity, and desorved the spocial commendation of the Bishop. Thanks to the pains taken by the local clergy, who provided printed programmes of the order of the procecdings, bymns, \&c., and looked carefully after the choir details, the congregation were enabled to join in all the music and follow intelligently every part of the long and intricate Ordinal. The names and stations of those ordained on this occasion are as follows:
friests:-Rev. Morris Arthar Francis Taylor $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Easter aervices were very argely attended; } \\ & \text { the communicants nambered over 100. The }\end{aligned}\right.$

Missionairy at Clarendon, North Frontonac; Rev. Francis Woodward Armstrong, curateassistant, Trenton.

Deacons:-Johnston McLelland Snowdon, B.A., Missionary at Gloucester, Carleton: Chas, John Young, B.A., Cambridge, Missionary at Renfrew; Walter Henry Stiles, St. Augustine, Canterbury, Missionary at Parham; Jas. Frederick Gorman, St. Äugustine's: Missionary-assistant, North Gowor; Peter Thomas Mignot, curate-assistant St. Panl's, Kingston; William Matthow Henyy Quartermaine, Misaionary-deacon, Mattawa.

## DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Campbellford.-Christ Church-The reports of Church affairs in this parish ever since the advent of the Rev. T. Walker show prosperity and progress on all sides. At the late Easter vestry, Messrs: A. I. Colville and E. Buller were elected churchwardens. The Delegates to Synod are A. L. Colville, Esq., and Dr. Snelling. The stipend has been raised from $\$ 530$ to $\$ 600$. During the year the church has been freshly shingled. The Sunday-school has considerably increased. The building now occapied by it has been rented for a period of five years, with option of parchase. A bazaar was held on the 21 st instant, and it is expected that by its means some improvements will be made in the parsonage.

Warkworth.-St. John's.-Churchwardens, Messis. J. Armstrong and T. Baker. Lay Delegate, H. P. Robarts, Esq. The envelope system has been adopted in this church. A new organ was purckased recently. The new building is expected to be opened for public worship in July. The congregation is growing, and they have increased the clergyman's salary.
What Next? -At the meeting of the Presbyterian congregation on Thursday afternoon, in St. James ${ }^{1}$ Square, Toronto, Rev. Dr, Sheraton weicomed the newly inducted pastor, Dr. Kellogg, on behalf of the Church of England! We should like to know who gave Dr. Sheraton authority to represont the Churh of England on this occasion.

Misoellaneous.-The church at Port Perry was conseerated on the 5 th of May, when the Lord Bishop also held a Confirmation. Eleren were confirmed.
Somo twelve or fourteen laymen have been appointed Lay Readers in the parish of St. Luke's, Toronto. They hold services at various points in the parish and adjacent to it, on both week-days and Sundays.
At the last entertainment of the seasan given by the St. James' Band of Hope, there was an attendance of about 400. Prizes were distributed for regular attendance.
The Superintendent of St. Peter's Sundayschool, Toronto, says that out of the twentyfour teachers in the afternoon, only thirteen bolong to St. Poter's Church. The children of the Sunday-ichool last year contributed $\$ 103$ for Missionary purposes.
The Lord Biohop has issued a pastoral on the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, its origin, purpose and present position. We will quote from it in a future issue.
The Synod will be called together on Tuesday, June 22nd, a much later date than usual, owing partly to the Musical Festival to be hold in Toronto the previous week.

Whitby.-All Saints'-From ihe initial number of the Parish Magazine, issued by the Rev. A. J. Fidler, for the year beginning in April, we glean the following facts:-The
inances are in an excellent condition. The "Willing Workers"" a baind of young ladies, worked for a sale during Lent, and at Easter, by means of this and a concert, realized over 870. The children of the Sunday-school contributed $\$ 16.40$ for the Widows' and Orphan's Fund during Lent. The parsonage fund is steadily increasing, the Sunday-school is very prosperous, and the ontire outlook is bright and cheering. Parish Church Work is now in its sixth year. We heartily congratulate the Rev. Mr: Fidler on the success that has attended his zealous efforts for the Church'sazke. Long may his parish prosper.
Toronto S.S. Assodiation.-The last meeting of this useful society for the present season took place on the $20 t h$ inst., in St. Peter's School honse, Carleton Place.
There was a fair attendance. Archdeacon Boddy ocoupied the chair. A paper on the Book of Common prajer was read by the Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, and short addresses were given by Rev. R. Harrrison, and Messrs. Biggar and Wood. The following resolution was then adopted:-That inasmuch as the children of our Church are not so well instructed as they ought to be in the "Book of Common Prayer," the Toronto Chur ch Sunday School Association roquests the Charch of England Sunday School Institute to publish a serios of leasons on the book of Common Prayer, and also upon the collects, epistles and gospels for the use of Sunday school teachers.

ToronT0.-SSt. Philip's Church.-We are glad to hear that the Rev. J. S. Sweeney, who has been absent in Muskoka for the benefit of his health, has greatly improved, and will go to the sea side presently, Mr. Jones taking his place.
At the concert of 'the Young People's Association there was a very large attendance. The following was the programme;-Piano solections by the Misses Lawson, Herdman, Henderson and Muldrew, and Mr. E. R. Doward, Mr. J. Warne, and Mr, Sanford Leppard; instrumental trio with two violins and piauo by Major F. E. Dixon, Mrs. and Miss Dixon. At the close of the programme a sale of pot plants, cut flowers, ice cream, etc. was bold and a nice sum realized thereby.

## DIOCESE OF HURON.

Wardsville.-The Vestry meeting showed a balance in the hands of the Churchwardens after all indebtedness had been met. It was shown that the expenses had been small, because of the ready aid given by the Churchwardens, Messrs. H. Wilson and W. Newson, in lighting the Church, attending to furnace, \&c., while the ladies of the "Guild" ihad kept the House of God in a suitable condition for service. They had also agreed to purchase three lots between the Church and parisonage. Considering that this place has lost by removals its most wealthy people, and that the beautiful Church and pleasant parsonage are entirely free from debt, while the congregations are good and increasing, the Rev. W.J. Taylor and his people have much cause for thankegiving.

Glenoos.-The annual Festry meeting was the largest ever he'd. Great interest was manifested in Church affairs, and the clergyman was warmly supported in all his work. The expenditure for the year was larger than usual, the receipte also showed an increase, while the congregations were steadily increasing. The Rev. W. J. Taylor gave a brief account of the work of the year, reporting decided blessing as a result of the special and general services. Messrs. N. Currie and W: S. Rogers were re-elected churchwardens. The former gentleman was appointed delegate to the Synod, and Messirs. G. Harrison and W. Swaisland auditors. The choir of the Church, largely composed of girl
and boys, led by Mr. Smart, were thanked for their efficient services.

Wingham.-The Rev. R. McCosh and Mre. McCosh leave for California next week. They hope to be absent about three months. It is to be hoped they will both return much stronger and improved in health.
London Souta,-On Thursday, the 13th in stant, a very pleasant evening was spent in St. James' School-house by the Suntay-school and its friends. Aftor the rendering of a short programme of vocil and instrumental music, the rector, Rev. Evans Davis, gave a short nddress, and then the presentation of the annual prizes took place. About $\$ 00$ worth of books were given. It is needless to say the children a omed very much pleased, and we bope oncouraged. This school bas an attendance of about 235, including toachers.
Port Stanlet.-Bishop Baldwin is announced to hold a Confirmation service in Christ's Church on the 19th. No doubt a large gathering will welcome his Lordship, whose visite are always looked forward to with much pleasure.

Paris.-The congregation in this place, in order to secure the entire services of their clergyman has increased his salary by $\$ 200$ per annum. Some other arrangements will now require to be made to supply the people of Ayr with church services.

The Synod of the Diocese will assemble in the Chapter House, London, on Junc 15 h .

London East.-St. Matthew's Church is now too small for the growing congregation, and is to be enlarged immediately.

## ADJOURNED GASTER MEETINGS.

London.-The Chapter House.-The Rev. G. Ballard, rector, presided. The roport of the auditors was read and adopted, and on motion it was resolved that 200 copies be printed and circulated.
A letter was read from the Bishop stating that he had called a meeting of the Chapter for the 25 th inst., at which the proposition of tho Chapter House congregation, re the building of the Cathedral, will be considered.
On motion, it wasresolved that further action regarding the building of a parish church be deferred till after the meeting of the Chapter.
Christ Church.-The adjourned moeting was held in the school-room, the rector, Rev. Canon Smith in the chair.
The auditor's raport showed the receipts to bave been $\$ 1,900.69$, and the expenditure $\$ 1$, 864.25. The report was adopted.

A communication from the See Honse Building Fund Committee in roference to the assessment for the See House was read, and it was resolved, to solicit subscriptions from the members.

London West.-St. George's. - Principal Fowell occupied the chair. The accounts presented by the churchwardens of last year wore very satisfactory. Total receipts, \$1,103 74; disbursements, $81,10374$.
The Charchwardens were empowered to omploy counsel, if necessary, for the suit in Chancery re the Surplus Fund of St. Paul's Church.

London Sooth. - St. James'-At Vestry meeting-Rer. Evans Davis, rector, in the chair; W. Moore, Charles Richardson, R. M. McElheran, John Pope, Geo. White, R. Biddulph, Jas. Hart, Fred. Beattie and Alb. White, Messrs. John Beattie and R. B. Hungerford, churchwardens; M. J. Kent, vestry clerk.
The financial statement presented at last meeting was received and discussed. The receipts and disbursements were passed with some slight alteration.

The amended report from the Finance Committee containing a scheme showing the best me ns of wiping out the debt of $\$ 4,000$ on the church, was presented by Judge Davis, ohairman. It set forth : The mortgage to be divided into $\$ 200$ shares of $\$ 20$ each, payments to be made in five equal annual instalments, the first payment to be without interest, and the balance in four equal annual insitalmente, with interest at 6 per cont. This proposition was accepted, and a committee appointed to solicit subscribers to the same.
It was decided to make certain improvoments in the rectory, and the Finance Committee were empowered to expend a sum not exceeding $\$ 100$ for the carrying out of the same.
A vote of $\$ 40$ to the funds of the Sundayschool was passed.
Thornedale.-St. George's.-At the Vestry meeting, the incumbent, Rev. John Holmes, occupied the chair. The wardon's accounts were audited and found satisfactory. The incumbent re-appointed Mr. Charles Harrison as his warden, and the people appointed Mr. John Armstrong as their warden, as successor to Mr. E. Fitzgerald; Messrs. Charles Harrison and John Fitzsimons delogates to Synod.
Windsor.-All Saints'.-The recoipts from pew rents and offertory amounted to $\$ 2,353.61$, an increase on last year of $\$ 131.36$. The congregation is to bo congratulated on this in view of the fact that for eleven months the-parish has been practically without a pastor. The gross receipts for the year amount to the sum of $\$ 2,733$. 15. The iverage offertory for the fifty-one Sundays on which there was service amonnts to $\$ 20.01$. There are now rented 76 pews, yielding an annual rental of $\$ 1,472$. Twelve extra pows were rented during the year, the increased annual value of which is $\$ 176$. The church $1 s$ now entirely free from debt, with $a$ cash surplus in hand of $\$ 146.62$, and outstanding pow rents amounting to $\$ 270.40$, which are all good and will be handod in during the current quarter. If wo add to these amounts $\$ 348$ of an old debt, which, during the year has been paid off, it will show the position of the church to day $\$ 765$ better than at Eastor, 1885. And if wo doduct from last year's receipts $\$ 500$ of a spocial subscription, the improved position this year over that ot last will be representod by the handsome sum of $\$ 1,265$.

## DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

The Synod of the Diocese was oponed in accordance with the announcement made in our last number. We hope to have an account of its procesdinge and of the Missionary meeting for next week's papor.

## DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

The Bishop of Algoma requests us to say that his address, after this date, will be Bishophurst, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. He also asks his cor:respondents to understand that in case their communications fail to recoivo immodiate attention, the cause of delay will be bis absence from home.

## PROVINCE OF RUPERTS LAND,

ingluding the dhogebs of rupert's land, sabkatchewan, moosonee, mackenzie river, qu'appelle and athabagoa.

## DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Winnipeg.-The Easter meetings have passed off in a most harmonious manner. There were no discussions of any kind, and the financial condition of all the parishes has improved. There are still heary debts, but there is a hopeful feeling in the city, and Church matters are certainly looking more favorable than last year.

Holy Trinity.-The Rev. O. Fortin reports over $\$ 12,000$ of a revenue, interest all paid, 81,500 of back debts paid off, salaries paid up, and a pew rental of about $\$ 5,000$ a year. During the year there were 80 baptisms, 19 marriages and 23 burials.

All Saints' has made satisfuctory arrangements to consolidate its floating debt, hus largely increased its revenue, and has now a good prospect of success. The interior of the church bas been much improved. An altar cross and vases were used for the first time on Easter Day; several texts have been placed on the walls, and the exterior of the church has been painted.

Christ Church reports a revenue of about $\$ 3,000$ through the offertory. The Rev. Mr Pontreath received a present of $\$ 88$ in gold on Easter Day from his loving parishioners and friends. There wore 93 communicants at the first and 56 at the second celobration. During the year thero were 55 baptisms, 30 marriages and 29 burials.
-St. Jom's Cathedral reports a surplus of $\$ 100$.

St. George's Church (Rev. Canon O'Meara) is in a grod financial position. An addition is being made to the church for an infant class room and general church room.

A Mission fon Winnipea.-Arrangements are boing made to hold a Mission in Winnipeg in Octobor. There will be two Missioners, who will hold the Mission in Holy Trinity and All Sainta' simoltaneously, and after wa'ds in Cbrist Cburch and St. Georgo's parishos. The Missioners have not yet been secured. The active work of preparation will be begun next month by the formation of voluntoer choirs, gathoring of workers, distribition of literature, \&e. The Darham Mission hymn book will be used.

Vinden.-The Ret. F. F. Davis leavos for Lethbridge, Dlocoso of Saskatchowan, in June.

Paoant Missiona.-We regrot to bay that there are several vacant Missions. The S.P.G. has given a spocial grant of fe200 to mako up for this amount withdrawn. The means aro forthoming, but not tho mon. At prosent, Clearwater', Mmitou, Norquay, Gladstone and Poplar Point aro vacant. Virden will shortly be so. Now Missions also require to bo filled. Eight mon aro roquired, six of them at once. At Manitou and Norquay there aro rectories.
There is evory prospect of a good crop, as the seeding was two or threo weeks carlier than last yoar.
Tho Dioceso is in a fair way to go ahead, but the work is sadly crippled for lack of mon.
Norquay.-Rev. A. G. Pinkham has romoved to the Diocese of North Dakota.

## DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLIE.

Bishop Anson has received anothor anonymous donation of $£ 1,500$ for his Boys' School.

Two mon are required in this Diocose, one of tham a married man of ability and judgmont,

## DIOCESE OF SASKATCEEWAN.

Embanual Colleae-The Bishop of Saskatchowan is making arrangements for carrying on the work of Indian training at Emmanual College on a larger scale than has hitherto been altempted. Up to this time, the Indian students hare been in training only for work, and their number has therefore been necessarily limited. It is now proposed to train as large a number of Indians as possible not only in the ordinary English branches, but in the elements of chemistry, especially in its application to farming or agriculture. The
Colloge; possesses a very good chemical Lab-
oratory, and for the last four montibs lectures on chemistry have been delivered duily with experiments. The pupils are taught how plants grow-what substances in the soil and atmosphere for'm their food-how different kinds of crops withdrew from the soil different constituonts or different proportions of the same con-stituent-how therefore the soil becomes impoverished and in need of replenishment from manure-how especially ordinary farm manure ought to be treated as best to preserve its ammonia in full fertilizing vigor, and generally whatever relates to an intelligent caltivation of the soil.
The College possesses two hundred acres of the best farming land, A part of it is now boing propared for farming and gardening, that the pupils may have pructical out-door training in additon to that of the class room. Indians will be trained in this way with the view, in some cases, of their becoming intelligent farmers, and in others acting as schoolmasters to Indian children on the rezerves.
The Bishop has received a most encouraging letter from the Marquis ot Lansdown GovenorGeneral of Canada, in which His Excellency warmly approvee of training Indian students in agricultural chomistry in the way proposed by the Bishop, and expresses hia desire to be helpful to tho carrying out of the plan. He also states his intenton of giving prizos to the most doserving Iudian pupils.
Other encouragements to the Indian work of Emmanuel College have been recoived during the past week. Tho Hon. Lawrence Clarke, of Prince Albert, has sent a draft for seven hundred dollars to the Bishop as a contribution by officers of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Compnny and two of the sons of the late William MoKay, Esq., H. B. C. Factor at Fort Pitt, for a testimonial to the memory of the decoased gentlemen-the money to be invested, and the interest to form a scholarship to be given to a deserving Indian student, to aid him in obtaining higher education at Emmanuel Collego, the schorlorship to be known as the "William McKay seholarship."
The Bishop having laid his plan for extending Indian work betore T. Swanston Eeq., of Prince Albert, that gentleman at once signified his appreciation of them by promising the immediate gift of a large and valuablo piece of land adjoining the College property. The Mayor of Prince Albert, Thos. McKay, Esq., has also eignified his intention of being helpful to the scheme.

The Bishop preached on Easter Sunday in St. Marg's in the morning, and in the Mission Chapel in the oroning. As has frequently been the case of late, there were not seats enough in the Chapel for the people who as sembled. The offertory for the Clergy Widows and Orphan's Fund-at St. Mary's was \$20, at the Chapol 824,50 - including $\$ 10$ given on Monday to the Bishop by Mr. Commissioner Muma to add to the collection.

On Sunday morning 2nd May, the Bishop held an Ordination nad Confrimation at St . James' Church, South Branch. In the evening he preached at the Mission Chapel the concluding sermon of his coarse on "The Mosaic Account of Creation."

Sunday the 2nd May, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his lordships marriage (silver wodding)and the following day, May 3rd., was the twelfth annivasry of his consecration as Bishop of Saskatchewan.

A Lay-Subscriber in New Brunswick remitting in renowal of his subscription, writes us: "I heartily wish it (the Crurch Goardian), wonld find its way into every Church family, as it is a Good Ceurce Thdocator; and I look more eagerly for it than any other periodical
I take."

## CONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

The Living Church says :-
The next Lambeth Conference might do a good thing if it should decide, and publish, that a bishop outside of Ecgland is as much of a bishop, possesses the same autholity, enjoys the same episcopal prerogatives, and is entitled to the same respectful consideration as if he were the Erastian holder of an office in the establishment with a seat in the House of Lords. It seems to be a difficult thing for some of the English bishops to learn this. An instance in point is just now exciting considerablo discussion, the principle involved in which may engage the attention of the next. Pan-Anglican Synod. It appears that last fall the bishop of Sodor and Man preached in a Prcebyterian congregation in tho diocese of Aberdeean, Scotland: The Bishop of Aberdcen wrote to his lordship to inquire if the report which had roached his ears was true, and if so, to know the circumstances which caused him to tske such a step without reference to the Biehop of the diocese. Receiving no reply to his letter, Rishop Douglas wrote again three months after. In this lettor be stated that since writiug his first letter he had acertained the facts of the case, and felt it to be hia duly to express his regret that Bishop Hill had taken such a step without previously consulting him. Will it be credited that the Bishop of Sodor and Man replied to this second letter by saying that the reason he did not answer the first communication of Bishop Douglas was that ho was simply at a loss to understand by what authority he wrote to him? It would seom that such a breach of Church order and discipline, could not be passed over in silence.

The Moravian says a very timely word in this paragraph :-
There are times when the young people, and for that matter the oldor people also, in any community, are especially susceptible to higher influences and yield more readily to holier impalses. Then it is that the sound of a "going in the mullury trees" signals the leaders of God's Church to make a special advance. Brethren, is it not likely that these conditions will be found just after a number have solemnly givion themselves to Jesus? Why relax efforts between the impressive services of the Pussion Week and Whitsuntide? Have all boen gathered into the Chureh, who may be? Why not rather let down the net for another draught? Perhaps the example of some companion may be causing the deepest mental struggle in one or another heart, and the Holy Spirit is pleading for ontrance there. Oh, work while it is dayl Night comes all too soon.

## ST. MONICA.

By tee Rev. J. S. Stone, B.D.

## (Continued.)

It was not till the autumn of the following year, 384, that she found him at Milan. Her. devotion was not unrewarded, for she beheld signs of better thinge.
Tho Bishop of Milan at that time was the great and eloquent Ambrose. Everybody who visited Milan went to hear him preach. His ability as a rhetorician was known far and wide. Augustine, too, was attracted. He attended Ambrose's sermons, not for the sake of religious instruction, as he himself says, but to ascertain if the Bishop's eloquence deserved its fame. But by degrees the words of Ambrose prodaced an effect; gradually the mind of Auguatine was opened to conviction. He began to see at least his follies of doctrine, if not his sins of life. He introduced himself to the Bishop and told him his story. Ere long he
became a catechumen, and thus placed himself under religious instruction. And it was the delight of Monica when she reached Milan to see her Aagastine, the son of ber heart's affection, a disciple of the Church, and sitting as a learner 'at the feet of one of the Church's greatcst teachers. All that he had done was forgotten and forgiven, and she expressed ber contident hope of secing him a true believer before she died.
Monica remainud in Milan, and Augustine continued in the position he had made for himself there. Better things had indeed begun. A mother's prayers were in the way of being answered; bread cast on the waters was after many days about to be found. It was a fierce struggle through which Augustine had to pass $-\Omega$ struggle from death unto life. He saw his mother's own pure nature; he heard of the devotion of men who had given up the world; the vileness of bis own past career rose up before his mind in contrast, and excited violent agitations. One day, when unable, in the wild conflict of his thoughts, to bear society, he rushed forth into the garden, cast himself down under a fig-tree, and, with a gush of tears, passionatoly cried out for deliverance from the bondage of his sius. While thus engaged, he heard, as if from a neighboring house, the voice of a child singing repoatedly, "Take up and read." He thought it to bo a voice from heaven. Returning to the house, he seized the volume of St. Paul's Epistles, and opened on the text, "Not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying: but put je on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flosh to fulfil the lusts thereof." From that moment Augustine felt himself another man; the light of freedom entered into his heart; all the doubts of darkness were scattered. Who can tell the joy of angels over one sinner that repenteth? Who can tell the exultation of Monica when she"saw the prayers of more than thirty years answered?
On the Ere of Easter Day in the year 387, in the baptistory of the Cathedral of Milan, the newly converted Augustine received the sacrament of regeneration. His mother and other dear friends were present. The rite was performed by St. Ambrose, and tradition has it that as the holy water of baptism fell as heavenly dew upon the brow of the white-robed eatechumen, the aged Bishop broke out into song, "We praise Thee, 0 God, wo acknowledge Thee to be the Lord," to which, verse by verse, Augastine and the company responded. It was a memorable day-a day never to be forgotten, for, evil though his eally life had been, this son of a saintly mothor was a chosen vessel to bear God's grace and glory, and destined to be the prince of theologians and the greatest of the fathers for all time.
And now that Monica's every wish had been realized, she would wend her way to her native home in Numidia. Lovingly Augustine started with her, having sold all his goods and given them to the poor. But ere they left Italy sickness came upon the devoted Monica, and the sickness was unto death. The blue sea was stretched before them, and the vessel was ready to sail to the Numidian land; but for the saintly matron there was another ship and another voyage. Folded in the arms of her loved Augustine, thanking God that the desire of her heart was accomplished in the couversion of her son, she breathed her gentle and affectionate spirit into the keeping of her Lord, and entered into rest. "Liay me anywhere," she had said, "unly remember me at the altar of the Lord;" and Augustine buriod her in the quiet of that Italian country, and prayed that the Redeemor would guide her from happiness to happiness, and joy to joy, till she should see the fulness of the Beatific Vision.
In the Calendar of the Latin Church the 4th of May has long been appointed as the commemoration day of St. Monica; but her name
does not occur in that of the Anglican Church. Nevertheless, no writers have given her greater praise than those of the Church of England. One only stands bigher-the woman who above all women became the mother of the Lord; next to Mary, Rath and Lydia and Dorcas and Monica appear a: first among the daughters of Irrael. Fifteen hundred years, and the Church of Christ still points to the graces and virtues, the devotion and holiness, of St. Monica as worthy of imitation; and she treasures, and will treasure for ever, the memory of one whose character is as lovely, and whose life as beautiful, as the most lovely and benatifu! creation the world of imagination has known.

## NEW BOOKS.

Meriodism vs. The Churcif, on "Why I am A Methodist," answered by a Layman of the Diocese of Ontario.
The above is the title of a tract of fifty-two pages, containing a sories of fifteen letters, written by a layman of the Diocese of Ontario, in answer to one entitled "Why I am a Mothodist," purporting to bo a dialogue between a Mathodist and an Episcopalian.

The extensive circulation of the latter that in the County of Renfrew, and throughout the province, and the unwarranted statements concerning the Church of England contained in it, are the leasons givon by "Layman" for taking up his pen in defonce of the Church. The Ietters originally appoared in the Pembroke Standard, woek by weels, until the wholo series wore completed. They are now published in pamphlet form at the request of many clargymen.
The letters are witen in a manly straightforward, candid and Christian spirit; there is not oven a trace of the language of harsh denunciation to be found in them.
The objections urged against the Church by "Mothodist" are taken up in order by "Layman," and their refutation in every instanco is clear, cogent and convincing.
Amongst other points "Layman" shows by quotations from Wesley's sermons, down to within ten months of his death, that he solemly warned his followers never to нeparate from the Charch, going so far as to say that if they left the Church God would loave them.
Tho letters in answer to the objection that "Episcopal Ordination is necessary to a valid ministry," are the most racy, instructive and convincing of the whole saries, and will amply repay the reading of them over and over again, until the line of argument followed, and the proof texts adduced, are thoroughly grasped and remembered.

After reading the tract very carofully, we can strongly recommend Layman's letters as a tri umphant answer to the many and subtie objections urged against the Church, and wo trust that clergy and laity alike will see to it that the tract receives wide circulation.

The Seering Saviour.-By the late Dr. W. P. Mackay, M.A., (Canadian Edition) ; S. R. Briggs, Toronto; cloth 90 c ; paper 50c.
This little book contains a collection of articles on various Scripture subjects compiled by the wife of the author from his writings and addresses. Dr. Macikay was well known amongst Presbyterians for his earnest, forcible and loving addresses, and in putting forth these selections no attempt has heen made to change the oftentimes naturally blunt and homely expressions used in the extempore addresses. The most attractive of the selections are those entitled, "The Soeking Saviour," "The claims of the Man Jesus," "The Writing on the Cross." The volume also contains the last sermon preached by the late Dr. Mackay, ontitled "Ihe Glory of God." We are quite sure that many in all denominations will welcome these further words of one, who in life sought with striking earnestness the lost and wandering sheep, and
to many of whom his words brought comfort, help and strength.

## MAGAZINES

The Honiletic Magazine of London, May number, issued simultaneously in Now Yorle by E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, is on our table. Amongst othor articlos this contains, $\Omega$ new symposium is commenced in this number by Archdencon Farrar, on "What is the Relation of Non-Christian Systoms to Biblical Theology ?" Evolution and the Christian Doetrine of tho Incarnation is discussod by Rev. A. F. Muil ; The Holiness of the Old Testament, Part III., by Prof. I. Godet, D.D.; The Right eous Dolivored, by the Dean of Canterbury; The Resurrection of Christ, by P. J. Cloag, D.D. ; Practical Homiletics is reprosented by Revs. Saxton, Tozor and Day; Tho Christian Year, by Rev. Joseph Ogle. Yearly, $\$ 3$; single copies, 30 cents. A Caradian edition is also published by S. R. Briggs, Toronto.

Littell's Livina Aae (Littell \& Co., Boston) for May 15 th contains, amongst other good articlos, Fredorick the Great, Temple Bar; Aggrossive Irreligion in France, Spectator; Artist Life in Rome, Past and Prosent, Fortnightly Review. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a $\mathrm{J}^{\mathrm{ear}}$ ) the subscription price ( $\$ 8$, is low ; while for $\$ 10.50$ tho publishore offor to send any one of the American $\$ 4$ monthlios or weeklies with The Living Age fur a yoar, bot: postpaid.

## ReOEIVED FOR MAY.

The Sidereal Mebsenaer.-Wm. W. Prydo, Carleton College, Northtield, Minn. ; the opening article treating of the "Origin of Rod Glows."

Art Deooration.-Publication office, 7 Wairen street, Now Yorik. An extra good number, oponing with six skotches of pictures in tho National Gallory, and filled with useful intormation.

Tee Old Testament Student.-Wm. R Harper, Ph. D., Editor. The American Publication Society of Hebrew, Morgan Park, Chieago, Ill. \$1 per annum.

Tee Emigenant.-Aloxandor \& Shepheard, 21 Fiurnival street, Holborn, E.C., London. 2s. 6 d . stg. per annum. A now monthly, dovotod to the interests of the emigrant, with its motto "Ubique; "well illustrated in the contents of its firet two numbers. The Church Emigiration Society usos it as its organ, and we havg no doubt that it will prove a most useful aad acceptable addition to our list of monthlios. We wish it all success.

Also recoived, and resorved for further no-tico:-
The Chunoh Revived.-By Rov. J. W. Bonham, Missioner, T. Whittakor, Now Yoris. \$2.
Cifantry House.-Cbarlotte M. Yonge. Macmillan \& Co., Now York.
Communion Wine: A Critical Examination of Scripture Words and Historic Testimony.By Rev. Edwd. H. Jewett, S.T.D. ThoChureh Review Association, Now York. Paper, 25c.
Beyond the Veil.-By Alice Williame Brotherton. Chas. H. Kerr \& Co., 175 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Pozms, Devotional and Miscellaneous.-By Rev. J. A. Richey, Soaforth, N.S.

Mr. John Burnaam, of Cobourg, has been appointed General Travelling Agent for Ontario for the Cuurof Guardian; and we bespeak for him the kindly assistance of Clorgy and Liaity of the several Parishes and Dioceses.

# The Chutch Couardian 

- Editor and Propriftor: -


## L. H: Da:VIDSON, D.C.L., Montreal.

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## HPECIAL NOTICE.

 remit at thoir earliest convenlence. The very low price at whloh the paper is publlshed renders necessary a rigid enforcement of the rulo of payment in advance. The label gives the date of expiration.
Whll Subscribern please examine Label, artd RHMIT PROMPTLYP

## GALENDAR FOR MAY.

May 1st-St. Phillip and St. James, A. \& M.
2nd-1st Sunday after Easter.
" 9th-2nd Sunday after Easter.
" 16th-3rd Sunday after Earster.
" 23 rd—4th Sunday aftor Easter.
" 30th—5th Sunday after Easter.
(Notice of Rogation Days and Ascension Day.)
s: 31st-Rogation Day.

## WHAT DO WE MEAN BY DIOCESAN MISSIONS?

"Missions" is an iden which began "when the fullaess of the time was come," and "God sent forth His Son," "to rodeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Galatians iv., 4, 5). Our Lord Jesus Christ was the first missionary. He came to seok and to save the lost.
"Mission" was our Lord's idea of the apostolic ministry. St Mark says, "He called unto Fim the twolve and began to send them forth two and two." (vi., 7). "The seventy," of whom St. Iuke makes mention ( $x, 1$ ), our Lord "sent before Hisfaco in to every city and place whither He Himself would come." After his glorious resurrection He said to them: "As my father hath sent Me , oven so send I you," and He breathed on them that they might receive the Holy Ghost and the power of remission. (St, John $x x$, 21). His very last words to them just before He was taken up and a clond received Him out of their sight, was: "Yo shall be witnesses unto Me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judoa, and in Samaria, and unto the uttormost part of the earth."
It is the very essenco of the Christian Church that they who have the knowledge of God should send forth that inestimable gift to those who have it not. It is the article of a standing or a falling Churoh. He who does not feel in sympathy with the "Mission" idea can have Wery little participation in the spirit of Christ. Where the love of Cbrist is there is the constraining desire to seek and to snve the lost.
All missionary work (whether in Jorusalem, the great city, in Judea, the country-region round about, in Samaria, the seat of sohism, or, in the uttermost parts of the earth, where idolatry and false religions prevail), is the same work, having the same motive, the same methods, the same end. Thoso who have, sendforth to those who have not.
When we speak of Diocesan Missions we mean the Church in a Diocese sending forth to the people within that diocese the ministries and means whereby they may participate in the
blessings of the Church, and the Charch reap in return a doable blessing for herself.

1. It is the worls of the Church-not the work of the Bishop. The apostolic overseership is is of divine appointment, and cannot be disponsed with. Moreover, it ought to be a means whereby the worle shail be constantly nourished, stimalated and enlarged. But the Bishop is not the primary element in this mighty onterprise. The whole Church is the body on whom Gad has put the chief responsibility.
2. It is the work of the Church-not of the Convention or the Board of Missions. They are interested factors, indeed, and very helpfal. God be thanked for all that they dol Nevertheless the duty of sending forth to those within the Diocese who do not possess the holy privileges of the Chureh belongs primarily to the body of the Diocesan Church.
3. It is the work of the Charch-not of those within the Diocese who have not the knowledge of God. God has made it their duty to seek Hin, but Ho has made it our duty to seek them. A diocesan church which waits to be asked to com, will never get where spirital destitation exists.

We have a right to the name of Christian when we do Christ's work in Christ's own way and on the terms of the commission-"Preach the gospel to every creature." How shall they preach except they be sent. It is this Diocese sending her bands of workers, clerical and lay, clothed with pions enthusiasm and sacred eommon sense, to "all sorts and conditions of men" for whom we profess to pray so often? We are almost ashamed to present the naked truth, but the figures in regard to our churches in the city of Chicago show that they paid out last year, for parochial expenses, improvements, debts, etc., (not includ. ing parochial charities) the princely sum of $\$ 110,000$, and gave $\$ 4,000$ for mission work in the Diocese!
The foregoing from the "Diocese of Chicago" may give rise to questioninga as to what charehman of the various Dioceses of the acclesiastical Province of Canada are going to carry out this Divine idea of the Christian Charch? How do the contributions to Mission work in our several parishos and specially in the larger city ones compare with the sums expense on local objects-and for the benefit alone of the Parish or mission? Is the proportion just one? There may be room for doyb as to whether too much is not expended in many of our par-isbos-country as woll as city-on fine buildings, olaborate services, and pariochial luxury, while parts of the several dioceses are unsapplied with means of grace and the "Bread of Life."

## TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF THE CHURCI'S SYSTEM.

We ask our numerous Subscribers to carefully read and, having read, to proserve for future use the following strong testimony, alike to the value of a set form of worship-so often and so foolishly inveighed against-and so litthe valued by some at loast who call themselves churchmen,-and to the confessed werkness and the unsatisfactory nature of the non-lotargical system. And be it remembered the testimony is givon by opponents ! we, however, are indebted for the Extract to the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette-
The subject of Nonconformist public worship continues to be warmly dica sed in the columns of the Christian World. "J. B, G.," writing from Manchester, says:-"The essence of Congregationalism, as a system, is its liberty, its freedom from (external ?) control. We claim to fashion our churches, their ordinances, and our conduct of Divine worship, according to our highest conceptions, to diversify them in accord-1
ance with the circumstances of our several congrogations, and to revive and rehabilitate them from time to time if we find them into a lethargic and lifeless sinking formalism. This is our theory. But what is our practice? We condem the Establishment for its prescribed ronnd of lessons and of prayer, and for its monotonous aniformity, its iteration and reiteration of the Lord's Prayer, the doxology, \&c. ; but, in fact, our conduct of public worship is as wearisome, as insipid, as undiversified. and much more autocratic than theirs, and is driving our young people increasingly into the State Church, or alienating them from the sanctuary altogether. I appeal to parents having grown-up sons and daughters if this is not so ; if they do not find in their families a growing indifference, if not distaste, of our services? When members of the Eitablishment risit our charches, they complain of the absorption by one man of ninetenths of the service, whilst the congregation is limited to taling part in the singing, and too often their share in the hymns is abbreviated by verses being omitted ntterly without justification, and at the cost of muct bitterness of feeling, to enable a minister to make long prayers, or denude his sermon of any influence to do good it might have exerted by linked (1) weakness long drawn out. In these days of cheap literature and univergal reading, when ever'y man can study for himself the best discourses of Liddon, of Martineau, of Ward Beecher, of Lynch; of Vinet, of Missilon, and a host of others, the sermon is not nearly so essential a palt of the programme as it was formerly, and should not take up so large a proportion of it; but the worship is of growing importance, and should be exalted, perfected, and shared in to a much greater extent by the congregation. I assert fearlessly, and challenge disproof, that after the half-hour has passed a sermon gains nothing and looses much by being protracted. It is henceforward a mere frittering away of the good which has been bore, und we gape through it as best we can; and yet our clergy will not see this, will not act for it, although they have been urged, entreated, and warned ad nauseam. And now they call us together and ask naively, how it is that their places of worship are so badly attended, and that so large and increasing a proportion of their people only come once a day?"
Another correspondent writes:-"I would plead for a short liturgy, accompanied by a short extempore prayer. Judging from outward appearances, long extempore prayers, unless very simple and thoughtfully framed indeed, and devoutly and impressively rendered, appear too frequently to fail in fixing the attention and gaining the sympathetic assent of young persons, and childien in particular; and, perhaps their elders also. A liturgy; by being printed, would appeal to the mind by the sense of sight in addition to the sense of hearing, and thus check the wandering eye, the greatest cause of distract attention. So convinced as I am of the atility of a liturgy in this respect, that I frequently take my children to a church where the Prayer Book of the Church of England is used; to prevent their falling into babits of irreverent listlessness in a place of worship. Secondly, as: to the singing. Let the music of all the hymn tunes, chants, and anthems be in the hands ofthe congregation. Let the anthems be congregational in character, not too difllenlt but such as a person of ordinary capacity conld acquire the power of taking his proper part in, if he choose to practise it. Let those be silent Who please, but let all have the option of joining in the singing. Choir displays. have their proper use, time, and place, bat these are not during the time of congregational worship."
-Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, April, 25 th. 1883.
A Lady Subscriber in Diocese of Quebec, Writes with remittance: "I enjoy the Crurci Guardian, and would miss it very much if I ere deprived of it."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ordinations.-In some of the Dioceses of this Ecclesiastical Province the practice of holding Ordinations to the Diaconate or Priesthood at other than the Rmber Seasons seems to be becoming too common. Unless for the most urgent cause, it would seem to be not only undesirable, but perhaps too a potitive in fringement of Canonical law, to ordain other than at the Ember Seasons. It seems particularly undesirable in view of the fact that it dissevers the act from the public prayers of the whole Church; and we can hardly conceive, under ordinary circumstances, of any " urgent cause" existing in Canada for a breach of this Rule.
Another custom of doubtful advantage is that of holding Ordinations in other places than the Cathedral City and Church. Of course some reasons may be adpanced in favor of the practice (there is hardly any cause, however weak, for which something may not be said), but we think that the objections outweigh any supposed advantages.

Is there, too, sufficient care exercised in regard to the fitness of those seeking Ordination? Under the plea of necessity--owing to the need of laborers in every portion of the Home Field-young men scarcely out of their teens, and,-judging from the sayings and doings of some of thom-far from qualified, are used whilst still at the Theological Colleges as Lay Readers (some of them appearing to regard this position as clothing them with the powers of the Priesthood), and then with wondrous rapidity pass into the Diaconate, are put in charge of a parish-sometimes even of a Rectory-and after the lapse of a year receive Priest's Orders. Of course, some sort of examination precedes each step; but is it deep, thorough and effective? Too great care cannot be exercised in this all-important matter.

The Churce Army-one of the most convincing evidences of the awakened life of the Church-has not confined its field of operations to the " old sod," but has, we learn from our exchanges, sent out two officers to Australia under the sanction of the Primate of Australasia. It is also said that two others will shortly start for Toronto, [Ontario], and Nova Scotia. At a late enthusiastic meeting held in London, England, at which both the highest and lowest classes of society were represented, three reclaimed drunkards-work-ingmen-addressed the meeting; and it was stated that there are now over six thousand workingmen and women-mostly reclaimed from evil lives-who are members of the Socicy. Mily Groi hess and extend its worlc.

Dr. Moorhoose, the new Bishop of Manchester, seems to bave been received with much favor ou his arrival in England. Our various exchanges unite in sounding his praises. The Family Churchman thus refers to him :-
"Undoubtedly, if Australia is the poorer by the translation of the Bishop of Melbourne to the See of Manchester, England is the richer. Elsewhere we publish a portion of a speech delivered by the Bishop of Manchester in the Wown Hall of Adelaide, South Anstralia, on
ing analysis of the various connter-movements of the present century against Christianity, speaks at once for the intellectual grasp of the speaker. We need more men like this, capable of grasping in a strong and manly way the difficulties which meet young men of the present day. We only hope that Bishop Moorhouse will in a little time see his way to establishing lectures, dealing with religious questions of the age, in Manchester similar to those so woll-known in Melbourne."

One of our enntemporaries lately expressed great satisfaction with Bishop Ryle's sermons on the position of the Laity in the Church of England. We doubted as to the wisdom of the line pursued by his Lordship, and we find that it has not been approved overywhore. The Irish Ecclesiasticul Gazette thus refers to the matter :-
"It is a pity that a good man like Bishop Ryle cannot abstain from ecclesiastical polemics. His Lordship soldom delivers himself of a public utterance without falling foul of a large number of his fellow-Churchmen. Would it not be far better if his Lordship devoted bimself heait and soul to the development of the spiritual and ma.terial interests of the great diocese over which he has been called in the providence of God to preside? It is strange to find an English Bishop thus attacking his Charch, and declaring that while 'the Scotch Presbyterians, the English Nonconformists, tho American Episcopalians, all realize the importance of this principle (sharing in all Church matters); and take care to carry it out, the Church of England alone has lost sight of this principle altogether.

The consequence is that, as a body, the laity neither know, nor carie, nor feel, nor understand, nor think, nor read, nor exercise their minds, nor trouble their heads much, about Church affairs." Is such a thing true of English Churchmen? Is there another Church in the world whope lay members are so profoundly and practically interested about 'Church affaire?' It is compated that the English laity, 'who neither know, nor care, nor feel, nor understand, nor think, nor read, nor exercise their minds, nor trouble their beads much, about Church affairs, contribute some seven or eight millions a year in voluntary contributions towards religious objects of one kind or another. The Official Year Book for 1884 shows that nearly $£ 4,000,000$ were expended on distinctively Cnurch purposes, and yet Dr. Ryle ungenerously sets up the sects against English Churchmen, and scolds the latter for their want of 'zeal, intelligence and activity.' This attack on the English Church laity was delivered by the Bishop from the pulpit of Wincheater Cathedral.
OUR beloved Queen-the anniversary of whose birth will again have come and gone ere this number reaches our readers-has ondeared herself still further to her Colonial subjects by the bearty interest which she has taken in the Great Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which was opened by Her in peroon, with magnificent and grandly imposing ceremonies on the 4th instent, at South Konsington, London. The English Churchman says:
"The ceremonial observed exceeded in magnificence and gorgeons pomp everything of a similar nature since the opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851. The Queen came up from Windsor, and was received by the Prince of Wales, the Executive Commissioners, and a most brilliant assembly; in which all the highest dignitaries in Church and State were represented with one exception. The absence of the Prime Minister from this grand State ceremonial cannot fail to attract notice. The Times hints that it is significant. It cannot but be noted that at a gathering to inaugurate an undertaking intended expressly to
"strengthen the bonds of union which now exist in erery portion of the Empire" the Chiof Minister of the Crown was not in his place.
The Royal procession passed through the Exhibition to the Albert Hall, amidst loud and repeated cheers from the large concoursa of spectators, which the Queen graciously acknowledged. The Hall is said to seat 12,000 persons and very few places were unnccupied. Here the opening coremony took place. The National Anthem was sung by the choir, the first verse in English, the second in Sanskrit, the third again in English; then an ode written for the occasion by the Poet Laureato. After this His Royal Highness, the Executive Presidont, read a report of proceedings, to which tho Queen replied. Thereupon the Lord Chamberlain, by Her Majesty's command, declared "The Exhibition open." Then came a flourish of trumpets, followed by a prayer offerel by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Hallelujah Chorus. Madame Albani sang "Home, Sweet Home," and as the Queen left the building "Rulo Britannia" was sung by the choir of the Albert Hiall. The Queen pricceded to. Buckingham Palace."

Of course the new Bishop of Manchestor could not escape the attack of the ubiquitous "interviower" of the secular press; but, according to the statement of the English Churchman, the Pall Mall Gazette gentleman got little satisfuction in regard to the theological opinions of his Lordship. Asked with reforonco to his theological opinions, the Bishop said that " he thought it his duty to be as comprehensive as the Church horself, and to consider int be bostowal of preferment not so much tho theological opinions of his clergy as their earnestnoss and fidelity in work.'

The Fanily Churchman (London, England) gives as a noto of the activity which now marks all our great churches, irrespective of theological complexion, that at Konsington parish church (the vicar of which is an earnest Evangolical Churchman) there wero servicos on Easter Dry from 5.45 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the communicants on that day numbered 1,331 . At St. Peter's, Eaton Square, and its chapels of ease, there wore fifteen services during the day. The members of one choir spent noarly nino hours in church on that day 1

## CORRESPONDENCE.

DIOCESAN DIVINITY DEGREES.

## To the Editor of The Churof Guardian :

Dear Sir,-Should the Synod be asked to vote on the question of granting Diocesan Divinity Degrees is it not worth while to consider whother hose desiring unity would be consistent to initiate this step? It appears at least to be in the direction of perpotuating party epirit at the pacrifice of the strength of our beloved Church in the Province of Quebec. Should this matter be pushed, some will sorely feel that the Church will be wounded in the houso of her frionds. Rivalry between universities is to a certain extent natural and beneflcial; but from the Churchman's point of view, how can he voto for dear Mother Church to be divided against berself, and unfortunately in the present instance rivalry between the former will have the tendency to produce division within the latter. So it seems to one who would sink sect for solid strength, and would cultivate that epirit that "rejoiceth in the truth; boareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, ondureth all things." "Charity never faileth."

Yours faithfally and hopefully,
Grace.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT,
WHOLE-HEARTED.

To himself he is a sneak.
If you think a word would plense, Gay it, ifit la but trua; Words may give delight with ense
Wher no act is asked from you.
Words may often
goot he and soften,
Gllda joy or heal a paln,
They are treasures,
Ylelding plensuros,
It foteked to retain.
Whatso'er you find to do.
Do it, and with all your might;
Lot your prayer bo strong and irue-
Oyer, ny lader things,
Groat and small things
God will henr and nnswer too. od will henr and ans
Trust Him ever,
Then Hell show whal Ho can do.
-Seleoted.

## MIGHIT OR RIGHTT.

## ix ALIX.

"Only see," said Lewis Lawton in a triamphant tone, as he came into the room where his mother was sitting, "I have that lovely agate of Ben Romer's that I have wanted so long. Isn't it a beauty ?"
"It is indoed lovely," replied his mother, as she examined it with the interest that she always manifosted in whatever was of importance to Lewis. "How very kind it was in him to give it to you."
"Give it to me? Ho didn't do that, you may bo sure. Only last week I offered him ten conts for it, and be would not listen to mo, and now-well it is too good a joke", and he 1anghed hoartily.
"But how did it come into ycur possession?" arid his mother a little anxiously, for there was somothing in Lewis' merriment that was not pleasant to her:
"Well, you seo, I had an old jacis knifo that had lost two of its blades, but it had rather a niee handle, and Ben took a fancy to it; so he hold up a littlo bag of marbles and said to mo, 'Lewis, will you trade your jack knife for this bug of marbles?' and as tho old knife was not worth two cents, and I was tired of it anybow, I aaid 'Yos,' and when I opened the bag, at the bottom of it there lay his lovely agate. I gave such a shout that Ben came running to seo what was the matter. Whon be did seo he got quite red in the face. 'Oh, Lewis,' ho said, I did not know the agate was there- I thought I had it in my pocket. That really is not fail.'
"Fair,' I said, 'it is fair enough. You proposed to trade yourself. Fou ought to have known what was in the bag before you offorod it to me. You will not got it back, at all ovents.'
"No," he answered; I suppose not. Of course I must stand by the offer I mado you; but it is hard;' and then ho turned away, but he is mad, I tell you."
"Are you perfectly satisfied with the transaction, Lewis?"
"Of course I am-I have got the agate, anyhow."
"That is not the question. Do jou think that it is finir for you to keop it?"
"I think I have a porfect right to do so-I did not ask him to trade."
"You certainly here the right, but is it
honorable to take advantage of a mistake? "It was his business to know what was in the bag."
"If be had known do yua think he would hase traded with you?"
"That he wouldn't.",
"Then is it just to make him part with his property when he does not wish to do so ?"
"When a boy males an offer, he ought to hold to it."
"Yes; Ben's conduct bas been strictly honorable, but are you equally honorable in holding him to an offer he never intended to make?"
"As I said just now, he ought to have known what was in the bag before he offered it."
"So he ought, but he did not, it seems; so because he was ignorant you will deliberately cheat him.,'
"Cheat, mothor ; that is an ugly word."
"The action is ugliel than the word, I think. If you keep that agate, it will lower you in my estimation."
"Then I will take it back. The fact is, I have not felt quite comfortable about it,"
"I was sure of that from the manner in which you defended yourself. I am glad that you are willing to retarn it, and I hope, my son, that in all your business transactions as a man after a while, the question that you ask yourself will be not whether you have the right to do thas and so, whether you have the law on your side, whether other men say certain transactions are justifiable, but whether in the light of your own conscience this or that is strictly honorable, strictly in accordance with your own sense of right. Remember it is not the seeming honest, but the being bonest that is the important point, as we are to be judged by One who does not look at our outward actions at all, bat at every hidden impulse of the beart."
"Woll," said Lewis, "I will go and hunt up Ben, for seeing the matter from your standpoint has made the old agate burn in my pocket, and the sooner I get rid of it the better." -The Parish Visitor.

## PRAYER.

We were listening the other day to a short address given to some children by a clergyman on this subject, and ho asked if thoy could remomber anything he had said to them about it two weeks ago. "I told you then, children," he said. "five things about prayer. What were they? What did I say that prayer was?" To our surprise, the children at once gave the answers, and in the right order, as follows:

1. Prajer is speaking to God. 2. Prayer is whispering to God, tolling God secrets. 3 Prajer is taking hold of God's hand. 4. Prayer is taking hold of God's Key. 5 Prayer is opening Hearen.
"Now, children," he said, "I want to tell you of the different ways people have of praying. There are three of them. 1. Praying with the lips without the heart. 2. Praying with the heart without the lips. 3. Praying with the lips aud the heart. I am afraid there may be some children in God,s House to-day who have been praying in the first way, using their lips without their heart. If go, their prayers did not go any bigher than this roof, bocause they were not thinking of what they said. They used words only. Don,t forget that when your heart dosen't pray pou are not praying at all.

Now I want to speak to you about the positions which God's Word allows us to use in prayer. There are only three of them: 1 . Standing. 2. Kneeling. 3. Prostrating one's solf on the ground before God. The last was what Jesus did in His great agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, just before He was crucified. We are told, "He fell on His face on the ground,"
"But the position of kineeling is the one I Want to speak to you about to-day. You soo a man comes into God's House, sits down, and then, holding his hat before his face, whisper a few words into it. Is that kneeling? "No, sir," answered all the children. "You see a lady go into the corner of a comfortable pew, sit down, and cover her face with her hand. Is that knoeling?" "No, sir," replied the children in chor'ns. "You see other persons go into a pew, sit down, put their feet on the foot bench, and rest their heads forward on the pew in front of them. Is that kneoling?" "No, sir," again they all answered. "You are right, children. When you go into God's House, or pray elsewhere, kneel upon your knees. That is what is meant by kneeling, and the only thing that is meant. Knceling is takon from the word knee, and means that the knees should touch the ground. Always remember this, and especially when you are in Church, for the Church is the House or God, where He has promised always to be."-Church Visitor.

## " PLEASE MAKE IT LIGHT."

She was a frail, sensitive child, our friend's little Grace. Even when a tiny baby sho had moaned and cowered in the dark, and after she could talk, her pathetic ploa, "Pleaso mamma, make it lightl" bad been a daily household phrase; and so the evening lamps were always early lighted, and the taper burned in the sleeping room.
"You'll spoil that child entirely!" cantioned a strong minded neighbor, whose home was childless. "You ought to break her of such senseless folly. Just leave her in the dark a little, and she'll soon find out there's nothing to hurt fer!."
But how could the tenderer-hearted mother, who so often clasped and comforted the frightened, cowering little thing in her arms, shut her away in the dark? She could not do it; but hoped that the little one might outgrow her fear. But the heavenly Father, knowing just how many dark hours earth has in store for its dwellers, and how many ahadowy places its pilgrims travel through-He, in loving kindness, called tho child up into the light; and so one summer day she was slipping away from us. She did not know it the darling ! But saddenly came the old piteous cry:
"Oh, mamma, its so darkl please, mamma, make it light for Graciel"
So dark; and there the sunbeams lay in golden bars across the carpet; but the child was far down the vally, and the poor mother was powerless to lighten it, Then all at once a happy, satisfied look came over the little wan face, and she joyously exclaimed:
"It's all pritty and bright now, mamma, so pritty and bright!"
And then we, we were in the dark, and the child had gone to the beautiful city, " which has no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it. for the Lamb is the light thereof."-Christian at Work.

Dolly and Her Basket.-Giandma and mamma had gone to spend the day at a friend's house. Dolly was to go too, after school. When she wont home to dress herself, Betty said, "Oh Miss Dolly, your grundma forget her best capl You'll have to carly it to hor, for she wont enjoy the evening unless she can wear it."
So Dolly puit the cap in a big basket so as not to crump it. In her hurry she lot the strings hang out. But they were not hurt.
When Dolly went in with the cap, grandma was much pleased, and kissed the little girl, who was alpays willing to wait on an old lady.
It is beautiful to see boys and girls polite and attentive to old people.-Shepherd's Arms.

## BRITISH BUDGET.

Bishop Beckles contradicts the rumor that he is going out to Natal as Bishop Colenso's successor.

At neariy all the Inish Easter Vestries resolutions were passed condomning Mr Gladstone's scheme for Local Government in Ireland.

The new Bishop of Manchester has selected the Dean of Manchester to preach the sermon on the occasion of his enthronement in Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev. Henry Blunt, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Rural Dean, has been elected president of Sion College, in the room of the Rev. J. F. Kitto, instituted to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the Fields.

Very few Englishmen, says the Guardian, are aware of the real state of the Church in Wales. In the parish of Lianelly, Curmarthanshire, 561 persons communicated on Easter Sunday, the population being 9,071 .

In appereciation of his lengthened ministerial work in the town, the Rev. Prebendary Vaughan, who has just relinquished the incumbency of Christ Church, Brighton, has been presented with a testimonial consisting of $£ 1,500$.

It is announced in the Gazette that the Queen has appointed the Rer. William Rove Jolley, M.A., rector of Huggato, Pocklington, Yorkshire, to be one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Rev. Lorid Wriothesley Russell, deceased.

At the next monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Archbishop of Canterbury will move that a grant of fef500 a year for five years be made to maintain and extond an educational mission from the Archbishops of the English Church to the Asegrian Christians in Kurdistan. The material circumstances of this oppressed Christian body have made it impossible for them to provide a suitabl education for those who are called to the ministry of the Church. They are very anxious for enlightenment and self-improvement.

The Rev. W. Hay Aitken, writing a long and weighty letter to the Time: says that, in common with multiludes of other Liberals throughout the land, he contemplates Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals with a feeling of consternation. It was all so unnecessary, too. Mr. Giadstone himself was not committed to any surrender at the feet of Mr. Parnell ; on the contrary, he said last November"LetMr. Parnell order every Irishman, lat him bring every Irishman to vote against every Liberal; let him poar out the vials of vituperstion and abuse; yet he and his party know perfectly well that all
these actions and all these words will not have the slightest effect on the policy of the Liberal party.' The constituencies were not committed; they never heard one wo.d of the impending projects.

## MR. RUSKIN ON THE BIBLE.

Mr. Ruskin has addressed a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, in which ho says:-

> St. Mark's Day, 1886, (Easter Sunday.)

Sir,-Will you allow me, rather from Venice in thought, than from poor little Brantford in body, to send you one quite serious word, for the close of my part in your book discussion? I see in your columns, as in other literary journals, more and more buzzing and fussing about what M. Renan has found the Bible to be, or Mr. Huxley not to be, or the Bishops that it might bo, or the School Board that it mustn't be, \&ec., \&ce., \&c. Let me tell your yoaders who care to know, in the fewost possible words, what it is. It is the grandest group of whitings existent in the rational world, put into the grandest language of the rational world in the first strength of the Christian faith, by an entirely wise and kind saint, St. Jerome: translated afterwards with beanty and felicity into overy language of the Christian world; and the guide, since so translated, of all the arts and acts of that world which have been noble, fortnnate, and happy. And by consultation of it honestly, on any serious business, you may always learn-a long while before your Parliament finds out-what you should do in such business, and be directed perhaps besides to work more serious than you had thought of.
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## MISSION FIELD.

## CALOUTTA.

The Indian Witness speaks as follows of the literary work of the AryaSomaj:-
The Aryas value very bighly the influence of the press, and use it indastriously. They are patting out translations of works of infidel writers ; one is by R. Ingersoll, of America, entitled "Self-Contradictions of the Bible;" it was translated into Hindi by a Jeypore Pundit, and printed at the Jintralaya Press, Shahjohanporo. This bools is in circulation in the Budaon district, and the Missionaries havo to meet it. They have also issued an Urdu catechism and other small books for use in soliools. They have presses in Lahore, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, Allahabad and other places, and their books aro to be found in the reading-rooms of the Somaj. They are bringing out, in monthly instalments, a Hindi version of the Veda; of the 140 parts, 70 have already appeared, Swamiji himself being the translator of these, Pundit Bhem Sen undertakjng the romainder. There are monthly papers, containing reports of lectures and discussions, as woll as news. These show that they watch the doings of our Cburch with keon interest, and it is evident thant $i^{1}$ it is our teaching which suggests to them subjects for thought and discussion.

On the 22nd February a lecture was deliverod to the members of the Arya Somaj by Father Nobemiah Goreh, in Sti. Paul's Divinity School, Allahabad, He observed that the preaching of Christianity and the spread of English education had produced overywhere in India a revolution in the minds of tho natives in respect of religious beliof. Many are to bo found everywhere who are dissatisfied with Hinduism. They want something better than it. Thoy want a system in which the worship of one God alone may be inculcated, and a better rulo of human conduct prescribed. Hence we have seen the rise of the Brahmo Somaj, the Prarthana Somaj and the Arya Somaj. The members of the first two of these have rejected the anthority of all books professing to be given or inspired by God, and have based their religion, which is pure Theism, on their own reason. The mombers of the Arya Somaj have also adopted a sort of Theism, not pure, but mixed with some orrors of the old Hinduism; but they have based it on a falsehood. They have rejocted all later Hindu religious books, and profess to accept the Vedas ouly as of Divine authority, and putting a most glaringly false interpretation upon them, tell the iguorant people that the Vedas teaoh a pure worship of the true God, whereas they really inculcate the worship of many gods -Agni (fire), Yayu (wind), sun, \&o. Hence they have been able to attruct many antives, hundreds and thousands, especially in the Punjaub, towards their systom, and are becoming a great hindranec to the

Mission work. It is therefore or great jmportance to check their progress by showing the falsebood of their interpretation of the Vedag: There was a lecture given after;
wards by one of the Arya Somaj in reply to this. Then Father Goreh gave anothor lectuire show ing the hollowness of their answer. To this lecture, he says, the principal mon of the Arya Somaj did not come. "This attempt of mine at Allahabad was by way of a tiinal. I have now discovered what answers they give to defend their shame lessly false interpretation of the Vedas. I now wish to visit Agra, Delhi, Umritsur; \&ec., after the rinin, and give lecta'es there; as in those places the Arya Somaj has been very successful, and is doing much hurm to Mission work."
The last report of the Chota Nag. pore-Mission says:-"Not only are we responsible for shepherding Christians in Chota Nagpore, but because there is no one else to lead them, we are obliged to care for the many Christian families who yearly leavo us for Cachar and Assam. We grudge neither pains nor care, but when it is remember ed that these places are further away from Ranchi than the north of Scotland from the south of England, and that there is less than one-tenth of the travelling speed that there is between these places, it vill be readily seen that we ought not to have the burden apon our shoulders. We do what we can by occasionally sending a priest to them, but until the work is entirely taken off our hands by the development of the Church in thoso parts, we cannot separate them, at lenst from an occasional superintendence. This year 219 men, women and children have left us for distant fields of work We gratefully acknowledge the intarest taken in, and the care taken for, our Christians by those Missionaries who come in contact with them in the pursuit of their own special work." The distinct character of the work in Assam, as to race and language, is held to be a grave objection to supplying the Assam and Cachar Misions by transferring Missionaries from Ranchi.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Socioty, on March 5 th , the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal gave a very interesting account of his recent trip to Pooree and assured the assembly that that fumous shrine was steadily losing its attraction, and the devotees who still went and worshipped there had not the same reverence for the priests which they once had. As an illustration, he related the case of a native prince who recently paid $a$ visit to tho temple. The prince, having performed his devotions, sent to the priest to onquire what would be his honorarium for the part he took in cele brating the poojah. The priest named 25,000 rupees. The prince left without giving him a pice!

The Brahmo Somaj of India have organized a "Peace Society," to unite their members in a brotherhood in which the two parties may join, giving to all the Apostles PARSONS PURRATVE PILLS

 =. $=$ MAKEHENSLAY

their due, and recognizing the differences of opinion that exist amongst them. Nearly two hundred of the adberents of the New Dispensation heve joined the Society, and it is proposed to hold a united Utsab or Anniversary Festival.

## LAHORE.

The Rev. A. Clifford in arguing ägainst a separate Native and European Church for India maintains that in advocating this distinction of races the C.M.S. would stand alone. The Society for the Propogation of the Gospel, the London Missionary Society, the Free Church of Scotland, the American Episco pal Methodists, the Baptista, are all against organization on the basis of race distinctions, and are all giving practical effect to their convictions in the opposite direction. He also pleads that in CeyIon since the State support to the Church has been withdrawn, nalive and Europeans have united to join together one organization. The Rov. G. Shirt advocates the appointment of three or four bishops " of a purely primitive and nonprelatrical type," who should, under the Bishop of Lahore, have charge of districts, and exercise their purely spiritual functions in all the congregations, European or native, within the limits of their districts. Government chaplains till receiping their marching orders from the Bishop of Lahore, who would become a metropolitan. They should be men who would have touch both with Europeans and natives, who have shown that God has conforred the grace of rule upon thom by the way in which He has made them leaders of men. Another correspondent of the Lahore Church Gazette observes that the appoiutment of suffrugar Bishops was recommended by the Lambeth conference, and by the Bishop of Calcutta, and it is believed that it would not be acceptable to the Indian Government. Sir Bartle Frere was also an advocate of the appointment of native Coadjutor Bishops.
A. correspondent of the Lahore Church Gazette at Surinuggan in Kashmir states that on several ocoasions recently, some native gen-
tlemen have called upon the Missionaries to propound their religious difficulties: Among those who thus came there was a 6 ceptic, a Tikh, a Mohammedan, and a member of the Arya Samaj, and as they not only poured in a flood of questions, each from his own standpoint, but also carried on a dispute with one another, it was hopeless to discuss any one point satisfactorily. Meetings were, therefore, proposed for orderly dobate. The first of these was held on Feb. 5, at the Mission Reading Room. The subject of the "Resurrection of Christ" was opened by the Rev. J. Hurton Knowles. An animated dobate followed. In opposition to Christianity chief stress was laid on the priori incredibility of such an event, and the fact that nearly all the witnesses adduced were Christians. One speaker, however, did not regard the resurrection as a wonderful event and thought that, even if substantiated, it could prove nothing. To others again it appeared that events so remote were incapable of proof. No attempt, however, was seriously made to attack the evidence brought forward. To allow time for further investigation, the subject was to be re-opened on the following Friday by a Hindu gentleman. Although these meetings do not grow out of any genuine spirit of enquiry, they will surely prove of value as enabling the Missionaries to vindicate the claims of Christianity. This will strengthen the convictions of native Christians and lead others to search deeper into the foundations of their faith.
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## PARAGRAPHIC.

FOR THE YEAR 1886.
No better resolation can be made than to resist buying any of the substitutes off̈̈r'ed as "just as good" as the great only sure-pop corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It nover frils to give eatisfaction. Beware of poisonous flesh eating substitutes.
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For Reeunatism and Neuralgic Affections-Bathe the parts affected freely with Perry Davis' PainKillor, well rubbed in, till the pain is relieved.

In the Cainnse language thare aro sixty characters and meanings to the syllable Ling, seventy to Sing, and seventy-five to Ing. Almost as many as to the English syllable Thing.

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## Temperance Column.

The Church of England Temperance Society celebrated ite twentyfourth anniversary in London from the 8th to the 13th May.
On Temperance Sunday, the 9th May, upwards of three hundred temporance sermons were preached in the charches of the Diocese of London, and a great moral result was looked for. The Bishop of London and Bishop of Bangor, the Deans of Gloucester and of Excter were amongst the preachers announced.
On Monday, at 9 a.m., a new departure took place, in the form of a Breakfast at the National Church Club, New Bond street; at 10.30 a.m. the Annual Conferonce of Secretaries and Mombers of the Counoil; at 2.30 p.m. Council Meeting, and at $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. the Festival Service at St: Paul's Cathedral, the proacher boing Rer. Canon Lloyd, M.A., Vicar of Neweastle-on-Tyne.

On Tuesday, at 9.30 a.m., a colebration of Holy Communion for the members of the Society took place at St. Margaret's, Westmin. stor, a short addrees boing given by Canon J. Devenport Kelly, M.A. At 3 p.m. the Annual General Meating was held in Princo's Hanl, Piceadilly, the Lord Bishop of Oxford presiding, and speakers eminent in thoir respective spheros, and who were able to give particulars ne to tomperance work in its clerical, sciontific and legislative aspoots, being announced.
On Wodnosday, at 2.30 p .m., the Business Conference of the Womon's Union met in Lowor Exeter Hall, when Lady Aberdare gave an addross, and Mrs. G. Howard Wright read a paper on "Inebriate Homes for Womon." At 7 o'clock in the evening the groat Exeter Hall meeting of the Total Abstinence section took place, the Lord Bislop of Durham presiding.
On Thursdry, the Women's Uninn closed the anniversary by a pullic meeting in St. James' Banquatting Hall, Rogent atreet, the Bislop of London prosiding.

A legacy of $£ 200$ has been receved by the Cburch of England Temperance Society, England, frou the executors of the late Rev. John Robinson, of Sidmouth. The C.E. Temperance Chronicle, announcing the fuet says:-In the twenty-four ycars of its existence, our Society hats reccived vory fort benetactions indeed; the onissions, we are sure, have been occasionod moro by w:nt of tlyught than want of heart. It canniot be too strongly roiterated, in the words of Richard Cobden, that the temperance question lies at tho root of all moral and social reform.

Canon Ellison, in opening the Croydion Temperanco Congrees, in tho first week in Muy, in place of the Primato (who was prevented from boing prosent through attendance by command at a State function), delivered an earnest, eloquent, and practical address, a part of which was pa follows:-

By religion I understand the Gospel of our: Loid Jesus Christ; and I rejoice because, entertaining as I do the conviction that the intemperate drinking of England, and, I may say, of the world, is the masterpiece of Satan's invention in these latter days; and believing that Jesas Christ was manifested that "Hie might destroy the works of the devil," I see but one prospect of victory in the conflict -that the a'tack should be undertaken in His Name, and with the weapons which He supplies. see this, not only in assigniag to the vice its true place aba ain, and, as St. Augustine raye itself" "the mother of $\sin$;" not only, therefore, in the rescue of the individual drunkard, depending as it does on the daily, hourly influence of the Spirit of 'God; or in the training of the ypung and unfallen to resist temptation ; but in the whole work of national advance. The work of Temperance reform is, as we most of us know, a very arduous one, presenting a cross of some lind at almost every step, and in the face of the hostile influence, from within and from without, by which it is encountered, needing a strong and sustrined motive power in those who would take part in it. Where shall such a motive power bo found except in the love for our brother-man? that true enthusiasm of humanity which the philosopby of the nineteenth century is parailing as a discovery of its own, but which has beon, ibrough eighteon hundred yenrs of the world's history, aseerting its presence, and gathering in its splendid conquests, through the life and teaching of Jesus of Nazareth.
The question, again, is one of deep social interest, affecting sociul asages, trade customs, the relations of class with class. To what the ory of social science can we look for help, if not to that which has taught us that we have been all "brptised into one body," that in that body are " many mombers," rich and poor, stroug and weals And that He has set the members in one body that they "may have the same care one for another," that the strong may bear the in firmitios of the weal--if one momber suffer, overy member suffering with it; if one member rejoice, every momber rejoicing with it.
And once more, if the work of reform is to advance and gain adherents it must be conducted on the strictest lines of ethical soundnoss. The morulist must find no faw in the reasoning by which we seek to gain him to our side. But what need to fear the soundness of our position if we can take our stand on those wonderful chapters--the 14th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, and the 5th of Galatians, -the 5th of Galatians, which first laying down the great law of Cbristian liberty, claiming for the Cbristiun man his liberty of self-guidance in all lawful things, yet qualifies it with the caution that this liberty must not be used for selfish indulgence, "for an occasion of the flosh," but "by love to serve one another "; the 14th of Romans, hich, aseerting the same law,
points out how the strong man can serve the weak by tating stumb ling-blooks ont of his way, carrying it even into the detail of declining to "drink wine, or anything wheroby a brother stumbleth, or is of fonded, or is made weak," bat immediately placing side by side with it the great sister-law of Christian charity, refusing to judge the brother who, in the exerciee of the same liberty, may take a different view of duty; only asking him to take the course of which he isfully persuaded in his own mind; and then, if he will only give bis holp -in his own way rather than ours -if the way only be the way of faith-hailing him as a Pellowworker, in so far as "he liveth to the Lord," "acceptable to God and approved of men."

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## NEWS AND NOTES.

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## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

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