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## LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

 April 10.-EASTER DAY.Morning.-Exodus 12, to 29. Rev. 1, 10 to 19.
Evening.-Exodus 12, 29, or 14. John 20, 11 to 19, or Rev. 5.
Ippropriate Hymns for Easter Day, and I irst Sunday after Easter, compiled by Mr. F. (iatward, organist and choirmaster of St. Luke's cathedral, Halifax, N.S. The numbers are taken from H.A and M., but many of which are found in other hymnals:

EASTER DAY.
Holy Communion: 127, 316, 499, 555 Processional: 125, 131, 134, 140 Offertory: 130, 137, 138, 498.
Children's Hymns: 136, 337, 339, 573. General Hymns: 132, I33, 135, 299, 501, 504.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER
Holy Communion: 197, 317, 557, 558 Processional: 35, I31, 133, I36
Offertory: 126, 129, 174, 497
Children's Hymns: $135,329,34 \mathrm{I}, 565$ General Hymns: 134, I 39, 140, 478, $5(x)$. 503.

## nOtice

All subscribers to the late ، Church Evangelist'" must pay their arrears to The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, who are one year or less in arrears previous to the 1st March, 1898

## OUTLINES OF THE GOSPELS FOR THE CHURCH'S YEAR

Ry REV. PR $\urcorner$ F. CIARK LI. D. TRINITY COLleGE. Gospel for Good Friday.
St. John xix.: They shall look upon Him whom they pierced."
Prophecy accompanies every part of the manifestation of the Lord Jesus. Virgin

Mother. Place of Birth. Flight. Work, Sufferings. Death. Here a cluster of prophecies.
i. Refer to the prophecy as first spoken.

It occurs in Zech. xii. io. Forms part of a great prophecy on the future of Israel. Referred by some to a coming conversion of the Jews. Perhaps the reference general. More than once God was merciful to His people in pouring upon them the Spirit of Grace. Most touching is the appeal: "Me Whom they have pierced." They "grieved the Holy One of Israel." God condescends to adopt human experience in describing what He had suffered from His people. They had pierced Him. But the time would come when they would know how evil had been their mind. They shall mourn "as one mourneth for his only son."
ii. The piercing of Jesus was the piercing of the God-man.
Hence words spoken of God might be applied to our Lord.
I. Another act of rebellion. Such had been their $\sin$ in the past-unwillingness to be ruled by God. Disobedience. Idolatry. So now in the highest illustration of His tender mercy, they rejected His offers, and once again pierced Him.
2. And it was the Jews who pierced. It was by Roman law that He was condemned to death: it was by the soldiers of the Empire that He was nailed to the cross and watched. But the real slayers were the Jews-they compassed His death.
iii. And now they looked upon Him pierced. The whole nation implicated as such. It was the act of the people, an act for which the whole people were to suffer: "His blood be on us and on our children." It was upon them. The evil anticipated-the taking away of their "place and nation" was the penalty of the crime by which they thought to prevent it. They had pierced Him and they looked.

Some looked in anger and bitterness against One who had disappointed their hopes.
2. Some looked in triumph and scorn, congratulating themselves on having crushed the man who would not do their will.
3. Some looked with broken hearts, fearing that the delivery and salvation of Israel were still remote.
4. Some with love and longing-remembering what He had been, waiting for Divine teaching and guiding.
iv. Application to ourselves.

On this day we stand before the cross. Have we not crucified the Son of God afresh? Let us then look on Him Whom we have pierced. (I) With deep abasement. (2) With humble confession. (3) With undoubting faith. (4) With adoring love. (5) With absolute dedication and submission.

Gospel for the First Sunday after Easter.
St. John xx. 20: "Then were the disciples lad when they saw the Lord.
Condition of the disciples of Christ at death
of Master fitly compared to that of a benighted traveller, lost his way. Uncertainty and fear-as darkness deepens. So with these loving men. But just as the first glimmering of dawn awakens hope, so with the mourners in Jerusalem. Light sprang up and grew. Trembling-"Fearless." Doubting-"Peace;" and now joy. Consider the reasons for this joy.

The Master was restored to them.
r. He had called them friends. A perpetual strength and joy.
2. Such friendship, they hoped, might be perpetual.
3. But suddenly interrupted. Perplexing, alarming. Unintelligible. Hence no ground of hope.
4. And now suddenly He is again among them. The past like an evil dream. Now restored.
ii. They were delivered from their fears.
i. Fears great, reasonable. They were few and weak. A little band, and the world against them. (I) Jewish nation. (2) Roman power.
2. But now He was with them again to protect them. He who stilled the waves, raised the dead: now Himself come back to His people.
iii. Confidence in their Master restored and confirmed.

1. Many their doubts and fears. (I) Never thought of Him as a deceiver. (2) Yet feared they had misunderstood Him. Could this be the Deliverer of Israel? At least not such as they expected.
2. But now all doubts dispelled. They might not understand all the meaning of His work; but they trusted.
iv. Because of the new and better and higher hope that arose within them.
. They had hoped in Jesus as MessiahKing of Israel-Saviour. As universal Ruler. How far beyond this we cannot tell. But certainly vague.
3. But now recognized in Him a mightier power. Conqueror of death. Light of immortality and eternity shone upon them. "Because I live ye shall live also." Well might they be glad with a joy no one could take away.
v. These words may apply to ourselves.

As to the Apostles. Their experience repeated. We, too, have views of Christ which bring joy. Although now we see Him not, yet believing, rejoice. And faith gives a true view. We do truly see Jesus now, and rejoice.
I. Glad when first we behold Him as Saviour. In different ways this faith arises. Sometimes by slow degrees, sometimes in a moment. But at least: "I was blind, now I see."
2. When obtain fresh views of grace and strength. Sometimes we almost lose sight of Him.: Dull, listless, cold. No real interest in heavenly things. Suddenly the Lord appears in His glory; and we are glad.
3. When we shall see Him in glory. Every
cye shall see Him. Chutsh matinge and huy ing. Sometimes almest depairnes. Nrane is the promise? liut lic will appear in the and great slory, and we thall be glat.
Let us during this bater scasom, learn, as we may. lesems of Faith and 1 lope and 1 ave. and loy

## (GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

This issue of The Canadian Churchman will come into the hands of our readers on the Eve of (iood lriday. It is needless to remind our readers of the awful solemmity of the Day of the Passion - of the glory of the great Paschal Feast. We shall gather around the cross not only to confess our sins, and pray ior pardon, but to adore the Lamb of Gotl. which taketh away the sin of the world, and to give thanks to God for His unspeakable Gift; and whilst we remember that Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us, we shall, with earnest, humble. loving hearts, prepare to keep the Feast "with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." To forget the Table of the Lord on Easter Day is almost to deny the Lord who bought us.

## CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE.

## Is it then to be believed that the "good Lord

 Jesus has had His day:" Has it come to this that Bibles and churches, and sermons, and sacraments, and public worship may be dispensed with? In other words, is the world about to substitute science for religion a... Nature for God? We cannot think so. Wi believe that the religious instinct is unquenchable. ble. struction of religious faith would mean the losing of its savour by the salt which has kept fresh the whole organism of human society For one thing, we believe it may be said that Christian principles, theoretical and practical. have, at the present moment, a wider and deeper influence than they ever had in the history of the world. And it is sometimes said or assumed that, such being the case, we ought to be contented to have attained the principal result and effect of religious teaching and practice. Such a remark, common as it is, and plausible as it is, leads to many reflections which bid us pause before we concede its complete validity. For example, the diffusion of the principles of Jesus Christ has been brought about largely by a belief in His Divine authority and by the actual teaching work of the Church. True, the principles of the Gospel are self-evident, and they have passed into the life of the world: is it quite certain that they will maintain themselves by their own essential vitality without the support of Christian institutions? Reflections of this nature are aroused by what we are told of the state of religion on the other side of the Atlan-tic-in Germany, in France, in England. In Germany a comparatively small proportion of the people are found in the churches, whilst apparently the Government and the upper classes profess a regator religion. In France, it is strangely different. It used to be said that the Church, even if it had lost ground in Paris and the other great cities, still held the smaller towns and country places. Then, again, it was said that, if the men were largelyinth. It 15 men sath that srat changes hat takern place: that crerwhere umbelict is oproding, commmions ate les frequent, and cren attendance at church is siven un by large masses of the people. ( Wee of the most seri"oms phenomena in modern leremeh society is the lose of faith in the literary. political and
conernine classes. There is harelle a man of distinction in France who makes any pretence of belonging to the Chureh Nany of them scem to hold a kind of Deism. hut mothing more Protestantism appears thate we attraction for the ordinary Frenchan. When he is not an Cltramontance, he is an . Ignostic or a Deist. And things seem to be getting worse. but we are even more nearly interested in the state of things in England. It is said-and here unfortunately statistic: leave us in no doult as to the substantial facts -ordinations are decreasing in number. whilst the population is increasing. This need not he a positive evil, however, as men in former times took orders, as a kind of gentlemanly profession, without intending to do actual clerical work continuously. Moreover, there is said to be a large number of men in holy orders who are unemployed. so that a diminution in the numbers would not seem undesirable. Still we greatly fear that this explanation does not meet the case. And it is even said that the literary qualifications of those ordained do not come up to the old standard. When, however, we turn our attention to other facts and statistics, our conclusions will not be improved. For example, it is said that the numbers of young people confirmed are not much more than a fourth of those who ought to be presented. We are not informed whether this means a fourth of the whole population who have come to the age for confirmation, or only a fourth of those who have been baptized by the English clergy If it is the latter, then, indeed the case is de plorable: and the more so, when it is added that Churchgoing seems greatly on the decrease, and that a very large proportionindeed majority, of the people, never go to church at all. It is high time that the causes of this state of things should be carefull: investigated. It can hardly be said that a general disbelief of the Christian religion is found in Great Britain. It certainly cannot be maintained that the principles of Christianity are forgotten or ignored. So far, at least, as the duties between man and man are concerned, we shoutd find it difficult to discover any time in human history in which the principles of the Gospel have been more fully recognized; and this is true of our legislative as well as our social intercourse. Still there must be some reason for the lamentable state of things referred to. It is not enough to speak of the lukewarmness of clergy or of laity, even if such an accusation were true. There must be some explanation of this lukewarmness. Shall we refer to our unhappy divisions? Undoubtedly these have much to answer for. But then, we are told that the same state of things is found among Roman Catholics and Dissenters-that, even if these last are not losing ground in comparison with the Church of England, they are yet by no means keeping pace with the increasing popu-

Lation. Doubtless, before long, we shall hear from the fathers of the Church on this subject. It may be well, also, in a future article, to draw attention to the state of things on this side of the Atlantic, in the United States and Canada. But we are sure that all who love the (hurch and the (ireat Head of the Church will feel that there is laid upon them a wer serious responsibility in regard to the state of religion in the world. Work and prayer are Ciod's appointed means for the ohtaining of 1 is blessing; and when these are used widely and carnestly, the blessing will not be withheld.

## SPAIN.

Before these lines reach our readers' eyes, cremone will probably know much more of the outcome of the present state of matters between spain and the l'nited States than any one knows at the moment of writing. The casc is now complicated. It is no longer the miscrics of Cuba that occupy the minds of Imericans: the loss of the "Maine" has made the situation critical. It was bad enough before. Cuba was, and is, being ruined. Thousands of human beings have perished. Property of incalculable value has been destroyed. The island is getting to be a wreck. The terrible sufferings of the islanders have not brought them an inch nearer to submission: they are further from it than ever. At the beginning of the insurrection some form of autonomy would have satisfied them. At the present moment they will accept nothing short of independence: and they are ready to dic. if they may hand on this boon to their chiddren: they are not willing to live as subjects of Spain. It is impossible to acquit he Covernment of Spain of responsibility for this state of things. Spain has had the greatest opportunities of any Furopean power, and she has thrown them alr away. She was first on this continent, or if not actually on the continent, yet the first to obtain dominion over territory which promised to give her.as much of the continent as she chose to occupy; and she did occupy much of it, and she has lost nearly the whole of it. It is said by those who are acquainted with the recent history of Cuba that the state of things there was simply intolcrable, and the manner in which it has been attempted to suppress the rebellion has certainly been unworthy of any civilized nation. Of this there can hardly be a doubt. But perhaps it may be asked: How does this concern the people of the L'inted States? Is that question fasked by any among ourselves? Have we forgotten the Bulgarian atrocities? It was made clear to a good many subjects of the British Empire that those atrocities did very really concern them; and Europe intervened to secure a suffering people from a repetition of them. Has it not been spoken of as a disgrace to Europe that the doings of the Turks in Armenia have not been stopped by force? The British Government has actually confessed that an apology or a defence of its inaction was rendered necessary. In regard to Crete and Greece actual intervention has taken place. Why should not the misgovernment of Cuba be interfered with? And if so, what power so qualified to interfere, so
inetificil in interfering, as the greatest power and alson the nearest on this side of the Whantic? It appears probable that the feelinks of our neighbours have been more suddenly and more deeply stirred by the terrible cataitrophe of the loss of the "Maine" and nearly 3 (ow of her men. So far, of course, there is mo evidence that any officials of the Spanish Ciovernment were implicated in the hideous crime, and it is quite incredible that the Home Coverrmenent at Madrid should have approved of it. before or after its commission; but, all thic same, it is quité natural that American citienns should hold the Spaniards in Cuba reponsible, especially as it appears certain that it was by no accident that the calamity was brought about, and the vessel occupied the place in the Bay of Havana which had been assignel to her by the authorities of the locality. It is hardly possible, therefore, that Wurricans should have quite the same feelings tovards Spanish rule in Cuba which they citctrained before this event. It must be concolded that the action of the President of the Unintell States has been worthy of his high position. His report on the loss of the "Mainc" was calm and dignified, and we cannot but rejoice that his position has been sustained by Congress. The line taken by the (pppsition (supported by the galleries!) may be intelligible; but we rejoice that it was promptly and effectively met by a decisive majority on the other side. And now we wait for further developments.

## AN anglican congregation of RITES.

It is sait that a proposal is under consideration that a representative body-partly clerical and partly lay-of ecclesiologists should be constituted into a college of rites for the Angl:can Church, with power not only to formulate a general outline of the limits of permissible ritual, but also to deal with incidental dipiculties that may arise or be referred to it. We trust the rumour is true, and that in the not too distant future we may see something of the kind in the Church in Canada. It would surcly be well to have some authority by whom the many vexed points continually arising could be settled, and it might have the effect of at least somewhat reducing the infinite variety of "uses" now in vogue in the Church here. Now, as things stand at present, one is often at a loss what to do in a strange church. The office of Holy Communion is sometimes said in its entirety, sometimes mutilated almost beyond recognition. So with the marriage service: so in some places, even Matins and Evensong. These mutilations and alterations must be one of two things -they are either in accordance with the mind of the Church or they are not, and in any case, it is surely not well that the matter should be left as at present to the fancy or prediction of every parish priest.
THE WELSH SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.
On St. David's Day a service was held in St. Paul's cathedral, which was of hopeful augury for the future of the Church in Wales. The congregation was immense, probably about ir,ooo. The service was entirely in

WClsh, the only words of English heard being the text, which was given out in both languages. The music was admirably rendered, and an impressively eloquent sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. David's. The religious fervour of the Welsh people is proverbial, and it was abundantly manifested, and their love for the old Church was shown by their enthusiastic zeal for the service. Even the policemen on duty outside and inside the cathedral were Welshmen. And yet we are told that the Church is dead in the principality, that all Welshmen are opposed to it, that it is a tree that only cumbereth the ground, and should be ruthlessly cut down. The St. David's Day services are a fine answer to mucl that has been said.

## THE ObSERVANCE OF LENT

To those whose recollections carry them back twenty-five or thirty years there are few more striking indications of the advance all along the line, in Church life and thought, than the difference in the way in which Lent was observed then, and the way in which it is kept now. Then few took any notice of the season, except the clergy and those of the laty who were devout. To do so in any rigid manner, was to call attention to oneself as being peculiar and somewhat eccentric. In the age of the black gown and three-decker pulpits, to fast in the way of denying oneself food or luxuries was to be called Puseyite and Ritualist and various other then opprobrious names. Now hardly any Churchpeople ignore the forty days altogether. Services are frequent, and are largely attended. Busy men find time in their working days to go to church at noon, even smart society pays the deference to general opinion, if only by substituting afternoon teas for dinner parties. Gradually, but surely, the Church's directions in this, as in other respects, are being followed, and perhaps the time is not far distant when the discovery may be made that Friday is not the most appropriate day to choose for festivity, and that somewhere in the Prayer Books it is stated very positively that "Every Friday in the year except Christmas day" is a fast day.

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The Ministerial Association of Toronto are reported to have declared against religion being taught in our Public schools. They are willing that a code of morals may be set forth, but it must be morality apart from religion. Thus our "separated brethren" here follow the lead of their friends in England, who went so far in their dislike of dogmatic teaching as to object strongly even to the use of the Apostles' Creed. It is a curious commentary on "see how these Christians love one another," and it shows the lengths to which religious hatred will carry men even in these boasted days of enlightenment. One good, however, should result from this action on the part of the association; it should show to Churchmen, here and everywhere, that the battle for the right to teach our children the Faith must be fought by the Church, and fought singlehanded. She can look only, when it comes to the point, for active opposition from the
other religious bodies, and it is well that Churchmen should recognize this, and lay their plans accordingly. The Church is strong enough to carry her point, and to win the battle, if she is united, and if she puts forward one definite and well considerèd scheme, throwing into it all the weight of her acknowledged power and influence; but in order to gain the victory, such a proposition must be the proposition of the Church in Canada, and not of any one section within the Church.

## ANGLICAN ORDERS.

The reply of the two English Archbishops to Cardinal Vaughan's latest manifesto on the question of the validity of Anglican orders, is a dignified and temperate document, and will, it is hoped, close, for the present at least, a controversy the prolongation of which can ao no good. The Archbishops call attention to the curious change of front on the part of the Roman ecclesiastics who, after having at first thrown doubt upon the genuineness of our orders on the ground of certain omissions in the Ordinal, now leave that aside, and place their objections upon the alleged non-acceptance by the Anglican Communion of certain scholastic definitions concerning the change in the elements in the Holy Eucharist. Upon this point the Archbishops well say: "It is, for us, simply impossible to believe it to be the will of our Lord that admission to the ministry of the Church of Christ should depend upon the acceptance of a metaphysical definition, expressed in terms of mediaeval philosophy, of the mysterious gift bestowed in the Holy Eucharist; above all when we remember that such a definition was unknown to the Church in the early ages of its history and only publicly affirmed by the Church of Rome in the 13th century." And there, surely, the matter may be left, especially when one takes into consideration the known fact that the Roman Church herself is not at one upon the question, and that it is not entirely improbable that the Pope would have given a different decision concerning these matters, had it not been for the known hostility to a favourable pronouncement on the part of the English Roman Catholic Bishops.

## REVIEWS.

The Minor Prophets. By G. A. Smith, D.D., Vol. II. Price \$1.25. London: Hodder \& Stoughton. Toronto: Revell, 1898.
We have already recommended the first volume of this exposition of the "Book of the Twelve Prophets, commonly called the Minor," and we can conscientiously give the same cordial commendation to this, the second and concluding volume. It forms a part of the valuable Expositor's Bible, to which Dr. Smith has already made valuable contributions in his two volumes on the Prophecies of Isaiah. Of the interest and importance of these so-called "Minor Prophets" it is unnecessary to say a word. The method of the present volume is similar to that of its predecessor, and it is admirable. An historical introduction is given to each period; and each book has first a chapter of critical introducbook has first a chapter of critical introduc-
tion, and then one or more chapters of exposition, and then one or more chapters of exposi-
tion. Moreover a translation of the whole is tion. Moreover a translation of the whole is
provided with critical and explanatory notes. provided with critical and explanatory notes.
The advantage of this method is obvious. Each reader will be able to direct his attention

The opening article in the April Harper's
(w that part of the work which he necels withind hate inclevant matite. The whlk how ohl Terament Mistory and prophecy


 and previouss solumes will apply to the last of the series
lengethy, but whether it is too long, longer than was necessary for the accomplishument of the author's purpose, is another matter, and we are not prepared to find fault with i length. In the secont place, the book literature. There is no bad or careless writ ing, no filling up of pages with verbiage with details of no importance. II. Zola hat the instincts of a literary artist, and he guided by them. As regards the story, well. it cannot be said to have much of a story, and perhaps that is its weakest point. Certainly there is no main narrative to Which and stands out as the centre of interest throughout. Such a place. no doubt, would be claimed ior the story of the Abbe Pierre Fromont, who is something like the hero of all the three volumes. and in whom MI. Zola represents that revolt from the Roman Catholic Church which is a main purpose of his three books, But there are so many episodes of interest in the novel which at times become more engrossing than the story of the lapsing priest. that one often forgets his real place in the whole. As a representation of modern Paris the book seems to be true and valuable. All the elements here represented are undoubtedly working in that beautiful and terrible centre of active human life. M. Zola represents alike the mad revolutionary and anarchical movements of the discontented, and the immoralities of the comfortable classes; but there is nothing offensive in his descriptions-as was the case in some of his earlier works-and he certainly does not make anarchy or immoral ity attractive: although he accounts for them, in a measure, as results of the decay of faith and the brutal selfishness of large classes in the community. Is the book mischievous We think not. On the contrary, a careful perusal of its contents may engender serious and profitable reflections
The Unnamed Lake and Other Poems
Frederick George Scott. Price \$1: Toront W. Briggs, 1897

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Scott previous work will welcome this volume, and will expect much from it. They will not be disappointed. Unless we are mistaken, Mr Scott's bow not only abides in strength, but becomes stronger. In the first place, he is a real singer, that is to say, a poet, for we must hold this to be the fundamental characteristic of the poet. Mr. Scott has a great command of clear, pure, vigorous poetical English. Of course we know that we are employing here what may be called equivocal language; but we are also sure that the ordinary reader will understand quite well what we mean . But this is not all. There is much deep thought in this little volume, now and then touching upon the mystical, and it is impóssible to find fault with this in the days of Tennyson and fault with this in the days of Tennyson and
Browning, even if we make no demand for Browning, even if we make no demand for
such an element in writers of another era. such an element in writers of another era.
There is a great deal in the book, which we find very beautiful, very charming, and which we should like to quote; but cannot for want of space.
The Message of the World's Religions: Aids to the Devout Life. New York: Long man's, 1898.
These are two most excellent and inexpen-

 ism. In Proficour Rhas Davids: Comiucian Rov. IIr. IV ashburn : lirahmuism, by l'rof.

 deteracel and desobibel by able writers: lime yan's l'igrimis I'roserso in I r. John broms who has made the subject his onn; the lmota lor's Holl livine and l simg, by 1)r. A. it Bradtord: lirownmgs saml, by 11. IV. Marm Keblès (hristian Lear, by Dr. . . I an Dyke
Nothing could be better in regard to the sele tion or the expesition of these works, and the little volumes are beatutitul as well as in structive and helpiul.

The Kise of Democracy By J. H. Rose. M.. I'rice 2s. Od. London: Blackie
son. Horonto: (opp, Clark $(0 ., 180$-. Here is the first volume of a series (the Iic torian Era Series, which we are happy to commend to the notice of our readers. 1 hree volumes lie before us, and wall be noticed in turn. They are well printed, neatly bound. decidedly inexpensive, and, as far as we have examined them, written by competent men. This volume on the Rise of Democracy is, at the present moment, when democracy is in full cry, of special interest and importance. It forms a suitable introduction to the "Victorian Era Series," the purport of which is to "describe the chief movements of our age and the life work of its influential men." In regard to the present volume, Mr. Kose tells us that he uses Democracy in the proper sense of "Government by the People." He begins with the "Origin of English Radicalism," tracing it back to the time of the French Revolution, and showing its outcome before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. He then goes on to consider the l'oor Laws, the Free Press the Rise of Chartism, the Keform Bills of 1866-1867, and the third Reform Act (I884 1885), and concludes with two chapters on Democracy and Labour, and Democracy and Foreign Policy. These two chapters, in par ticular, deserve the serious consideration of all who love their comntry. It is a most interest ing book.
ompanion to the P'rayer Book Psalter
Rev. John Dart, D.D., President of King
College, Windsor, N.S.; pp. vi., $244: 250$
Sew hork: Thomas Whittaker. Toront: Rowsell and Hutchison.
This small and simple treatise is a real bern o Churchmen who wish to use the Psaltet with intelligence and profit. We are so ac customed to the recitation of the verses that we do not realize how much of beanty and truth there is in the individual words and phrases; and if at times we have a passing wish to know what is meant by particular pasi ages, few of us have the means of readil obtaining the information. Dr. I art has me a pressing want, and done it in scholarly form. but in few words. His Preface is short and much to the point, upon the place and grac of the Prayer Book Psalter, and his detailed explanations are very judicious, suitable to the needs of an intelligent and devout Churchman Its price puts it within the reach of everyone and the volume should be used in advance of the service. The psalms are arranged as they are to be read daily at Morning and Evening Prayer.
Magazines.-The April Scribner's is a spring number, with a beautiful cover in eight colours, one of four prize designs by Albert Herter, which are to be used on special numbers this year

Whomerapheng a Wounded African Buf " Wr Artur (․ Humbert. Mr. Humbert mimkel a magnificent bull, and by using his moma and his rille alternately, secured a rries of photographs of his death struggles, om which the article is illustrated.
Itie century for 1 pril has a strong article I l'emnslvania Colliery Village" (with anll illustrations, by Jay llambidge). l'art .. " I lolyglot Community," by Henry Edard Kood, and l'art II., ‘An Artist's Im peasion of the Colliery Region," by the illusrator, Jay llambridge
The l'all Mall Magazine is justly famous for is illustrations, and the spring (April) number contitles this magazine to the front rank among illustrated periodicals. The frontispiece is a ceroduction in photogravure, by the famous l'aris firm of Lemercier, of Edmund Picard's alon picture, " (iossip
In the way of personal memoirs of the Civil IV ar there has been nothing more interesting published than Charles A. Dana's "Reminisconces," and much the most interesting of these thus far is the paper in Mel Mure's Magainc for April, giving Mr. Dana's recollections of l incoln and his (abinet.

## Bishop bliyms mision to the jews.

In appeating this year for offerings on Good Frion behalf of the Jerusalem and the East Misin fund, it is satisfactory to observe that our sponsibility towards the Jews was specially recogmined at the Lambeth Conference, he'd last year. For the first ume in the history of our Church, tale order, "begiming at Jerusalem," as well as the subtance of our Blessed Lord's missionary command was distinctly set forth, and the special opportunity of Enghish-speaking Churchmen for approaching the Jews noted. The following words from the Encyclical may be quoted as showing one cause of the slowness of the conversion of the Jews, mdifference of Christians: The Jews seem to dewere from us more attention than they have hitherto foceived. The difticulties of the work of converting the Jews are very great, but the greatest of all diffi culties springs from the indifference of Christians to the duty of bringing them to Christ. They ar the Lord's own kin. and He commanded that the Gospel should first be preached to them. But Christians generally are much more interested in the conversion of the Gentiles.
The periodical reports from the mission stations nable us to give the following information

The Mission Home at Jerusalem, founded in skey. The work here has been one of quiet proress. and the classes and day schools have bee well attended. Latterly some difficulties have been experienced in meeting a combined effort against us on the part of the wealthier Jews. The opening if the beautiful new hospital of the London Society Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews, has roused their suspicions, and every obstacle is now placed in our way by these unscrupulous opponents. Te cannot help hoping that the fact of persecution implies that good work is being done; some of the Spanish women said: "We like coming-we like the good words we hear, we talk about them. The Kabbis are angry."
2. The Mission of Jews at Haifa. founded in syo. The hospital is here the scene of action, and sery fine is its appearance, and the view from its garden on the slope of Mount Carmel. During the current year there have been in all 150 patients nursed in the hospital. Of these, 81 were Moslems, 53 Christians, 14 Jews, and 2 Druses. Forty-five operations have been performed with remarkable success. This year, the Jews have fought shy of the hospital, in consequence of a report having been spread that the food provided is not "Koshi. This scare was up by the rabbis, because they This scare was got up by the rabbis, because they fear Christian influence, but is now passing over, and patients are returning to the town dispensary in even greater numbers than before. . There is no other hospital in the town and from a missionary aspect its work is of untold importance. The town dispensary is also doing good work, and over 6,000
out-paticuts have been relieved during the current yar. Whe work of cducation. The schools are regresing well and the whole mission has been dened and enconraged by the presence of a resi-
dent missonary. At present services are held in he loopital, but great efforts are being made to aise money to build a chapel.
3. The Mission to Jews at Cairo, founded in 1890 . The Kow. N. Odeh, who is in eharge of this mishool building on the site already secured ing the past year the Jews have opened two new day chools where they give a fairly good education for mall fees. Their support comes from Paris. Many if our children have been sent to them in conse puence, and it is of the utmost importance that means should be provided for giving education more cheaply. The English Chaplaincies maintained and aided lyy the fund are the same as last year. Bey rout. Suez. Port Said, Helonan and Assouan are 11 occupied by resident missionaries, and services re regularly performed. It will interest our readers re regularly performed. know that a beautiful and costly font has been iven by the Queen to the Church of St. George the lartyr in the Anglican College. The buildings of the Anglican College at Jerusalem were recommenced and carried on from June, 1896, till May if last year, when the building fund was again xhausted. The Bishop's or Warden's house is all but ready for occupation, and the church was consecrated on Feb. 2nd, isg8. The Clergy house por ion of the College, where the staff will be quartered as yet only about four feet above ground, for no funds remain available for its completion. A and its usefulness depends not only on its being efficiently staffed, but on the staff having facilitie or its work of education and study, it is earnestly hoped that the $£_{1.500}$ required for this portion of the building may soon be forthcoming. By the receip and outlay of that sum, the grant of $£ 500$ from the S.P.C.K. can be claimed. This grant if not earned hext year will lapse
We trust that the Canadian Church will make generous response on Good Friday to Bishoj
Blyth's appeal for help. He deserves well of the Church, for his work is very arduous and performed under very difficult conditions. Besides he has the confidence and support of ten Canadian Bishops who cordially commend his work to the members of our Church. Moreover, let it never be forgotten that to God's ancient people we Christians owe a debt which we can never repay. To them we owe the Bible: for by them it was written and handed down to us. To them we owe the Church; for by Jewish Apostles and Evangelists it was built up in the first instance. To their race we owe our Saviour for it was of the Jews, as concerning the flesh. Christ came.


FREDERICTON
hifiniluorth t. kingdon, bishup, fredericton
St. John.-The parochial mission, at St. Mary's church, was closed with a special service on the evening of March 26th, the sermon being preached by the rector, the Rev. Wm. Raymond. The mis sioner, the Rev. M. Bareham, gave his final address on the 25th; a very large congregation was present. The Lord Bishop of the diocese preached at St. Mary's on the morning of Sunday, the 27th ult.

Rev. W. Eatough preached Sunday morning March 27th, at St. Jude's church, Carleton, and thanked the congregation for their call to him, which ill health had compelled him to decline.

On March 28th, in St. Luke's church, Bishop Kingdon administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates, consisting of 16 females and 17 males, from St. Luke's, and 6 males from the Rothesay school.

## nova Scotia.

## Port Medway.-The Lord Bishop of the diocese

 visited this parish on the toth ult., for the purpose of holding confirmation and institution services, of holding confirmation and institution services,and on that evening four persons were confirmed at and on that evening four persons were confirmed at
Port Medway. The following morning the bishop Port Medway. The following morning the bishop
proceeded to Eagle Head, and inducted the new in proceeded to Eagle Head, and inducted the new in-
cumbent, the Rev. F. C. Berry, as rector of the rish, assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Harley. His Lordship's eloquent and touching sermon made a very good impression on the large congregation present, as did also his confirmation addresses. A celebration of the Holy Eucharist followed and in the afternoon, at half past three, forty persons received the Holy Apostolic rite of the lay ing on of hands.

## MONTREAL

, D.D., BISHOP, MONTREAL.
S.P.C. among the Jews: (W.A.)-A public mis sionary meeting was held on 22nd March in the Synod Hall, under the auspices of the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary, when the Revs. F. Smith and C. F. W. Flad, from the Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, ađdressed a large audience. The former told interestingly of the in habitants of Jerusalem, and of the great increase in the Jewish population, now representing a larger proportion than is to be found among any other of the native races. The London society had been working in Jerusalem nearly seventy years, and not without reward. Medical missionary work, now so prominent a feature, had its begining close to Mount Zion. Christ Church, on that mount, was the first Christian Church erected in Turkish terri tory. Mr. Flad, who followed, showed that the work of the society was not restricted to Jerusalem, but that the Jew all over the world was the object of its operation. Mr. Flad showed interest ing panoramic views of different countries, among them some of Abyssinian villages where were two hundred thousand Jews, there since the days of Solomon, and as far as religion was concerned, the purest Jews in existence. The Lord Bishop of Mon treal presided, and bespoke the sympathy of Church people for the society's work, reminding them that the blessings enjoyed by them to-day came through the Jew.

Grace Church.-On March 18th, an interesting and enjoyable social by invitation was given by the young ladies of Grace Church Young People's Society, in the schoolroom. All who took an active part at the recent successful entertainments, given under the auspices of this energetic society, in aid of the building fund of the church, were present and the number was pretty close upon two hundred The society deserves much praise for its effort his winter and Dr. Ker thanked them for the two hundred dollar cheque which they gave him towards he building fund. It is intended to hold a grand fancy fair towards the end of the year.
The Rev. Canon Ellegood preached in Grace church, Wellington St., on Sunday morning, March 25 th. There was a very large congregation present, who listened to his discourse attentively and derived much profit therefrom. Over forty years o Canon Ellegood began the work of the Church England in this district, and he is held in high respect by the Church people of the community.

Montreal.-The regular monthly meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held in St. Martin's church, on March 28th, at 8 o'clock. Addresses were deliver by Rev. C. J. James, assistant at St. George's church, and Mr. Geo. C. Wells. The meeting was open to all men, whether members of the Brotherhood or not.
ylmer-During the first week in Lent a sucAssful mission was held in Christ church by Rev. E. Bushell, M.A., which was well attended, and the interest was sustained throughout the services.

Waterloo.-Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay is lying ery seriously ill at his residence here, and tis con dition is being watched with the utmost anxiety He is troubled with a clot of blood on the brain which threatens paralysis. It is the result of an injury sustained last winter when the Archdeacon was thrown from his sleigh while driving in the streets of Waterloo. His cutter was run into by a heavy wood sleigh, the clergyman was thrown out and struck his head violently on the runner of the wood sled. He is seventy-six years of age and his name is a household word in the diocese of Montreal.

## ONTARIO

Kingston.-The anniversary of the Archbishop's
 pleted thirty-six years of episcopal service. The Friday evening service at St. James' church was made a service of commemoration. The clergy of the city attended as a body and the members of other congregations took part in marking this uncommon record of service, the second longest in the Anglican Church, composing nearly three hundred Bishops.

Stirling.-The Rev. Frederick Newnham has been given leave of absence owing to loss of voice, and is going west to recuperate.

Lyndhurst.-We regret to hear that the Rev. Wm. Moore is afflicted with cancer of the tongue.

Bainsfield.-At St. Mark's church, on Sunday morning, the Archbishop of Ontario administered the rite of confirmation to over thirty candidates. The edifice was crowded, the congregation being reinforced by many visitors from the city. The Archbishop's address was, as usual, forceful and impressive. Revs. Canons Spencer and Worrell assisted in the services. The congregation remained till the conclusion of the Holy Communion.

Portsmouth.-Rev. F. W. Dobbs, of Portsmouth, passed into his eighty-fifth year last Thursday, havng been for forty-five years incumbent of St . John's church in that interesting suburb of Kingston.

Deseronto.-The Rev, J. H. H. Coleman, assistant minister, is about to leave this charge, for St. James', Kingston, where he will assist his father-in-law, the Rev. J. K. McMorine. His departure will be much regretted. The Rev I. Costigan is ikely to succeed him

## ottawa.

charles hamilton, d.d., bishof, ottawa
Hawkesbury.-"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow," sang the congregation that assembled in Trinity Church in this town at the morning service on Sunday, Mar. 2oth. The hymn was not part of the service, but an outburst of thanksgiving at a most generous contribution to the congregation by one of the town's most respected citizens. During the service the Rev. Mr. Phillips announced that the service the Rev. Mr. Phillips announced that
Mr. Robert Hamilton had added to his former liberal contributions the sum of $\$ \mathrm{ro}, 000$. This, Mr. Phillips said, made the church of which he had been rector for so long a time independent. The congregation promptly arose and expressed their feelings of gratitude by heartily singing the doxology.

## *

## TORONTO.

rthur sweat mid., bishop, toronto
The Holy Trinity Branch of the Woman's Auxil年y to Missions, held their annual meeting in the Bible-class room of the school-house on the atterion of the 20th March The meeting was largely attended, and the prcicedings of marked in-



 the spirtulualy hel her
read a thoushtiully alluded, with much tenderness and sorrow. to the lamented decease oi the late sst vice-presidem. Mr. Fletcher, paying a ligh trubutc to the Chrsitian urtues of one of the most active and zealus: memhery
oi the branch, who, in the words oi the secretary. literally " died in harness," stating that some recos. nition of Mrs. Fletcher's aith hiul work in the Master s vineyard, is to be donce in rememembrance ant the need of the Blackioot Hospital was very near the heart of their beloved fellow-worker, who has gone before. The secretary's report showed that the monthy meetings, during the past year, had been well attended. It was pleasing to note, from the correspondence, the welcome giveni to the Christ mas bale sent to Rev. Mr. Shephard (Haliburton) the quilt from the mothers' meeting being espec ially comforting in the time oi Jack Frosis reigh. Rev. Mr. Lord, of Apsley, wrote hoping he would have the promised frontal for the altar in time for the Easter services, which one may add is now ready. Much other interesting matter closed the r port of the secretary. The treasurer's report, which for exactness of detail, might excite the envy of a
bank manager, showed a small balance on hand, and bank manager, showed a small balance on hand, and that the receipt of twenty-five dollars had enrolled the singing of hymn 264, the reverent and submissiv words, "Thy Will be done," subduing all hearts, an address was given by the diocesan president, Mrs. Williamson, who, after congratulating the branch on the excellent work accomplished during its past year, touched feelingly upon the shadow fallen over all, in the passing on to her resi of Mrs. Fletcher. The diocesan president exhorting her hearers to put aside the selfishness of grief, and to think instead of the joy come to the departed who are "Forever with the Lord." Mrs. Williamson thanked the branch for the aid given to the Blackfoot Hospital. What would the great North-west do without medical missionaries? asked the diocesan president, while reminding the branch that our Blessed Lord was the first medical missionary. At the conclusion of the presidential address the scrutineers announced the result of the ballot to be president, Mrs. Thompson; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Hammond ; 2nd., Mrs. Blatchford ; secre.ary, Mrs. Geo. Holmstead ; treasurer, Miss Selby ; representatives at monthly board meetings, etc., Mesdames Bruce and Blackburn, at which pleasing result there was muffled applause, instead of hearty hand-clapping, owing to the veil of suppressed grief for those " gone before." However, like the rainbow in the sky, there had been a smile through the tears on a dear little woman, a novice at the polls, asking the writer, if she, the youthful voter, was obliged to affix her signature to her ballot slip ? the report of the Dorcas secretary was then given, who exhibited for inspection the small baptismal font to be sent to Rev. Mr. Marsh. It was stated that Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Essonville, would receive from the Church of the Redeemer juniors a font Another is to go to Butler's Settlement. Communion linen is to be sent to another of our faithful missionaries, while surplice and robes are to be for warded to the Rev. Mr Sinclair. Bibles and Prayer books are much needed at Essonville. The juniors of St. James' church, Orillia, sent twenty jars of fruit to the Blackfoot Home; one can picture the delight of the inmates of the Home on being so sweetly remembered. Mrs. Banks' report was re plete with interesting items. Mrs. Thompson then introduced the guest of the day, Rev. Mr. Hartley introduced the guest of the day, Rev. Mr. Hartley
who addressed the branch on diocesan missions, who addressed the branch on diocesan missions,
subject with which he is very familiar, and which subject with which he is very familiar, and which
from aetual experience he is highly qualified to speak on. Mr. Hartley gave a graphic account of the life of the missionary in the "backwoods of our Canada," touching lightly the hardships endured and dwelling tenderly upon the glorious work o planting the good seed on ground hitherto un-

 memberimg gratefully those sent to himscli when a ment, covering a vast area, in which there were fen to be rectamed for the Church of Christ. It Apsley, Rev. Mr. Lord had tour ycars ago, sur
cecded Mr. Hartley. ln his minsterial dutes Mr Lord. had, at first, been frequently repulsed, hut he did not despair, but repeated parochal calls, prayme in their cottages for the impentent, itn has t
bearance walking "1n His Steps." unthl many ners were turned itom their evil ways ". Ged - and the watch-word of the missionary must be persevere. At one time, Mr. Simpson, an English missioner coming to Canada. held a mission jointly with Mr. Lord. which brought forth good fruit The children were got together, Band of Hope meetings held and much good work accomplished tpsley has now a small church built of wood, it chancel being twelve by twelve. In the space of wo and one-half years. seventy persons were bap lized and twelve contirmed. Mr. Hartley preachec from Toronto to Ushawa, visiting the church school there and ministering to the scholars and teachers Mr. Hartley journeyed from Oshawa to Belleville from thence by rail and vehicle reached Apsley giving a graphic recital of events by the way, and of his accommodation on arrival, telling his hearer of the now crowded little church saying, that it was a " simple, touching, and beautiful sight " to interested worshippers! Mr. Hartley contimued to interested worshippers! Mr. Hartley contimued to
refer to the faithful work of Mr. Lord and blessed refer to the faithful work of Mr. Lord and blessed
God that the seed in so many instances had fallen upon good ground. Mr. Hartley alluded to the importance of home missions and of further require ments at Apsley, in the matter of clothing. Bibles and last, thought not least, a frontal for the altar Wheréupon, to the unmixed satisfaction of this busy branch, they were in a position to unfold a hand some frontal in scarlet and gold, which would reach Rev. Mr. Lord, at Apsley, in time for the Easter services. Mr. Hartley was well pleased. stating that the Apsley congregation would be most grateful. The interesting annual meeting being closed with prayer, by Mr. Hartley, after a refresh ing cup of tea, and partaking of dainty confections the meeting adjourned. Among those present were Mrs. Pearson, wife of the rector ; Mrs. Claude An drews, Miss Blatchford, Mrs Bruce, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Hammond Handscome, Mrs. Ince, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs Savigny, Mrs. Sultivan, Miss Selby, Mrs. Thompson Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Audrey White and very man more.

Mrs. E. Newman acknowledges the receipt of small sum of money from " a member of the Church of England, towards the building fund of a church on the lonely prairie, in response to Rev. W. Wat son's Lenten appeal in the Canadian Churchman.'

Mrs. Tytler's Home for the children of India. Miss Macklem has again the pleasure of thanking the kind friends who have sent the following contributions to "Our Saviour's Orphan Home," in India, where we hope many of the little children exposed to vice and cruelty, and knowing neither home nor parental care, will have their lives doubly blessed in the home now opening to them, with offers of love and care with Christian teaching. What a privilege it is to have saved or help save one of these little ones from a degradation and misery, such as would wring the heart of any Christian parent, and to which these orphan children of India are exposed, if they fall into the hands of natives, which has been one of the sad results of the late disastrous famine. As we hope the work will have a long future, and progress as time goes on, any desiring to have a share in it, either now, or later on ,may be sure their gifts will be always welcome
and forwarded to the treasurer, in Montreal, by ( M1N) Carolne Macklem, Sylvan Somers, Rosedake. Toronto, who gratefully acknowledges the followng contributions: Anonymous, $\$ 5 ; \mathrm{Mr}$. and Itrs. Davis, Jarvis St., Toronto, $\$ 15$; Susan A Ream, Rilgeway, $\$ 1$ : "Rebecca," $50 c$.; "In mem-

The Bishop of Toronte held a confirmation at smon's church on the evening of Mar. 30th. Iwenty three women and girls and thirteen men and boys were contirmed. A very large congregaWuring the absence oi the Rev. A. U. de Pencier, England after Easter, the services in St. Alban's Cathedral will be supplied by the Canons of the

Eglinton.-The Rev. C. H. Rich, of St. John's Heston, preached at St. Clements, Eglinton, on Fiday evening last. A very large congregation was present The Friday evening services here are being attended by increasingly large numbers.
Bolton- A series of cottage services have been held in the southern district of Christ Church Mis ion, on Friday evenings during Lent. The attend ance t thece services was very good as many ixty people assembling at the residence of Mr Robol Rubinson, where the last service was held The subject chosen by the Rev. H. M. Little for thice services were some of the miracles of our hese services were some of the miracles of our will fitted to the congregations who had the pleasure ,f hearing them. Mr. Little has proposed holding a cottage service once a month in the southern part of the mission, and to judge by the way the people furned out for the Lent services, and the way they crioyed them, the monthly services should meet with success.

Lindsay:-The Rev. H. C. Dixon, of Toronto held a ten days' mission in St. Paul's church, begin ning Mar. 2oth. With power and fervor he put before the congregation, day after day, man's needs and God's infinite love and power to supply all his . The number attending increased from the first, neel were large congregations, and many expressed themselves as having received a rea blessing. One striking characteristic of Mr. Dixon's preaching is the variety and appropriateness of his illustrations, which enable him to rivet the atten tion of his congregation almost continually. We are sure many will thank God for his visit to Lind ay. and will follow his work in their prayers. From hints he wergus, from there was Lindsay he went to Fergus, and from there which go to the church in Cleveland. Ohio,
the Rev. Frank DuMoulin is rector.

## NIAGARA

Hamilton.-The Bishop of Niagara, who has been Atlantic City, arrived home last week.

St. Peter's.-The Wuman's Guild of St. Peter's church, presented Miss Swanzey, who is returning to Ircland to live, with a handsome sterling silver toilet set, aš a slight recognition of her faithful service in the Home for the Incurables, and elsewhere.

St. Thomas.-There was a large attendance at the vestry meeting. The report of the committee on finances was satisfactory, and the envelope system is to be carried into effect.

St. Catharines.-St. Barnabas.-Lent is observed in the parish with daily services on week days. Matins at nine, evensong at five. There is a low celebration of the Holy Eucharist every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, and on Saints' days at 7.30. On the second, fourth and sixth Sunday in Lent there is a high celebration at II.30, after matins. The rector Rev Maurice W Britton, is matins. The "Temptation," preaching a course of sermons on the "Temptatione" in the morning, and on "Self Sacrifice," at the evening services.

# the lubilece, with seats erected in every 



CANADIAN CIIURCHMLAN.
the crownl. And now, would my young.
 ()f course everybody goes where, anl my danghter, not more sensible than wher girls, was eager to visit this ar Roarl. I must confess to feeling not a little disappointcel. Some of the figures are good; all mure or less shabby and cracked, as well as decidedly waxy. The "policeman" stood there imptrontes and with any person, we were careful not to beg their pardon: we were de ferminel not to be caught; my daughter, however, enjowed a merry laugh at my expense
W'e wanted a quide-book. I went over to a white capped and aproned young attendant itting at a desk near the door, to ask for one of tose the evidently had for sale, at the sam fose less to say, I did not wait for her reply "jolly tar" stood, leaning agarnst an archit was funny-crowds round him, staring at him, andibly wondering whether he was wax How he preserved his gravity was a marvel whe woman suggested a pinch, another a pin that would have amimated him. In the eis tratnce hall, the life-size representation of the Prince of Wales. mounted on an elephant. shooting at a royal tiger, is very good, and in a larec corridor several really capital tableanx, among them the death of Nelson in the cock-pit of his ship, the worn face of the sufferer, the earnest face of the doctor bend ing over him, the sailor holding a lighted lan tern aloft, the light falling on Nelson's ashen hued features, all too real, but fascinating to hued features, ath too reation of poor Mary of look at: then, the execution of poor Mary of
Sontland, a thrilling scene, truly; Alfred the Cireat in the neat-herds cottage; and the murder of the Princes in the Tower. We did not visit the Chamber of Horrors. We had had enough of horrors for one day. We T'aul's cathedral for our next letter.
(To be continued.)

## RISEN WITH CHRIST

By Franklin Weston Bartlett, D.D.
ind oi (iod. and Light of Light.
From the tomb arising-
Thou art can be no night.
Wiakness must be clothed with might.
Help us, sin despising
Thou. from sepulchre set free,
Fre the day was breaking, (iive us power to follow
Clothed with immortality, Saved to live and reign with Thee, All our sins forsaking.

Who can all Thy love dectare,
Praising and adoring?
Graciously Thou dost prepare
Mansions for Thine own to share lake us Thine: Lord, hear our prayer Thy sweet grace imploring.

## WASN'T WANTED THERE.

She was a little old woman, very plainly dressed in black bombazine that had seen much careful wear, and her bonnet was very old-fashioned, and people stared at her tottering up the aisle of the grand church, evidently bent on securing one of the best seats, for a great man preached on that day, and the house great man preached on that day, and the house
was filled with splendidly dressed people who had heard of the fame of the preacher, of his learning, his intellect and goodness, and they wondered at the presumption of the old woman. She must have been in her dotage, for she picked out the pew of the richest and proudest member of the church and took a
seat. The three ladies who were seated there inechoned to the sexton, who bent over the intruder and whispered something, but she was hard of hearing, and smiled a little with cred smile, as she said gently
"()h, l'm quite comfortable here, quite comfortable here.'
"But you are not wanted here," said the sexton, pompously. "There is not room. Come with me my, good woman; I will see that you liave a seat."
"Not room!" said the old woman, looking at her sunken proportions, and then at the fine ladies. "Why, I'm not crowded a bit. I rode ten miles to hear the sermon to-day, be-cause-" But the sexton took her by the arm, and shook her roughly, in a polite, underhand way, and she took the hint. Her faded old eyes filled with tears, her chin quivered, but the rose meekly, and left the pew. Turning quietly to the ladies, who were spreading their rich dresses over the spot she left vacant, she said, gently

I hope, my dears, there'll be room in heaven for us all."
Then she followed the pompous sexton to the rear of the church, where, in the last pew, the was seated between a threadbare girl and a shabby old man.

She must be crazy," said one of the ladies in the pew which she had at first occupied. "What can an ignorant old woman like her want to hear Dr. preach for? She would not be able to understand a word he said."
"Those people are so persistent. The idea of her forcing herself into our pew! Isn't that voluntary lovely? There's Dr. - coming out of the vestry. Isn't he grand?"
"Splendid! What a stately man! You know he has promised to dine with us while he is here."

He was a commanding-looking man, and as the organ voluntary stopped and he looked the organ voluntary stopped and he looked
over the vast crowd of worshippers gathered in the great church, he seemed to scan every face. His hand was on the Bible, when suddenly he leaned over the reading-desk, and beckoned to the sexton, who obsequiously mounted the steps to receive a mysterious message. And then the three ladies in the grand pew were electrified to see him take his grav the whole length of the church to return way he when whem he placed in the front pew of all, its occupants making willing front pew of all, its occupants making willing room for her. The great preacher looked at her with a smile of recognition, and then the service proceeded, and he preached a sermon which struck fire from every heart.
"Who was she?" asked the ladies who could not make room for her, as they passed the sexton at the door.
"The preacher's mother," replied that functionary in an injured tone

How few remember that "while man looketh on the outward appearance, the Lord looketh on the heart."

## CHRIST ALL IN ALL.

Christianity is like nothing else that has ever been since it was once in motion. Once and forever the Great Word gets itself said! Once and forever the unique deed was done! Once and forever the Son of Man stood on the earth, and died, and rose again! Once and forever the men who believed on Him received the supreme inspiration! Once and forever He lodged His truth in a Church, which should hold that first creed for its very life! Once and forever He created a memorial which should show Him forth in His sacrifiwhich shountil His oming again Here incial death until deed, was the beginning of beginnings. The entire story of man starts afresh in Him who was Himself the beginning of the ways of God. No wonder that such a beginning was only effected at the cost of what we call a
miracle. For miracle is the tremor that shakes the older fabric of things at the entry. amid its organized forces, of a fresh causative bower. No wonder, too, that the paramount supremacy of the new organization had to be asserted in its absolute and unqualified vigour at all costs. Christ is to be all in all. That is the primary, the only truth on which man has to seize. Everything may follow from that, but it must, at all hazards, come first. He stands alone, above all human ties, above father, and mother, and sister, and brother Let men lay hold of that. They need not fear lest He should ask of them an inhuman isolation, for He is true man; in the fullness of humanity He comes to restore man to himself. He will, therefore, be bound to re-assert, self. Re will, therefore, be bound to re-assert,
to re-authorize, to re-consecrate all the sweet to re-authorize, to re-consecrate all the sweet
bonds of human fellowship. Father and mother, and sister, and brother waill be dearer than ever for his sake-Canon Scott Holland.

## IS IT TOO LATE

It may be too late, quite too late, to set right mischief once done, to avert consequences, to stop the working of the evil that we have set in motion. But it is not too late, it is never too late, to come back to God. If you can't be what you might have been, yet you can still be something that Christ will love and value-a humble, penitent soul. If you cannot serve God as you might have donenay, if you have done harm that you can never undo-yet you can still give Him what He values more than all service-a will surrendered to His Will. If it is too late for everything else, it is never too late to join the service of Christ.-Bishop Temple.

## BE GLAD.

If you are sure of omnipotent aid, what can be too heavy for you? Begin the day joyously, and let no shade of doubt come between you and the eternal sunshine. The sense of God's nearness and love can charm away a thousand fears.

## HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS

Eggs for Lunch.-Boil the eggs hard. When cold, take off the shells and divide the eggs lengthwise in halves. Take out the yolks, crumble them in a bowl, adding salt, pepper, mustard, and a little melted butter. When all are well mixed, fill up the hollows of the whites with this mixture and serve.

Frizzled Eggs.-Put a piece of butter the size of a hazel nut in a teacup, with a pinch of salt and a little pepper. Break in two eggs without stirring. Set in a pan of boiling water to cook. When the whites are set, serve immediately in the cup they were cooked in.

Ham Patties.-One pint of ham which has previously been cooked, mix with two parts of bread crumbs, wet with milk. Put the batter in gem-pans, break one egg over each, sprinkle the top thickly with cracker crumbs, and bake until browned over. A nice breakfast dish.

Orange Pudding.-Peel and slice four large oranges, lay in your dish, sprinkle over them one cup sugar; three eggs, yolks only beaten, one-half cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one quart of boiling milk. Let this boil and thicken. Then let it cool a little before pouring over the oranges. Beat the whites of the eggs and pour over it. Set in the oven to brown.
Gream Pie.-One cup of sweet cream, two heaping spoonfuls of sugar, two heaping spoonfuls of corn starch or flour. Flavour with lemon. Bake as custard pie.

CANADIAN CIUURCIMMAN.

HYMN FOR GOOD FRIDAY
Where shall we learn to die
Go, gaze with steadtaa
On dark Gethsemane
Or darker Calvary.
Where through each ling'r ing hour,
The Lord of grace and powe
Most lowly and most High.
When in the olive shade
His long last prayer He prayed
When on the Cross to Heaven
His parting Spirit was give
He showed that to fultil
le shorber's sracious win,
The Father's gr
Not asking how
Alone propares the soul to die.
No word of angry strife
No anxious cry for life ;
By scoff and torture torn,
He speaks not scorn for sco
Calmly forgiving those
Who deem themselves His foes In silent majesty
He points the way at peace to die
Delighting to the last
In memorres of the past
Glad at the parting meal
n lowly tasks to kneel
Still yearning to the end
For mother and for friend
His great humility

Beyond His depth of woes A wider thought arose;
Along His path of gloom
Thought for His country's doom
Athwart all pain and grief
Thougnt for the contrite thie
The far-stretched sympathy
Lives on when all beside shall die.
Bereft, but not alone,
The World is still His own,
The realm of deathless truth
Still breathes immortal youth
Sure, though in shudd'ring dread
That all is finished
With purpose fixed and high
The Friend of all mankind must die
Oh, by the weary hours
Of slowly ebbing powers
By those deep lessons he
n each expiring word;
Bv that unfailing love,
ifting the soul above;
When our last end is nigh,
So teach us, Lord, with Thee to die
each us, Lord, with Thee to die.
Dean Stanley
THE AMEN OF THE STONES
There is a beautiful old legend of our forefathers, of the Venerable Bede, a good and saintly teacher who spent his life in carrying the Gospel of Christ all over the Saxon and. At last grown blind from age, he would not quit the blessed work which had become a part of his be ing, but wandered from town to town from hamlet to hamlet, with a boy for his guide, preaching the Word
of God with all the fire and zeal of of God
One day his little guide, being of a light and childish mind, and not con sidering the holiness of his master's calling, as he was leading him through a waste and desert place, stren with huge stones, and far from any human dwelling, stayed the old man's steps, and spake thus, not in malice, but in boyish thoughtless-

## ness:

Most reverend Father, a vast multitude are gathered here, and wait your prayers and teaching.

The blind old man, guileless as
child, uncovered his hoary head, bowed it in silent prayer, then gave out his text, and expounded it in such heartfelt, burning words, that the tears welled up from his breast, and ran like mild rain down his long and snowy beard.
When all was said, he ended solemnly with "Our Father," and at
its close, behold, it w.as is if many
thousand woices, with one acoore
thronghont the vale, rose in one
loud Amen! The boy, tremblime mighty roice hut had seen no man, fell at the feet of the holy preacher and contessed his sim.
thon never read that when men kee silence, the stones themselves will immediately cry out? Henceforth, my son, mock not the II ord of God for it is living and mighty, and cut eh, sharp as a twoedged sword therefore, should the heart of man
turn to stone against its strivings turn to stone against tis strivings
the very stones would throb with a human heart.

## A BANKER'S EXPERIENCE

"I tried a bottle of Dr Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine fur a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thos. Dew son of the Standard Bank, now of I4 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceed ingly good. It has hitherto been $m y$ habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, family doctor

## HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

The basket of blocks was on the ground, and three rather cross little aces looked down at it.
"It's too heavy for me," said Jim-
"، Well, you're big as I am, 'cause we're twins," said Nellie.
"I won't carry it!" said the little "I won't carry it!" said the little Mamma looked from her open window, and saw the trouble. "One day I saw a picture of three little
birds," she said. "They wanted a birds," she said. "They wanted
long stick carried somewhere, but was too large for any one of them to carry. What do you think they did?
"We don't know," said the twins "They all took hold of it to "ether," said mamma, "and the "ld fly with it."
The children laughed and looked at each other; then they all took hold of the basket together, and found it very easy to carry

IMPURE BLOOD IN SPRING
This is the almost universal ex perience. Diminished perspiration confinement indich foods and close confinent indoors, are some of the auses. A good Spring Medicine, ke Hood's Sarsaparilla, is absolute ly necessary to purify the blood and
put the system in a healthy condition at this season.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle reliable, sure

## A BRIGHT BOY.

I knew a boy, a scrap of a lad who almost needed a high chair to bring him up to the general tevel of the dining table, who liked to read the encyclopædia. He was always hunting round in the big books of own size-for what he wanted to

## know. He dug in it as amether bo would die in the woods for sarsafta

## For

## Easter Time

## Easter Cards

Wr han Nimper arsortment of Easter Carde in heantiful platn and folding shapees, simply but handsomely decorated with flowers ( harlottc Murras. M. S. Haycraft F R. Hes by cal and othere. These are at varions. Haver three, file, seven, eight and ten cents each

For 25 c . we shall mail you a carefully made selection.

## Books for Easter



Forctokens of Immortality. Studies "for the hour when the imwortal hope burns how in the heart." By Newell Dwight Hillis. Cloth.....................
Risen with Christ. An address on the Resumrection. By the Rev. A. J. Gordon,
D. Brother Lawrence. The Practice of the Presenee of cod the best rule of a holy
life. Bemg conversations and letters ife. Bemg conversations and letters
of Nicholas Herman, of Lorraine. Transiated from the French. Boadds, 3te. : paper .............. ................. The Ministry of Intercession. A plea for Disciplewhip. By Rev. G. Campbell MorIn and Its conquerors ; or, The Conquest of Sin. By the very Rev. Dean Farrar.
(loth Holy life and How to Live it. BS Rev.
To be cross and indifferent to the pranks and fancies of chıldren is to deprive them of the measure of youthful enjoyment which they de sire and deserv
Charles Kingsley confessed, after he had experienced the triumphs of a singularly successful life: "There is no pleasure that I have expert enced like a child's midsummer holi. day-the time, I niean, when two or three of us used to go away up the and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little rout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down,with all hands out of soundngs.
Homes will be happier, and the world better, by understanding chil dren and putting up with their little
$\qquad$

- A sentence with God's blessing will do more than a sermon without
-There is more heroism under the world's failures than under its suc cesses.
-We could all be great men if we could be measured by the great hings we intend to do.
-An ounce of cheerfulness is worth a pound of sadness to serve Gud with.
many
never a sood name in this life, bu


## FLEMING H. REVELL

 COMPANYByour victories over temptation alone can we hope to gain clearness of moral vision to understand a right pose of life

Thew is no doubt that in this
pushmy world of ours, the courtesies of life, hose indefinable nuances of voice and manner that indicate good hr, eding and refinement, are ho keen is the rivalry, so curtailed So kten ist bitter the losses and disappointments, that the savage elements seem to come into play, and most of ushave nember the tame nor
the temptation to attend to graces of behaviour.
The word, the tone, the gesture. betray the man or woman of refine ment. The true gentleman, for in. stance, is even tempered, never loud of speech or dress. He possesses the quality of self control. He is prate of hmself. He will not insist always upon his rights, but can gracefully wave his privileges. He will respect his neighbour's con bis word. He is modest, deferential his word. He is modest, deferential, There is no relgion without a gentleness.
The kindly temper, the thoughtful act, the courteous deed, the gentle manner, are as much part and parcel of religion as the mechanical repetiton of pravers and listening to a sermon. What wretched hypocrisy God and cruel-tongued in our inter course with our neighbors!

A PLUMBER'S HEROISM.
Some years since two plumbers were engaged in renovating a house
in the Midlands. One of them, be. cause his ladder was too short climbed on to the shouiders of his mate, who stood upon the top rung of the ladder. Whale occupying this insecure position, he unfortu boiling lead on to the arms of his mate below. In spite of the awful

## Headache

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

This preparation by its ac tion in promoting digestion, and as a nerve food, tends to prevent and alleviate the headache arising from a disordered stomach, or that of a nervous urigin.

Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me,
"Have found it of great benefit in nervous and think it is s thoroughly tried." great satisfaction when it

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Clergyman's Statement
Unable to Attend to His Duties on Account of Nervous TroublesHow He Found a Complete Cure. The high character of the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is well known. These testimonials come from a class of people whose words are worth considering. Many clergymen iestify to the value of this medicine. Rev, Bernard M. Shulick of Brighton, Iowa owing to weakness of the nerves, was for a time unable to attend to his daties. He makes the following statement: "I have suffered for a long time from weak nerves. After I had taken a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I became quite well. The weakness of the nerves has now wholly disappeared and I am able to attend to my duties again. I am therefore grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla and I recommend it to Hood's sarasa: parilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier
Sold by all druggists. $\$ 1$; six for $\$ 5$.
Hood's Pills $\begin{gathered}\text { cure nausea, indigestion, } \\ \text { biliousness. } 25 \text { cents. }\end{gathered}$
pain he suffered, his heroic comrade held his position firmly, knowing that, had he moved, his friend would probably have lost his life When both reach the ground a few minutes latter, it was discovered that the scalding metal had burned into the bones of the injured man.

A RUNNING SORE PRO. NOUNCED INCURABLE BY EIGHT DOCTORS-CURED BY DR. CHASE.
Mr. R. D. Robbins, 148 Cowan Ave., Toronto, says:-"I had a bad leg which was simply unsightly From below the knee to the ankle was one great sore. Eight doctors
treated me without benefit. I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, which cured me, and all that remains to be seen are the scars.'

ONLİ A SOLDIER'S BLANKEI'.
When the gallant Sir Ralph Aber cromby was mortally wounded in the battle of Aboukir, he wiscarried
in a litter on board the Foudroin a hitter on board The Fouse his pain, a soldier's fant. To ease his pain, a soldier's
blanket was placed under his head, blanket was placed under his head from which he experienced g
lief. He asked what it was.
ef. He asked what it was.
"It's only a soldier's blanket," was the answer
"Whose blanket is it?" be asked, half lifting himself up.

Only one of the men s."
I wish to know the name of the man whose blanket this is," insisted the dying commander.
" It is Duncan Roy's, of the 42 nd , Sir Ralph," replied the servant. "Then see that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night," said the brave man, not forgetting, even in the last agonies, the welfare or comfort of another soldier, however hum ble his rank.

RUNAWAY SCHOLARS.
A lady missionary in West Africa writes of a curious class she took, " mothers with babies in their arms, old women, young girls, and children. They have no difficulty in
learning. The only difficulty is to
get their attention, and I have found get therr altention, and I have found
myself in the humiliating position of myself in the humiliating position of
a teacher standing in her place and a teacher standing in her place and
seeing nearly all her scholars flying through the doorway, attracted by some music passing our way.'

## SWIMMING TO CHURCH.

A girl named Nyangandi, who lived near the Ogowe River, W'es Africa, one Saturday came in her anoe with two bunches of plantains to sell to the missionary. When
she was going away, Mrs. Batchelur, he was going away, Mrs. Batchel,or, Now mou must not forget to her Now you must not forget that to ave alrill be Sunday, and yo have a,
time."
"Ye
" Yes," said the girl, " I will surey come if I am a ive."
And so she did ; but no one knew how she got there until, at the close of the service, she told the girls that in the night her canoe had been stolen, and none of her friends would lend her one ; but she had promised o come to church, so she felt she must. She swam all the way! The current was swift, the water deep, and the river fully a third of a mile broad; but swimming in a slanting direction she succeeded in crossing he river.
If this heathen girl, who knew only a little about the Gospel, could take such pains to keep her word and honour Sunday, how much mor should Christian people do so.
———
-The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, and may be depended upon to cure boils and pimples.
-Christians must be like their Lord.," Ye are the light of the world." If we profess fellowship with him, claim to be a partaker of a divine nature, and walk in darkness, as men of the world walk, then we " lie and do not the truth."

Thin in flesh? Perhapsit's natural.

If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.
Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

-One of the best rules in conversation is, never to say anything which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid.

ATARRH OF TEN YEARS
STANDING CURED BY DR. CHASE.

I suffered from Catarrh for ten years and was treated by some of the best physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, recommended by Mr.
druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. positively it cured my Catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat.

Yours respectfully,
D. Phillips, J.P. Anna A. Howey. Witness.

Eden, Ont.
-A "Thus' saith the Lord" enough for faith; for to say and do is the same thing with God.

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\section*{$\square \square^{7} \Omega$ Pills




A. H. GIBBARD, 96

## To Make <br> Home <br> Pretty and <br> Attractive



Is the wish of every lady. Perhaps we
can help you a litte by mmproving some wn-
sightly arch, a nice piece over Can help you a hittle by mproving somes wn-
RIchty arch. a nice piece over a bay window, a
screen for a stairway, a cozy corner, screen for a stairway a cozy corner, Ahand
sone stationary or folding screen. The
pense will not he much and some wationary or folding screen. The ex.
pense will not he much and would add kreatly
to the appearance of the rooms. We matre to the appearance of the rooms. We maty
these in Moorish fret work, Japanese fret wort,
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different styles and makes, tinished of different styles and makes, finished in any
kind of wood desired. For further particulars

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G. PARKER ${ }^{\text {(Succeasor to to }}$ TMmm 33 Adelalde St. W., Toronto, Ont.
-One may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate, but he must die as n

The only way to secure assur ance of safety from moral disaster is to make inviolate integrity the law of one's life.

- The best way to be admired is to be what we love to be thought.
- Who enlarges his heart restricts his tongue.
-It is not the ability to be idle but the ability to work, that constitutes happiness.
-Be up and doing. Think not you are the only one who has to endure, and who dreads the hard ships of life. Ease and comfort are the natural desires of the human hearts, and there are thorns, real or imaginary, in everyone's pathway. But sitting down and brooding will never bring power to overcome them. Rather be up and doing, thankful for the blessings yet remaining.


## Consumption

I will sendTFREE and prepaid to any sufferer
a sample hottle of the Best and Surest Remedy in the whole world for the cure of all Lun and Blood Diseases. Write to-day and be made
sonnd nud stronk. Adress FRANKLIN HART
Station
—

April $7,1898$.
CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.


##  Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.

During recent years an important change has taken place in the treatment of certain diseases or the air passages. While formerly it was the custain in this treato rely almost entirely on internal medications it was the custom to rely almost entirely on on internal medicarmerly in this treatment, the importance of direct a applications of medi- cines to the dise the cines to the diseased parts is becoming direct applications of medi- recornized. Of this more generally largely used, the most successful in in its results, and the most con- venient way of medicatinn the vemient way of medicating the air passages. Deicriptive booklet. With testimonials, druggists United States and druggists-United States and Canada.<br>VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York. 

$\qquad$ all, that it is not as rough as it looks, and I have been out in very bad She kissed the old woman who soodbeside her, one hand on her again, whet to look for her sister.
Ella and Ivy Mansergh lived with heir mother on a small Island off of their had gone some years hefore, for Captain Mansergh had been in the navy, and at her means were hardly sufficient to keep on her pretty house near Portscirls as he would have wished little girls as he would have wished. So
they had come to the Island, for the house was Mrs. Mansergh's own, and there she had lived, with only who had refused to leave them. As time went on the children grew strong and tall, and, except in ap. Ella was twins Ella was quick fearless, warm-hearted and independent; hut lsy, like her name, was fectionate, seemed always to require someone to cling to. She was sitting now at her window, gazing
dreamily out on the tumbling waters of the bay, when Ella burst into the room.

CANADIAN CIIURCIIMAN.
[April 7, 1898.

## 

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