Oct. 6th, 1892.)		
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, Altar Vases, Ewers, sks, Crosses, Vesper , &c. Chande- Fixtures. IADWICK, TURER, Hamilton, Ont.	Cana	AND DOMINION Church of England W	CHURCHMAN.	
RATIVE ART.	Vol. 18.]	5	URSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892.	[No. 41.
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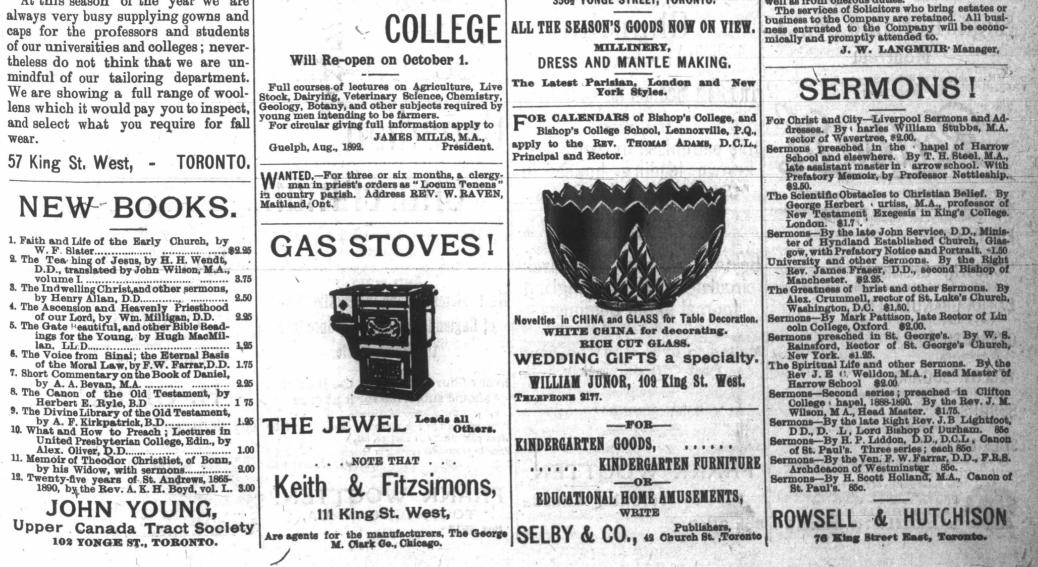
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Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 13th, 1892.

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AGENT.-The Rev. W. H Wadleigh is the only gentleman travelling authorized to collect subscriptions for the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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TO OUR READERS.—We want a reliable person in every parish in the Dominion, to get subscribers for the Canadian Churchman. Write at once for particulars, giving references.

NOTICE,—Subscription price in the city of Toronto, owing to the cost of delivery, is \$2.50 per year; if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50. We will give the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN one year, and our handsome and valuable Premium, to city subscribers for \$2.50 paid strictly in advance.

To OUR READERS.—Kindly send the publisher of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, 32 Adelaide street, Toronto, a postal cara with names and addresses of your friends who do not take the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, and a specimen copy will be sent to each gratis.

D. J. MACDONELL'S NAME has become a synonym for *gentle but fearless* independence. The manner in which he stood up for Christian liberty and common sense interpretation of Scripture at the recent "Pan-Presbyterian," should endear him more than ever to lovers of true religion.

"JACK THE RIPPER" is probably only an extreme type of that class of people who like to run amuck against public sentiment, riding their own hobbies to death, and freely taking the law into their own hands. He apparently undertakes to rid the world of a certain class of sinners, in defiance of law.

HE DESERVED THE CANE !—No one who knows how much the Canadian Church owes to Holy Trinity, Toronto—especially in the palmy days of Rev. W. S. Darling's *regime*, when it stood bravely alone in the front of Church progress—will grudge Mr. C. H. Jose (the old chorister) his gold-headed cane.

"DWINDLE INTO PLYMOUTH BRETHRENISM," Principal Grant said, the Church would do, if denied the right to consider and discuss such social problems as those between capital and labour, strikes, trades unions, &c. This is a contrast to the "high" and "mighty" style adopted by some Church legislators. Hugh Price Hughes, the famous Wesleyan, who endorsed the Pere's points as to union most enthusiastically. He pronounced " Episcopacy unbroken for sixteen centuries—as a sine qua non of reunion. My Nonconformist brethren must note that concession."

PROMPT AND BRAVE.—The action of that heroic Presbyterian divine who saved a woman's life at the peril of his own the other day at Niagara, was one that deserves wide record, as well as eager imitation. One moment's delay might have been fatal, whether caused by doubt of the best way or fear of taking it. Few men behave so promptly on a sudden emergency.

PREACHNG VERSUS IMMERSION seems to be the question which has threatened to rend in twain the colossal congregation of Spurgeon's Tabernacle —whether the new preacher is to be "hired" for the sake of his voice, or for the sake of his denominational orthodoxy. And yet, after all, was Charles Spurge n so particular himself about the quantity of water used in baptism?

OUR JUDGES.—Canadians hardly realize the vast importance of having on the judicial bench the very purest and best material selected from the talent of the bar. The salaries for judges should be *princely*, in their provision for all possible dignity and power, raising the recipients 'far beyond the narrow anxieties of life and its secular conditions. Other "economy" is false.

BAD DRAINAGE AND CESSPOOLS.—It ought not to be necessary—in a reasonable Christian community—for our daily papers to be continuously harping on the propriety of the public observing the sanitary laws and regulations. This kind of neglect and insubordination simply perpetuates typhoid and diphtheria, and sends a "special invitation" to all cholera germs within reach.

PERE HYACINTHE AT GRINDELWALD seems to have given a wholesome *turn* to the flimsy meanderings"

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oct. 13th, 1892.

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Silver. Screw Bazel and Back,Stem Wind and Set, American Non-Magnetic Movement, ITEED FOR FIVE YEARS FOR \$8.50 I on Receipt of Price. I LLIS & CO. NG STREET TORONTO



(S SHE CARNOT SKE HOW J. DU IT FOR THE HORE. \$65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Machine; perfect working all ished, adapted to light and heary implete set of the latest improve Each machine guaranteed for 5 from our factory, and save data and for EFERE CALAGOON. I. DEFT T 33 CHICAGO. Like CANADIAN "TRIPLETS"—still they come! It would not be right perhaps to say that the authorities who indemnify (or "encourage"?) the mothers of cotemporary births, have grave cause for alarm at the rapid increase and large supply, &c.; but they need to replenish their exchequers if they wish to keep pace with Canada.

THE LASH !—The frequency of a certain class of offences of late has emphasized the necessity for stigmatizing in a special manner those brutes who are guilty of such deeds. It is difficult to see why they should be held less criminal, as to degree, than murderers. If nothing worse can be devised, the lash should be laid on unsparingly.

"THOUGHTFUL WORKING MEN," Talmage found to compose the various congregations who listened to him in England. "I like to speak to English congregations . . . you're a splendid nation, and its grand to be addressing an assemblage of thoughtful working people." So the *Guardian* reports the verdict of the "Spurgeon of America."

A WESLEYAN ON EPISCOPACY.-At Grindelwald, the eloquent French Catholic was followed by of the Bishop of Worcester and others who preceded him. He based Church Reunion uncompromisingly on (1) the historic Episcopate and (2) the Nicene Creed. At the same time, alongside these great essentials of union, he pleaded for large liberty in details of thought and worship.

BIG FIGURES!—There is something noble and inspiring in the size of the "appropriations" made by the General Mission Board of the Methodists the other day—\$94,000 for Domestic Missions, and \$96,000 for Foreign Missions, besides \$46,000 for "miscellaneous" purposes. This is the advantage of consolidation and organization in a widely extended business*concern—business in religion.

THE HERON-RUSSEL EPISODE reads like a palmary example of that Scripture-condemned characteristic of these "latter days"—inordinate a fiection, the attachment of two individuals to one another to the exclusion of all others—God or man—and in utter disregard of all laws, human and divine. The folly of mutual absorption (when excessive) is only another form of selfishness, and must end as badly.

INSECURE SCAFFOLDS.—In this new hemisphere where life is so carelessly handled, some stringent rules of inspection should be laid down in regard

to the construction of those temporary platforms which are needed for building and other purposes. People dwell so much on their temporary character that they forget the preciousness of the burden they bear—and may destroy in a moment of time—human life!

DISLOYAL "GRIP."—It is not without reason that the Toronto Evening News falls foul of the local comic paper for suggesting that Yankeemoney judiciously expended among Canadian legislators could ensure the prevalence of annexation sentiments. The editor of Grip knows very little about Canadian patriotism and integrity, if that be the idea he entertains. U. S. do not contain enough money for that purpose.

\$2,000 BISHOPS.—A delegate of the Provincial Synod wondered why a bishop could not live on \$2,000 per annum as well as a city priest. Some people are wondering why some city priests are not above trying to increase their \$2,000 to the detriment of brother priests who have far less about one-half of that sum—to live upon. There cannot be much "Church extension" where there is so much desire for gain.

"LESS BAREFACED ROBBERY"—of God—said a delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance Council—is what we need in order to make effective aggressive work for Christianity. He instanced the average contributions for missions among the Christians of the United States as being only 50 cents per annum, or about one cent per week. A very small output for a very large machine—say twelve millions of adult Christians.

'THE AN LO-PRESEVTERIAN BREEZE, which some injudicious (though zealous) persons blew up at the recent Provincial Synod, shows the necessity of "bridling our tongues" by carefully chosen language. Probably nothing more was meant than "we would sooner have the Presbyterians with us than against us, and don't want their comparatively inferior system to prevail"—but the impression left was something much more unpleasant.

'TALMAGE ON THE CHURCH.—The Daily Graphic correspondent elicited from the American preacher his opinion that the National Church in England is doing admirably well, and "her ministers are serving Christ's cause with true zeal. . . I never met a grander group of cultivated Christian gentlemen than the bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with his pleasant smile and charitable views, is ust like a summer morning to me . . . they have hearts as well as brains." the marriage contract, we are necessarily placed in daily and hourly peril of social contamination. There are worse poisonings than blood poisoning: poisonings of the mind and heart! The question of erecting a quarantine barrier against the importation of cholera is a small one as compared with protection from the deadly disease of family immorality. At one time

MARRIAGE WITH A DISEASED WIFE'S SISTER formed a topic of immense interest, and around the question even now, wars, at times, are waged. But the noise of battle-din has passed far beyond that initial stage—a mere nibbling at the edge of marriage sanctity. Between a "deceased wife" and a divorced wife there is a wide gap of difference. It seems a comparatively small matter after all, whom a man marries after his wife is dead: though the consequent confusion attending disregard of the prohibited degrees, and the hometroubles connected with the removal of any of those barriers, are much to be deprecated. When, however, the holy bond is loosened by any other hand than *death*, it is time to question the right of humanity to free itself from a fundamental law of pure social existence.

CIVILIZATION ITSELF HANGS IN THE BALANCE If marriage, from being an indissoluble sacrament, is to be degraded to a mere matter of "leasing" a partner or assistant, or property, for an undefined length of time, dependent on the continued consent of the parties to the contract, it is certainly the bounden duty of every Christian man to do his individual best to oppose and retard—if he cannot prevent—the ruin of Christian homes. Not to the English Church Union alone belongs the duty but all Churches should form a union for such an object—if for no other. Here is a worthy meeting ground.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD

then did well to take up such a subject : but did not well to drop it or postpone it. We are aware that a difference of opinion arose, and was hotly contested, upon one detail of the question : but that minor point might have been passed over for the time being, in order to secure a speedy and definite pronouncement upon the main questionwhether the social union is to be surrendered for any of the hundred and one trivial and puerile causes now set forth in ordinary bills of divorcement. To minimize an evil is much better than to leave it untouched. Whether a limited permission may be given to the innocent party, in a divorce for adultery, to marry again : or what precisely the word "porneia" in the Gospel really coversthese are mere questions of detail as compared with the great one--whether there can be any divorce at all recognized for causes other than adultery, in any sense claimed for the word, the Synod owed it to the Church to pronounce upon that question without a day's delay.

[Oct. 13th, 1892.

effort to proceed on one leg instead of the natural four would more nearly describe the position of the Episcopal Church, so-called, *par excellence* (?), as it tries vainly to cope with modern—and especially American—difficulties. The Episcopal theory without adequate provision for practical working rather handicaps a Church in its rivalry with other systems.

TOO MUCH DIGNITY

has been the bane of the Anglican Episcopate, Palaces, thrones, large incomes, carriages, retinues of servants, are things natural enough in a "State Church," as such, but they form no essential parts of the Episcopacy proper-are rather impediments and obstacles to the right execution of the sacred office. Dignity and state there ought to be, but of a religious, not secular kind. In the execution of the Episcopal functions, nothing should be grudged which adds weight and worth to the aspect of the ceremonies performed-but that is a very different matter from the vulgar paraphernalia of a rich man, a "grandee" of the world. In the past-even in the colonies-we have dwelt too much on the carnal trappings of bishops as State officials, and, while we have been "dwelling" on such matters, rival organizations have been distancing a Church which boasts Arostolic form and force, as well as Apostolic lineage. The Church has been smothered with mufflings.

SMALL INCOMES

seem to be almost a necessity for the healthy action of the Episcopal functionary-not too small, but just enough to secure the spiritual working of 1, the office. Experience seems to prove that the closer a bishop is identified with his clergy in this matter of income, the better for all concerned. If every bishop's income were provided by a percentage on the gross incomes of the diocesan clergy, we should probably reach thus an ideal Episcopate. Such a plan would have the advantage of being a "self-acting" provision for extension of the Episcopate and sub-division of dioceses. Waiting for the creation of a large endowment has hitherto been the curse of the Church. While the endowment is being slowly and painfully accumulated, the Church has to languish, working ineffectively, dragging on a maimed existence with inadequate machinery and curtailed powers of action. A

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MINISTERS AS INSURANCE AGENTS.—Recent revelations have indicated a point at which special danger exists of imposition on the public—so many "retired" and "off duty" ministers dabble in insurance business, and meet peculiar temptations to dishonesty on account of the "cover" or "cloak" furnished by their sacred profession. Recent exposures show the wisdom of an *effective* Superannuation Fund, raising retired ministers above necessity of eking out an income.

DIVORCE.

It was well done that the "burning question" of the hour—so far as social life is concerned should receive considerable attention at the Provincial Synod in Montreal. Living in close and continual contact and intercourse with the people of the United States, who have earned too well a world-wide notoriety for carelessness in regard to

MORE BISHOPS!

At the session of the Provincial Synod in Montreal, very important advance was secured in the settlement of the grave question of the necessity for a considerable increase in the number of Episcopal officers in the Canadian Church. We say "advance" because hitherto no attempt has been made to deal with the question on the large scale which is demanded by the emergency—to provide, so to speak, a "wholesale," rather than " retail" measure of relief for the distressingly maimed condition of our Episcopate. The spectacle of a quadruped trying to " progress" on three legs does no more than begin to describe the situation. An "live Episcopate," which lives and works for the Church's welfare—not for "dignity"—is the great need of the hour.

A THIRD PARTY.

One of our correspondents, disturbed as all Churchmen must be by the prevalence of contro-. versy in the Church of England, suggests as a remedy for the evil the formatian of a third or central party, defined, if we understand him aright, by its determination to accept "the Prayer-book as it is" for its standard. The idea is plausible, not to say attractive. It resembles the proposal, which periodically makes its appearance, that there should be a "National party" in politics, and is likely to attract the same class of minds and to appeal to the same feelings. Both proposals rest upon the dislike of extremes which is inherent in the majority of Englishmen, and both aim at mitigating the bitterness of party warfare by taking the moderate members out of both parties and forming them into a third and separate section. This statement of the objects of the proposal is no caricature, and it clearly shows the hopelessness of the scheme. You cannot produce moderation by separating the moderates from the extremes; you rather intensify the party strife you wish to allay. It may, of

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course, be said that the existence of an important and powerful third party in politics at the present moment is proof that the idea is practicable. But the analogy of the Liberal Unionists is wholly misleading. In the first place, the Unionists are constituted as a party for a special and obviously temporary purpose. No one supposes that the Home Rule controversy will go on for ever, and as soon as it comes to an end the raison d'etre of the Liberal Unionists will come to an end also. It is not even true that they include the moderate men of both sides. They are taken exclusively from one party, and comprise some of the most extreme men of that party. There is absolutely no real likeness between the Liberal Unionists and the proposed "moderate" party in the Church. But, in the second place, we object to all comparisons between Church parties and political parties. For good or ill, English affairs are managed by a system of party government, and so far as can be seen there is no prospect of this system being displaced. Now this system is primarily practical; it is a means of government, and it is only secondarily, or even accidentally, that it rests upon a difference in men's thoughts about politics. If, as has sometimes nearly happened, there were no differences of opinion to define the two parties, we should have to invent them, so necessary to our system of government is the existence of political parties. But the case of the Church is exactly the contrary. The practical work of the Church, her government and organization, her teaching and pastoral care, could be carried on perfectly without any party differences whatever. The parties exist, not as means of government, but because they express real and to some extent inevitable differences of opinion on theological matters within the Church. Whether, then, there be a superficial analogy or not, there is such a fundamental difference between the causes which necessitate political parties and those which necessitate Church parties, that it is altogether misleading to argue from the one to the other.

The distinction we have drawn points also to the answer to our correspondent's proposal. We have alluded to the real difference of opinion within the Church. It cannot be seriously questioned that at the Reformation the formularies of the Church of England were, whether intentionally or not, so drawn up as to include two widely divergent schools of thought, which have ever since held their own within the limits of the Church. « At some periods these schools of thought have shared the general indifference on religious matters, and have been content to exist side by side without controversy; at other times, such as the present, they have disputed keenly and pertinaciously. The object of all who love the Church of England must be to mitigate the violence of party disputes. How is this to be done? Some will answer, by driving the extreme partisans out of the Church ; others will say, like our correspondent, by forming a party indifferent to the questions at issue, so as to reduce the combatants on either side to insignificance : others will hold that it can be done not by quelling, still less by ignoring, controversy, but by tempering with discretion and sympathy the zeal of the controversialists. Now it seems to us that our correspondent's suggestion would wholly fail of its object. There are, no doubt, moderate men on both sides, but there influence, which is considerable, is exerted not in separation from, but in co-operation with, the more extreme partisans. The moderate High Churchman, so long as he is content to range himself under the same banner with the

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

extreme ritualist, undoubtedly checks the one-sided zeal of the latter for the very reason that both are members of the same party. The same is true, perhaps even more true, of the moderate Low Churchman and the ultra-Protestant on the other side. But take these moderate men out of the two main parties, and form them into a party of themselves, and their influence is gone. The extremists no longer owe anything to them; they acknowledge no common party obligations; they will refuse to listen to their counsel. The result indeed would be to reduce some one to insignificance, but it would not be the extreme men. Experience shows that the Moderates are always the insignificant and powerless party, if they are a party at all. The combatants would become at once more bigoted and more conspicuous than before; for zeal and discretion would be permanently separated, and the world would imagine that those who made the most noise—*i.e.*, the two extreme parties-really constituted between them the whole Church.

The mistake arises, as we have pointed out, from the mistaken idea that the two schools of thought in the Church are casual and temporary accidents, and not permanent elements in the Church of England as she at present exists. There may come a time when a new Reformation will shut out one side or the other; there may also come a time when the one shall have convinced and absorbed the other. We confess, however, that we do not anticipate the immediate approach of either event, and till one or other occurs, the only wayas it seems to us-in which the bitterness of controversy can be mitigated is by the infusion of a large leaven of caution, generosity, and kindliness into the councils of both sides ; in other words, by the retention in both of just that element of moderation which our correspondent wishes to extract and precipitate in the form of a third party.-English Guardian.

REVIEWS.

- THE APOCRYPHA. Edited with various renderings and readings from the best authorities. By the Rev. C. J. Ball, M.A. Price, 6/6. London : Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1892.

great work of which it now forms a part, the precious Variorum Bible, a Biblical library in itself, quite indispensable to those who have few commentaries, and useful to all students of the Scriptures.

THE PULPIT, A MAGAZINE OF SERMONS. (September), vi., No. 3. Buffalo : Edwin Rose; Toronto: Williamson & Co.

This number has a better selection of sermons than is often found. The hard-working clergy will find them very useful and can easily adapt them to the Church's system, as all around there is a general levelling up.

- THE ENGLISH LITURGICAL COLOURS AND RECENT WRITINGS THEREON. By A. S. Barnes, M.A., Oxford. Price 1/6.
- LOW MASS IN ENGLAND BEFORE THE REFORMATION. By A. S. Barnes, M.A., Oxford. Price 1/. London: Church Printing Company; Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison.

Both these pamphlets are of great interest to those who wish to see the Church of England as she was four centuries ago. It is a very healthy sign that these studies are becoming common among the clergy who hope for a better Church tone and practice than now prevails in Canada. These pamphlets show a deal of reading and are very instructive-the second are especially so.

CHURCH PRINCIPLES, NOT BIGOTRY. Kondall: T. Wilson; Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison.

This small paper of 12 pages, whereof pp. 9 to 12 give part of the Lambeth resolutions, is very sound in its teachings and convenient for distribution. It meets a want.

THE LIVING CHURCH QUARTERLY. September, 1892. Milwaukee, Wis.: The Young Churchman Co.; Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison.

It is our fault that this Quarterly has been left unnoticed; it got covered up. The book catalogue is full and makes one discontented with his impecuniosity, but it is very useful even to him. This appears to be the last issue containing the Canadian clergy, who will henceforth appear only in the Year Book, Toronto.

- WORK AND PAY.-Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D.D. Price 5c.
- CHRISTIANITY BETWEEN SUNDAYS. By George Hodges, Rector of Calvary Church, Pittsburg; pp. 267. Price \$1. New York: Thomas Whittaker; Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison.

Much of modern preaching is occupied with the al problems, and consideration of so seem to vie with the editors in devising what is best for the wants of the people. The ruling power at present is without doubt the Democracy. Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, looks for the solution of capital and labour troubles in the principles, "All ye are brethren," and "No people prospers by another people's loss." Mr. Hodges' collection of sermonettes is most seasonable, and he discusses his subjects in exactly the form that will fix them on the memory and lay them deep in the heart. They are of the usual style of sermons, give expression to new thoughts in terse and vigorous words, and adapt his teaching to the world's present needs. The titles are themselves attractive : "Business on Christian Principles," "Religion on Business Or Principles," "What a Blind Man Saw," "Why we Ought to Love God." They are in all twonty-one. In "The Dry Brook" wo find a new thought—that the drying up even of Cherith would teach the prophet the lesson of sympathy with suffering humanity; and in "The Interview with Nicodemus," that even to Christ's preaching there were some, like Nicodemus, could get a sermon all intended for themselves, and yet go on in the same old way. We can heartily commend the work; it's form, paper and binding are all that could be desired.

disturbed as all valence of controd, suggests as a n of a third or cenand him aright, by Prayer-book as it s plausible, not to proposal, which , that there should es, and is likely to and to appeal to sals rest upon the erent in the majora at mitigating the king the moderate l forming them in-This statement no caricature, and s of the scheme. by separating the ou rather intensify allay. It may, of

Mr. Ball is a bold man to attempt single handed a supplement to the great Variorum Bible upon which some of our most eminent Hebrew and Greek Biblical scholars were employed. Yet he has done his work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The plan is precisely the same as that followed in the treatment of the Old and New Testament. We have, as text, the authorized version of the books, and under each page all the various renderings and readings of importance which are sanctioned by ancient manuscripts or translations, or by critics or commentators. We see no falling off in the quality of the work, whether we regard the fulness of the notes or the judicious selection made. The books of the Apocrypha which are in the Vulgate, distributed among the books of the old

Testament, are in our own Bibles printed separately between the Old and New Testament, in order to show their secondary rank or deutero-canonical character. In most English Bibles of modern date they are not found at all. But, however they may be preserved, no competent scholar will now think of denying their importance as furnishing a link between the Old and New Testa-ments, and giving us some notion of the religious thought of the ages which lay between the last of the Hebrew prophets and the advent of Christ. We have not only tested this work at many points, but have compared its contents with the Speaker's Commentary on these books, and we are astonished to find how complete is the critical material with which we are here provided. We commend this volume with the greatest confidence, and we do so not only for its own sake, but on account of the

We are desired to look at the "Constitution and By-Laws of St. Androw's Guild," a Church of England young people's society. The guill is intended to take a wider form than that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and include women as well as men. Its constitution and by-laws ap-

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pear to be most suitable, and it will be well if the guild can absorb some of the others, as we run this risk just now of frittering away our energy upon too many objects. But as this comes from Manitoba we hope it will take up its own ground at once and keep it.

- THE CAMBRIDGE BIBLE FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. The Second Book of the Kings, with introduction and notes.
- THE SMALLER CAMBRIDGE BIBLE FOR SCHOOLS. The Acts of the Apostles with introduction and notes. By J. Rawson Lumby, D.D. London: C. I. Clay & Sons; Toronto: Metho-Rdist Book & Publishing House.

We can give every commendation to these commentaries as being both scholarly and adapted to their object of presenting a good account of Holy Scripture. The second is very clear and concise, giving the A. V. as the text, but a running commentary in short foot notes, where any variation by the R. V. is put in a heavier type. The notes are brief and always to the point. That upon the Second Book of Kings is much fuller and naturally attracts more attention, as there is opportunity to discuss difficulties at greater length. The introduction (p. xviii.) is very satisfactory and shows a course of exact reading. Nothing appears to be passed over or forgotten. The system followed is the same as in the smaller treatise. We have, as samples of the work and with much pleasure, examined with great care the accounts of Naaman, Jehu and the dial of Ahaz; the last is so much more satisfactory that it allows our ignorance upon the whole matter, and the same spirit of fairness is shown throughout the volume. The maps are really illustrative of both text and comments; the binding is firm and useful, and the sets will be found most valuable for teachers, and even the clergy. The lessons in church will be read with all the more intelligence, that the reading has been preceded by a careful study of the passage in the Cambridge Bible, "Vade et tu fac similiter."

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

As a result of the recommendation of St. Stephen's Chapter to hold a conference simultaneously and in affiliation with the Boston Convention, a representative gathering of the Toronto Chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew convened in the school room of St. Stephen's Church, on Thursday evening, Sept. 29th. The rector, Rev. A. J. Broughall, occupied the chair. The subjects under discussion were selected from the convention programme, and proved most interesting, instructive, and soul-inspiring to the members present who were unable to take part in the great Boston assembly. Rev. J. C. Roper (St. Thomas), spoke on "The Kingdom," and elucidated the subject with a master hand. He dwelt on the omnipotence, the extent and universality of the Kingdom. He laid down three principles on which to carry on brotherhood work in the Kingdom, (1) We must work with energy. (2) We must serve with patience. -the Kingdom is everlasting. (3) We must work with the recollection of the self-service of others. He then drew attention to the words spoken to Daniel by the angel, contained in the evening's (St. Michael and All Angels) first lesson (Dan. x. 19): "O man greatly beloved, fear not: peace be unto thee, be strong, yea, be strong. And when he had spoken unto me, I was strengthened." and exhorted the members as servants of the King to have in their hearts such comforting words as these :--- "O man greatly beloved, my brother, fear not: I have a message unto you, be strong, yea, be strong." And the answer will be from many spoken unto me, I was strengthened." Rev. Canon DuMoulin, who regretted being unable to attend the, convention, gave a brief account of the meeting of the Brotherhood which was held in St. George's school-house during the Provincial Synod in Montreal, at which the following were the speakers: Rt. Rev. Bishop Courtney, of Nova Scotia; Rev. Canon DuMoulin, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Mucklestone, Ottawa; His Honor Judge Macdonald, Brockville; and Mr. Frank DuMoulin, Toronto. He conceded the meeting a 'most gratifying and

glorious success. He stated that no doubt great good would accrue therefrom. Clergy were present from all parts of the province, many of whom, although badly in need, and unable to procure the services of a curate, would return to their charges feeling that if in the past they could have no curate, they would now be enabled to have half a dozen by the formation of a Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in their parishes.

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Rev. C. C. Owen (St. Peters) gave a practical address on "The Spread of Christ's Kingdom," referring in his opening words to Saul's plaintive cry: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" He drew attention to the fact that men in commercial pursuits who strive for their master and the spread of his kingdom, and subsequently turn to the ministry, as a rule make the most efficient ministers; we must have training. We require not so much numerical strength as we do workers in our organization. Mr. Owen spoke at some length on missionary work at home and abroad, and also on the rules of "prayer" and "service" of the Brotherhood; closing his remarks with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to work most diligently and faithfully for "The Spread of Christ's Kingdom."

It was unanimously resolved to send a message of fraternal greeting to the delegates in convention assembled in Boston.

Home & Foreign Church Aews PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.—St. Matthew's.—It is intended that the Lord Bishop of the diocese shall consecrate this fine church on All Saints' Day. When the church was opened many years ago it was set apart for the worship of God, but as an Anglican church is never consecrated till free from debt, this accounts for the ceremony only being performed now.

The clergyman who is to hold the mission in this church during Lent, 1893, is to be Canon R. Bullock, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Leeds, Eng., and one of the leading missioners of England. Steps have already been taken towards preparing the members of the congregation for the mission, and it is hoped great good will be done.

LENNOXVILLE.-The Lord Bishop visited Lennoxville on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and consecrated the new chapel of the university in the morning, a large number of clergy and prominent laymen assisting. His Lordship preached a very able and instructive sermon. He referred to the excellence of the practice in olden times of celebrating commemorations of great events. The same custom was continued by our Lord and His Disciples, and that was why there was a particular solemnity in the consecration of the chapel. These occasions were in the past observed with much earnestness, but we were just emerging from times when all these pious practices were most sadly neglected and forgotten in our Church in England ; a deplorable coldness pervaded the altars, and the churches, he said, were only frequented by a limited number of the great and rich, and religion was without its solid spiritual results. Many clergymen were fox hunters during the week, and on Sunday would read a moral essay that would come as well from a heathen philosopher. Fortunately there has been a change, and the English Church was rapidly returning to her pristine vigour. The Holy Communion service, so well calculated to give spiritual strength and refreshment, and which had been so sadly neglected, was again being largely restored, and churches that had been empty or frequented only by the rich were now crowded with all classes. He gave the particular instance of the Church at South Acton, London, of which he had been vicar since 1871. Then there were a few Communion services, and at most there were only 14 communicants at a time; now, he was happy to say that two other large churches, besides small churches, had been built in the same parish, and it was no unusual thing in the church to have from 1,300 to 1,400 communicants at a time. The same progress was evident in Canada, and he was highly edified by the services he had attended in different parts of the province. The Bishop, referring to the chapel that had just been dedicated, highly recommended the method by which no more work was done than the means of the college could afford. It was a noble structure already, and when completed would be a beautiful edifice. Of the \$4,000 still required a considerable sum had already been promised, and he did not think it would be long before it would all be forthcoming. There was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist after the [Oct. 13th, 1892.

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sermon, and at 1 p.m. the members of the convocation were entertained to a lunch; at 3 p.m. there was a meeting of the convocation to confer the degree of D.D. on the Bishop. In the evening the Rt. Rev. A. Hunter Dunn was given a reception at Sherbrooke.

ONTARIO.

MATTAWA MISSION.—Opening of a new Church— Farewell of the Rev. R. W. Samwell.—Eau Claire:— On Sunday, Sept. 25th, the new Church of St Michael and All Angels, which has been erected at this out. station, was opened for divine worship. It is but fifteen months since the priest began work in this new settlement. That they have been months of earnest effort on the part of both priest and people, the beautiful little sanctuary in which they recently gathered for their first service, amid decent surround. ings, is a proof. The church is built of logs hewn out of the surrounding forest by the men of the settlement, who also raised the walls. It is neatly finished inside with matched lumber, oiled and varnished, the cornice, mouldings and casings of windows and doors being stained a darker colour; the ceiling is semi-octagonal and panelled. The body of the church is 20 feet by 40 feet, and the vestry and porch (on the south side) are respectively 10x12 and 7x6. The sanctuary is richly finished with crim. son hangings of an ecclesiastical pattern, and a beautiful crimson plush dossal with a large embroid. ered cross in the centre, the gift of a lady friend of the mission in England. A complete set of frontals and lectern hangings, and markers, have been promised by a gentleman in England as a memorial of a deceased brother, but they did not arrive in time for the opening services. The general appearance of the interior of the church is very pleasing, and the people are justly proud of the change from the settler's house (where services had been previously held) to the sacred temple of God in which the blessed sacrifice may be offered from time to time, and the full privileges of the Church enjoyed. The opening services were of a harvest thanksgiving character, and as such were very appropriate to the occasion. The Holy Eucharist at 11 a.m. was preceded by a short form of benediction. The priest in charge was the celebrant and preacher. In the afternoon Evensong was held at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Samwell preached a farewell sermon. The church was filled to its utmost capacity both morning and afternoon. It is very satisfactory to say that the church is practically free from debt. The S.P.C.K. (England) made a grant of \$125, and the Burnside Trust Fund Committee one of \$50 to the building fund. St. Alban's, Mattawa.-The Rev. Mr. Samwell preached a farewell sermon to this congregation on Sunday evening, Sept. 25th, taking for his text Philippians i. 9, 10, 11. In briefly reviewing the work of the three years of his incumbency, he said that it had been his purpose God willing, to see the mission completely organized ere he left it. This had been done; three new stations had been opened; one . ew church built; one church rebuilt; upwards of \$600 spent in the maintenance of lay readers; the mission house finished inside and entirely renovated ; a stable erected, and horse and vehicles provided for the mission; \$757.50 paid on the Mattawa debt, besides the liquidation of a mortgage on lot adjoining the church there of \$137.88. The total sum raised and expended for all Church purposes within the mission (except priest's stipend), was nearly \$4,000; of this sum, \$2,200 was raised by the priest outside the mission. St. Margaret's, Rutherglen.-Harvest thanksgiving services were held in this church on Tuesday, Sept. 27th. There was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 11 a.m., and Evensong at 3 p.m. The church was very prettily decorated. Mr. Samwell preached at Evensong, and in the course of his sermon, referring to his departure, spoke feelingly of the regret he felt at leaving his people, and with a few words of spiritual counsel, wished them God's blessing. In giving up the work of the mission to other hands, Mr. Samwell desires to say how grateful he feels to those who have assisted him in any way in his work, particularly to those who have contributed to the funds of the mission. He earnestly begs for his successor a continuance of their kind interest, and commends the mission to their prayers.

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WESTPORT.—St. Paul's Church.—A very pleasant harvest thanksgiving service took place in the Anglican Church last Friday evening. The pretty little church was choicely decorated with various flowers, fruit, vegetables and grain. The congregation was large, the singing excellent, and the service was said by the rector, Rev. T. W. Jones. An able sermon, most appropriate for the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Geo. Bonsfield, of Newboro, from Jer. viii. 20, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." The service was repeated the following Sunday.

RosLIN.—A very successful harvest home and Sunday school festival was held in Christ Church, Thom-

st. 13th, 1892.

s of the convocat 3 p.m. there was afer the degree of ag the Rt. Rev. A. n at Sherbrooke.

a new Church-1.-Eau Claire :urch of St Michael ected at this out. vorship. It is but an work in this e been months of riest and people, hich they recently 1 decent surround. ult of logs hewn e men of the set-It is neatly finr, oiled and varnd casings of winarker colour; the nelled. The body and the vestry espectively 10x12 inished with crim. l pattern, and a h a large embroida lady friend of ete set of frontals rs, have been proas a memorial of ot arrive in time eneral appearance y pleasing, and the ige from the setin previously held) hich the blessed to time, and the ed. The opening giving character. to the occasion. s preceded by a iest in charge was e afternoon Even-: Samwell preachwas filled to its afternoon. It is church is practi-(England) made Trust Fund Comand. St. Alban's, preached a farea Sunday evening, ippians i. 9, 10, 11. e three years of l been his purpose pletely organized ; three new stachurch built; one pent in the mainn house finished able erected, and e mission; \$757.50 the liquidation of church there of nd expended for mission (except)00; of this sum, tside the mission. est thanksgiving on Tuesday, Sept. the Holy Euchar).m. The church Samwell preached his sermon, referiy of the regret with a few words tod's blessing. In on to other hands, ow grateful he im in any way in) have contributed parnestly begs for kind interest, and yers.

Oct. 13th, 1892.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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asburg, which was very prettily decorated with fruits, flowers, vegetables, on Wednesday, Sept. 14th. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and an afternoon service at 2.30; the celebrant and preacher being the Rev. W. Burton, and the prayers were read by the clergyman in charge, Rev. J. Fisher. At the afternoon service the church was crowded. The Sunday schools marched in procession to the grounds, where tea was provided for them by the kindness of the Christ Church congregation.

BILLINGS' BRIDGE.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Anglican rectory on Tuesday, 4th inst., was a great success. The weather was delightful, the company enthusiastic and the religious services reverent. "Except the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it."

Senator Clemow declared the stone well and truly laid, and then proceeded to congratulate the Church people on their efforts to provide a suitable residence for their clergyman. He further remarked on the phenomenal activity of the Canadian branch of the Anglican Church in building churches and parsonages, and predicted a splendid future in the development of the Church.

The ladies provided a beautiful repast in the basement of Trinity Church, and loud were the praises of those who partook of it.

During the evening Rural Dean Bogert addressed the company. He said the deanery of Carleton was the banner deanery in the diocese of Ontario, and spoke of the pleasant surprise the Churchmen of the parish of Gloucester had given him in so readily starting to erect a parsonage.

Rev. E. Hanington gave some happy reminiscences of the late Metropolitan Bishop Medley. This speaker highly eulogised the locality of Billings' Bridge, saying that no more desirable situation for residence existed near Ottawa.

Rev. T. G. Garrett spoke of the love and mutual regard which existed between the clergyman and his flock, and declared that the blessing of God would assuredly rest upon them,

The Rev. F. Gorman expressed his great pleasure in the prosperity of Billings' Bridge and the parish of Gloucester generally, and he trusted that every member would make a point of regularly and liberally contributing for the support of their clergyman.

Besides these four speakers there were present Rural Dean Pollard, the Revs. A. Mackay, W. J. Muckleston and W. A. Read. The incumbent, the Rev. J. P. Smitheman, thanked the Ottawa clergy for their grand attendance.

Between the speeches Mr. J. Bartram sang two songs in that excellent manner for which he is so noted, and the choir under the leadership of their excellent organist sang beautifully.

Rural Dean Bogert closed the proceedings with the benediction.

It must not be omitted to mention the substantial result of Mr. Bartram's auction of cakes and pies, etc.

TORONTO.

out the sermon was that all blessings, temporal and spiritual alike, come to us "because Christ died." A large and reverent congregation was present. Throughout the summer the attendance at the Sunday services and those held on Thursday evenings has been very pleasing. At the latter a series of instructions on the Book of Common Prayer is being given. Daily Matins have been attended, in rain and shine, by a little company of the faithful. A lady of our congregation has worked us a much needed set of altar linen, with silk purse and veil, and a new font is shortly to be added to the church. In Sharon and Mount Albert, which now form part of the same mission, the Church's services are regularly held. The pretty little church in the former village was built during the incumbency of the late Dr. Carry, and is dedicated to St. James the Apostle. In spite of a number of Church people having removed from Sharon within the last few years, the Sunday services have been well attended, and Friday evening services have also been held during the summer. The Mount Albert congregation have had a hard fight to hold together in past days in the face of neglect and opposition, but in spite of this and of their small numbers, they have not lost heart, and talk of buying the hall which they rent from a sectarian body, and converting it into a church. The services both in Mount Albert and in Sharon were for some length of time kept up by the students of Trinity College, and the ministrations of these gentlemen are very gratefully remembered by the people.

St. James' Cathedral.—Sunday evening, Oct. 2, Rev. Canon DuMoulin preached a special sermon in connection with the services being held in Toronto simultaneously with the annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, now in session in Boston.

Taking his text from Isaiah lvi., 7, "Mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people,' the preacher said he desired to speak upon a subject which was engaging the attention of the Boston con-vention, viz., "The Church of the People, for the People, and by the People." The expression, slightly changed, was an aphorism borrowed from the political arena, but, whether used in religion or in politics, the stalwart and robust sentiment contained therein was the same. Beyond all controversy their Church was the Church of the people; it was not the Church of the ecclesiastics, nor the aristocracy, but was composed essentially and altogether of the people. The 20th article defined the visible Church as "a congregation of faithful men." In the Scriptures there were between 600 and 700 passages in which God spoke of His Church as His people. Jesus Christ Himself was of the people, and His apostles were chosen from the peasantry and were assuredly of the people. The Church was the most democratic body in all the world. She was the great leveller of all barriers, for in her there is neither Greek nor Jew, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free.

The second portion of the subject was consequent. ly true, because, if the Church is of the people, it must of necessity be for the people, in the widest and strongest sense. The message she had to deliver was for the people and could by no possible means be limited. "Go ye into all the world," was the Saviour's own commission. So, too, were her officers for the people. They were called priests because it was the office of a priest to minister for the people and serve all men. The services, ordinances and sacraments were for all, for the Queen and the beggar alike. It was one of the standing abuses of the Christian Church to-day that any one should hold proprietary rights in her temples. The pew was parred and labelled against strangers, and the poor brother was warned not to enter therein. Vested rights acquired in the last century still existed, and it was a most deplorable state of things wherever it was found. But, thank God, all the force of public opinion was now in favour of free and open churches. In Toronto, of the 37 Anglican churches, only seven were in part not free; the remaining 30 had been erected or freed in the past ten years, and every new church was absolutely free. It should in justice be added that the old churches, where vested rights still existed, were doing all in their power to welcome and provide for the stranger, and there was not one Anglican church in the city which was not absolutely free to all comers in every part at the evening services. He again thanked God for this, for it showed that Christian thought was moving in the right direction and realising the truth that their Church was for the people. Lastly, the Church was by the people. Here in Canada it was practically supported by the people. There were a few insignificant endowments, but these were of small moment in the sum total. The buildings were erected by the people, the services and polity of the Church were governed and ordered by the people. There was no oligarchy or aristocracy or tyranny of the few ; it was under an essen-tially popular government. The bishops were not sent out by the Crown or Prime Minister, but elected by the synod ; the clergy were called by the congre-

gation, and the management of the church was in the hands of the vestry, the representatives of the congregation.

In conclusion the canon exhorted the young men present to make these truths their own and never let them go; assert their rights in every proper way, and always feel that the Church was their Church, free and open, always prepared to give them the warmest welcome, and inviting them to take a share in her services and in her government.

HURON.

LONDON.-The thanks giving services at the Church of St. John the Evangelist last Sunday, were well attended, and the sacred edifice was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The font was filled with begonias and gladioli, and the rail surrounding it was covered with creeping vines. Two handsome stained glass windows have recently been put in, to the memory of the late G. P. Jones, M.D., "by his friends and fellow worshippers." Immediately underneath these, loving hands had placed a bank of white flowers. The pulpit was almost hidd. n by the masses of glowing foliage, and the Latin cross in pink asters on the lectern was well worthy of notice. At the end of the choir stalls were tall sheaves of golden rod, which were most effective, and the re-table showed well against the background of the dark blue reredos. The standards were twined with Virginia creeper, and round the rail separating the choir from the sanctuary was the same lovely vine. Great care and taste must have been exercised in disposing of the numerous plants and flower's that "were offered willingly unto the Lord" to make the effect so good. The music was exceptionally fine, and the congrega-tion of St. John the Evangelist is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so talented an organist. The services were conducted by the rector in his usual devout manner.

THORNDALE.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, harvest thanksgiving services were held in St. George's Church, which was tastefully decorated with wheat, flowers, &c. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. J. Taylor, of St. Mary's, whose sermons were earnest and rousing ones; the Rev. W. R. Seaborne took the duty in St. Mary's. On the Wednesday evening there was a sacred concert held in the church, which was filled.

MILLBANK.—The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of St. Mary's, lectured before the English church congregation last Monday evening, in the town hall, upon the "Habit, or what shall we wear?" There was a large audience. The Rev. O. Bridgman was chairman.

British and Foreign.

The new railway line from Jaffa to Jerusalem is completed, and the first locomotive entered Jerusa-

A very pleasant place in the Angli-The pretty little h various flowers, congregation was te service was said An able sermon, was preached by ro, from Jer. viii. mer is ended, and was repeated the

est home and Sunist Church, Thom-

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The Toronto Diocesan Secretary W.A. begs to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from "Harry Mussen," Islington, Ont., enclosing the sum of \$20.25 for the St. John's Relief Fund, New foundland, being the proceeds of a concert got up by him for that object.

RURAL DEANERY OF PEEL.—An important meeting fthe Chapter of this deanery is to be held at the parsonage, Tullamore, on Tuesday, Oct.18th, to take into consideration the proposed re-arrangement of the stations in the several missions within the deanery. An invitation is extended to the laymen to be present at the afternoon session, 2.15.

HOLLAND LANDING.—The parochial Harvest Home was celebrated in Christ Church on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels. The old church, which will celebrate next year the jubilee of its erection, and is thus only three years younger than the diocese itself, looked very bright in its festal dress of flowers and fruit. The east window, erected in 1891 by the efforts of the parishioners, represents in its central light our ascended Lord, from whom the church takes its title. On one side stands St. Peter, bearing the keys, and on the other the beloved disciple with the book and chalice. The sanctuary was further beautified for the occasion by a new white frontal upon the altar, and a profusion of flowers, fruit, and autumn leaves upon the re-table, window sills, and other available points. At 9 a.m. plain Matins were read and a short address upon the ministrations of the holy angels was given by the incumbent, the Rev. Edward C. Trenholme, B.A. Evensong was said at 7.30 p.m., with harvest hymns and other seasonable music. The Rev. E. J. Fessenden, M.A., the rector of Chippawa, read the lessons, and preached a telling sermon from the special Psalms for the day; the refrain which ran throughlem on Tuesday, 13th September.

The site for the Anglican Cathedral at New York has cost £175,000, nearly the whole of which has been subscribed.

A great Church of England Temperance Society "festival" was held at Shrewsbury on October 16th and 17th. Amongst the speakers was the Bishop of London and Bishop Barry.

Bishop Smythies has received an anonymous donation of £1,000 towards the fund for the creation and endowment of the Nyasa Bishopric. The fund now amounts to £6,250, but £10,000 is needed.

Dr. R. F. Harper is editing the Assyrian and Babylonian letters belonging to the K collection of the British Museum.

A' very unusual scene was witnessed recently, when the Vicar of Bangor baptized by immersion, in the Menai Straits, a male adult who had seceded from the Welsh Baptists.

The Right Rev. Alfred Blomfield, D.D., Suffraganbishop of Colchester, who is the son of a former Bishop of London, and was born at Fulham Palace, entered upon his sixtieth year on Wednesday week.

Dr. Wilkinson (late Bishop of Truro) has since his arrival in South Africa taken part in several ecclesiastical gatherings. He delivered an address at the recent opening ceremony of St. Peter's Home, Grahamstown, which was performed by the Bishop of the Diocese (Dr. Webb), who when last in England was for some months in charge of the Diocese of Truro during the illness of Dr. Wilkinson,

During some alterations at the parish church of Long Clawson—between Melton Mowbray and Grantham—the workmen, while taking down the west wall, discovered a large quantity of honey. The comb measured 5 feet in length, and was 2 feet in width. It is supposed that the west end of the church has been inhabited by bees for more than twenty-five years, as during the whole of that time they have been seen in the vicinity, and not unfrequently have been observed flitting about inside the sacred edifice during divine service.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the late C. H. Spurgeon, stated at a recent temperance meeting that in New Zealand a wife can procure prohibitive orders against her husband if the latter becomes a victim to drink, and no publican within a stated radius can supply drink to the subject of the orders. We should like to see some such law in force in this country.

The Bishop of Exeter, who last year, it will be remembered, confirmed a number of persons of weak intellect, has "laid hands" on several of the convicts in Dartmoor prison. The candidates had been carefully prepared by the prison chaplain, and had given an earnest of their reformation. Bishop Bickersteth is said to have delivered "a touching address," which much impressed the convicts.

The late Miss Sarah Louise Cooke has left by will a legacy of \$100,000 to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children and \$50,000 for the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, whose parish, the church of St. Mary the Virgin, is made residuary legatee. The church will probably eventually come into possession of a large sum of money from the estate.

The prize for the best History of the Christian Church in Wales from the Earliest Times to the Death of Elizabeth, offered for competition at the recent meeting of the National Eisteddfod at Rhyl, has been awarded to the Rev. E. J. Newell, M.A., of Porthcawl College, and Curate of Newton Nottage, Glamorganshire. Mr. Newell has previously written for the Christian Knowledge Society a Life of St. Patrick in the series of the "Fathers for English Readers," and also a Popular History of the Ancient British Church.

Fiji already supports some newspapers. There is the Fiji Times, issued twice a week at Suva, circulation 600; the Levuka Times, issued at Levuka once a week, circulation 120; the Wa Mata, Fijian newspaper, published by the Colonial Government at Suva monthly. In this paper is printed all native regulations, Government notices, changes in appointments, and other matters of an official character, of which the native population would otherwise obtain only very tardy notice; circulation 450. Lastly, there is the Fiji Royal Gazette, published at Suva, about five times per month; circulation 175.

stated that within the last ten years 100,000 people had moved into that portion of this city (New York) lying below Fourteenth street, and sixteen Protestant churches had moved out.

The Bishop of Springfield has issued an open letter to the Bishop of Albany "in reference to the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts." The pamphlet has 148 pages, and contains a *resume* of the offences against the doctrine and polity of the Church of which the writer believes Bishop Brooks to be guilty. Bishop Seymour says in his preface that he has deferred the publication of this pamphlet in the hope that Dr. Brooks as Bishop would mend his ways, but that he had waited in vain, and has at last deemed it time to make public his views.

Of three thousand teachers employed in the public schools of Chicago, only a hundred and ninety are men. The fact is recorded in a letter to the New York Nation, in which the writer takes a gloomy view of the situation. The fact that in the Eastern and Central States the number of girls who complete the grammer and high school course is greater than that of the boys is, he believes, distinctly due to the above remarkable disproportion. Pupils reach the final grade in the grammar schools at about the age of fourteen or fifteen. In a bustling community, where the commercial spirit is predominant, the boys will probably be loth to stay at school under any conditions. The prospect of four years more of petticoat government in a high school, moreover, it is asserted, in many cases robs him of any little inclination he may have to remain, and he leaves to start life at once.

We take the following from *The Tribune*: Bishop Potter has had the pleasure within the last year of confirming three clergymen formerly in the Presbyterian Church, and at least one each from the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal communions. The most recent occasion is a member of the last graduating class of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott.

Lord Rookwood and the Earl of Airlie have consented to become vice presidents of the *Church Army*. In addition to numerous labour homes in the metropolis and in the provinces, this society has now in active operation a youth's labour home in Wood street, Spitalfields, through which a number of young fellows from gaols, reformatories, and casual wards are continually finding respectable employment. Part of this establishment is used as a boarding home for some of those who have passed through the labour home and now have situations outside.

. A lady named Ellen Blair has left the bulk of her estate, amounting to the not very munificent sum of $\pounds758$ 14s. 6d., towards the building of a church for the Protestants of the Church of Ireland "in one of [Oct. 13th, 1892.

by a memorial signed, it is stated, among others, by the Rector of the place, who gave as his reason ' that he holds with the Bishop of Chester that a well conducted inn is a great boon to a place.' So it is, and, as Mrs. Barnes gained what she desired, it will be interesting to observe how nearly she will succeed in making her fully licensed house resemble the ideal of the Bishop of Chester, and an effective agency for the moral and social improvement of the inhabitants of Handforth. Mrs. Barnes has a great opportunity, which it is hoped she will utilize to the fullest extent.

Numerous Wesley relics were recently discovered by the authorities of the Wesleyan Conference Book Room, Cityroad, and to these must now be added some fifteen volumes of manuscripts, said to be in an excellent state of preservation, which the Rev. C. H. Kelly, the Connexional Book Steward, has just found in the cellars of that establishment. The greater number are hymns and poems of Charles Wesley, all in his own handwriting. In another volume are many hymns written by his wife. There is also a volume of poems by Samuel Wesley. It has not yet been ascertained whether any of the hymns in Charles Wesley's handwriting are new, but many of them are among the best known in the Wesleyan Hymn Book.

Whatever Mr. Gladstone and his supporters have in mind, this at least is certain, that Welsh Church. men are neither dispirited nor dismayed. By a strange coincidence the St. Asaph Diocesan Conference met at Bala recently, the very day after Mr. Gladstone's speech at Carnarvon. 'The Conference would have been interesting in any case as the first representative meeting of Welsh Churchmen since the General Election, but occurring when it did, it had a special importance. What was its tone? Throughout the opening address of the Bishop-and the ringing cheers, renewed again and again, showed that his audience was completely with him-there breathed a spirit of calm, steadfast determination to maintain the trust committed to their hands. The Bishop of Chester in his sermon earlier in the day had declared that he had come "to steady and inspirit" them. There was no evidence that this was needed. The Bishop's address was admirable in tone, full of spirit, and withal of statesmanship.

The Speaker for September 3, one of the Liberal organs, in speaking of temperance legislation, says: In 1891 we spent £140,000,000 on drink, and that amount is yearly increasing. And by whom is spent this vast sum? By the very men through whose votes in a local plebiscite the Alliance expects to suppress the liquor traffic. Let us frankly acknowledge the fact that the mass of the people are not abstainers, and that there is no sign that they will ever be. They do not desire prohibition, and they would not endure it. Why, then, should we persist in making al reform impossible by longer following the Alliance along the line of most resistance? Both our experience of the past and our observation of the present should thus satisfy us that the direct veto in itself offers no means of abating the evils of drink. Impressed by these evils, and recognizing facts, we leave to those who love barren speculation the question whether drink is so unholy a thing that its sale should not be tolerated in any self-respecting community, and on the simple and sufficient ground that prohibitio is impracticable.

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Archdeacon Farrar states, in the *Review of the Ohurches*, that for more than twenty years the Dean of Llandaff has been gratuitously undertaking the preparation of men in scholarship, in knowledge of the Greek Testament, in the composition of sermons, in the theology of the Church of England, and in pastoral work among the poor. In this way he has sent up to Holy Orders more than three hundr d men. Two of them have been elevated to the Bench, the Bishop of Rochester and the Bishop of Tasmania (Dr. Montgomery, the Archdeacon's son-in-law).

Through the Trinity College, Cambridge, Mission in Camberwell, that district has just received a unique and munificent gift. In memory of her deceased husband, Mrs. Gooch, a former resident, has undertaken to create a new parish, to be known as All Saints', North Peckham, and to build and endow the church, parsonage, club-house, and mission buildings, at an estimated cost of £30,000. The Order in Council necessary for the creation of a new ecclesiastical district has already been obtained, and the Rev. W. R. Finlay designated Vicar. A commodious church will be erected in East Surreygrove, and endowed with £450 per annum. In addition to mission buildings and schools, part of the gift includes an established convalescent home at Margate for the sick poor of the parish, the population of which is 8,000.

A short service of song and Bible study is held every Wednesday night in the memorial house of St. George's church and is well attended. At the Avenue A mission of St. George's church a service for children is held every Monday evening. Members of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood have been in charge and report the average attendance as over fifty. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, in an address recently delivered by him before the Chautauqua Assembly, the most benighted, impoverished and ignorant districts in Ireland." The executors under the will having renounced probate, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland have obtained letters of administration, and a case has been referred to the Vice-Chancellor's chambers to settle a scheme for the application of the bequest.

The Bishop of Chester's letters on the drink question continue to call forth a host of replies, as well as of communications in support of his lordship's views. Thus, Mr. W. H. Newett, writing to the *Times*, bears witness, from personal knowledge, to the apparently good effects of the Norwegian system in the town of Bergen, where, since 1877, the population has risen from 39,000 to 50,000, while the numbers of spirit shops have been reduced from twenty-one to twelve. No woman may be employed to sell drink. It is, however, quite contrary to Dr. Jayne's idea that these establishments should be "infinitely less attractive-looking than our ginshops," "and have no seats."

THE QUEEN HAS A TEETOTAL PIPER.—At the public breakfast of the Grand Lodge of the I.O.G.T. in Glasgow on August 23, a speaker stated that the Queen had recently given orders in the Highlands that the gillies should no longer receive their daily rations of drink, but 8s. a week instead. In appointing a new junior piper lately, she impressed upon the senior piper that the youth must be an abstainer. The successful applicant was brought before Her Majesty, who congratulated him on his teetotal principles, remarking that there must be great temptations in a large house.

At the recent Stockport Brewster Sessions a Mrs. Barnes applied for a full license for a new railway inn at Handforth, and her application was supported The Hon. Everard Feilding, brother of Lord Denbigh, and so a member of a well-known Roman Catholic family, who has just returned from Lourdes, has been interviewed. He says: "I was there three days, during the three days of the great national French pilgrimage, the one which M. Zola accompanied. Each day I was at the side of the baths helping to immerse the men pilgrims; one of my aisters, Lady Clair Feilding, attended for the same purpose at the woman's bath. During the three days I did not actually see a cure, a miracle worked."

A Roman Catholic writes in reference to Lourdes: "I have paid two visits to that beautiful spot, and each time came away fully satisfied that the whole affair is an elaborate machine for extracting money from the simple folks who flock there from all parts of Europe. In the cathedral the visitor is met with a notice that if he will subscribe 500 francs he will have his name inscribed on the walls of the church. If he gives a larger sum a silver or gold plate, with his name, will be put up, according to the amount given. I questioned many of the shopkeepers and other inhabitants as to their belief in the miracles, but they generally shrugged their shoulders and said as little as possible on the subject. I was rather amused when dining at the table d'hote at the remark made by a gentleman sitting next me to two nuns who came round the table asking for money for the sick: "Comment! Vous avez des malades a Lourdes!'"

)ct. 13th, 1892.

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Oct. 13th, 1892.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

Correspondence.

All Letters containing personal allusions will appear over the signature of the writer.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

N. B.—If any one has a good thought, or a Christian sentiment, or has facts, or deductions from facts, useful to the Church, and to Churchmen, we would solicit their statement in brief and concise letters in this department.

Information Wanted.

SIR,—In *re* special allowances made to the Lord Bishop of Algoma, will you kindly inform your readers of the final arrangement of the late session of the Provincial Synod.

1. The amount of special allowance to be made as a sick benefit.

2. The amount to be granted for a locum tenens. 3. From what sources these amounts are to be drawn?

These are matters which it appears difficult to discover accurately from the newspaper reports, but a knowledge of which is of interest to the Church at large. W.

October 6th, 1892.

Help to Build a Church.

SIR,—I should like to appeal through your columns for funds to build a church on the shore of the Lake of Bays, Muskoka. There are 363 miles of coast round the lake, populated by a number of Church people, but who hitherto have had no church in which to worship. An effort is now being made to build a church half way up the lake on two acres of land deeded to the Bishop (Algoma), but we are reluctant to start without a sufficient amount of money in hand. Only \$100 are required, and 1 wish to appeal to friends of the Church outside Muskoka, as Muskoka is a comparatively new settlement and the people are not as yet in a very prosperous condition. I shall be glad to receive any amount (however small) towards the \$100 required, so that we may as soon as possible supply their sorely needed want.

F. W. SHEPHERD, Catechist and Lay Reader, Baysville, Muskoka, Ont.

The Latin Service.

SIR,-There is, I think, no doubt that the Latin service referred to by "G" in your Notes and Queries column, was the one held in St. Paul's at the opening of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. To say that this service has "Romanizing tendencies," is ridiculously absurd, or rather would be so if it was not for the sad thought that Christians, people who profess to be animated with a Christ-like love, could bring forward such a frivolous argument. (?) Have they not read the words of St. John, "Beloved, let us love one another. he that loveth not knoweth not God." Can they love if they say such things? The Latin service was for the persons who understood Latin thoroughly, and indeed anyone with a smattering of Latin could follow and appreciate a Latin service. Of course the Latin sermon would be unintelligible to ordinary people, but no doubt the bishops and clergy of the Convocation thoroughly understood it. The service, as I said before, was only for the members of the Convocation, men who are "at least, able to yield an account of their faith in Latin." Besides this, Latin is the universal lan-guage of learned men. The Church Times, in giving an account of the service, said: "The whole service (as befitted the religious preliminaries of the deliberations of a learned clergy) was in Latin." E. A. Y.

Let a party be gradually formed which will take for its motto, "The Prayer book as it is," and there may be some hope of union—that is, if both parties will approach each other in a spirit, not of suspicion, but of conciliation, of determination to uphold Catholic teaching, with a charitable toleration of those who may not at once be able to see things exactly in the same light.

Even the word "Protestant," so fruitful of religious controversy, may be made to bear a positive as well as negative sense—that is, as a "witness for" instead of a denial of Catholic truth. I believe the word "*Protestor*" is used in this sense by some of the Fathers. It certainly is so in a passage of St. Hilary on the Trinity :—"Nos nativitatem subsistentem sic tempore *protestantes*, praedicavimus," &c. Would that we should exchange our internecine strife for a more vigorous warfare against our common foes, sin and infidelity.

OSCULUM PACIS.

The Lincoln Judgment.

SIR,-I have been hoping to see some comment in your columns on the letter by Lord Halifax, a transcript of which appeared in your issue of the 15th ult. It certainly appears astounding at first that it should be necessary to remind us that religion is not a mere series of propositions doctrinal or moral -that it has above all things to do with a Person, and that it is essentially a matter of a living relation between the soul and that Person. And yet we Christians often seem to be in danger of losing sight of the fundamental belief which we all hold-the belief that Christianity primarily consists in the worship of the ascended Christ. Lord Halifax's letter must have reminded many of us, pondering on our unhappy divisions, of the comment on modern doctrine made by one of the greatest of living teachers: "In proportion therefore as the exposition of Christian doctrine becomes more complicated it becomes more necessary to strive to keep ever present to our minds the thought of Christ Himself, Incarnate, Crucified, Raised, Ascended, in whose Person and work all doc-trine is implicitly contained." No explicit doctrine can completely reflect all that is contained in that Person and in that Work. All thought on these mysteries must perpetually remind us that we can only see the eternal "in many parts and in many fashions." So we shall recognize with new thankfulness that Revelation is centred in the Life revealed in the gospels, and not in abstract thought concerning the Divine Nature. And indeed it is not by doctrine or by thought, however grand, but by the lives—the common life of Christians, that the world is chiefly influenced. One instance of this obvious but much forgotten truism, is enough. It is recorded that it was in contemplating the allegiance shown by the subjects of Christ's Kingdom to their unseen Lord, and His influence upon the lives of His servants, that the first Napoleon made that great confession, "I think I understand something of human nature; and I tell you. . . . Jesus Christ was more than man."

With such an instance of what the effect of the

tection from the sunlight and the dews, so that it only had a light covering of tiles, and reached to a little under the parapet of the house on which it leaned. Jesus was probably sitting or standing on the upper floor of the verandah, and speaking to those in the adjoining rooms on the verandah, and in the court below. The four men with their patient had got upon the roof by the outer stair, and could localize the speaker by the sound of His voice. They could not reach Him in any common way, and yet they had to bring the paralytic into His presence. At once they dug or broke through the low parapet wall, removed the tiles from the roof of the verandah, cleared away sufficient of the wooden framing, and let down the bed in front of Jesus. This meets all the conditions, and allows us to realize a most effective and natural procedure on the part of men who were so thoroughly in earnest. Their good will found out a way, and they secured the blessing.

Sunday School Lesson.

18th Sunday after Trinity. Oct. 16th, 1892.

HOLY BAPTISM. OUTWARD SIGN-INWARD GRACE.

In our last lesson we saw that in every sacrament there must be two parts. What are they? (Answer from Catechism). Baptism is one of the two sacraments necessary to salvation, when it may be had. Baptism must, therefore, have two parts. It would be no true sacrament unless it had an outward part and also a real inward part.

I. OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN.

Read S. Matt. xxviii. 19. What does baptizing mean? It means washing. To baptize means to "wash" or to "dip." Baptism, then, means " wash-ing" or "dipping." It was quite plain our Lord did not mean common washing, since He added the words "In the Name," etc. "Baptism," "new hfe," "being born again" were all terms in common use among the Jews. When our Lord used the term, He meant something better than the Jews meant. S. John Baptist said Jesus would have a better Baptism (S. Matt. iii. 11). The essentials in the outward part of Holy Baptism are both the matter (water) and the form (or words), "In the Name of the Father, etc." (See service for the reception of infants privately baptized, Book of Common Prayer, questions to be put to those who bring the child to be received; also rubric at the end of the service). The quantity of water does not matter. Dipping or immersion the rule of the Church (see rubric in Bap-tismal offices), but "pouring on" of the water will suffice. "Immersion" not the only mode of Baptism. While the word "baptize" may mean "to dip," it does not necessarily do so. The Greek word occurs seventy-six times in the New Testament; it cannot be proved in a single instance to mean "plunge under" or "dip," while in three instances (S. Mark vii. 4where the word occurs twice-and S. Luke xi. 38) the same Greek word is translated "wash" in our English version. It cannot be proved in a single

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other of Lord Denknown Roman Carned from Lourdes, "I was there three the great national M. Zola accompae of the baths helps; one of my sisters, r the same purpose he three days I did worked." ference to Lourdes: beautiful spot, and fied that the whole r extracting money there from all parts visitor is met with 500 francs he will walls of the church. or gold plate, with ding to the amount he shopkeepers and lief in the miracles, r shoulders and said ject. I was rather le d'hote at the reing next me to two asking for money 18 avez des malades

A Third Party.

SIR,—The future of the Church of England depends (as it seems to me) upon the formation of a new party, which shall embrace High Churchmen who do not sympathise with some of the latest ritualistic developments, and Evangelicals who are disposed to look at Church questions in an independent way, free from the narrowness of the extreme men of their own party. In short, we look for the gradual establishment of a strong centre, consisting of men drawn from both sides, in the same way as many persons desire the formation of a National party in the political world, which shall attract towards it the support and sympathy of earnest, loyal men.

As things are at present, the common basis of the Prayer-book, which can alone hold men in any way together, is, in great measure, disregarded. Some of the clergy go beyond it, and some fall below it. Men do not care to detach themselves from their party, with whom they do not altogether sympathize, for fear of being identified with opinions on the other side, with which they are equally unable to agree. Christian life may be, even upon such a man as Napoleon, well may we forget our differences of doctrine in keeping "ever present to our minds the thought of Christ Himself, Incarnate, Crucified, Raised, Ascended." So will our whole lives be a prayer—the prayer of St. Bernard, "Oh, may I be found among those spoils, of which the adverse spoils have been despoiled, myself transferred to the dominion of the Lord."

PACIFICUS.

Toronto, St. Michael and All Angels, 1892.

Aotes and Queries.

SIR,—Can you suggest any better explanation of the letting down the palsied man in front of Jesus? St. Mark ii. 4, says "they uncovered the roof where Jesus was: and when they had broken it up, they let down the bed, wherein the sick of the palsy lay." What roof was uncovered? What was broken up? What tiles (St. Luke v. 19) was he let through and how? It would have been most unseemly and inconvenient to break through the hard solid roof; the roof of the house was probably not covered with tiles, and the evangelist could not with any propriety speak of *breaking up* an awning.

SUNDAY SCHOLAR.

Ans.—The conditions are purely Eastern, and we must look at a house in Palestine. It had a flat roof surrounded by a low parapet, and the floor of the roof was of stone, brick or indurated earth. In the centre of the house there was an open court, to which access was got from the street by a narrow slanting passage through the outer porch or gateway. The court was surrounded by an open verandah, which gave access to all the rooms in the first and second flats of the house. The verandah was mostly a proinstance from Holy Scripture that Baptism was ever administered by plunging the whole body under water.

Water administered in the name of the Holy Trinity is the outward and visible sign in Holy Baptism, but it must be an outward and visible sign of a real,

II. INWARD AND SPIRITUAL GRACE.

If there were no inward part, then baptism would not be a true sacrament. What does the Catechism state this inward part to be? We must speak then of "a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness."

1. A death unto sin.

(1) Born in sin. Infants born with stain of sin; Jesus Christ alone without sin: In everyone sin comes out sooner or later (Rom. iii. 23; Ps. li. 5). This "being born in sin" makes us "children of wrath" *i. e.*, subject to God's wrath (Eph. ii. 3). God is angry with the sin which is in us.

(2) Dying to sin. The soul must die to sin. What does this mean? If a man is dead to the world, he has nothing to do with it; he knows nothing about it; is separated from it, and it has no effect upon him. Being dead to sin means having nothing to do with it; knowing nothing of it; letting it have no effect upon us. This is a sacramental death; it does not mean that we cannot sin any more, but affords us the strongest reason why we should not (Rom. vi. 2).

2. A new birth unto righteousness.

(1) New birth. When the soul is dead to sin it receives a new life, *i. e.*, a new birth; it is "born again" (Rom. vi. 3-5). This new birth in baptism is called Baptismal Regeneration. Our Lord speaks of baptism as a "new birth" (S. John iii. 5). This does not mean that having received the gift of "new life" in Holy Baptism we can never fall away and be lost. We must cherish the gift and ask God for His grace to "keep us in the same unto life's end." We must put away sin.

(2) Made the children of grace. God no longer angry with us; the sin has been removed. He now gives us His favour, His blessing and His love. What have we been made in baptism? (Members, etc.) What do we say in the Nicene Creed respecting baptism? "I believe in one baptism for the remission of sins" (Acts ii. 38).

Next week we shall see on what conditions we receive the full benefit of the Holy Baptism.

Family Reading.

Poisoned by Scrofula

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason : Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect upon the blood, expels all trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and colour of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

Peace.

The sun is sinking in the West, And glory crowns the dying day, All nature sinks to peaceful rest, All daylight gently fades away.

The birds' sweet voice, the insects' hum, No more are borne upon the wind. Peace, all is peace, for night has come And sorrow's day is left behind.

Now one by one the stars appear, Like diamonds glistening in the night, And the pale moon from out her sphere Sheds o'er the world a mellow light.

Fair, silent night! thy peaceful hour Steeps every sense in tranquil balm, Soothed by the magic of thy power, I sleep beneath thy pensive calm.

I sleep and for awhile forget The joys and sorrows of the day, And happiness or vain regret For a brief space resign their sway.

So when life's sun sinks in the West, And toil and sorrow all shall cease, Calmly may I lie down to rest And wake to Heaven's eternal peace. be seen to agree in every particular. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the publication of that manifesto, and I think we may safely affirm for ourselves, and, so far as theologians are concerned, that not only is that wall broken down, but the path which lay between has been marked out and well trodden. To that new domain we frequently repair, eagerly and confidently, knowing that we shall find confirmation of Scripture records, elucidation of Scripture statements, and illustration of Scripture truth. If evidence of harmony between Scripture and science is wanting, we have only to wait till it is forthcoming. We can point to former difficulties which have now passed into our possession and become points of defence. When we argue with men of science as to the creation of the world, we must go back to the beginning; we have to account for matter, and, as Lord Beaconsfield said, "Sooner or later we have to face the insuperable."—Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Bardsley).

A Confession by Napoleon.

The confession made by Napoleon concerning the Kingdom of Christ (to which one of our correspondents refers in another column) is so little known that we think it may interest our readers.

"Can you tell me who Jesus Christ was?" Napoleon asked Count Montholon. The question being unanswered, it is said that the great soldier proceeded: "Well, then, I will tell you. Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and I myself have founded great empires; but upon what did these creations of our genius depend? Upon force. Jesus alone founded His empire upon love, and to this very day millions would die for Him . . . I think I understand something of human nature; and I tell you, all these were men, and I am a man! none else is like Him; Jesus Christ was more than man . . . I have inspired multitudes with such an enthusiastic devotion that they would have died for me . . but to do this it was necessary that I should be visibly present with the electric influence of my looks, of my words, of my voice. When I saw men and spoke to them, I lighted up the flame of self-devotion in their hearts . . . Christ alone has succeeded in so raising the mind of man towards the Unseen, that it becomes insensible to the barriers of time and space. Across a chasm of eighteen hundred years, Jesus Christ makes a demand which is beyond all others difficult to satisfy; He asks for that which a philosopher may often seek in vain at the hands of his friends, or a father of his children, or a bride of her spouse, or a man of his brother. He asks for the human; He will have it entirely to Himself. He demands it unconditionally; and forthwith His demand is granted. Wonderful! In defiance of time and space, the soul of man, with all its powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the empire of Christ. All who sincerely believe in Him, experience that remarkable supernatural love towards Him. This phenomenon is unaccountable, it is altogether beyond the scope of man's creative powers. Time, the great destroyer, is powerless to extinguish this sacred flame; time can neither exhaust its strength nor put a limit to its range. This it is which strikes me most; I have often thought of it. This it is which proves to me quite convincingly the Divinity of Jesus Christ."-Liddon's Bampton Lectures, Lect. III.

The True Aim of Life.

Perfection is being, not doing ; it is not to effect an act, but to achieve a character. If the aim of life were to do something, then, as in an earthly business, except in doing this one thing, the business would be at a standstill. The student is not doing the one thing of student-life when he has ceased to think or read. The laborer leaves his work undone when the spade is not in his hand and he sits beneath the hedge to rest. But in Christian life every moment and every act is an opportunity for doing the one thing-of becoming Christ-like. Every day is full of a most impressive experience. Every temptation to evil temper which can assail us to-day will be an opportunity to decide the question whether we shall gain the calmness and the rest of Christ, or whether we shall be tossed by the restlessness and agitation of the world. Nay, the very vicissitudes of the seasons, day and night, heat and cold, affecting us variably and producing exhilaration or depression, are so contrived as to conduce towards the being which we become, and decide whether we shall be masters of ourselves, or whether we shall be swept at the mercy of accident and circumstance, miserably susceptible of merely outward influences. Infinite as are the varieties of life, so manifold are the paths to Christian character; and he who has not found out how, directly or indirectly, to make everything converge toward his soul's sanctification, has as yet missed the meaning of this life.

A Bargain.

In one of the wars on the continent of Europe in the last century, in which England and Spain were allied, George Hazlewood, an English soldier, was taken prisoner by the Dutch, in company with twenty-three Spaniards. PrinceMaurice, who was in command of the Dutch, ordered that eight of the prisoners should be put to death in retaliation for a like sentence passed upon eight Dutch soldiers not long before. It was ordered that it should be decided by lot upon which of the prisoners the death-penalty should fall. When the Englishman's turn came, he drew a lot which told him that his life was spared. He said nothing, but stood by to see the rest of the dreadful ordeal. Presently, two or three fatal lots having been drawn, a Spaniard stepped out to put his hand into the helmet, and showed a great reluctance to do so. He drew back once or twice, and seemed to be under a great mental strain. "Are you afraid?" asked an officer. "No," said the Spaniard : " but I fear it is wrong to make my own hand the instrument of my own death. I can die willingly, but I fear the guilt of suicide." George Hazlewood, the Englishman, here stepped forward. "Have you any money ?" he asked the Spaniard. "Yes," said the latter: "I have twelve crowns." "Very good," said Hazlewood: "if you will give it to me, I will stand the chance in your place." "He is a fool or a madman," said the officer in command ; he does not deserve the life he has so providentially obtained. Let him take the chance in the other's place." Hazlewood put his hand into the helmet and again drew himself safe. "After you had escaped once," the officer asked him, "what made you risk your life again?" "Because," said he, "I thought I had a bargain. You see, I risk my life every day for sixpence, and here was a chance to risk it for twelve crowns. I couldn't let it go by, sir."

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Religion and Science.

"How does modern science affect the Scripture records of Creation ?" If you listen to the replies given to that question during the past fifty years, am afraid that very often there is not much that is satisfactory in the answers. On the one side, we have hasty conclusions, and, on the other, faithless misgivings. On the one side we find statements that all theology was contrary to Scripture, and we often find men of science, whilst laughing to scorn the idea that all men have sprung from one pair, yet, at another time, ready to affirm that all organized life, whether in plant, animal, or other form, have sprung from one primordial cell. If we turn to the other side, I am bound to say it is not a matter of surprise that some men of science have said they had been confirmed in their unbelief of the theories of Christian men from the fact that when Christians were confronted by the testimony of the fossils, they had said they were not what they pretended to be, fossilised animals of the past, but simple stones. Amid the conflicts between science and theology it seemed to be feared that they would be regarded as two distinct fields of thought. The wall of difference between science and Scripture was broken down when, at the British Association meeting in 1865, a manifesto signed by 617 eminent men of science was published, in which Sir David Brewster, Professor Balfour, and others stated that the time would come when Scripture and science would

Naturalness.

Nothing so makes a man or woman as naturalness. In accomplishments we talk of one as being a "finished" person; but one having the gift of naturalness has what is better than finish. Not that this need be loved less, but that more. Its prime quality is unconsciousness. A child in health and allowed proper freedom is an expression of naturalness. Some children grow up, and do not grow away from childhood's estate. We see people now and then with the boy's or the girl's atmosphere about them. We love to follow them with the eye, and we talk to ourselves, if not to others, and say, "What a charming boyishness or girlishness there is in them!" For the moment we perhaps catch the infection, and get a glimpse of what it is to be natural. Good health, facile nerves, and a bright disposition are the mainsprings of this attribute.

Economy.

It is almost every man's privilege, and it becomes his duty, to live within his means—not up to, but within them. Wealth does not make the man, and should never be taken into account in our judgment of men; but competence should always be secured when it can by the practice of economy and self-denial to a fairly reasonable extent. It should be secured not so much for others as to secure for ourselves the consciousness of independence and the constant satisfaction which is received from its acquirement and possession.

Joseph Ruby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humour, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 13th, 1892.]

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The Robin.

A dear little robin sat on a spray, Watching the swallows flying away; "Why are they in such a hurry?" said he; "I wish they would stay and be with me.

"I'll not be afraid of the cold frosty ground, And fly away as each winter comes round, Just for the sake of the flowers and sun, While the poor people here have none.

" I think it is awfully mean," said he, " (And most of you must agree with me), For these big swallows to fly away, And leave us poor little robins to stay.

"Perhaps they think that no worms can be found, When the snow and frost are upon the ground; But still, I think they must forget That when these are gone there are berries yet.

"I'll not forget who was kind last year, And gave me crumbs when no berries were near; I'll sit and sing to them every day, And when the snow comes I'll not fly away.

"And so for my food I haven't a care, For I've heard that God feeds the sparrows each year, And somehow I'm certain, though why I can't tell, That must mean the poor little robins as well."

Abernethy's Courtship.

The famous Dr. Abernethy, when he made up his mind to marry, was no longer young, and he went about the business in an eminently practical manner. Having met frequently at the house of one of his patients a young woman whose comeliness and amiability had quite pleased him, he sought a private interview with her, told her he would like to marry her if she had no objections, but had no time to spend in courting her. If however she would marry him, and could be ready in two weeks, he would call and take her to church for the ceremony. She was ready at the time appointed, and neither ever had occasion to regret the very brief preliminaries to what proved to be a most suitable union.

The Testimonials

Published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not extravagant, are not "written up," nor are they from its employees. They are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and is worthy the full confidence of the people.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

has just been placed in position. On the first flat the ladies will find that their comfort has been looked after. A cosy sitting-room has been fitted up in a very neat manner with toilet rooms opening therefrom. Such thoughtfulness is sure to be appreciated by the ladies of Toronto.

Of course, in order to fill up the immense space added to their premises, the firm have had to add largely to their already enormous stock, and they are now in a better position to show a better assortment of the various lines they carry than has ever before been displayed in Toronto. The front of the old store has been set apart for readymade clothing, and the Messrs. Walker confidently assert that they now have the largest stock and finest display of any ready-made clothing house in the Province. The class of goods carried is certainly superior. Good material and good workmanship has been aimed at, and the result is that the garments are well fitting, well made and durable. Men's, youths' and boys' clothing of a variety of makes, and in quality ranging from the working suit to the finest tweed or worsted, are offered at prices astonishingly low. On the same flat are the boot and shoe department, for gentlemen, and a full assortment of trunks and valises, the gents' furnishings and hat department, and also the important one of customs tailoring. In this latter department is to be found an unusually fine assortment of fine suitings, trouserings and overcoatings in tweeds, worsteds, cheviots, wools and finest broadcloths. The Messrs. Walker have secured the services of four first-class cutters, and are consequently able to guarantee a perfect fit every time. In the rear of the ground flat of the old building and extending across the rear of a portion of the annex is the staples department. This is a very important portion of the store, because "the necessaries" are kept there, and special care is taken in the purchasing of the flannels, prints, linens, etc., which make up the stock.

The ground floor of the annex is devoted to the following departments:—Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves; Laces, Ribbons and Parasols; Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets; Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, etc.; Books and Stationery.

Space will not permit of anything like a detailed description of the various departments; suffice it to say that each and every one is replete with all that is newest and best, and of sufficient variety to please even the most fastidious. The front portion of the first flat of the annex is utilized for displaying millinery, costumes, ladies' underclothing, corsets, and is one of the finest showrooms in Toronto. The whole front is of glass, so that the best possible light is obtained. Adjoining this department is the well assorted stock of ladie boots and shoes, consisting of the finest Canadian, American and French goods. On this flat, close to the elevator, are the sitting and toilet rooms mentioned before in this article. In the rear is the Ladies' Fur Department, containing a magnificent display of stylish mantles for ladies and children. The second flat of the new building is given to a lavish display of carpets, curtains and housefurnishings from the cheap hemp to the costly Axminster, or for the commonest lace curtain to all the high grades of lace, cheneille or raw silk ; all are there in endless profusion. The assortment of oilcloths and linoleums is especially worthy of mention. In the basement are kept toys, games, clocks and kitchen utensils of every kind and at prices to suit all purses. Crockery, china and lamps are displayed in the basement of the old building, and the stock is so varied and so beautiful that it must be seen to be appreciated. An extra stock of cutlery and silver plated ware is kept on the ground flat of the new building. The finest imported goods are offered at exceedingly close prices. One of the great advantages in buying from R. Walker & Sons is the fact that they are not dependent on any one department for making expenses, but a careful system of making the goods "close" all through the various departments in the establishments. They can sell goods much cheaper than merchants dealing exclusively in one line. They were never in a position to serve their customers better than they now are. Their premises are commodious and convenient, their stock

new and well chosen, and their prices as low as any other house in the trade, and we would strongly advise our readers to call on Messrs. Walker before purchasing elsewhere, and can assure them they will be courteously received and honestly dealt with.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use "Hood's improved process; " do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold. Keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over one hundred families. Anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful fruit samples. Fall and winter are the best time to sell directions, so people can experiment and be ready for next fruit season. As there are many poor people like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions to any of your readers for 19 two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the sample, postage, etc., to me. Mrs. Henry Griffith, New Concord, Ohio.

Faithfulness.

It is not success that God most requires, but faithfulness. Have you remembered this when you murmured because you could not do as much as some one else? It is not the weight of the load you draw, nor the distance you pull it, but keeping the traces tight all the time that marks the true soul; no jerks or spirts, but a steady gaitthat is the ideal way of moving. Exactly the same quantity of soul in both tradesmen called out precisely the same compliment from the capitalist in the parable of the talents, though the tasks and trusts differed in size. God judges by ratios. It was a spiritual use of the old "rule of three," the arithmetical doctrine of proportions. The percentage was the same, because there was equal faithfulness with unequal ability. Does not this cheer the most humble? What our Father values is the utmost use of ability and opportunity. He confers the one and provides the other; it is ours to use both. A glowworm's flash is as much of a glory, to it as the thousand lights are to the great dynamo that makes them. Star differs from star, but each shines as much as it can. Faithfulness, then, is what I am, plus where I am, used as best I can. "I am holding all the waters I can," says the ocean. "So am I," says the cloud. "I too," And I." echoes the overflowing spring. conn dingly whispers the violet, into whose throat the cloud just let fall a drop. And so they all are, and no one blames them for not doing more. He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much. Young Christian, while the way is fresh, settle it in your heart that you will be faithful through life just where you are, and God's promotion will soon follow. Every true life is travelled in spiral route. Around loving fidelity to Christ as a centre, God leads us in a path that is ever taking in more and more life. The gold cord never leaves the pillar, but unwinds, and tethers us with lengthening radius as we move about. And so we hold to the old and embrace the new and are true to both. "Be thou faith-Then do not worry about results. That is God's care, not yours. Plant, water, and the increase will come. Sow, and you will reap. Be faithful, and you will be doing your best.

R. Walker & Sons.

A MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

For weeks past an army of workmen have been engaged in erecting the new annex for Robert Walker & Sons, and this week it has been thrown open for business. This firm have so long a time occupied a leading position among Canadian business houses, and have so steadily increased their trade, that no one was surprised to hear that they were forced to increase the size of their establishment in order to accommodate their customers. With their customary energy and enterprise, the firm decided on securing the premises adjoining their old stand and erecting thereon a building suited to the requirements of their constantly in-creasing trade. That building is now completed and connections made with the old store by a number of arches on each flat. The completed establishment now has a frontage of one hundred and seven feet on King and Colborne streets, with a depth of two hundred feet. As there are four flats beside the basement, it will be seen that the firm now occupy a total floor area of about two and a half acres. The interior of the old store has been almost entirely remodelled and is now finished in keeping with the annex. No expense has been spared in fitting up the new premises. The new entrance on King street is much grander than the one to the old store, it being fifteen feet wide by thirty-two feet high. Broad staircases lead to the upper flats and to the basement, or those who prefer a more speedy and easter mode of ascending can use the electric elevator, which

-To think of religion in any other sense than as a state of self-denial, is knowing nothing at all of it; for its whole nature is to direct us by a light, and knowledge, and wisdom from God; which is all contrary to the darkness, ignorance, and folly of our natures.-Law.

-An old couple who greatly glorified God by their glad lives were asked : "And have you never any clouds?" "Clouds," said the old woman, "clouds, why, yes, sir, else where would all the blessed showers come from?"

Gems from Old Writers.

Every man thinketh he is rich enough in grace till he taketh out his purse and telleth his money; and then he findeth his pack but poor and light in the day of trial.—Rutherford.

Be humble, walk softly. Down, down, for God's sake, my dear and worthy brother, with your topsail. Stoop! it is a low entry to Heaven's gate.

The rock doth not shake nor change, though the sea may ebb and flow round it.—Rutherford.

The more you know God, the more you will love Him: the more you unite yourself to Him, the more you feel that there is no true happiness on the earth but that of knowing and loving Him.— Massillon.

Failure.

The real meaning of failure is not commonly understood. Byron well says, "They never fail who die in a great cause." It is those who never have any great cause at heart to live for, to strive for, and, if needs be, to suffer for, who fail in the arena of life. Indeed, if we are not stumbling and falling, if we are not meeting with rebuffs and defeats, if we are going on softly and smoothly in an accustomed round, pleased with ourselves and proud of our perfections, then we may well be afraid that we are making a failure of life itself. Only by pressing upward and onward, in spite of sharp rocks, and aching feet, and painful falls, can we make the ascent which alone reveals the beauty and the glory of life.

Hurried Meals.

Hurried eating of meals, followed immediately by some employment that occupies the whole attention and takes up all, or nearly all, of the physical energies, is sure to result in dyspepsia in one form or another. Sometimes it shows itself in excessive irritability-a sure indication that nerve-force has been exhausted ; the double draught in order to digest the food and carry on the business has been more than nature could stand without being thrown out of balance In another case the person is exceedingly dull as soon as he has a few minutes of leisure. The mind seems a dead blank, and can move only in its accustomed channels, and then only when compelled. This also is an indication of nervous exhaustion. Others will have decided pains in the stomach, or a sense of weight, as if a heavy burden was inside. Others, again, will be able to eat nothing that will agree with them. Scarcely any two persons are affected exactly in the same way, the disordered condition manifesting itself according to temperament and occupation. All, or nearly all, of these difficulties of digestion might have never been known by the sufferers had they left their business behind them and rested a short time after eating, instead of rusning off to work immediately after hastily swallowing their food.

Our Special Offer.

In addition to our other offers we will give to at y person sending us (200) two hundred annual subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, at \$1 each, a first-class Safety Bicycle, cushion tire, of the value of \$75.

To any one sending us (150) one hundred and fifty annual subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCH-MAN, at \$1 each, a first-class Safety Bicycle, hard tire, of the value of \$60.

Hints to Housekeepers

THE B. N. A. Act.—The great British North America act nowadays is to buy a bottle of B. B. B., and cure yourself of dyspepsia, constipation, headache, liver complaint or bad blood, and it is an act that always attains the desired result.

The best shirt-bosom board is one made of seasoned wood, a foot wide, one foot and a half long, and one inch thick. This should be covered with two or three thicknesses of flannel, drewn tight and well tacked in place. Cover again with cantonized flannel drawn very tight, and liberally tack. Make outside slips of white cotton cloth fitted to the board, and put on a clean slip every week.

BETTER THAN GOLD.—Gentlemen,—I have used Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaint and can say there is no other remedy as good.—Mrs. JAMES DENNISON, Lake Dora, Ont.

When washing fine white flannels, add a tablespoonful of pulverized borax to a pailful of water. This will keep them soft and white.

WORSE AND WEAKER.—Gentlemen,—I suffered for three days very severely from summer complaint, and could not get relief, but kept getting worse and worse till the pain was almost unbearable and I became very weak. Some friends advised Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and after I had taken the first dose I found much relief and it did not fail to cure me. I do not intend to be without this valuable medicine if I can help it.— WM. T. GLYNN, WILFRED, ONT.

When wiping up the floor before putting the carpet down, sprinkle it all over with salt, while damp; this will greatly prevent moths.

Salt sprinkled upon any substance that is burning will stop the smoke and blaze. Salt sprinkled upon coals that are blazing from the fat of broiling chops will cause the flame to subside.

GRAPE JAM.—Boil the grapes a few minutes, then rub them through a colander to remove the seeds. Allow half a pint of sugar to one of the grape pulp, boil until stiff, stirring all the time to prevent sticking.

FREE! Business College Scholarships Within the Power of Every Girl and

Young Man.

A BUSINESS TRAINING WITHOUT COST.

THE great advantage in these CANADIAN CHURCHMAN offers is that there is no competitive element in them. Every girl or young man stands the same chance. It is not a question of who secures the largest number of subscriptions—the girl or young man in the smallest village has the same good chance as the one in the thickly populated city. Each can get precisely what he or she chooses to work for.

THE BUSINESS CENTRE SELECTED.

THE large Business Colleges selected by the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN to which to send our girls and young men are probably the best and most liberally equipped in the country. They are "The Toronto Business College" and "The British American Business College," both in Toronto. Girls and young men from all over the Dominion are within their walls, and the most skilled teachers preside over them.

WHY THE OFFERS ARE GENEROUS.

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is anxious that the largest possible number of girls and young men should take advantage of these offers for a Free Business College Commercial Training, not because of any pecuniary profit to itself, for there is none. The simplest calculation will show, to any one who studies the offers, that we are not guided by any money consideration. On the other hand, each successful gifl or young man whom we send to the Colleges means an actual financial outlay to the CHURCHMAN beyond the income. We have merely changed our methods of business. Instead of spending all on advertising and commission appropriation, we devote a portion of it to this idea, the girls and young men receiving the benefit, while we are satisfied to have the subscriptions which they secure on our books, feeling confident that we can hold the subscribers, in which lies our eventual profit Of course, in view of these facts, the offers cannot be continued indefinitely, as any one can easily see. It is important therefore that girls and young men should enroll themselves on our books as desirous of trying for the offers. Any girl or young man can learn all particulars by simply writing to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, and details will be forwarded. The offers are as follows :-

1. A SEVENTY DOLLAR SCHOLARSHIP

WHICH embraces Practical Book, keeping by double and single entry Actual and Practical Business, Banking, Business Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Typewriting, and all branches connected with a sound and practical business training, etc. To any girl or young man who will between this date and January 1st, 1898, send us two hundred (200) annual subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each, we will give the above \$70.00 Scholarship.

2. A FORTY-FIVE DOLLAR SCHOLARSHIP

All Can Give a Smile.

In this world of care and sorrow, how cheering is the knowledge that we have at least one friend who will not fail us in his friendship and worth, whether or not the frown of adversity or the smile of fortune accompanies us through life. One who is always the same, one who, even when the breath of slander or suspicion assails us, remains still true, and advises, soothes, and comforts us when in trouble. Life groans with unnecessary pain, and for every living soul there is work to do, effort to make, sorrow to alleviate. No day, in the comparatively short time allotted to us here on earth, should pass without some attempt, however feeble, to lessen the load of suffering pressing so unequally on the lives of those around us. All can do some little. and if each soul that has suffered would take a share in removing or lessening the burden of another, life would be other than it is. An old writer beautifully says: "All can give a smile." Who does not know the brightness which some faces bring whenever they appear! The smile of kindly recognition, the acknowledgment of existing suffering, all are conveyed by a glance, and none can tell how often the effort to be cheerful has helped a weaker sufferer to endure.

SPICED GRAPES.—Ten pounds of grapes, eight pounds of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cloves, four of cinnamon, one quart of good vinegar (never use acid vinegar). Boil slowly until the fruit is tender. Remove from the fire. These may be rubbed through a sieve or not.

GRITS GRIDDLE CAKES.—Break one egg into a bowl, and stir into it one cupful of cold boiled grits, or pearl hominy; add a pinch of salt, one cupful of sweet milk, or milk and water together does nicely. Into this stir one cupful of flour and one teaspoonful of baking-powder. Bake on hot greased griddles in small cakes, and eat with pulverized sugar or honey.

WHICH embraces the same as seventy dollar scholarship, with the exception of Shorthand and Typewriting, for one hundred and twenty (120) annual subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each.

3. A TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR SCHOLARSHIP

WHICH is the same as the forty-five dollar scholarship, embracing the same subjects, but is only for three months, for seventy (70) yearly subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each, (or a Lady's Twenty-Five Dollar Gold Watch, if preferred.)

- 4. A Lady's \$15.00 Gold Watch or a Gent's Silver Watchfor Forty (40) annual subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each.
- 5. A Lady's \$10.00 Watch, solid coin silver, open face, stem set, handsomely engraved, fitted with a jewel move ment, guaranteed to give accurate time; or, a Gent's \$10.00 Open Face, Coin Silver Watch, stem wind and stem set, good reliable movement guaranteed, for twenty-five (25) yearly subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each.
- 6. A Lady's \$7.00 Solid Gold, Three Stoned, Genuine Diamond Ring, in star setting of handsome design; or, Gent's \$7 00 Solid Gold, Genuine Diamond Scarf Pin of unique design, for fifteen (15) yearly subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each.
- 7. A Lady's \$5.00 Victoria Chain, 14 carat gold, with pend ant attachment, o a silver one. A Gent's \$5.00 14 carat Gold Vest Chain, in a variety of patterns of the most modern designs, for iten (10) yearly subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each.
 8. A Lady's \$2.50 50 14 Cult File patterns and with two nearly and subscriptions.
- 8. A Lady's \$2.50 Solid Gold Ring, set with two pearls and one garnet, in star setting, each ring put up in a fancy paper plush lined box; or, a Gent's \$2.50 pair of 14 carat gold filled cuff buttons, stylish patterns, for five (5) yearly subscriptions to the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each. Subscription Price in Toronto \$1.50 Yearly.

Address.

FRANK WOOTTEN Toronto, Ontario.

)et. 13th, 1892.

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HURCHMAN is anxious possible number of d take advantage of ess College Commerany pecuniary profit The simplest calculaho studies the offers, iny money consideraeach successful girl or to the Colleges means to the CHURCHMAN bemerely changed our ad of spending all on on appropriation, w his idea, the girls and penefit, while we are criptions which they confident that we can ich lies our eventual these facts, the offers nitely, as any one can therefore that girls oll themselves on our for the offers. Any rn all particulars by ADIAN CHURCHMAN, and The offers are as fol-

ARSHIP

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Oct. 13th, 1892.]

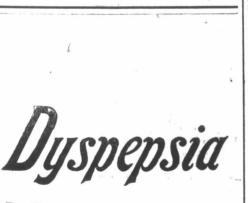
CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.



"Two Full Years."

What a long time a year-" a whole year," as we sometimes say, seems to eager children! And to some who are no longer children it appears a great while to look forward when it stretches between us and the probable accomplishment of some dear desire, or the end of some troublesome task. Everybody finds it hard to wait ; some say it is far more difficult than the hardest work, and so many of us have proved. "A whole year before our seaside holiday will come round again!' "A whole year before I can get that prize for which I have begun to try !" "A whole year," perhaps, before we shall meet once more with the friends from a distance whom Christmas time brought. And the seasons stretch out ahead of us, and the months and days. and a very long procession they make, indeed!

But to be in constant expectation of some pleasure or relief, which is continually delayed, seems to double and treble the waiting time. If we know certainly that we cannot have what we desire for a week, or a month, or a year, we settle down, more or less content, to wait ; other things occupy our minds, and perhaps, after all, the period which as we looked forward to it seemed well-nigh interminable, slips away before we are aware. But if any day may bring us the letter or the visit or the present which we expect, and every morning we get up in fresh hope, and evening after evening closes our eyes in renewed disappointment, oh, then it is weary work indeed ! "Hope deferred," says Solomon, "maketh the heart sick." I am sure that any of us who have been through such an experience as this, will ever be careful not thus to sadden and weary others with blighted hopes and promises unfulfilled.





Patrolman Julius Zeidler Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for **That Tired Feel-ing.** I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S.

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Churches, Halls, Private Houses, &c.

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Poor Joseph! How very, very long must have seemed those "two full years" that he was lying in prison after the liberation of that chief butler to whom he had been a friend. The misery of a painful captivity was intensified by the constantly frustrated hope that the man would remember him, as he had so pathetically entreated, and, by speaking a good word for him to the king, procure his release. But the days and the months and the years dragged on, and no message came. Wrongfully immured, deserted by those who once highly esteemed him, neglected by the selfish and ungrateful man who might have helped him if he would! It could have been no great wonder had Joseph sunk in despair.

But, black as things looked, there

reason we have to wait so long is that our naughty, impatient tempers, or other wrong feelings, render it impossible for a wise Father to make us happy as quickly as He would like to do. At other times the good we crave is delayed because by keeping back a while it will grow much more valuable, or because we shall become better able to enjoy and benefit by it.

I think the latter must have been the reason for the delay in Joseph's case. At any rate, we are sure that God, who was watching over him, did not allow him to be kept in prison one day longer than was best. God sent to King Pharaoh a strange dream, and then put it into the mind of the chief butler to remember the young man who two years before had interpreted his and the chief baker's dreams so truly for them, and Joseph was sent for to the palace.

What a day of excitement that must have been ! Joseph could not fail to recognize how much, humanly speak-



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SCHOLARSHIP

same as the forty-five arship, embracing the for three months, for or a Lady's Twentypreferred.) a Gent's Silver Watch-bions to the CANADIAN

oin silver, open face, stem d with a jewel move ment, e; or, a Gent's \$10.00 Open wind and stem set, good for twenty-five (25) yearly DHURCHMAN at \$1.00 each. Chree Stoned, Genuine of handsome design; or, ne Diamond Scarf Pin of early subscriptions to the each. A Gent's \$5.00 14 carat of patterns of the most early subscriptions to the each. sech. g. set with two pearls and h ring put up in a fancy ent's \$2.50 pair of 14 carat patterns, for five (5) yearly CHUBCHMAN at \$1.00 each.

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"A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. For Sale by all Druggists.

was One, the greatest, the best, most powerful Friend of all, who had not forgotten him. God never forgets! That is a beautiful thought, is it not? The time may seem never so long or so weary, and troubles may be never so heavy, yet all the while we may feel at peace in the assurance that we are not for one minute forgotten, that, as a good man has touchingly expressed it, "God is awake and utterly loving." He cannot forget. He says to teach one who loves and trusts Him, that even though a mother might forget her little baby, "Yet will I not forget thee." Could tenderness and faithfulness go farther than that? Joseph was in God's heart all through those dreary "two full years."

And something good was preparing for him. If that had been ready for him, and he had been ready for it, he would have received it sooner. Does it ever occur to you, boys and girls, that our loving Father above gives us our nice things just as fast as he possibly can? Often, I am afraid, the know "goods well bought are half sold." WATCHES in elegantly jewelled cases.

STERLING SILVER toi- Gas and let and table articles in great profusion. ROYAL WOR-**CESTER, CROWN DERBY** and DOULTON bric-a-brac. We make your buying easy. All goods marked in plain figures and strictly one price. Correspondence solicited.

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ing, depended on his pleasing the great king. The coming interview might possibly result in his liberation from captivity and elevation to honour, or -in his head being cut off! How did he behave ?

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The king's first words gave him a splendid opportunity of claiming supernatural powers-the easiest way to the favor of such a monarch. "I have heard say . . that thou canst understand a dream to interpret it."

His answer is worth studying; so modest, so pious, so brave ! Disclaiming the possession of power which would have caused him almost to be worshipped as a deity by the superstitious Egyptians, and boldly ascribing all the honour and knowledge to the God of his fathers, whom they knew not, he said, "It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace."

Leaving all in the hands of Him whom through all those months of suspense and weariness he had never ceased to acknowledge and trust, he risked everything, and nobly spoke the truth, although the interpretation which was given him of the dreams could scarcely have been agreeable to the king.

And God rewarded him. Riches, honour, a gold chain, a beautiful dress, and a splendid carriage—the time had come for him to receive them all; but better and sweeter than everything else must have been the proof of God's continuing loving-kindness, and the assurance that, severe as had been his trials, he had not trusted Him in vain. Perhaps he could look back to seasons of deep depression, of almost hopelessness, and think, "Ah, if I had only known of the good time coming; how differently I should have felt !"

But he had not known. God could Takes hold in this order: have shown it all to him in a dream, but we have no reason to suppose that Bowels, He did. Joseph was led along a dark and dreary way that he might learn to trust. And for the same reason do Kidneys, strange and sore troubles sometimes Inside Skin, come upon us, while the joys we long for seem denied. But if we are God's own children, loving Him and bravely trying to do His will, we may be sure Driving everything before it that ough that gladness-more glorious, perhaps, to be out. than anything we could imagine-is being prepared for us against the time when we shall be fit to receive it, even though, like Joseph, we are kept waiting for "two full years."

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio,

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with "For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."— E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

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Cures others, will cure you

Vedical

Outside Skin.

Liver.

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Discovery

a regular duty of it and you will soon find it growing into a habit and a labor of love and a joy.

If you ask Him, your Heavenly Father will enlighten your mind with His Holy Spirit, so that what perhaps before seemed a mere dead letter shall shine forth the Living Word. Your childish days, your first years of youth, will soon be passed, and you will have before you the long years of middle life and of old age if you continue on this earth.

And whether you remain to extreme old age, or whether your life is carried at an earlier time to the world beyond, you will find that with the Book of God as your "friend and companion," you have an unfailing source of help and comfort.

The earlier you begin to love this guide, the dearer, the more helpful will it be ; and blessed is the boy or girl who in their first years can enter into the meaning of the old hymn,

> "Holy Bible, Book divine, Precious treasure, thou art mine."

Sold for Nothing.

Chand Nawar had two sons ; but he cared for neither, for he said it was such an expense to him to bring them

One day a trader came to his village, and seeing the two strong boys, offered to buy them for some pieces of gold. "You say the lads are no good to you; let me have them, for they are big enough to be of service to me, and I will give you this bag of golden pieces for them."

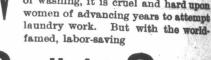
Chand Nawar looked at his sons, then at the gold, and his eyes gleamed with satisfaction. The money would buy him an Arab horse which he had long coveted in his neighbor's compound.

"I will gladly close with your generous offer," he said, eagerly taking the coins, regardless of the tears and entreaties of his children.

And soon the trader was far on his way with the two little lads.

Meanwhile, Chand Nawar hurried off to the owner of the Arab horse. " Sell your steed to me, and I will ive you a handsome price for it," he

ITH poor soaps and old fashioned ways of washing, it is cruel and hard upon





parative ease by following the simple directions With "SUNLIGHT" there's no hard rubbing, sore knuckles, hot steam, or tired backs. A trial will astonish you.



[Oct. 13th, 1892.

BRINGS

Ease and Comfort

Read the Bible.

"While you are still young make the Word of God your friend and companion, and it will grow dearer and more necessary to you every year you live."

I have somewhere read these words quoted as spoken by some aged saint to his grandson. I cannot now recall the place or time when I read them, but they are very beautiful and true, and I should like to commend them to all young readers of The Parish Visitor.

The Bible is like no other book. There are the treasures of the wisdom of God and there the wells of living water. The more you draw from that treasure the richer it becomes. The more you drink from those wells the fuller and fresher run their streams.

If you make it your regular rule to read some portion of the Word of God every day of your life, even if it be only a verse or two, you will every day insensibly be growing wiser unto salvation, provided that you read with any degree of attention or care. Never mind its not being "interesting," as perhaps it may not be at first. Make

You know whether you need it or not.

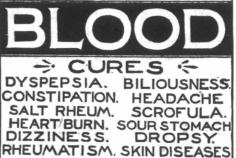
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Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.





cried, holding out the money.

The neighbor wondered that so poor a man as Chand Nawar should possess such riches, so he looked at the coins with a suspicious eye-" Let me feel the weight of your gold before I exchange my good horse for it," he said. Chand Nawar willingly let him do so. No doubt of the goodness of the coins had ever entered his head.

"Why they are only lead, washed over with gilt !" cried the owner of the horse, holding up one of them between finger and thumb.

" Alas !" cried the wretched Chand Nawar, "I have just parted with both of my sons to a passing trader for them; the rascal has deceived me."

"Let us catch him," said the merchant; and off they ran in the direction the trader had taken. But they never overtook him, and the boys were lost for ever.

Children, Time is a possession of priceless worth, like Chand Nawar's No. sons were to him. Yet many people part with it as lightly as if it were of no value, never knowing its worth till they find themselves robbed of it, and only bitter memories, like ugly lead" coins, left them instead. Be wise in time, and do not part with golden moments and days for that which does not profit.





and old fashioned ways is cruel and hard upon ancing years to attempt But with the world-



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Oct. 13th, 1892

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CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

Toronto Markets Grain.

						1
Wheat, white	\$0	70	to	\$0	72	
Wheat, spring	0	00	to	0	65	
Wheat, red winter	0	00	to	0	68	Assets, Domini
Wheat, goose	0	00	to	0	58	Losses
Barley	0	40	to	0	45	
Oats	0	31	to	0	32	
Peas	0	00	to	* : 0	60	Office, 26
Hay, timothy	8	50	to	9	75	
Hay, clover	9	00	to	10	00	Insuran
Straw	9	00	to	11	00	
Straw, loose	0	00	to	5	50	

Meats

ressed hogs	\$6	50	to	\$6	75
eef, fore			to	5	00
eef, hind	7	00	to	8	00
[utton	5	00	to	6	00
amb, spring, per lb	0	07	to	0	08
eal	7	00	to	8	50
eef, sirloin	0	14	to	0	17
eef, round	0	10	to	0	$12\frac{1}{3}$
lutton, legs	0	12	to	0	15^{-2}
eal, best cuts	0	10	to	0	15

Dairy Produce, Etc.

Farmer's Prices.

Butter, pound rolls, per						
lb	\$0	18	to	\$0	20	
Butter, tubs, store-pack'd	0	11	to	0	14	
Butter, farmers' dairy	0	13	to	0	14	
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	15	to	0	17	
Chickens, spring	0	50	to	0	65	
Turkeys, per lb	0	10	to	0	14	
Ducks, per pair (spring).	0	60	to	0	75	
Vegetables	Ret	ail				4

egetables, Retail.

Potatoes, per bag	0 00	to	0 30
Carrots, per doz	0 00	to	0 20
Onions, per peck	0 20	to	0 35
Onions, per bag	1 60	to	1 75
Parsley, per doz	0 10	to	0 15
Beets, per doz	0 00	to	0 20
Turnips, Swede, per bag	0 30	to	0 40
Turnips, white, per bunch	0 00	to	0 05
Cabbage, per doz, new	0 10	to	0 25
Celery, per doz	0 00	to	0 50
Apples, per basket	0 15	to	0 25
Cauliflower (per doz)	0 00	to	0 00
Cucumbers, per bush	0 20	to	0 25
Mint (per doz)	0 08	to	0 10
Tomatoes (per basket)	0 15	to	0 20
Corn, per doz	0 03	to	0 05
Pears, per basket	0 20	to	0 25
Blueberries	0 60	to	0 85
Peaches (com. per bask.)	0 75	to	1 00

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