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THE ORGAN OF THE OHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA
VoL. 9.$]$
TORONTO, OANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1888.
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FRANELIN B. BILLG, Advertising Manager

## LESSONS for SUNDAYS and HOLY-DAYS.

Dec. 16.-THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Morning-Isalaih xxv. Jude
xxviii. 5 to 19. John $\mathrm{xxi}^{2}$

## THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1888.

The Rev. W H. Wadleigh is the only gentleman travelling authorized to collect subscrip tions for the "Dominion Churchman."

A Methodist Correspondent. - The place for anonymous letters is the waste paper basket. We have received one signed "Methodist," asking several questions in regard to our statement that the Wesleyan phase of religion is a partial one, only adapted to a certain class. Our friend seems so good natured that we stretch a point in courtesy by noticing his letter. Let us say then that an absolutely complete answer to such an enquiry is conveyed in the two words Solvitur ambulando When botanists observe that a certain plant is only found under certain climatic conditions, within a fixed belt, they do not enter into elaborate arguments to prove that such a plant is only adapted to grow under such conditions. So with Me thodism. Take any area within which efforts have been made to establish this form of religion and we see this phenomenon-that Methodism only lives within a certain social belt. That belt or re lives within a certain social beit. gion comprises the midale classes, and the a very As the leading newspaper of England recently said Methodism is confined to the lower middle class.
A Possiblle Objection.-It is quite beside the question to deny the existence of "classes" in Canada. There are certain clearly definable areas
of social life here. Those areas are not so convenof social life here. Those areas are not so conven-
tially marked here as in the old world. Education tially marked here as in the old world. Education and profession are stronger elements here than in England in creating these areas, Buv faicts. Whether these social lines are for good or evil is irrelevant. Our position is this: that Methodism only grows within a certain social area and largely belps to mark off that area. That is one of the accepted facts of modern life. The social line above which facts of modern life. The social line above which
and the social line below which Methodism does and the social line below which Methodism the lines
not grow.at all, is as clearly defined as the above and below'which, say, the vine or apple cannot grow. Methodism has been tried and is found wanting, in the essentials of such an universal religion as that is which was established not for the middle classes, but for all mankind.
A Personal Appral.-Let "Methodist" think over this, let, him look at the congregations of his body and ask-Was Jesus Incarnated; Orucified, Buried, is He ascended as the Redeemer and Head of only people drawn from a mere class such as these, a mere fractional segment of onsly ponder humanity? If Methodist will seriously poncem he will come to see that the Church of

God is to Methodism as the Kingdom of God is in greatness, comprehensiveness, adaptability, com pared to any of the temporary governmental device courage to leave the narrow, man-devised system which was unknown to the Apostles, unknown to the Primitive Church, unknown to the missionaries who brought England to Christ; a system unknown to God's saints for 1800 years, a system only invented in the lifetime of the living, a system repellant to the noblest minds and alien to the sweetest souls, a system which is a dividing force in the Family of Christ, a system which is therefore system which, when Christ comes to reign, must be systept into oblivion with all the other little systems swept into oblivion with all the other
which mar the unity of His Chureh.
a Palpable Hit.-" Revolutions are not made with rose water" in the political sphere, nor will they be in the ecelesiastical by soft sawder. There are disputable points to be debated which will in volve the contestants in such controversial struggles as will lead to very hard blows being struck, how ever both may desire to avoid showing bad blood. An instance of this has already occurred, a typical instance, therefore we allude to it. Dr. Dewart, the well-known and, within his range, very able editor of the organ of the Wesleyans, in a rash moment rushed into the newspaper arena, thinking to upset or Church champions as readily as Don Quixote did the inoffensive monkis. The Doctor gave us our mortal columns, chiefly quotations of quotaions, some from obscure, some from reoognised anthorities. Those who ever read poor old Beard all's defence of the Wesleyan Ministry which we eplied to thirty years ago, must have been amused to see the same irritated temper, the same dog. matic assertions, the same contempt for Church rder and Orders, the same mixing up of the ques. ion of personal qualifications for the ministry and he question of official ministerial position, in Dr. D. as in Beardsall's fiery little book-and nothing more of argumentative value. Well, the strongest oint made by Dr D was a wonderful quotatio rom Bishop Stillingfleet whom Dr. D. eulogised as " one of the noblestmen the English Chareh ever produced." In a day or two Dr. Oarry came swooping down upon Dr. D. and his little quotation iike a hawk on a sparrow. The natural result was chat the Methodist Doctor was left stripped of his iterary feathers, naked and sorely wounded, a sad warning to second hand quoters! Dr. Carry, course, simply and very courteously had pointed out that the words quoted by Dr. Dewart as from Bishop S: illingfleet were not written by that "Bishop S:illingfleet were not whituen mere youth "Bishop," but by Stillingfleet when a mere youth and which when a Bishop, in mature life he solemnly and publiely disiavowed ! Had Dr. D. been a ions he would not have to suffer so lamentable an exposare.
Neighbourly Advioe.-We would in all brother iness advise Dr. Dewart to take warning by his fall, and in future avoid basing any argument upon mecond hand quotations. Do not quote qunattions as uthoritative, is advice we make no charge for al hough it is worth a heavy fee! If a writer quotes passage which is worth requoting, the only safe rule is to hunt up the original, verify it, and then quote direct from the anthor. If this were done we should have fewer allusions in newspaper letter to authors whcse works were never read by person who pretends to quote them. Had Dr. D. observed this rule we should never have had lament his absolute demolition by Dr. Oarry. We bould particularly like Dr. Dewart to give us a letter based upon his personal knowledge of "Bishop Cyprian's". writings to which he refers He has alluded to "Bishop Oyprian," he has used Church. We now courteonaly invite Dr. Dewart to give us his personal views upon the writings of
"Bishop Cyprian," with quotations duly marked o that we can verify them. With this before us e can then judge how far Dr. D. was justified in in using the authority of "Bishop Oyprian," which, to be canded, we doubt. We, shonld like a word
from him touching "Clements Romanus," (sic.) rom him touching "Clements Romanus," (sic.) The name is new to us and we Catholic Char
The University Question.-Dr. Oaven has writn a lengthy defence of the claim of University ollege to further aid from the public funds. This worthy divine has put himself directly in antagonsm to Dr. Grant. When Greek meets Greek, etc. -when two Presbyterians, Principals of Colleges, cross swords-the combat is certain to be lively. Dr. Caven takes the logical position that proceeding on the same argumentative lines as those followed by objectors to farther grants to University College, will lead us to this position, that our State Schools are not a just charge upon the whole body of tax payers. Dr. Oaven seems to be under the mpression that no person takes such a position. We beg to ask the Principal of Knox wherein consists the difference between levying a general tax for a Church which certain sections of the people object to, and levying a general tax for a school which certain sections of the people object to? Does he hold that a secular school is of more service to the people than a Church which conveys raised if say the Presbeterian's ware to demand State aid for their Charches by those who object to Presbyterian teaching. We as Churchmen, distinctly protest agaisnt being taxed by the State in support of godess schools. Against secular education we have strong conscientious objections, yet the State rides rough shod over our consciences and takes our money to do a work which we and all Christian minded citizens protest against ! Dr. Oaven's argument based upon the assumption that our public School system is universally approved, falls to the ground. How Christians can tolerate taxation in support of a non-Christian College and aon-Christian Schools is a mystery.
Was Luther a Protebtant ? -This is very đoubtnl. We quote the following from a letter in the Guardian ; it looks as though Luther had no objeetion tn stand between the souls of individuals and God !
I turn to Luther's Catechism, It is given mong the Symbila Exangelica in the work referred o, at pp. 87-90. The section is headed "How he unlearne 1 (die Finfaltigen) should be taught to onfess." The penitent is instructed to examine nimself by the Ten Commandrents (evidently in a large and spiritual, not merely in a literary acceptation), and specimens of what he may feel moved o say are given. It proceeds:
"Then shall the Father Confessor say-God be merciful unto thee and strengthen thy faith, Amen.
Forther-Dost thou believe that my forgiveness is the forgiveness of God? Answer-Yes, dear sir. Then let him say-As thou believest, so be it unto. forgive thee thy sins in the mame of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Depart of the sone."
A Rouand for an Oliver.-The debate over the proposed grant of the money of Christians to an Agnostic College, in spite of their conscientious objections to keeping such an institution has oallod out a very untruthful statement in regard to the omparative value of the training in luat to disand in Trnity College and others, mucm of defence paragements out naturally a reply, and we give those who anter the discussion the benefit of three facta. First-We ourselves heard a medallist, an M. A. of University College, ask, "Who was Ben Jonson, was he the dictionary fellow?" Second-Another distinguished graduate of University College gave Homer, Bunyan and Horace Greeley as the names
of three epic poets. Third-There are stadents
entered at another College who have gone there because they have found out in what a miserable state of ignorance they were left after taking state of ignorance they were left after taking
their Toronto University degree ! It is universaly their Toronto University degree ! It is universalky
admitted, by those capable ot judging, that the admitted, by those capable of judging, that the
Professors of Trinity are the equals of any set of Collegsors of tutors either on this equals of any set of and have no peers in their own line in Canada. At Victoria is Dr. Haanel, who is head and shoulders above any Professor of Physics in this country. The boasts"of University College men are the mere brag of non-knowledge.

CHURCH THOUGHTS BY A LAYMAN. No. 57.

## GOD'S IDEA OF HIS CHUROH.

$I^{N}$ considering the question of Christian unity it is necessary to a right understanding of the problem, therefore essential to its solution, that we obtain a clear idea of the position which has ever been taker by the universal Church from primitive times up to this day. This position is not merely most agreeable to reason, but isthe only one capable of being harmonized with the revealed will of God in the history of His Church in the past.ages, with His policy, as declared in the utter annes of our Lord, with the teachings of the apostles and the history of the Church while under their government. Now the position taken by the Catholic Church is this, that the visible unity o the Charch is the outware and visible sign of the will of God, for His Chureh of old when under direc Divine control was a visible unit. God's idea of a - Church is seen in His maintaining the Israelitish Church in visible unity, until that Church was transformed into the Church of Christ. The idea of a visibly united body had no earthly likeness, i was of Divine Revelation. Visible unity is there fore God's idea of His Church's normal state. Tha is not disputable, it is the greatest fact of the old Testament. All other religiens were broken un into sections. The very idea of visible unity in religions organization was wholly foreign to the mind of man outside God's Charch. The theory now held by the sects to-day was the theory and practice of the heathen world as opposed to God's own order. Christ spoke of a Kingdom o God being set up. "Thy Kingdom come," elearly declares the nature of the Church of God. It was to be a Kingdom, which is by necessity a visible unity. Its visibility of unity or oneness was to be the sign of its being Divine. Jesus prayed that the world might be witnesses of this oneness, which they could not do if it were the invisible condition of an invisible Chureh, The very object of the Church was to bring men into a Kingdom, into onenesss, out of their heathen state of anarchy, disunion, and diversity of religious systems. "God hath made of one blood all the nations," strikes at the root of all heathen ideas of religion, fót religion was the agent and symbol of race and class dis union. The churches to-day have to decide whether.they prefer God's idea of a Church as a "Kingdom," of His people being a "Family," of their oneness being visible to the world-or whether they prefer the heathen idea of disunion and divisio into sects, varied to accord with man' private fancies. "Gods many, Lords many," rituals many, anä ecclesia or uhurches many, is the note cliaracteristie of mavkind walking by the light of nature. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one body, one family o: 3 church, is the sacred characteristic, the peculiar gle 1 y, the divinely impressed image and form o the Kingdom of God on earth. That Kingdom is one in Heaven, there sects exist not. The visibility of union which exists in heaven is there the
direct expression of the Will of God. We pray that God's " Will may be done on earth as it is in Heaven." Therefore in using the Lord's Prayer, we beseech our Father in Heaven to bring His Church into the same visibility of oneness which, by His will, exists in Heaven. Hence the pas. sionate love ever shown by the Catholic Churoh for the Lord's Prayer. It is the family prayer. Ir the Lord's Prayer we have the atterance by the Body of Christ of the very same yearning after the visible unity of His people which the Head of the Family uttered when on earth. Our dear Lord and Head, foreseeing how the wilfulness of men would divide His Church into sects, taught and commanded His people ever to pray that the will of God should be done on earth as it is in heaven. The Will of our Father is manifested in the visible anion of His children as One Body, Jesus Christ ever present, ever seen as the Head of His Church. The sublimity of God'sidea of a Church compared with the sects' idea, is the measure of the difference between the ihoughts of an Almighty Creator, All Wise, and His frail creature, all foolish man. But there is something in man's love of his own aotions which tells of the divineness of his origin. "Let us be as God's," is still the latent desire of man. So men take up God's idea of His Church, His Kingdom, His Family, and finding that the unity involved implies obedience, submission to rulers, to order, repression of self-will, and all that is essential for harmonious life in a kingdom or tamily, they put God's will aside and set up their own wills to fashion little Churches, little re publics, little families, over which they can exercise visible rule and leadership. It is very odd, it is one of the most singular of the vagaries of mankind that having thus quietly dismissed the Almighty from His Throne, the Throne of His Kingdom, by seting up a large variety of man-made republics, "hey' satisfy their rebellious consciences with a theory framed to justify this open rebellion. This theory is what is called the "Invisible Church" heory, one of the absurdest conceptions by which wilful defiance of lawful authority ever attempted to justify rebellion by a pretence of loyalty.
We have seen what God's idea of unity ever was, how Jesus prayed for it to be visible to the world, what it is where God's will reign's alone. Now look at what men say and what men do. They say that the unity of God's Kingdom is invisible, and they divide up that Kingdom by a variety of constitutions and forms of government under which they range themselves. Each set, or church, refuses to recognise the constitution or forms of government of all other sects, or churches. These bodies have different treasuries, different codes of laws, different parliaments, different franchises, different ralers, different sets of officials, different police egulations, different languages, different territories, different modes of worship, diffigent tests of citizenship. They enter into treaties offensive and defensive. They fight for predominance, they are as full of, and as constantly at war as tribes of savages In a word they have even more outward signs of seviion than the states of Europe. But this is he odd feature in these divided bodies, so-called Ohurches, that they claim to be invisibly united ! Whatever the unity may be, there can be no ques tion whstever abont the invisibility. Anomalons as it may sound, the "invisibility" of this union is very visible! We may gaze forever and the a ity" will never be seen. It is very safe, but very absurd to predicate the condition of a certain state when that condition involves impossibility of any test. The union of invisibly united Churches
is not within the range of human testability. Faith sees the invisible we know, but even faith cannot see the non-existent! When the sects ask us to pay regard to their invisible union, we must beg to decline the task. At present we are in the flesh. Our eyes are not árranged to take impressions from things whioh have no other form of existence than ideas, and notions, and fancies. The invisible bond which is said to make one body out of a large ariety of visibly separated and diversely organized and mutually repellent bodies, is such a mere conseit of the fancy that, if it were not in the sphere f religion and protected from criticism by an air of piety, would be pronounceid universally the product of a disordered mind. The Church in heaven that is to say, those members of the One Church who are in heaven, are not visible. But the Church on earth, that is those members of the One Church who are in the flesh, are visible. To use terms about men, and women, and children in the flesh which imply that they have some spirit life and organization outside of their bodies is a very tiresome form of nonsense, The Church of God has work to do, for it has a life to lead in, it has a glory to manifest to the men and women and children who are visible, and to it unreachable except by material, visible means. An invisible Ohurch can neither work for man, nor live before men, nor show forth its glory to men. An invigible Church, therefore, has no place on earth, no sphere, no conceivable form of existence, it is not a thing thinkable by our minds, except as a mere abstract conception. To pray "Thy invisible Kingdom come," would be mockery. To suppose an invisible Church could be seen by the world, as Jesus prayed for, is blasphemy. To send forth Missionaries to gather men into an invisible Ohurch, would be as wise as trying to build an abstract house out of solid bricks and mortar.
Do let us clear our minds of all this metaphysical flummery about the invisible Ohurch. Let us take God's idea as revealed in olden times, Christ's idea as seen in His own prayers, the idea shining out in every apostolic epistle, the idea embodied in the life of the Primition Church, and in that idea we have the great fact of the visible Catholic and Apostolic Church. That Church is God's Kingdom on earth, One and Indivisible as Himself, because He dwells in that sacred Body, which is a manifestation of His unity and His love to mankind.

THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL TEACHERS

## (Oommunioated.)

I
N one of your contemporaries the immense amount of good that can be accomplished by a State-paid secular teachér, if a good Ohurchman, is clearly shewn. The editor goes on to say: "The clergy in many places find the teacher or teachers of the public schools the main-stay of the Baptists, Methodists or Presbyterians, and perhaps the great influence against which they have to contend; while they find it impossible, even where the Church population overpowers all others, and where no opposition exists, to secure a Church teacher, simply because they are so few in number in the profession."
What is true of Nova Sootia, and probably New Brunswick is abundantly true of Ontario. Leaving out the case of primary education for the reason given below, and considering that most imporlañt brunch, secondary or High school educa-
sssions from stence than he invisible it of a large y organized mere con. the sphere by an air ly the proin heaven, ne Ohurch the Church One Ohurch use terms the flesh it life and very tiref God has has a glory d children except by hurch can men, nor le Church, uphere, no $t$ a thing a abstract Kingdom osus prayissionaries would be
ise out of his metaarch. Let in times, , the idea idea em. - visible hurch is risible as эd Body, His love
tion, it is worth while enquiring how many Masters of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools give the weight of their talents, their influence and their authority as far as possible to the Church The inquiry is a difficult one, because since there are no. statistics published relative to the "Credo
either Pablic or High School teachers, one must be guided wholly by his own observation and experience. If difficult, however, in the case of the High School teachers, it is doubly difficult, nay, almost impossible, in the case of the Public School instructor ; and therefore, important as the latter is, he must be excluded from the inquiry. The following facts shew what the writer has done by way of a confessedly incomplete and inadequate solution of the question.

1. The ratio of the Church population to the whole population is 868,539 to $1,928,228$ (statistics of census, 1881) or nearly one to five. The representation among the schools should in fair ness be in this proportion.
2. The Cellegiate Institutes, to the best of the writer's knowledge, are thus officered ; and stand ing ir advance of the High Schools, and built in what may be fairly called centres of wealth and culture, certainly deserve notice first. For a certain reason the "Oredo" of the assistant and de partmental masters is not considered in detail.

| Name of place. | Creed of Prineipal. | Ohureh assis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Thomas. | Methodist. | None (? |
| London. | Anglican. | None (?). |
| St. Mary's. | Baptist. | None. |
| Brantford. | Presbyterian. | None (?). |
| Galt. | Presbyterian. | None. |
| Gueiph. | Presbyterian. | None. |
| Collingwood. | Methodist. | None. |
| Barrie. . | Doubtful. | None. |
| Toronto. | Presbyterian. | None. |
| St. Oatharines. | Presbyterian. | None. |
| Hemilton. | Presbyterian. | None. |
| Whitby. | Doubtful. | Doubtful. |
| Peterboro'. | Anglican. | Doubtfol. |
| Cotourg. | Methodist. | None. |
| Kingston. | Présbyterian. | Doubtficl. |
| Ottawa. | Doubtful. | Doubtful. |

Regarding assistant and departmental masters it may be stated (1) that they are, in too many cases, beardless undergraduates or graduates of Toronto University, of no settled "Oredo," and of no profession in life, making teaching a stepping stone to something higher, mere birds of pâsage; (4) that all the better departmental positions are to the best of the writer's knowledge, filled by Presbyterians or Methodists, preference being given to the former.
If the High Schools be considered, it will be found that on the main line of the Grand Trunk, between Sarnia and Lancaster, there are out of twenty-four High Schools four with an Anglican Principal, unless indeed some recent changes have been made; on the Great Western Branch with its branches, out of thirty-three there are only five; on other branches of the Grand Trunk in the Western Peninsula, none; on-the Canada Pacifio (Toronto Grey \& Bruce) none.
8. Of these fow who have Churchmen for Principals, a more difficult matter is to decide who are active, vigorous living Churehmen, who are merely indifferent and lazy, and who are positively injurious, joining hands with every "one horse" sect against her, while decrying every attempt at true Church life as either formalism or hypoerisy, selling their birthright body and soul to dissent, and "more Plymouthistic than the Plymouth Brethren themselves."
How much the utter neglect of the fact, the stupendous fact, that the secondary, the life edu. cation of the youth of the country is in the nands
of the dissenters-how much this has contributed to retard the growth of the Church of England, re mains to be seen in the future. Does not a heavy responsibility rest upon the members of the Church to see that the ranks of the educationa profession be recruited from her? Why should he best positions be filled by gentlemen who, no natter how well qualified mentally, are by thei "Credo" in honour bound to be at least hostile to the Charch? The teaching of every earnest, thinking man, no matter how careful he may be will inevitably be leavened by his religion, especi ally in the subjects of English history and English iterature. And if be be a successful and therefore popular teacher, much the more will his views be adopted. In one case the writer knows that an appointment as mathematical master was made subject to the stipulation of the Principal, "tha he should in no case be called upon to teach eithe English literature or history, even in the absence of the proper teacher," the reason assigned being the applicant's Churchmanship, not any incompe tency. Surely next to the blessing of Separate Schools, wherein the yonth of our country may be taught the doctrines of our Church side by side with seeular literature and science, the youth o ur Church might hasten to fill, next to the office of the priesthood, the most important and onerou protession of secular education, especially whe they can thus give both directly and indirectly their work to the Church, and thus help to ele vate her from the position of third in our province to her formet proud standing and prestige.

## OBITUARY.

The Rev. John Wood, vicar of St. Matthews, Sutton, whose death occurred in Toronto on Nov. zynd, was the son of the Rev. W. Wood, of Port Rowan, Ont,, and the grand-son of the late Rev. John Wood, of Swanwich Hall, Derbyshire, England.
He was born in the township of Walpole, on Lake Erie, April 12th, 1836, and was educated in private schools, and the grammar school of Simcoe, County of Norfolk; from which he entered Trinity Colloge. After a successful college career, in which he carried cff two soholarships, he was ordained deacon by the late Bishop Strachan, and appointed to the mission of Brighton.
Having taken priest's orders he removed to Ottawa and became curate under the Rav. J. S. Saunder, at Christ Church. While on a visit to friends in England he accepted a curacy in the church in which his grand father had preached before him, at Ripley, Derbyshire. Here he labored most devotedly and succeeded in gathering together new congregation, and in building a church.
He afterwards removed to Suton, Bedfordshire,
he olimate being milder and suiting his weak lungs.
After many years of self-denying and earnest work, during which he built a church, schools and parsonage, and formed a now parish, which Fas afterwards.endowed, his health gradually deelin ed, and he was obliged to seek restoration in the south of France and Algiers.
Being partially restored he returned again to his parish but disease was slowly but surely doing its work and he was at last obliged to give us preaching.
By the advice of his Bishop and as a. last re ource he determined to visit Colorada to see it .a dief.
The air there proving too strong for his lungs h went to Minnesota where he passed the remainder of the summer.
Becoming worse in the autumn he returned to Toronto for medical advice, but as it proved only to die in his native land. Afeer a slight improvement
the sudden change in the weather affected him for the worse aud he rapidly sank and passed away quetly, and was buried in St. James' Cemetery. He marrie Miss Chapman, step-daughter of the Rev. G. Pocock Vicar of Pentrich, who survives him with six children. The Charch of England loses in him a valuable and faithful servant, a man of simple and unaff seted piety; an earnest parish priest, who having spent his life in his Master's service was early called to his reward.

## oranMer As a wITNESS

Most persons are familiar with the sight of a wit. ess who, under a counsel's artful questioning, is made to tell a story favourable to that counsel's case. When, however, the same witness is put under cross. examination by the other side, the first story breaks down, and invincible evidence is produced to show that the witness had been at first practically turned ato a false witness by the dishonest twist given to his testimony. A very bad case, very bad indeed of a like kind was a recent letter by Dr. Dewart on Church Orders. He quoted amongst others Arch. bishop Crunmer as an anthority against the Church having any historic ministry. We have shown on our first page how the Rev. Dr. Carry exposes Dr. Dewart's ignorance of the writers he pretenis to quote. The following exposure of Dr. D's untrathful way of using Cranmer's testimony, is from a letter by the Rev. John Langtry. We may here say that one great difference between ns and the Methodists is seen in these exposures. Our clergy are learned men, they are not made D.D.'s to give the Church a false eclat.
Mr. Langtry says: "The same remark is true of the other witnesses from, whom Dr. Dowart quotes. He says that Archbishop Cranmer 'wholly repryal: ated the doctrine of succession, and 'mainbuined that in the New Testament he that is appointed to be bishop or priest needeth no consecration by the Soripture; for election or appointing hererly daye of and it is quite true that in the early days of
the Reformation movement, Cranmer wrote some the Reformation movemeal, prove rather more than Dr. Dewart would be willing to aocept, for he manrined not only that election and appointment were sofficient without consecration, but that kangs and princes as well as bishops had power te ordain minis. ters. Still he adds, as it even then doubtfol of the soundness of his position: 'This: is mine opinion and sentence at this present, which nevertheiess I do not temerarionsly define.' And that it was only a passing opinion hastily takeif up, and as speedily relinquished, at a yeriod when all opinions were andergoing great and rapid changes, is evidence rom the fact that 'the necessary doty of a Chrisciau man,' published in A.D. 1543 by Cranmer, con. the the pift or grace of ministration in Ohrist's Che the given of God to Christian men by consecra. thon and imposition of the bishop's hands, and con-
 vorld a (See Formularies of Faith, page 277.) In world.
A.D. 1
Cinn Cranmer's Catechfism, which, though not written by him, was translated and published by him, and of which he frequently speaks as my Catechism, and endorses so fully and so frequently that Bishop Ben. net' evidently thought that it was his own composition. In this Apostolioal Succession, Episcopal Or. dination, and the Power of the Koys, are so strongly enforced and so greatily enlarged upon that Dr. Dew. arì would be constrained to denouno ${ }^{2}$. tyred archbishop' as som
ite and Sacramentarian.
"In 1549 Cranmer and twelve others drev up the - It is evinal with its proface, in which it is decading Holy It is evident unto ail men dugenty readiag avos. Scriptare and ancient authors shat irrom the apos.
tles' times there have been three orders of ministers in Ohrist's Church-bighops, priests and deacons.' And not only is Episcopal ordination enjoined, but in
is declared that 'none shall hereafter be accounted is declared to be a la liful bishop, priest or dencon in or taken to be a lawful
this Church, or suffered
functions, except he be called,
thereto according to the form
thereto
hath ha
tion.
optic
noseribe atthis ordination. And Dr, Dewart, in. trised of holding in to seorn those who honestly act up to their pledged faitio and calling them ugly
names, ought, in the interests of public morality, to names, ought, in the interests of public morality, to
have told his readers that as honest and honourable men there was no other course open to them but to teach what they do teach or surrender their commis sion to teach in the Church or Eaglan dilemma in which Dr. Carry left Dr. Dewart; eithe he knew that He was not giving Cranmer's real sen timents, and so was trying to mislead others, or h did not know them, and therefore had no right to set himself up as a teacher and guide in this matter.'

## BISHOP LIGHTFOOT ON THE STAND.

Tas same remarks apply to Bishop Lightfoot as guoted by Dr. Dewart as to Cranmer and Stillingficet It is an absolute outrage to make such'a noble $r$ inded Bishop as Dr, Lightfoot an authority against his own Office and his Chureh. If Dr. Lightfoot really held the views which by a perverse torturing of his words he is made to say, as an honest man he would throw off his episcopal robes and turn a Plymouth Brother In reference to the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Langtry writes:-"Again Dr. Dewart says that Bishop Light foot has examined this subject with great learning and research; though naturally disposed to make the most of all early hints in favour of Episcopacy, he candidly gives up the claim to historic evidence for apostolic or Divine authority of Episcopacy in it modern form. This is what Bishop Lightfoot say about the character and result of his research. The object of the essay (on the Christian ministry) wa istry. The result has been a confirmatiou of th statement of the English Ordinal: 'It is evident unt all men diligently reading the Holy Scriptures an ancient anthots that from the Apostles' time ther have been three orders of ministers in Christ Ohurch-bishops, priests and deacons., But 1 wa scrupulonsly anxious not to over-state the evidenc in my case, and it would seem that partial and qual fying statements, prompted by this anxiety, hav assamed undue proportions in the minds of some readers who have emphasized them to the neglect o the general drift of the essay. (See preface to thir edition. Again (page 232 of the essay) he says, 'It has been seen (in ine course of his ivesuigation that the instivcion of an opeorg of the fle place as far baok as the coing yion of to historical testi and that can from the name of St. John,' An mony (oo se 265) he says, 'If the preceding investige again (page aratially correot, the threefold ministry an traced to apostolic direction, and short of a can be tract to ape can possess no better sisnranc f a divine appointment, or at least a divine sanc tion.'
"Dr. Dewart says that Bishop Lightfoot was natu rally disposed to make the most of early hints in favour of episcopacy. Bishop Lightroot says he wa. sorupulously anxious not to over'state the evidence didly gives the claims to bistoric evidence fo apostolio or divine authority of episcopacy.: Bishop Lightfoot says that his investigation has convinced him that 'from the Apostles' time there have always been these three orders in Christ's Church-bishops, priests and deacons.' He says that the institution of episco pacy cannot without violence to historical testimony be severed. rem the name of do man tion of the Fnglish Chnrch witnesses Dr. Dewart has called."

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Amertoan Churoh Review, Noy. 1883, Edited by Rev. Henry Mason Brown.
A Companion to the Altar. By Rev, John Dart, D.C.L., President of King's College, Windsor, N. S. Thomas Whitaker, N. Y. Price $\$ 1$.
Hymis for the Church on Earth; selected and arranged by Dr. Ryle, Bistrqp of Liverpool. Anson
D. F. Randolph \& Co.i N. Y D. F. Randolph a Co,' N:F. Price $\$ 1.20$
 Ánson D. F. Randolph \& Co., N. Y. Price 85 cents. Brble Brographies; Companion oharacters. By Dr. O. A. Hills. Randolph \& Co., N. Y. Price $\$ 1.25$.
The Agnostic AND other Poems.
By Dr. Pierce The AgNostic And otrier Pozens. Bishop of
Pulptt Prayera, by eminent preachers. P. A. C Armstrong \& Son, N. Y. Price $\$ 1.50$
The above may be had of Rowsell \& Hutchison, Church Book-store, Toronto.

From our own Correspondents.

## DOMINION.

## TORONTO.

Synod OFFICE.-Collections; \&co
veek euding December 6th, 1883
eek ending December 6th, 1883.
Mission Fund.-Thanksgiving Collection.-St. Marin's Parkdite. $\$ 15.62$ : Clairville, $\$ 2$; Bolton and Sand nill, $\$ 275$; Port Perry, $\$ 11$; Stayner, $\$ 2$; Creemore 2; Ludray, $\$ 22.36$; Sind. Mark
Parochial Missionary Assoclation.-Mission Fund st. Stephen's, Vanghan, \$6.75; St. Thomas', Shan'ty
 Ascension, $\$ 20.60 ;$ Mu1mar, St. John's, Harwood, Philip's, Unionville, $\$ 4.80$; St. John's,
Si.00;
Ht. Paurwood
Sindsay, Diocesan
85
conts 11.00; St. Paul's, Lindsay, Diocesan 85 ceme $\$ 1.60$, Domestic, 60 cents, General $\$ 7.97$. Algoma, $\$ 1.60$, Domestic, 6 cents, Gectorer Collections
Wiows'
 St. Mark's, Parkdale, $\$ 13.50$; Cartwright, $\$ 6.25$;
Campbellford, $\$ 7.50$; ${ }^{\text {Stayner, }} \$ 8$; Cremore, $\$ 6$; Banda, $\$ 2 ;$ St, Marl's, Carleton, $\$ 2.50$
Toronto.-All Saints'-We have this week to re cord the completion of a work which has been in pro gress for some time past, viz : The with a large hance figures in stained glass, at a cost of $\$ 900$ roup of figures in stained glass, at a cost of adorthis elaborate and the church is indebted to the bene nents, Mr. Robert McCausland of Messrs. Jos. McCuasland Son, Toronto, and has elicited warm expressions of dmiration from those who have inspected it. The window measuring about $9 \times 25$ ft., is divided into three large panels with much elaborate tracery above and the sabject filling all is "The Ascension, he upper part of.the centre light Christ is represent d, his raiment is gentiy moved by the quiet breeze his feet are partly hidden by the clouds that wil soou completly cenceal his form; around him is th peerless radiency of the home to which he is ascend ng ; and above, on each side, are angels prepared to postles below are werpowered by this unveiling o apostles below are overpowered by this unvening heir Masters' Glory. They $\quad$ watch their ascending separation has come; as adiey watch fervently gazes apwards, and his tightly clasped hands express the desire he feels to have besto. cord one parting look of Chixedly Christ's heavenward ascent. The Virgin, kneeling clad in a robe of exquisite richness is looking up in religious joy ; the prose of the fignre gives additional emotion to
roup, all the figares of which are well placed an llastrate with force this beautiful, subject. The coloring aud design are of a high order and will un doubtedly increase the artist's reputation.
St. Thomas' Chwreh. - The incumbent of St. Thomas Church, Mr. MoCollum, is preaching a special course of sermons this Advent season. was "The utter failore of the religious system of the world at the coming of Christ to satisfiy man spiritual need
Ohurch of the Releemer.-A pleasant gathering wa held in the school-room of the Church of the Redeemer on the 6 th inst., when the first meeting for the sea son of the Yr P. A. took place. Mir. . Arnol, presid-
sided, and the programme comprised songs, readings, sided, and whe progations Miss Borrys, roaings Was manch admired, 'and her duet with Mr. Colema was min. Field's humorons song was especiall Ha . wenances were admirable. Mrs. Morrison was pre vented from giving a reading owing to indisposition. There was a large attendunce.

Woodbridae.-There have of late, been a number of changes in the clerical staff of this important mis
sion. The Rev. Charles Harper 'Shortt left in June S. P. G. work in Cornwall but will shortly lease fo he continent, The Rev James Baink Mead, who ame in February last to assist in the work of th Church here has assumed the charge of the parish o Dover, New Jersey, U. S., having been appointed thereto by the Bishop of New Jersey. The Rev Ogden P. Ford, for more than five years Incumbent of Woodbridge and Vanghan, left the village a fort night ago on a years leave of absence. He will spend most of the year in England. The Rev. Henry
Heaton has been appointed locum tenens, and the Rev. Heaton has been appointed locum tenens, and the rev
Charles George Snepp has been appointed by the

Lord Bishop of the Diocese assistant curate of Wood. Saints', King. The new parsonage is nearly finisbed, and will be a very comfortable home for the clergy. As a considerable sum is still needed to pay for this very necessary house, contributions from the charit.
able will be thankfully received, and are earnestly solicited. A view of the pretty village (Christ) Church showing the beantiful bit of tall pine trees in the back-ground, has been taken and may be had free by mail by sending fifty cents to Mr. C. J. Agar, Woodbridge. The photo is $44 \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in size and would make a pretty Christmas card for sending over the sea.
Missionary Meetings and Sermoys, Januaby 1884January 2ad, Port Perry; 3rd, Brooklin; 4th, Colom-
busi; 6th, (Sunday), Whitby and Oshawa; 7th, Port Whitby; 8th, Pickering; 9 th, Christ Church, Sqar. hiro ; 10th, St. (Jude, Scarboro; 11th, St. Paul,
siarboro; 18th, (Sunday), Markham, Stoavilla; and Uaıonville; 14th, Uxbridge ; 15th,'Sunderland; 16th, (Sunday), Barrie, Milhurst, Shanty Bay; 21st, St, Mark's, Oro, and Orillia ; 22nd, St. Lake's and Waband Wend hurst. A special collection at each service in giai of the Mission Fund. W: F. Campbell, Missionisy. Secretary.

Hastings.-The Rev. Joha MoClarey writes:-"R eived from the C. W. M. A., a box of toys da., for : Christmas tree for which I return thanks."

Concert at St. Petrik's.--A concert wáz given n 6th in St. Peter's sehool-house in aid of St. Muthbiny Mission , Riverside. The andience filled tho sol onse, and heartily enjoyed the programme. A Geikie vin, flate, and piaro was frirst give Gaikie, snd received deserved apphite Mr. Hirechfel hic I toter on gave a flate solo in excellent style. Hili G. S. Michie and Mr. H. C. Scadding sang several, Hygs, a duet was given by Miss Benson and Mrs. P terson, and Miss G. Parsons gave a recitation. 15 Haary and Miss Berryman sang seversl ballad of ${ }^{4}$ were forth lond applanse and the singing of $t 10$ National Anthem, led by the performers, compl to it the programme.
St. Phimp's Church Concgrt.-A co sent in connection with St. Philip's church was hi id in Shaites.
bury hall, and was attended by a lar ${ }_{j}^{\circ}$ andience. The bury hall, and was attended by a lar, audience. The programme was rendered Misses Wright, Maddison, Morgan, and Messrs. Doward, Whalen, Lee, and C. Robinson. The solo violinist Was Herr Jacobsen, Whose excellent playing was thoroughly appreciated. In the second part of the programme he introduced
a "Bohemian dance". by Nuchez, which was hearily encored. The accompaniments were played by

Advent Services.-The Toronto Oharches are holding spscial advent services as usual at the season, at which very fair congregations assemble.

Bishop Sweatman has appointed the Rev. R. S. Radcliffe, formerly of Lather, to the charge of the mission of Penetanguishene, the former incumbent hoving gone to Emerson, Manitoba.

ATherliz. -The Rev. H. W. Robinson, of Stheriey, acknowledges with many thanks, the receipt of a box
of nsefularticles from the $\mathbf{C} . W$. M. A., for use in the parish.
The Rev.i. R . S. Radcliffe thanks most heartily the ery kind response to his appeal in this paper for decorations for his mission charch at Lafuntainis, and while thanking Mrs. Gilkison of Sherboarne Street, Toronto, and Mrs. Fred Lilleerass, of Bradiord, 1 ,
their contribations, he would - intimate to any other their contribations, he would intimate to any other good friends who might feel inclined to giv
that he has sufficient for existing needs.

Penetanguisiene.-Mrs. James Darling and Mrs. Dr. Jahn, have collected from the congregation of All Saints' to buy iron gates for the enirance nto the church grounds. a large amp to a for disk nights, and a brass alms dish, all of which were needed badly. Mrs. J. T. Crawford has been also on a collectivg tour, to give the Rev. W. H. Clarke, of Bolton, a Christmas Box, to show how really his efforts daring the recent mission were ap preciated. Mrs. Crawford has been most successful.

Mavvers. - The annual missionary meetings were ald in this mission on 3rd inst and two to metings were very well attended, and arnest he meetings were very weil aiden by the Rural Dean, the Rev. Mr. Creighton, and the Rev. W
F. Campbell, missionary agent. On Thursday, th
6th inst, the missionary agent, accompanied by th 6th inst, the missionary agent, accompanied by the
Rev. Mr Burgess, visited Cartwright, and addressed the meeting there. We believe that great good will result from the able advocacy of the cause by Mr.
Campbell. His appeals, so clear, forcible and earnest Cas slready stirred up the people, and we look fo ward to an increase in the contributions for missio purposes.

Trinity College New Chapel.-In a recent para graph describing the chapel now erecting for Trinity College, we were made would be in the chancel. The reporter, we believe, wrote "table or altar. Some of our goo noighbours, who are always on the look ont for tiny microscopically small spote " their brethren, off into kystarics on reading marble altar. Printer should therefore be more caucus, they inle in ow sterics. We need hardly say that the table or altar at T. C. Chapel will be of wood. We may also add, that being of wood it will be of the same material and form as the wooden Altar in Rome, at which the Pope alone is allowed to celebrate. Thus do extreme meet.

En Route to the States.-The Rev. Mr. Townend chaplain to the forces in Halifax, who preached at S. has accepted a call to a church in Detroit, Mich.

Recent Appointments.-The two most recent appointments in the Toronto Diocese, says the Globe are those of the Rev. C. R. Bell from Brantford to the mission of Keswick, and the Rev. C. E. Sills to the mission of North Essar

## NIAGARA.

Hamilton.-Receipts at Synod office for month anding 30th November, 188
Mission Fund. - Offertory Oollections. - Cayuga $\$ 10.75$; Hornby, $\$ 18.75$. Parocial Oollections-Merri ton (additional), $\$ 1$; Urantham, $\$ 5$; Nanticoke, $\$ 2.22$ St. Catharines, St. George's, \$91.46. Guarautee Pay ments-Lowville, \$2; Omagh, \$73; Palmermo, \$rs Caledonia, $\$ 108.34$. Thanksgiving Oallections-Gran ham, $\$ 3.50$; Ancaster, $\$ 6.17$; Copetown, 530.; $\$ 1.2$ and Alma, $\$ 8.50$; Mount Forest, $\$ 5$; Moornie, $\$ 1.2$ Rothsay, $\$ 1.20$; Drayton, 35 c ; Milton, $\$ 4.64$; Barton, $\$ 7.65$; Glanford, $\$ 4.35$; Burlington, $\$ 10.85$; Stewart town, $\$ 2.62$; Omagh, $\$ 2.5$; Nanticoke, $\$ 2.86$; Niagar Falls, $\$ 11.88$; Queenston, $\$ 3.7 \mathrm{I}$; All Saint's, Hamil ton, $\$ 40$; West Flamboro', $\$ 5.10$; Dundas, $\$ 5.88$ Fort Erie, $\$ 12.37$; Norval, $\$ 2$; Lowville, $\$ 2$; Salt fleet, etc., $\$ 6.25$; Arthur and Parker, $\$ 3$; Port Mait Stamford, $\$ 8.23$; St. Mark's, Hamilton, $\$ 5.30$; Oay ga, $\$ 10.56$; Caledonia, $\$ 7.60$; York, $\$ 12.40$
ga, plgoma and North West Mission Fund.-Nanti oke, $\$ 2.63$; Cheapside, 78c. Intercessory Collections Saltfleet, \$10.49.
Widows' and Orphans' Fund-Offertory Collectio
' 2 ;
Rothiay and Moorefield.- A branch of the Church of E. T. S. has just been formed in this Mission. On Sunday November 25th sermons were preached ion th subject of Christian Temperance at Rotisay, Moore field and Drayton, by the Rov. ... Incumbent Toronto, who had co inday evening a successfu organizing the in Drayton when 38 members were mooling On Treaday evening a similar meeting was enroled. On when persons pledged themselve held, Moorenield when, the society. This is an en to support the wish of

St. Catharines. -St. Thomas' Ohurch. - The talen d young Rector of this parish has been offered by ed young vote of the vestry, the rectorship Grace Church, Detroit. Mr. Booth and discharge present charge for over three years, ancuss. While faithful in his spiritual work, he has also boe fait st in administering the temporalities. 10 e Thomas' Church with a-burden of $\$ 21,000$ debv, and during his incumbency, he has reduced on enormon The balance of $\$ 13,000$ is how bax upon the resources of a congregationt soon further wealthy, and anless it is oy un may be, will find reduced, the Rector, whoever he Church debts pars himself sorely burdened. These church and. greatly yze all missionary and diocesan eror, If Mr. Booth impede the internal work of a pariarines, his decis ion cannot but be regarded as a general sacrifice. I would be a graceful act on the part of the congreg would be a greir appreciation of their Rector's self
tion to shew their
sacrifice, by doingtheir utmost to reduce their liabili
sies, and to place t
Corrections.-A correspondent very conrteousl desires to explain that the Rev. R. S. Locke is In cumbent of Georgetown. At the recent confirmation 13 candidates were received at the former church nd 11 at the latter. The Rev. R. Gardiner is
umbent of Welland and the Rev. R. Cordner Marshville. The exact ecclesiastical title of Incumb onts, Rectors, etc., is not very strictly observed by co espondents.
Hamilton.-Christ Ohurch.-The large school room f this parish was filled with a deeply interested adience on Thursday evening, Nov. 29, on the 20 Society. The chair was ably fllled by Dr. Ridley Society, The chair was ably flled by Dr. Ridey The friends of Mr. W. E. Fairclough, the talented young organist, and lately of the Christ Church Cathedral, will be pleased to learn of his success in England. He is studying in the Royal. Redhea Music, and during spare St. Mary Magdalene, in th church and organ recitals. He also holds the appoint f organist of St. Ambrose ohapel, London.
Bartonville.-Mr. Geo. O. Secord died at the fam ly residence in Barton, Nov. 30, in the 86th year of his age. He was born near Niagara, and has ived Barton for 66 years. He lived a retired life, but wo for himself numerous friends. George R. Secord railroad contractor of Rev. F. F. Howitt officiated the funeral on the following Sunday

Rockwood.-Obituary.-A deep loss is felt in thi RockwooD.- death of Mr. R. F. Aldoass, on the 24th parish after a brief illness of two weeks. Mr. Aldous was in his 25 th year, and was engaged as teacher in the Guelph Central School. His amiable disposition o a very large circle of friends, young and old. They mourn but not as men without hope, and speak of th promise of those who depart this life in the faith an love of God. The interment took place in the Guelph Uemetary, the Rev.
officiating minister.
Acron.-The return of the Rev. W. T. Pigott, In umbent of this parish and Rockwood, is very short expected. He and pleasant voyage homeward

## HURON.

Listowel.-On Tuesday evening the young people $f$ Christ Church, to the number of about thirty, in vaded the parsonage, andrey Hill, with an address, and a purse of moneythe proceeds of a lawn social held by the young men some time ago. The address was read by Mr. T. G some time ago. The young people were hospitably entertained by Mr
Hill and his kind lady, and spent a very 'social even Hill and his kind lady, and spollowing is a copy of the address : To the Rev.. Jeffery Hill, M. A.-Reveren SIR: We, the young men of Christ Church Parish, Listowel, realizing the unmerrited efforts made in our behalf during the, as yet, brief period of your incumbency of this parish, as also the great zearn, recoguize in the general welfare of the congregation, recogu that it was not chance that directed accept in all gratitnde the abondant evidence of the guidance of an nnerring Hand. The result of the zealous efforts made by you are so apparent greater advance in the near inture. We desire to express our happy appreciation of those efforts, and sincerely trust the existing re lations of pastor and people may be of long contina ance, and that nothing may occur in any way to im pede or retard the progress of way, and that it may now seem to be so weil and to this end it is our desire to co-operate with you in all things that would in as a slight earnest of the motives that actuate us we woul ask you to accept from the young men his address. Trusting that as you dwell among u ou will find the " lines fallen in pleasant places; hat with us you may long continue, and signe perity may crown young men of Christ Chnirch, 1 on behalr of the young mea
sr.
the time-honoured festival of the Charch denotes a new era in Church life in the diocese. The bell in the hoary tower of St. Paul's rang out the glad sound or morning service, proclaiming that at least in one church in the Forest City the festival of St. Andrew's matins in be duly observed. The attenaacoal on those fosive those festivals, though not as large as might be expected in such a populetion of Church families. morning prayer, with prayer from the order of the
Consecration of Bishop, read by the officiating clergyConsecration of Bishop, read by the Miang elergy man, Rev. A. Brown, he Bishop of Im the morning service we were forcible reminded of the the morning service Church "In the midst of life we are in death. The remains of Miss Wood, a young tady with whom we had sometime united in worship in St. Paul's, had passed away from the Church militant to the Church triumphant, and her natural body was borne by the mourners up the aisie to the chancel ails ere the pronouncing of the benediction. To our ongregation at matins was added the mourners and friends of the deceased, and all united in the burial service. It was indeed a solemn lestival, a heart trengthening burial service. The deceased died in rer eighteenth year, and she slecps emetery, Woodlands, in sure and certain hope ot the Christ.
Glencos.-On the first Sunday in Advent, Rev, W. J. Taylor preached the first of a special course of Ad ent sermons on "The Coming of the Christ. A welcome is extended to ail to ationd Society held their Si. John's Church Women's Avent for th election meeting the week bolore Adven, Swaisland is president, Mrs. Gardiner vice-president, and Mrs. Harrison, Th. Garainer vice.presidey have pre pared a programme of useful Church work for the onsuing year.
A New Work.-Rev. J. Schulte, incumbent of St Peter's, Bismarls, has another new work ready for the ress. It is entitled." Optimison, or the Finger Rost Happiness, religio-ph in England or Ameries. Mr ehulte, it will be remembered, was sometime Profes sor of Classics in Huron College. He had been, in his earlier days, a priest of the Church of Rome. Hi mission embraces Rodney and Datton with Bismark His earlier writings in Haron were pubisied in Toronto weekly paper. They were sufficientiy Low ven fo
Thorndale.-Rev. J. A. Ball read the burial service a preached a funeral sermion at the grave of Samuel Pardy, one of the oldest member of St. George's Ohurch. The deceased will long be rememberess life. Nissouri for his kindness of heare and bla, fortyithree cears ago, and has lived forty years on his farm in Nissouri. He was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He was a steadfast
Aylmer. - Two secular lecturers have been for some time travelling through our southern counties, lecturing in support of unbelief, bringing forward the oftrepeated arguments of indielisy they have held con-
of agnosticism. In St. Thomat of agnosticism. in St. vouring to introduce the pernicious seeds of doubt into larist lecturers, Messra. Watts and Chainey, have been refused the use of the Town Hall in that towna very prudent measure. Meantime many elergymen are giving lectures in this Advent season, combatting the growing tendency to unbenier, the Chapter-house Hall, on the anthenticity of the toly Scriptures, the antiquity
ableness of miracles, and other controverted topics o
Revelation. The hall is alweys orowded with an ap Revelation. The hall is aiways orow not regular mempreciative audience, man
The Bisiop or Huron:- Bishop Baldwin arrived in this city on Saturday last. He preached at the Ohap-ter-house at matins on Sunday, ant a meets to-day at
St. Pauls. The Standing Committee me the Bishop wil the Chap
preside.
Sarnia, -The congregation of st. George's is not large, but they are strong in that faith, betore whion Fhere faith has not its abiaing place. They have now almost completed the buining or a church member cost "Our esteemed pastor, the Rev. \%. Davis, has says, "Our esteemed pashe hishory of St. George's
two followin attended, and vered by the
i the Rev. W.

6 heartily the his paper for afuntaint, and Bradford, for ive something
rling and Mrs r the entrance to hang ove T. Orawfor te the Rev. W , to show bow sion were ap st successful.

Church, and infused a new life and spirit to its mem bers, by making them workers as well as professors in the noble work of the Church." At a bazaar held on three days last week, the ladies of St. George's
realized for the building fund not less than $\$ 19$. Too much oredit cannot be given to the ladies of St. George's.
Caurce Gumbs. - The report of the very successfu labours of love of St. Paul's Church Guild and Chap ter-house Gaild must be held ovgr till next week.

## ALGOMA.

Baysvines.-St. Ambrose Ohurch.-Andrew Slem mont, lay-reader, begs to acknowledge with sincere of Galt, in aid of the completion of the charch here. Also a box of beantiful books, toys, etc., for distribution to my catechumens from that noble institution, the C.W.M. Aid Society.

Rev. R. Mosley, of Parry Sound, thankfully ac knowledges a box containing gifts for Christmas. tree, mission, from the C. W. M. A., through Mrs. O'Reilly

## Comespandente.

AllLottiors will appear with the names of the writers in full and-we do not hold ourselves responsible for their and $=100$
opinions.

## aOKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Srie,-Permit me to acknowledge, through you paper, with many thanks, the receipt of a small box from the C. W. M. A., Toronto, for our Sunday sohool Ohristmas tree, per Miss. E. O'Reilly.
S. S. Superintendent and Churchwarden

St. Mary's Ohurch, Beatrice, 1st Dec., 1888.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

8re,-Kindly permit me space to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks the receipt of the following-being land, and sent me by Rev. W. Crompton.
One silver communion set for sick communicants one metal chalice and paten; one complete set o communion linen; four swing. and two bracket lamps
and fittings complete, for St. Paul's Charch, Uffagton; and fittings complete, for St. Paul's Church, Ufington;
good copies of Trench on the Parables ; Pasey's sergood copies of Trench on the Parables; Pasey's ser
mons, and a number of other books and pamphlets, mons, and a number of other books and pamphlets, the whole forming a most, valuable addition to my
small library. Also 78 o. offering St. George's Church Lancilot, and oblig

Very faithfully yours,
Missionary,
Gravenhurst Algoma.

## SPIRITUAL LIFG.

Sir,-About a year ago, in the clerical conference held at St. John's, N. B., Rev. Canon Maynard, Rector of Christ Chureh; Windsor, N. S., while speak ing upon upon the "Spiritual Life," made two most
excollent suggestions, which received also \& most excelen suggessions, which received also 8 most
favourable notice, if not endorsement, from his Lordship, the Metropolitan.
The Rev. Oanon having laid down as a starting point "that the Spiritual Liff means union with God," that this life, commenced in Holy Baptism, should be after; stated that daily prayer and the weekly Eucharist were two of the methods provided by " our grand old branch of the Church Catholic," for deVoloping this Liff. Hence the suggestions that these two methods should be as far as possible carried out.
Now these simple methods are certainly much neglected in only too many parishes; the reasons assigned being generally valid-the impossibility of the Rector, Incumbent or Dean in charge being able to be regularly present at the stated hours, say att 8,a.m. and at 5 p . m, far daily service; and the fact that the congregation will not, after the fatigues of Saturday, attend regularly at 8 a.m. celebration. Regard. Let all the Vestry, presuming that it is composed, as it should be, of regular dommunicants onposed, as powered to act as lay-readers, not irreng, be empowared to not in plain clothess, as is is too often the case, but properly vested in cassook and surpliee, with, if a
University gradnate, the hood each one pleased, but in rotation, say Mr. A. on Mon-

## dav, Mr.

1. Daily prayers would be secuved.
2. Every layman would feel an increased sense o his responsiblity, and an increased zeal and earnest nes in Church life would be the result.
3. This would in no way conflict with the daties o the clergyman, who would, if present, conduct
services, assisted by the lay-reader for the day.
4. Clerks, mechanics, students from the country o rom other towns, sewing girls and others who have no opportanity for family prayer would find their
wants supplied in the daily matins and evensong. ants supplied in the daily matins and evensong. Regarding the weekly celebration it may be said
hat it might take place at 8 a، m., on one Sunday, that it might take place at 8 a. m., on one Sunday,
and at $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the succeeding one. So long as ansiness is prolonged until Sunday morning, so jo long ossiness is prolonged until Sunday morning, so ong be impossible to secure $a$ congregation at a reguia
veekly 8 a. m. service. Until our customs regarding Saturday night be modified, people will not, nay can not, do otherwise than as they do. Personally, I re gard the $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. celebration as of the greatest im portance, and so do very many others. The reason above given does doubtilessly operate in only too many municants would gladiy be present. An alternate 8 a. m. and 11 a. m. eelebration would go far to meet the wants of all; the shortened forms of Matins being used, and the Liturgs omitted on alterace suan has (at in a. m.) Where the officiating clergy man ha aken by one of the laymen, as suggested above in the ase of daily services.
The question now arises, cannot the plan outlined above be put in force in many places where till now anknown, Surely there is nothing savouring of "The Soarlet Lady," Hs our ultra Protestant friends are fond of calling every approach to choral worship heartiness of Church life. Surely there is nothin Ithe above that can wound the feelings of the mos trial, and the result must surely be a benefit to the Church.
Thanking you for inserting this communication, $\mathbf{M r}$ Editor, believe me,

Yours truly,
Mount Forest, Nov. 24, 1883.

## CHRISTIAN UNITY

Sir, - In the Dominion Churchman of the 15 th inst. Rev. G. Forneret uses his endeavors to help forward he work of the oneness of the Church of Christ, mov ooing on in the Christian world for ninity and the healing of division; so clearly evidenced by the fact that we can hardly take up a religious paper, or read the record of any large religious meeting, but what the subject is markedly brought before us. A wave of desire flowing over the whole world, that many of us earnestly orust is set in motion by the Holy Ghost, A decade since this wave of influence seemed to move the Christian world to say "Let us pray," and may it not be the outcome of that time of more prayerfulness that now moves us to seek and to unite the contend ing divisions of Christians ? And in all hamility I would desire to place before your readers one or two thoughts that own mind. One is, are not many of our men greatly hidering this work that they are struggling so hard howing about, by not remembering basat no matter olace them offensiving our statements may be, if we os, they If what we hape to asy is truth it will to truth. with all the more force if pleaded in the loving of the Master, And thongh it may be loving spirit liability to err should always lead ns to speak in own humility, and words so spoken will be most convincing. I will illustrate what I mean by a single example twaken from the last Dominion Churchan as to justifin able editorial therein hended "Error danger of the "Justification by faith alone" theory, would in no way help those who differ from its views but do them harm, and drive them away from us, simply from one such statement as the following which I copy from it, The word 'alone' wasagain and again emphasized, even to the extent by a Mr. M-, a
Presbyterian, of being shouted out in stentorian tones as though all the virtue of the phrase lay in the word lone. Now I am quite aware that it is open to say here is much to inritate in these words, but it does ot take much to irritate when approaching religions very mild ones that fow from roas or more irritating arther saggest, is not the way to the oneness that Churches for pointed out in the congresses of the
good. As the best man picked out in the individual religious bodies, have done so much to draw difforing
parties together, have broadened their parties together, have broadened their views, and have thought at such congresses, what is to hinder? Merm not the time be near when a truly Oatholic coingress may be gataered from the wole worla, of the most spiritual, the most profound, the most educated and
able men of all views, drawn from all the seations able men of all views, drawn from all the sections of our divided Christianity, that they may take counsel do all in their power to bring about the filfilmant to our Lord's prayer "That they all may be one, that the world may believe." And surely if the cane, make their creed of union as short as the Apostles' creed, the more hopefal we may be of successs. All the confession Philip required of the euñich was, "I be lieve that Jésus Christ is the son of God." And if they will seek for the constitution and form of govern. ment for the united Church of Uhrist, as they shall fiad it (on careful search of history) to have been in the first two or three centuries, when the mind of Christ and the Apostles was better known than in surely find a constitation so simple that all with one consent will be able to accept it.

Cayuga, Nov. 28th, 1888.
artiur boultber.

## ORGANIC UNION.

But can the Anglican Church ever approach or yield anything to the Protestant bodies around her." This question asked by Mc. Forneret is a most impor. touch is precempose first points this question word Liturgy in its more contracted (and oorrect) sense signifies the Communion office alone ; as to the doctrine of our Communion office, it would not require any alterations as far as the Presbyterians and the Methodists are concerned, for the "Confession of Faith "of the former, and many hymns used by the latter, are in perfect accord with our Liturgy in doctrine; besides the Methodists use a Liturgy, I believe. The only qusetion remaining would be the
posture of the recipient. I see no reason why we posture of the recipient. I see no reason why we should not meet the Presbyterians hali way by agree.
ing to make kneeling or standing optional, this would ing to make kneeling or standi not violate primate practice.
Having now tried to sketch a plan of reunion in the great Christian Service instituted by Christ, we
turn to the most difficult part of the question. turn to the most difficult part of the question. No the serious amount of evil arising from the wian and ever incriasing number of religions bodies 1 say over increasing in spite of the Methodist union, for the number of small bodies throughout the country holding peculiar views is amazing. A man originating any new theological theory thinks he has a poreot right to start a new organization as a monument anion. The ing. now can we find any basis of many points of practice and doctrine as to approach any where near that wooden uniformity some good people seem to think desirable. In the primitive Church there was no out and dried uniformity, alhough there was most certainly organic union. Even in the middle ages the Church was not able to enforce any such wooden uniformity, as some seem to desire now, the different orders of preachers, some laymen oven, were not admired by the parochial clergy, but yet they were an acknowledged engine of the Churci's ystim. Of course there is a great body of Anglican Churohmen, both clergy and laity, which wants to ave free intercourse with the great bodies of ther ould consider it right to they would ile the they exchange polpits with them, in fact to live together exchange pulpits with them, in fact to live togelier is it that divide them: simply I shonld say, the question of orders, for the parion system is not so mportant a feature as to become a test as to if a body be a branch of the Christian Chnrch or no-the parochial system is doubtless an excellent thing for he good government of the Church, in fact it is $n$ necessary, as we see by the fact that the Methodists hemselves have ruled in Conference that one minister is not to hold service in another's divisicn withut his consent; this, of course, is a prefect surrender of the old, old position, that a man should be free o preaeh the Gospel when and where he likedwhich ended, not in un-Charching John Wesley, but in placing him far above the reach of any cauroh discipline whatever. There is then this body of men in the Anglican Church that find the question of orders a barrier in the way of religions confraternity with the great bodies of Protestants around; this is che most powerful and the greatest part of the Angli. An communion; there is a smailer body in No we might ask our friends not of our communion, if to draw difforing
ir views, and have
a the upperm to hinder upermost
Catholic Catholic congress
rld, of the ost educated and
11 the sections of nay take connsel of the Master, to
the fulfilment of ray be one, tha if they oan make
Apostleg' creed, aceess. God." d form of gover it, as they shall ien the mind in len the mind of they will there they will there
hat all with one
zthur Boultber.
ver approach on ies around her.' 3 question wonl

The word as to the doc. lld not requir pterians and the ans used by the ans used by the
Liturgy in docLiturgy, I berg wonld be the
reason why we If way by agree. n of reanion in question. o do sway with s bodies, I say dist union, for $t$ the country is he has a per: nid any basis of a agreed as to as to a the primitive ic union. Even able to enforce seem to desire al clergy, but If the Church' dy of Anglican
ich wants bodies of rerith them, to , live together ould say, the stem is not so test as to if a llent thing for fact it is ne 1e Methodists
tat one minis divisicn with refect surren he likedWesley, bu any Charoh e question of confraternity of the Angliof the Angi arrier. Now
we would drop the question of a Liturgy otber than the Liturgy proper-the Communion office-as neof their men willing to act, we conld ordsin him one consecrate him a bishop, one for the Methodists and one for the Presbyterians, and he could ordain al the clergy of his body; this of course we would ask to satisfy our scruples, not that they would need even acknowledge ky such an act that they needed reordination, but simply to satisfy the scruples of their weak brethren, the Episcopalians; this would bring us all together-we could come togethér at the communion of the Lord's Supper, we conld exchange pulpits, and in time doubtless we would come so near to each other that seeing the good points in each other we may even unite still more closely; added to this, it conld be arranged that Canada be divided into three or four divisions, and the ministers of each division meet yearly in a united Synod for the gene ral good of the Church.
Harriston. Ont.
W. Bevan.

## SCIENTIFIC PREACHING

SIr,-"A Methodist" in one of the daily papers, says: "One Sunday evening I visited one of the leading Methodist churches of this city, and listened to a discoure based on the science of the electric tele. graph, the telephone and civil engineering. One-hali he pews were vacant. When the services were over I took myself to the barracks where I found my way impeded by such a crowd as I never witnessed before in any house of worship. On the one hand I heard a very scientific sermon dehvered by an eminent and educated ministor, and on
 great ${ }^{\text {man." }}$
We have too many soientific men in the pulpitmen who are the butgrowth of the false notion that the pulpitis to be converted into a platform for the discussion of all manner of subjeots, aud that ministers are to revel in all this wide range of thought. The fact is there are too many ministers conforming to the would-be "advanced thinkers" of our timesmen who are talking about "moral protopiasm," and the "actuality of the potentiality" of divine thingswho talk a great deal more abont Aristotle; Plato, Socrates and Darwin, than abont Christ. Read the title of what are called popular sermons in the news paper advertisements. They are irivolous, unworthv, whimsical, startling, as though they were the product of the showman's handbill or the theatrical poster. Not long ago I saw a list of subjects treated by ministers on a certain Sunday. These subjects were such as "Agnosticism," ", refuted, ister dealing out such staf as a congregan how atellectualism. How account for this taste ior philo suphical preaching? to An whe the most sacred things withont appealing in the least to the religious elenot in our natare. Is it the work of the palpit to ment in our nature. conteza wind of the people in setting forth and combat ting what ninety per cent. of them know nothing about. For after all so limited is the circle of thought within which the human mind can move, that our ablest scientists und philosophers are only tracing and retracing the steps worn by the old Pagaz thinkers. Christianity before now cat its way throug currents of infidelity as subtie and as strong as any laat threaten it at present. The Gospel wants no speculative tratis of the unthinkable, the insolable or the unknown-no embelishmenis od and the to se it forth, for it is "the wiscom of God and the powe of God to every one that believeth.'
But then, "we live in a progressive age." Jesus lived eighteen hundred years belore Darwin, Huxley and Spencer. Nevertheless there are some thing that never grow old and cannot be improved Gospel it air, the sunighl, anded to the spiritual needs of a equally as well adapted to
With regard to the Salvation Army referred to when the Army first came to Toronto two years ago, visited their barracks twice on a Met stredist regival lound the service a meeting. The power of the Army speakers scemer o or rehgions nature. Take away the extravagance our religions nature, rake axcitement, believed to the shoating and hysterical exitement, addresses be the wor retions of truths which have been an wounced in the Church from the beginning. I have oun the in in inmerous instances the Army is doing great good.

## Nov. 28th.

## efamily Readityg

## THE APPLE OF THE EYE

## meditation.

How very tender is the eye. It shrinks from the slightest touch. The least speck upon it causes pain. A very slight injury done to it will cause blindness. It is a wonderful instru ment, and tells of the wisdom and goodness o our great Creator. This is seen especially in the protection He has given to the eye. Notice how the brow is arched over it, so that if the face is smitten, the eye is guarded. Notice how a fluid is gently covering it, to preserve its brightness. Notice how quickly the curtain of the eyelid falls to shelter it from every passing danger. Everything about it is wonderful everything praises God for the care He has taken to protect it from every outward danger And the air is full of dangers; every blas blows dust which would quickly blind us if the apple (or pupil) of the eye were not so carefully so lovingly guarded

Here is a sweet parable. The Scriptures peak five times of the "apple of the eye."
I. In three of these flaces we learn a lesson
the tender love of God for His people 'For the Lord's portion is His people ; Jacol is the lot of His inheritance. He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilder ness." Here my soul wandered till he graciously " found" me. "He led me about, He instructed him.": Here is the story of my con version. The sinner is led about by the Holy Spirit, and "instructed" me in the way o salvation. And all along, ever since, the same "loving spirit has guarded and kept me," he kept him as the apple of His cye." (Deut xxxii 10; I Peter i. 5). Dangers have been and are on every side. The dust of this world's sin and false teaching had oft-times blinded me the sin of my own heart had surrounded me with the blackness of death, if He had no kept me."
Often in danger I have had to cry out. The dust has pained me. Even a very little sin is painful to a child of God, A quickened con science feels and shrinks from the faintes appearance of evil. But how quickly the protecing curtain falls to screen us when we cry 'Keep me as the apple of'the eye.) Psa. xvii. 8. Yes, God keeps His people. (Read Psa. cxxi.) He hath, He doth, He will yet deliver us (2 Cor. 10). Though l am in the midst of fears, He overs me with His shield (Gen. xv. I), and underneath are the everlasting arms " (Deut. xxiii. 27). So tender is His loving care, so ruly has He united me, even me, to Himself, hat He says, "He that toucheth you toucheth he apple of His eye." (Zech. ii. 8; Acts ix. 5.)
II. The second use of the figure speaks of
II. The second use of the figure speaks o Israel. It was pain and grief to him. When ne member suffers, all the members suffer too We cannot look upon the distractions and errngs of the Church of Christ now without tears Let not the apple of thine eye cease." (Lam i. 18.)
III. And how in the midst of the desolations of the Church can I be preserved ? I know hat God will keep His people ; but how ? I will learn this from another use of the figure I will turn to the Word of Truth. I will keep o the law (Gal. ii. 19) I love the law, yea, I delight in the law (Rom. vii. 22). Here, in the way of righteousness, is protection, in this path we see clearly ( 2 Peter i. 9 ). And how carcobey, even in the slightest jot and tittle, lest there be "even a mote in thine eye" (Matt.
vii. 5). "Keep my law as the apple of thine eye" Here is my prayer, " Keep me as the apple of Thine eye." Here is God's answer to my prayer, "Keep my law as the apple of thine eye."-J. E. Sampson in Wayside Words.

## NONE BUT THE TWICE-BORN ENTER THE KINGDOM.

Though Nicodemus was a master in Israel e could form no conception of what our Lord meant when he declared, " Except a man be orn again he cannot see the kingdom of God.' Had it been simply said, "Except a man be baptized, or educated, or reformed, he cannot see the kingdom," he could have understood it, but the need to be born again was such a mystery to him, that he asked in utter amazement, "How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb and be born ?" The regeneration that was so mysterious to him then, is mysterious to multitudes still; nevertheless, nothing less thorough can ever meet the necessities of our case. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh," says our Lord; and the flesh, treat it and improve it as we may, is flesh still, and never can be anything else. A new nature, therefore, and a new life are absolutely essential. This is not a may be, but a must be. "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again." As sinners, we require not to do something new only, but, first of all, ourselves to become new ; for, as one says, "It is not nerely the bad fruit of our sinful life, but it is also the rotten tree of our corrupt nature which suts us out from his kingdom.
But how is this great change to be accomplished ? It is wrought by the Spirit of God, through our coming to Christ in simple faith. As the looking of old to the brazen serpent $t$ once brought healing to the wounded Israelte, so the very looking in faith to Christ nvariable brings regenerating influence. Faith and the new birth are absolutely simultaneous. The instant a man is born again, he believes; the instant he believes, he is born again. "Believing is our side of the matter, while the new birth is the work of God alone; and, therefore what we have to do is to receive and believe in Christ." When this is done, the Lord admits is at once to the position of sons of God; for it is expressly said, "As many as received him o them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name, which were born, not of blood, nor of the will f the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."
Dr. Liefchild tells how, on one occasion, he net a poor lad, eleven or twelve years of age, vith a New Testament in his band. On being asked, "Can you read ?" he answered, "To
be sure I can." Turning to these words in the third chapter of John, "Except a man be born gain, he cannot see the kingdom of God,"What is that ?" it was asked. "It means," he promptly replied, "a great change;" and repeated the words, "Except a man be born
again he cannot see the kingdom of God." "And what is that kingdom?" He paused, nd with an expression of seriousness and devotion, placing his hand upon his bosom, he said, "It is something here," and then raising his eyes, he added, "and somiething up yonhis ey

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"MORE FATthful than FAVOURED.

There is a great old mansion in Oxfordshire noted for its collection of portraits, which date as far back as the times of good. Queen Bess One of them is a fuil length likeness of Sir Harry Lee, a fine looking elderly man, with a splendid mastif by his sidc, and on the frame are the words "More faithful than favoured." The story it commemorates shows the most wonderful and mysterious intuition of a dog. who not only divined that his master was in danger, but devised a methodof saving him.

The house in those days more lonely than it is know, and it was considered necessary to have a vigiliant watch-dog. This post was filled by a very handsome mastif, named Jack, whose sharpness and acumen in detecting undesirable characters who might make their appearance in his master's grounds was almost proverbial in the neighbourhood, Sir Harry Lee, however, had no fancy for the dog, never bestowed on him a word of approval, gave him a friendly pat, or took any interest in him whatever. Now it happened that the baronet had during a tour on the Continent, en gaged an Italian valet, of whom he was very fond, and in whom he placed the most unbounded confidence. No one could serve his turn but Angelo ; no one else knew how to arrange his dressing-table to sort his papers, to find the articles he was constantly mislaying or to make the chocolate in which he always indulged at break fast. In a word, Angelo was a par agon, and, like all such personages was as much disliked by the old family-servants as he was beloved by his master.

One night when Sir Harry was going to bed a very curious cir cumstảncé occuirred. Jack follow ed him up-stairs, pushed open the partially-closed door, and said as plainly as look and attitude could speak that it was his intention to pass the night in his master's cham ber The poor fellow, being any thing but a favourite,, was uncere moniously turned out, and immediately began-scratching at the door and whining in a manner that threatened to disturb the whole house. This could not be allowed and Angelo endeavoured to drive him away with a whip, but without success; Jack would neither $g$ down-stairs nor be satisfied anything short Harryhad had hardrun ac country with the hounds that and was particularly sleepy ; last he told Angelo, for the sake of peace and quiet, to open the do and see what the mastif would do. importunity had gained the day, As soon as Jack found that his or che least possinevitably have led sometimes pay a visit to the rel-
importunity had gained the day, of mind-would ine He was a High- atives, from whom while a baby it
and he was allowed to enter, he to his capturel He land
gave his master an affectionately and walked under wagged his tail he stretched himself out, made gruntof satisfaction, and apparently went sound asleep. Sir Harry went to sleep too, and so, to judge by the universal silence, did every one else in the house. But at mid night a stealthy touch turned the handle of the door, and a soft foot footfall erossed the chamber. Jack started from his position, seized the intruder by the throat, and pinned im to the floor. Sir Harsy, arousa ed by the scfflue, and unable to discern in the darkness what had
occured, rang violent at the bell within his bedcurtains, till the rop broke, and the old butler appeared candle in hand, and followed oy several other frightenəd domestics. What was their surprise to se Angelo on the ground, pale and trembling, and Jack keeping him there and giving vent to his feelings by a succession of wrathful growls Of course Angelo had a score ol explanations ready. He had come n to see how his master was resting whether Jack was behaving himself, and so forth, and perhap vould have succeded in reassuring Sir Harry; had it not been for the outler and a couple of stalwar footmen, who, rejoicing in the chance of humiliating "that Italian tellow," insisted on leading him off and making him a prisoner in his awn room. His cries and gesticulations, were all in vain, and he was obliged to submit.
Sir Harry lay and thought till daylight, and as early as possible rode off to a friend and brother magistrate, who was strongly of opinion that the dog had good grounds for his conduct. Angelo was arrested, and before his trial confessed that his intention on that dark night was first to stab his kind master in his sleep, and then help himself to the jewls and money he knew so well whêre to find, and make the best of his way to his own country. In this design he was, as we have seen, frustrated by the aithful Jack, in recognition of whose services Sir Harry took him nto high favour, and had the picure painted which still hangs in he old hall and arouses the curi osity of visitors by its quaint motto

Thront, Bronchial, and Lum ziacases specialty: Send two stampo for herge treatis ERNBABY MEDDOAIL ABBoctation, Buffalo, N. Y.
A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL. A little girl, in circumstances o great dangers was onee the means
of saying her father's life -not by
rescuing him from any perilous
 orthe least possible loss of presence stalked solemnly into the foom land chieftain, by name Stewart o

Invernahyle.
taunch supporter of the been Pretender, he was, like other Jacobtes who had taken a leading part Edward, compelled, after Charles eat at Culloden, to hide himself rom the vigerous search that had been set on foot for him. He conrived to conceal himself in a cave near his house, before which a small body of soldiers was encamped. Q close was he to his pursuers. that he could hear the muster-roll very morning and drums at night I was suspected that he was hiding somewhere on his estate, and accordingly his family was diligent watched. How, then, did his nxious friend manage to send him the food without which he must have perished? One of his daugh ers, a child of tender years, was employed, as being least likely to excite suspicion. Her shrewdness nd intellect were quickened by the dangers to which her father was ex pused. Making herself acquainted with the soldiers, she at length became so familiar to them that her movements attracted no notice. Her plan was to stroll away into he neighbourhcod of the cave, and leave the small supply of food she carried with her under a stone or the root of some tree, where her father found it as he crawled by night from his hidingplace to to breathe the fresh air. In course of time milder measures were adop. ted by the Goverment, and ultimately the tebels were pardoned Stewart of Invernahyle was then nabled to leave his cave in safety, but his ability to do so he owed to the wit and courage of his little daughter,
$-$
THE BABY SEAL AND THE FISHERMAN:

It may be known to many of you that the seal is a most docile creature, and can be readily trained to perform interesting and clever tricks. By nature good-tempered and fond of ease, instances are on record where tame seals have developed great affection for their keepers. It is related that a fish erman on the Bay of Fundy used while tending his herring weirs at night, to "call" the young seals to him, and on one occasion a baby seal captivated him so much tha he seized it and took it to his house,
as a pet for hischildren. He man aged to rear it, and in course of time the young seal becaune quite
attached to its nice home, and particularly to its playmates, manifesting great grief when not allow-
ed to accompany them to the boats Afterwards it was in the habit of

stove. On sunny days it would sometimes pay a visit to the rel-
ways returned at night to have a
game at romps with the fisherman's hild romps with the fisherman's

Siek and bilious headache, and all derange-



## HOW A CHILD ALARMED AN ARMY.

You have perhaps heard of the Waldenses, a Christian people living in the Italian Alps? Many, years ago they were subjected to repeated persecutions because of their religion, and on one occasion the army of the Piedmontese, which had entered the Waldensian territory to murder and rob the innocent inhabitants, was totally defeated, mainly through the instrumentality of a child Anter a day of skirmishes between the two foes, the Watdensians were gradually retreating up their native mount(ins, the Piedmontese pursuing them as rapiply as they could. Suddenly a loud scoffing was raised by the latter, who saw in the distance the Waldensiants kneeling in worship. Hardly had the derision ceased when a drum was heard to beat in a side valley. The Piedmontese paused at this unlooked for sound in an unexpected quarter, and fearing lest a Waldensian force might be lying in ambush, vithe army began to grow disordered. whereupon the Waldensians, taking advantage of the panic, at once swooped down upon their enemies and put them utterly" to "light. This invading force was routed because it gave way to panic; and the panic arose because a child in a neighbouring valley was beating a drum in play 1









## THE FISHERLLAD

I seek my bread by honest toil
Upon the changing deep;
I work by day while others work
By night while others sleep:
But their bread is not more sure o land
Than I mine upon the sea, For God to fill for me

My boat is tossing retlessly. Upon an angry tide,
While folk apon the shore I know In quiet homes abide;
But they are not more sate on lana Than I upon the sea,
With dangera lurking round my path, And God's hand guiding me

## LOST.

It was a bitterly cold morning in the month of February, just ten years ago. How the time does fly, to be sure! Snow had been lying on the ground for weeks, and more had falling during the night; the wird, too, blew high from the east, and the few passengers who were abroad made the best of their way along the street, I can assure you, and looked as though they would far rather be at home and at the fireside. I myself was out in the cold from sheer force of habit. It had long been my custom to take a short walk before breakfast, and as the post-office of our village was only half a mile from my residence, going down for the letters that arrived by the first mail afforded me just sufficient excuse for my early ramble. But on this particular morning, as I was returning homewards, I was very much surprised to find my little friend Nellie May him
standing at her gate bare-headed, and with her pretty auburn hair blowing hither and thither in the wind.
"Why, Nellie, dear!" I exclaim ed, "what can have sent you ou of the house so early ? It is hardly eight o'clock and the cold will kill you, child."
"I was watching for you, sir." said Nellie, looking as serious as a little judge. "Do come and tell me what I shall do with this poor dog. He was out in the snow, looking so unhappy, and has now taken up his abode in the shed, and neither Miss Smith nor I can entice him out, or get him to go away. And we are afraid to go near." tery. fast."

If followed Nellie readily enough, very fond of her. The dog Tray, and there, lying on a sack, which whose real name by the way was he had taken possesion of, was the Jumbo, had something to do with dog in question. To all intents this fondness, no doubt. and purposes he was of a very common kind Nobody in hi The old lady is not alive now ; would have given sixpence for him, but Nellie has been left all she posexcept perhaps his owner, and who this time very very old; his lips that might be was at present a mys- are white with age, he is stiff, too,
"Will you turn him out and send him away ?" asked Nellie.

The dog looked in my face, oh, so pleadingly

Kind sir," he seemed to say "do speak a word for me; I'm so tired, my feet are sore, I've wandered far from home, and I am full of grief. ${ }^{*}$
"Send him ăway ?" I replied to Nellie. "No, dear, you wouldn't would you, if you thought he was weary, hungry, and in sorrow for his lost mistress. Look how thin he is."
"Oh ?" cried Nellie. "her eyes filling with tears, "I'll run and bring him part of my own break-
"Nellie," I said, as we parted "be kind to that poor dog; he may bring you good fortune."

I do not know even now why should have made that remark, bu events proved that my words wer almost prophetic. It was evident that the dog had travelled a very long way ; but under Nellie'stender care he soon recovered health and strength spirits as well, and from that day for three long years ou never would have met the gir naccom panied byTray, as we call
Now it came to pass that a cer taih young nobleman came of age and a great fete was given' to hi tenantry at P-Park, and people came from quite a long distance to join in it. I saw Nellie the same evening. It had been a day of sorrow for her. Tray had found his ong-lost mistress

And, oh, such an ugly little old woman !" said Nellie, almost spitefully, through her tears. "Oh, my poor Tray, I'll never, never see im more!"
Facts are stranger than fiction owever, and this little old lady whom Nellie thought so ugly, adopted her (for she was an orphan), and Nellie became in time
and his back seems all one bone. As to his temper-well, the less I say about that the better, but he is always cross with everybodyexcept Nellie.

## TWO-THIRPS OFA BOTTLE

Dr. R. V. Pierco, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-
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DON'T DRAW THE LONG BOW "I am tired to death !" So you har said very often, yet you are still alive and well. "I had not a wink of sleep all night!" And yet your bed-fellow heard you snore many times. "I would not do it for all the world!" And yet ou have done many things equally bad r a penny. "We were up to our khees in mud!" You know very well that the d was not over your shoes.

A ROBIN'S NEST IN A SHOF.
At Keymer, in Sussex, some time since, a pair of robins built their nest in an old shoe which had been thrown away from a neighbouring cottage. It was a curious sight to see the old birds come to the nest; when the little ones crowd forward to receive the meat pro. vided for them; when they had eaten of sight into the returned again ont of sight into the toe part of the shoe and were perfectly quiet until one or agan again with a supply

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[Deo. 18, 1888. THE LONG BOW. death!" so you have ot you are still alive yot not a wink of sloop yet your bed follo
lany lany times. "I would
0 world! ay whings And yef were up to our thad were up to our kriees pour shoes.
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ST IN A SHOR.
Sussex, some time obins built their nest ich had been thrown bouring cottage. It to see the old birds when the little ones sceive the meat yro. ren they had eaten returned again out toe part of the shoe, quid birds aptil one or $y$
:NTS ${ }^{\text {yimg }}$ Invention. RE-I8SUGS. d Solicitor, Washington-
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