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Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Praver Book.
"Arace be with all them that love onr hard Jenan ohrint tu minoortis."-kplo. Fh. id.
sf Farneatir contend ror the faith which was once delivered minto the maintse"-Imde 3 .
FOL. X.
MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1888.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Yat Another,-Rev. J. A. Dancac, for many zears a Methodibt minister, has receivpd orders in the ohurch at the hands of Bishop Gregg, of Texas.

Confention-The Twenty ninth Annaal Convention of the Church in the Diocese of Kansas was held in Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Wednesday, December 13 th 1888.

Anoters.--Rev. Albert Beokwith Shields, late a Buptist ministor, Was confirmed by Bishop Nifes, of New Hampshire, and has become a candidate for orders in the Charch.

An Example.-The New York Tribune aays: "The Episcopal Charah of that eity is settivg a noble example to other religions bodies. Upward of one half of the houses of that body are already free churches, and the movement is making rapid progress."

Ar Work,-Rev. Leon Boaland, formerly a Roman Catholio prelste, received last Jane at Grace Chorch, New Yoric, by the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, as a member of our clergy, was expected to began his services last Sunday at St. Sanvear, Philadelphia, as assistant of Rev. Dr. Miel.

Unfounded Kumour,-The Universities Mission in Central Africa have not abandoned any of their mainland stations, notwithstanding the ramour that politioal diaturbances would oadse a brepension of miasion work. The ladies have, however, been withdrawn to Zanzibar for the present.

Bibhopbio anoeptidd.-The Rev. Boyd Vincent, of Pittsburgh, has, after decent deliberation, accepted hiselection as Assistant Bishop of Southern Ohio, in a very graceful letter. His brilliant work as a wise and laborions parish priest entitles the Charch to expeot great things of him in his new field.

Mrmorial.-A Memorial service was held in St. John's Charch, Detroit, Novembor 22nd, as a tribute of affection to the memory of the late Bishop of Michigan the Right Rev. Dr Harris, The immense chorch was crowded with priests and people. The Bight Rev. Bishop Potter, of New Yorls, preached the sermon.
Conseqbations.-The Archbiehop of Canterbary fized Nt Andrew's Day for the consearaItion of Archdeacon Samner as Bishop of Guildford, and of Archdeacon Doiet as Bishop Assistant of Jamaica, It was expected that the consecration of Rév, J. H. Haye, vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicester, to the Bishopric of Trinided, would take place at the same time.

Mortuary Ceamber--A Cifton lady has erected, in one of the poorest parishes of Bristol, a mortuary chamber, in whioh the very poor, many of whom ocoupy one room, may Jace their dead relatives until the hour' of interment. On the wails, on sorolls, are paintod the words, "So He gireth His beloved aleop," and "ithes rest from their ribburi."

Whase extremely sorry to notice that Biahop Dedley announces the discontinaance of the Kentucky Church Chronicle. We valued it highly as one of our exchanges and often took extracts from it. But it is indeed discouraging to chronicle this additional proof of the atter indifference of charch people in regard to what all others consider a valuable aid, viz: a sound charch paper.
The Case of the Bigrof of Linooln. The bearing of the complaint made against the Bishop of Lincoln will probably take place in a fow weeka. The Primate has secured the presence of five Bishops of the Southern Province to sit with him, and it is said that he will follow the precedents of the case of that Welah Bishop who was brought before one of his pre decessors in the reign of William III. The Bishop will conduct his own case.

## Mnri Ornamemte forSt. Paul's Cathidral.

 -The new "altar" which is in course of con. straction for St. Paul's Cathedral will have a table of ebony, with bronze figares supporting the altar slab, and dividing the frout into three compartments. In the centre is an Agnus Doi, and on each side are angeis in the act of adoration. The charsoter of the scalptare is in general keeping with that of the cathedral.A Thmpranor Sramon.-Dean Hole has given great offence to the total abstainerd of Kent by a "temperance sermon" he preached in Rochester Cathedral. The very Rov. gentle man, while speaking in atrong terms of the sinfulness of drankenness, declared his conviction that the individaal who partook moderately was more manly and more noble than be who, owing to lack of moral strenglh, sbstained altogether. Some people wished to turn the Charch from her present position as a temper. ance society into a total abstinence society, but he for one would not seam to disparage one of God's good creatures by countenanoing such a proposal.

Noble Indesd.-The work of the Roman Catholic Fatber Damien among the lepers of the Sandwioh Islands is well known; and how he hsa been holped by the members of the Cbaroh of England. It is now stated that Mr. Clifford, so woll known as Treasarer of the Charoh Army, is about to leave England for the Island of Molokai to join Father Damien, who has been working among the lepers so long that at last the disease has lyid hold of him. Mr. Clifford is taking out some special oil he has got for the purpose in the hope that it maycare Father Damien.

Thi most sensible comment we have seen apon the appointment of Bishop Sandford to be Saffragan of Durham is from the North Star, a Camberland daily paper "What his Church "view' are-High or Low or Broad-we have 00 means of knowing," eays our contemporary; " bat looking to what knowledge we have of the prelate to whom he owes his dasl appointment, Dr. Sandford aray be eafely set down as - a sonnd Charchman -that is, one who is nother High nor Low nor Broad, bat a healthy compond of all three; High, for earnest zeal
and holy reverence; Low, for intensity of parpose and thoronghness; and Brosd, for that Christian oharity whioh is aven more excellent in the sight of Heaven than either faith or hope." Would that some persons coald adopt this view of Charoh parties!

Preabina Inoident.-The Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson; S.T.D., LL.D., Bishop of Mississipi, recently visited the home of his boyhood in Londondery, Ireland, after an absenoe of more than half a centary. While there he delivered four sermons in the Cathedral Cburob of St. Columba, which made such a deep impres. sion that he was presented with an address by the Bishop of Derry and the Dean aud city clergy. In his reply the eloquent prelate said: "It is more than half a century since that, as a child, I stood olasping my father's hand, upon the deck of a ship which, drifting down the Lough, was bearing me to tho land I love with every pulse of my heart-the United States of America. And yet in all these years I have never cessed to love the land of my birth, have nover ceased to feal a pride that I am an U1sterman, a Derryman, have never cossed ta be thankful that I was baptized and categhized iu the old Charch of Ireland, the Charch of St. Putrick and Colambkille. And as the vision of 'Derry's sanlit spire' was the last I remember as a child of the home I was leaving, so I hailed it the otherday, across the silvery Foyle as symbol, on its rock-founded and rook-girded hill, of that anohargeable Church which, in all the sbooks of time and change, romains the same, and whioh lifte, as your fuir cathedral lifte, its gleaming cross aloft to point our souls to the unchanging Heaven, our fatherland and home."

We learn from the pablishers of the tract, "The Chorch and her ways" published by the Diocsean Board of Missions of Minn, that the fiiftieth thousand is now being distribated. We bave on more than one occasion before referred to this tract as being most desirable and valuable for parochial distribation, and the low rate at which it is pablished-13 pages for ono aent f for any quantity from one to one thon. aand-bringe it within reach of every Pariah Priest. We would like to see it have unlimited circulation. The titles of the articles are.

1. "What is the Charch ?"
2. "Has the original Charch come down to us?'
3. "What is the faith of the Oburch ?"
4. "Baptism, or how to become a member of the Charch."
5. "What is Confirmation?"
6. "The Lord's Sapper."
7. "How to prepare for Sacraments."
8. "Advantage of the Prayer-book."
9. "Position of worshipper and dress of minister."
10. "Ontward forms and vital Religion."
11. "The Charch Year."
12. "What is the relation of the Charoh to other religious Bodies."
13. "Christian Onity."

The North Wales Chronicle has an inspiriting article entitled "Cburchmen Arise," pointing out how the Liberationists are np and doing in referenceto the Welsh Charch, as ahown
by Mr. John Morley's apeech at the Redical Conference at Newtown and by the proceedinga at Birmingham last week. The writer suggests that the persistent falsehoods as to the Welsh Chareh should be met by educating the people. The Weleh Charch is for ever represeated by the enemy as an alien Charoh-a branch of the Anglican commanion which was trast upon an unwilling people. This is a grosa and strange perversion of bistory, and every care and pains should be tiken to eradicate snch notions, and the trath be presented instead. The Cbarch of SS David, Teilo, Padarn, Deiniol Win (founder of the see of Bangor circa 560 A.D.), Alban (the protomartyr of the British Church), Garmon, Cyndegin (Kentigern), who foanded the bishopries of St. A $\times \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{j}}$,h and Glasgow. Cadoo or Catwr DJoeth, Illtyd and Dyfrig. founder of the gee of Llandaff -names enshrined in the nomenclatare of our ancient parishescannot be an alien Charch. The Welhh Cburch of to day is the lizeal descendant of the Ancient British Church. The evidence it bears of its native growth is too great to be controverted. This aspect of the question should be placed prominently before the people. And surely, when this is effuctanlly done, we cannot believe that the Welsh people will so far forget the glorions past in this history, snd will, at the beheste of some unprincipled politicians, sacrifice the oldest institution in the land-an institution which is hoary with age, and with which the fortunes and history of the Ogmrio nation are so intertwined-and so despoil it of its possessions wherewith our pious ancestors have enriched it from time to time!

## THE CATHEDRAL AND ITS USESS.*

The cathedral, where it exists already in onr American Church, exists beoanse it atands for a felt want, and witnesses to the recognition, on the part of its bnilders, of its definite fanotion It is no longer a theory among us, but a fact; and the comparatively rapid maltiplication of cathedrals, especially in our newer dioceses, would seem to imply that the want which they were intended to sapply and the functions which they were intended to perform were at once real and definite. What that want has been, we may as well let those who bavo most keenly felt it tell for themselves. Said the Bibhop of Minnesota, in a sermon preached at the consecration of a cathedral in a neighboring diocere some fifteen years ago:-
"The primitive Charch gave to the Bi-hop his cathedral ohurch to be the centre of all the work which onght to cluster around a bishop's bome. Our American branoh of the Charch was fettered in her infancy by the ideas or the surrounding sects. The separated olergy stood alone. Each one grem more intensely individual by his inolation. The Bishop was, in theory, the centre of unity; but be only met his clergy once each year, and he conld not know their wants so as to be, in very trath, their father in Gud. There was no diocesan unity in great plans of work; and bence many a noble apostle has gone down in sorrow to the grave with a broken heart. In the diocese there were as many 'nees' as individual tastes might weave into the servico; opinions became matters of faich, and brought party shibboleths and party strife.
"The cathedral ohurch gives the diocese what every parish carnot give-the daily prayor and weekly Eucharidt. No day ahonld ever dawn or ann go down withnat its incense of daily prayor. The lonely missionary and the parish priest and tho Christian bindored from suoh dovotions by worldly cares will be strongthonod by the inoreasing worship which bere gnes up to God. There was a day when men revoltod against superstition, and in their seal for simplioity they stripped the Charoh to very baldneas. The King's daughter should be
olothed in garments of beanty. The gracefa lives of architecture, the vanited roof, the stain ed glass, the carving of the eanotuary, and the precions emblems of oir faith may all elevate nas soula, and give us a deoper realization of God's presence in His Clarch. The law of ritual oannot be left to the fancies of the individual prieat. The bishop's watohfal care will see that we do not aymbolize dootrines which the Church does not teach. Year by year the service will become more basutifal; and itought to be the expression of hearts united to Christ. Without this our beantiful ritaal will be in God's sight as kingly raiment upon a corpse The bride of Cbrist ought to be clad in garments of beanty; but the fine linen of her adorning is the righteonsness of the saints.
"The catbedral is the centre of the diocese's work. Oar Lord sent out His disciples two and two. The greatest of the apostles took a brother on his missionary journeys. How muoh greater the need in thesedays of donbting faith ! In our western fields a bishop's life is one of deferred hopes. He must often woris withont men or means. If he build a school, a divinity hall, a hospital, or home of mercy, he mast lay the corner:stone with prayer, and water it with tears, and believe almost against hope that where we are blind to see no way, God will make a way. The bishop is a pitiable helpless man, unloss he have the loving sympathy and the kindly aid of all his ohildren in the Lord.
"The cathedral is the bishop's home. He is the father in God to all his brethren. The best bishop is the truest father. This fatherhood will deepen by daily contaot with fellow-labor ers. He will have olergy with widely difforent theological views. They will have different plane and modes of work; and he will give to all the liberty the Charoh gives. 'There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit; and there are diversities of administration, bat the same Lord; and there are differences of operation, bat it is the same God which worketh all in all.'"
-Extract from a sermon preached Nov. 20th, at the de dicarion of Alf gaincs' Cetheural, Albany, by the Right Rev. Henry Codman Pottor, D.D., LIL.D., Bishop of New York.
"WHY I AM A CHURCHMAN."
(By tiel late Canon Stuwhle,)
I. I am a Chnrohman, because I know of no Charoh that holds the great leading traths of the Gospel more simply, more fully, or more clearly, than the Charoh of England. Many who forsook her pale lighted thoir torch at her altar; and even when nambers of her ministers bave walked in darkness, she has still in her Articles, her Creeds, and her services, held for the Word of Life.
II. Becanse The Churob so honours the book of Books, the Bible. How mach of the pare word of God does she bring before the minds of her children every Sunday, and indeed every day in the week-in the Lessons, the Psalms, the Gospels and Epistles for the day And see what she rays as to the suffiriency of Holy Soripture in her Sixth Articla 1
III. Beoanse the Charch of Elagland osn trace back her origin, not as some wonld represent, to the time of the Relormation, bat almost if not altogether, to the days of the Apostles themselves. She was not formed by our Protestant forefathers; she was then only raformed, and they were her own children, who oleaneed her from the errors and defilements of Popery. I love oar Charch the more beoanse she is old ; her hoary head is a crown of glory.
IV. Because I flod the matchless Liturgy of our Charch so plain, so full, and so fervent; and becanas I love the Protestant character of our Charch. Whatevar some of har arring
sons may teach, her own voice, in her Articles and Homilies, gives no " uncertain sound."
$\checkmark$ Because whatever fanlts our Church may bave, nothing haman is faultless; and when I look closels into other Christian bodies, I find more serious imperfections there. I woald therefore eay of my mother Charch an has been so beantifully said of my mother land-"With all thy faults I love theo still."
Whilet, then, I love all those who love the Lord Jesus Cbrist in sincerity; whilo I respeot the scraples of those who, through weakness of oonscience, diffor from me; whilat I avow it as my choicest, my noblest distinction that I am a Christian, I rej nice to add-I tbants God that "I am able to add-" I am sleo a Church. man."

## HEW8 FROM THE HOME FIELD.

## dIOCESE OF NOYA SCOTIA.

Piotor,-On Wedresday evening, Dac. 5tb, at a meeting held in St. James' Cburob, for the purpose of reviewing the work of the, Bard of Home Missions, whiah for the laat seven years had been saspended. After the Litany and the appointed Mission prayers, the Reator introduced the Rev. Dr. Partridge, Cler:oal Seoretary who had come from Halifax to address the meeting.
The Dootor gave a clear and intereating aocount of the aid given by Home SJoieties to the early growth of the Charoh in this Diocese, and of the sabsequent gradual withdrawsl of the support as oar parishes beosme self-suataining, in order to apply it in other needy direo'ions, He referred to the usefulness of the Board of Home Missions in the past and to the enlargement of its sphere of work daring the present year, and appealed to the parish to foster its working by nneelGish giving; not only in retarn for the help which they had so freely received in time past, but also in fulfilment of the Divine law of matual help and of bearing one another's bardens.

The speaker was followed by several laymen, Mesars. W. F. Tanner, C. Dwyer, G. H. Elliott, and F. W. Fraser, all of whom spoke favorably and enthasiastically of the work of the Bnard.
I believe that in many parishes only a vagne idea exists of the importance of the work of the B.H.M. $\mathbf{A}$ large proportion of the people are nnased to extraoting information from even the simplest statistical report, and in very many cases in apite of the distribation of the reports among the seats of the charoh, and the Rector's invitation to each Cburchman to take one home and become acquainted with its contents, nambers of people leave them lying to be gathered up some months after wards by the minister.
Masay, especially of the older members of the parish have a lingering attachment for the old D.C.S., and see in the B. H.M. a narper rather than the rightful enceessor to its throne.
A few words oi simple explanation, n this latter point (say in the preface to the B.H.M. report) would help to set many right and to tranafer this affection from the Mother to the ohild.
Ag for the rest an agent of the Mission Board might be appointed to visit the different parishes at their annual Missionary meotings, and add to the interest in and the intelligent anderstanding of its work.
St, James' is one of the several self.gapport ing parishes of the Diocese, and though there is still a debt apon the Charch property, and the small congregation are by no means afflaent, the revival of Mission wort in our midst is genorally welcomed, and there are fow who have not fa th to peroeive that when through God's grace they, though pior, are oonstrained to oontribate cheerfally often, and even beyond their power to the poorer brethren, the aband ance of their liberality shall redound to their grater blossing.
Besido me, as I writo, is the local paper, in
which the county of Pictou is called by a preswhicerian writer, "Canada's foremost Missionary County."
While we cannot say the same of the efforts of the Charch in th's connty. yet I hope that from the shire towa there will al ways be offered to $G J d$, for His dearest work, according to our means.
On Tuesday evening, 11th Dac., the Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation to two candidates, and gave a besatiful, fatherly and instractive address to those who were confirmed.
$\Lambda$ fter the final Benediation the choir gave an ex'ellent rendering oi Jackson's Te Deum.
Upon the general invitation of the Rector a number of the congregation met his Lordship at the Rectory aiter the service was over.
On the following morning at the invitation of Mr. Juhn R. Davies, the Biehop, accompanied by several gentlemen paid a visit to the pew fteamboat "Stanley," only a day arrived from Glaegow for the ice service on the strait botween Pictou and P.E.I.
The captain and off sers were very polite in showing the party over the beantifully appointed fbip, and in exbibiting and explaining her complicated machinery.
Bis Lordship left in the afternoon train for Halifax
Parasbobo,-The Bisbop of the Diocese has paid us a visit to induct Rov. Simon Gibbons ioto the Rectory of this old parish. He was met at Amherst by the Rove. S. Gibbons and E. T. Woollard, carate of Springbill. After the induction His Lordship preached an eloquent sermon upon the Fatherhaiod of God and our Sonship through Christ. The people of Parrbboro bad the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the Bishop at a reception in the Oddfollows' Hall (which was kindly placed at the Rector's dieposal far that parpose) when an address was prosented to tho Bishop by the Rector, Wardends, and Vestry-to which an appropriste reply was mane. A social gather. ing was then held at the commodious Rectory Which has been put in good repair by tne Wardens, when further opportunity was given many of knowing their Bishop, who has proved himseif so genial and sympathetio to all with whom he has come in contact. Upon the following day His Lordship was accompanied by the Rector of Parrsboro, and Rev. E.T. Woollard, to Springhill, where he lanched at the hospitable house of R. G. Leslie, Esq., after which he proceeded in a special trainkindly placed at bis disposal by the Manager of the Springbill Mines-to ithe janction en route for Pugwash. The visit of the Bishop has done ue good and we hope for another visit for Confirmation before many months.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The quarterly meeting of the P.E. Island Clerical Aseociation was beld on Tuesday and Wednesday 4th and 5th Dec. at Kensington; the following clergy attended Rev. T. B. Reagh, Prorident of the Ausociation; Rer C.F. Lowe, Summerside, Secretary; Revs. H. Harper, Port Hill; Allan Daniel, Crapand; Jas. Simp son, St. Peter's. Cbarlottown; S Weston Jones and W.A.C. Frost, St. Panl's Cbarlottetown.
On Tuesday at 7 p.m., service was begun in the Kensington Charch, which was filled almost to the doore, notwithstanding the impassuble condition of the roade, which it way said bad never been known to be worse within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.
The meeting wias opened with "Onward Christian Soldiers," anng with a beartiness which showed the earnestness of the large congregation, among whom were persons of all denominations. The sirnging was led by the choir, Miss Reagh presiding sit the organ. "The Charch's One Fuundation," "From Greenlandebs One Fuundation," "From Greon-
land's Icy Monntains," and interspersed freely
between' the addresses, and other familiar and sooul-sterridg hymns contribated to the enjoyment throughoat of a meeting whioh last. ed nearly three bours. The audience listened so attentively from first to last that the Rector, when it was mentioned that the meeting was re. markably patient to sit quiatly for three hours, said with characteristic terseneas: "Yes; and they wonld have sat for three hoars more,"
The Rev. W.A.C. Frost, Curate of St. Panl, s , was the first speaser, his suhjoct being "The Origin and Claims of Caristianity."
Rev. Allan Daniel, of Crapaud, followed with a saggestive nd earnest addcess ap>n "Treas Sunday Suhool." Ho enumerated varions waps in whioh parents conld effoctively assist tho Sandyy School worker, e $g$, by nover fpoaking slightingly of the Superintendent of Sauday Sthool work \&o.
Rev. H. Harper's anbjeot was the "Saoraments as a means of grace," and this he treated in a practical and earnest manner. He urgod parents to bring their ohildren to the hone of God, there to receive the pablic rite of initiation into the Canach by baptism.' Ho urged also the more frequent attendance on the Holy Commanion, an ordiance appointed by Christ Himself as one of the means through which His people might roceive spiritual food.
Rev. Jas. Simpson, of St. Pater's, Charlotte. town, gave an address apon "Lar Daty to God." He said that every ordinance and command contained in the Old and New Testament might be summed in one of three things: "Tbe love of God to man, the daty of man to God, or the daty of man to his fellow man. He proceeded to sho that the primary daty of man to God was worship, public and private. He con tended that too often now.a.duFs people camo to charch to hear the sermon. Fow oame to church because it was thoir daty to God to wo:ship Him in public.
Rev. S. Weaton Jones, Rector of St. Paul's, Charlottetown, was the last npeaker, his sub. ject being "Systematio Giving." He showed tbat giving was a means of grace, and pointed out the proper motives which should actuate as in onr offering to the Lord of that which he has given to ns. He quoted from varions portions of the Old Testament Scriptares to show that the tithe system existed in the time of Abraham, if not earlier, and held that the faot. that it was not enjoined directly in the New Testament was no argament against the sys tem.
At 10 a.m., on Wednesday the Clerical Association met at the Rectory. Rev. T. B. Reagh in the chair. An interesting discussion way held upon matters affecting the welfare of the Cburch in the leland. The next meeting is to be beld at Charlottetown during the session of the Diocesan Cburch Society.

## DIOCESR OF FREDERICTON.

Hampton.-We learn that the Rev. Mr. Maynard, of the diocose of Nova Scotia, bay been elected as Rector of this parish in place of the Rev. U. S. Newnham, who was lately chosen us Rector of St. Stephens, N. B.

Woodstock Deanery.-We are all glad to wolcome back to our midat the genial face of the Rev. Raral Dean Hoyt. He reached his home Andover on Saturday the 5th inst., mach improved by his three month's visit to Eng. land.
The regalar quarterly meeting of the Wood. stock Doaner'y was held at Grand Falls on Tharsday, Deo. 6 ch . Tae following clergy were present: Revs. Canon Noales. W. B. Arm. strong, ( $R$ ector, Grand Falle), H. B. Morris, J E. Flewelling, N. Hansen, Scovil Neales and A. B. Marray.

Holy Communion was celebrated at all Saint's Charch at \& a. m. The Rev. Canon
and J. E. Flewelling opistoler and gospollor respectively.
The chapter mot for business at 10 a. m. at the parsonage, the Rector preaiding in the absence of the Raral Dean. After the nanal rontine of basiness the chapter took op for consideration "the parableof the anmerciful servant. In the afternoon session a very able and interest. ing paper was read by Canon Neales.
Evening service was iseld at 7 30, when an appropriate and thoughtful sermon preaohed by the Rev. H. B. Morris, M. A., of Andover, to a orowded and attentive congregation. The text was from R s. xxii ., 12 . The next meeting will be held at Canterbary on Fob. 26th, when the sormon will be preached by Raral Dean Hoyt.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Shitbrooke- Robal Difantby of St. Fibanois.-Annaal Muoting of the Dagnery Board of St. Francig; Anniversary of Charoh Society, and Charch Gatherings for Worship and Conasel.
The first week in December is a busy one in Charch cirlas in the thriving oity of Sherbrooke. Two days at least in that week are fully degroted to the roview of Church progress and the stirring up of the Church's interest in her missionary work; that work by the intensity and roality of which we can mossure the intensity and roslity of her own individual life in any parieh, deanery, diocese, province, or Cummanion.

On Tuesday afternoon, December 4, the Assooiation of the Church Society of Quebeo for the Rural Doanery met at 230 pm . The Committees of the Doanery Board having met earlier in the day to prepare their reporta; the Tuesday afternoon meeting was a business ono; clergy and laity who were interested in the meeting and any members of the Cburoh Sohad a right to atlend. and the Rural Duan, the Rev. Canon Foster. M A., took the chair. The Socrotary, Ven. Archdoacon-Roe, D D., then resigned that office owing to the necessary claims upon him of his daties as Archdescon and Commissary, and Professor of Divinity. His place was fillod by the unanimous election of Canon Thornloo, M.A., and the Rev. A. Stevenf, MA., was mabsequently namod as As-sistant-Serretary. The reports from the varions parishes and missions of the Deanery were then read in detail. Reports were received from 16 ont of the 20 parishes or missions; these reports presented many encourag. ing features, one being the increased amount contributed is the several parishes towards Charch ohjects outside of the parish (as Sherbrooko) 81,500 , Lennoxville 8100 , and others in like proportion. The Charch inoume was fonnd to be in excesa of $\$: 0.000$ for the 16 mis sions which bad seit roports. A general report was presented and a short anmmary of tro detailod reports to be resd at the pablic meeting of Wednesday was also sabmitted. On Taesday ovening a hearty service was held in St. Peter's Chu'ch at $80^{\circ}$ clock.
The sermon was an earnest appeal on behalf of the Mission cange; one specially suggestive point was, that the Churoh was not to be discoaraged by the pastness of the task laid apon ber by her Lord, for the difficaltios were not bo great now as they were when the Apostles first received that apparently imposeiblo Commission-so mach more diffualt for them to obey than for us-" Go ye into all the world." The Archdeacon prononnced the Benediction.
Oa Wednesday morning, Dea. 5th, a goodly number of clergy and laity wet in St. Peter's Charch at 8 a.m, to partake collectively as a Deanery as well as individnally of the Lord's Sapper; the Rov. Canon Thornloe celebrated and was assisted by the Revs. Principal Adams and Rowland Foterbgill. This service wat found

Helpfal and give a keynote to the day of joy ous hope and renowed spiritaal energy.
At 10 o'olock the work of the Deanery Board began, Canon Forter in the chair. Archdescon Roe resigned the Seoreturyship of this Board, and proposed Dr. Adsms as his successor ; the oticetion was unanimons. The following clergy were present: Arobdeacon Roe, Canon Foster, Canon Thornloe, Principal Adama, Dr, Alloatt, Professor Scarth, Rev. Messirs. Ball, Hepbarn, Oolston, Blaylock, Porsytbe, Stevens, Washer, Franlooner, Raven, Soott, Hames, Radd, R. Fothergill, Robertson, Adcock.
\# Laity-Mesers. Elkins, J. C. Price, R. D Morkill, E. B. Worthington, (Sherbrooke), B G. Wilkinson, (Lennozville), Col. Taylor, $\mathbf{R}$ H. Phillimore, L. A. Osgood, (Cooksbire). G G. Hard, (Ramboro), H. K. Channell, (Stan stead), T. W. Wilson. (Danville). Captain Parker, Ef. Spriggins, (Waterville), Hon. Major Aylmer, (Melbourne), W. C. Webster, C Coatiooote), F. Thompson, (Darham).
The Deanery Board is not a Logislative, but a conenltative body, and matters relating ohief ly to the spirital work of the Charch are brought before it. At the annal meeting of 1887 Committees were appointed to report on the subjects of (1) Lay Helpors Association: (2) Sunday-Sohonl Conference; (3) Chareh Extension in the Deanery.

The report on Lay Helpers came up first, and was considered clause hy olanse, and variovs amendments and additions made. All
laymen in the District being communicants and laymen in the District being communicants and
engared with the manction of the Incumbent in Church work or wishing to be so engaged, shall have their names sent into the Bishop for approval, and on his acceptance of snch laymon they shall becomo members of the Lay Helporn' Association-on the Bishop withdraw. ing his written approval the person ceases to be a member of the Association. Provision is also mado for mootingh; in appointing offcers and for forming branch or parochisil associa. tions. Mach interesting discassion was given to the Constitation of the Lay Helpers' Association.
The report on Sunday-Schools submitted a fall and interesting account of the SandaySohool Conference held in Sberbrooke on Sept. 11 last: It was attended by no less than fifty porsoni, ten of whom were olergy. H. D Lawrince, Eqq., bad read an interesting paper on "The organization of Sanday.School work"; Rev. W. T. Forsythe a paper on "Catechizing and other means of kceping up interest'; R W. Heneker, D.C.L., on "How to interest more advanced pupils especially after Confirmation"; Rev. A. Stevens, M.A., on "The Promotion of uniformity of Syitem in Churoh Sunday Schools." One of the most valuable outcones of this Conference was the report of a Sub. committe "on the Examination of Teachers." This report was read to the Desnery Board after the report of ihe Snndaysechool Conference had been received. The goneral decision of the Board was to adopt the Toron to system of Examination for Sunday-school Tenohers, to recommend the use in the Schools of the Lisafiet iesued by the Inter Diocessen Afsociation, the Teabhers' Assistant to be used with the Leaflets; to recommend the setting apart of one Sunday in the year in every parish or mission for preaching upon Sunduy tichools, the offertory to be devoted to the aid of Sundaysobools; and that the Conference be held annually. Many spoke of the renowed interest in School worl cansed by the Conforence especially in Sherbooke, the centre in whioh it was beld.

## (To be Continued.)

Brouptoin and Windsoz.-The poople of these Townehips were pleased to see Mr. Armstrong among them again. Reacining Brompton Falls on Saturday, the 8th inst, he gave one of his Leotures, accompanied with views, of
the jinrney from Asis to Elarope, via Cainida and C.P.R.

On Sunday he accompanied the Missiosary on his round through the diatrict; he was met at every point-by a large congregation, and all were delighted to hear words of coansel and encourggement from their former missionary, who was likewise plezsed to find that his first three years of misaion work had boen blessed and nowwhere had been in vain.
On Monday evening, the 10th inst, he leotured again at Windsor Mills; the town ball was filled by an appreoiative atdience. Many of them have since declared that so entertaining and instructive an oxbibition had not been held in Windsor for many years, It is not two much to say that a person hearing the clear and sparkling disoription of the viows as given by Mr. Armatrong have a better idea than if they had travelled across the Oontinent them selves; the pictares is so natural and every point of interest brought out so natural, it woald require a day's anjourn everywhere to have the same opportunity of observance, which would be expensive and require a whole season to carry oat. We bespoak a large and well pleased andience at every one of his entortainments in the Esstern Townships.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Chorge Emiaration Socirty.-A meating of the above Society was held in the Synod hall on Thursday last.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishon occapied the chair, and said that immigration was one of the great questions of the day, and one that every year would come more prominently for wa:d. We could not say tbat our experience in immigration was particularly happy; a large number of the immigrants arriving here ex pected to have more done for them than they were able or willing to do for themselves; they they wore a most costly present from our friends in England. Thoy would all be glad to hear what Canon Cooper had to propose in the way of improving the present condition of things.

Canon W. H. Cooper gave a short history of the fonading of the Society, and explained the principles upon which its work was carried on. The primary object the fonaders of the Society bad in view whd to strengthen the hands of the Clorgy in the colonies, by sending out Church people of good obaracter to fill openings in their parishes, especially in the raral districts. The great help given in this way to Charch work could not be ove"ated. Daring the last year the Sooiety had sent him thirteen immigrants to Kamloops, B.C. His commonicants roll had been incressed by ten; and at one time his entire choir in Kamloop's Mission charch con sisted of C.E.S. immigrants. He spoke from the standpoint of a colonial olergyman with 25 years experience in Mission worts, and he felt assured that the missionary work done by the immigrants sent out by the Church Emigration Society were of antold value in bailding ap the Church in the outlying districts and in newly settled parishes.
It was an important fact to be borne in mind that no emigrant male or famale was accepted and sent out by the Church Emigration society antil the mort partionlar enquiries had been made, not only as to the oharacter of the emigrant, but also as to his or her fitness for work in the colonies. He described the care with which the sooiety soleoted its emigrants and detailed the various asfegaards taken, which should ensure that the society's protogees will make good settlers. Canon Cooper contended that in view of the grest care taken the com mendatory letters of the Cbarch Emigration society were of great value, and could be received with contidence by all people in the oolonies. Another important point was that their immigrants did not remain in the towne, bat were sent right on to the oountry where
work had been found for them. Thesmall cost of the work was empharized, and he knew of no society which had done so mugh good at such small cost. Daring the past season over 500 immigrants had been sent to Cariada, and now he was going home to colleot a large party for next season, and he hoped olérgymen who knew of openinge for immigrants woald let him know. The reason why so many imímigrants failed was beosuise sufficient care ìas not taken in their selection, and it was to remedy this the Churoh Emigration sbciety has been founded.
Rev. Robert Lindsay spoks at some leighth on the general question of immigration and ${ }^{a}$ potse of the importance of sending children ont.
Rev. R. Acton, emigration chaplain, spoke favorably of the C. E. S. emigrants that had come under his notioe. They were in no sense panper immigrants. They were chiefly settled in the parishes of Farnham and Chelsea, and the clergymen of both these parishes had raported them as doing well atid regalarly attending their oharch, From what he had seen of the Montreal contingent he would have no hesita. tion in recommending tho Sobiety Emigranta for any position they might be capsble of filling. The emigrants in the greatest demand here were those of the agricalicural class, and Mr. Aoton expressed his conviction that should the sociaty send out a number of these in the apring there would be little difflualty in placing inree or four handred of them in the Eastern Township, as continaons applicatione for this class were being sent in by the farmers of that part of the country.
The Rev. J. Edgecombe was glad to be able to endorse the remarks made by the last speakor. He was in Piotnu when a large party sont out by this Society arrived; they were very saperior in every way to the immigrants sent out by other societies, and he was sare the olergy would act wisely in wrrking with the Charch Emigration Society.
The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael said he felt very mach obliged to Canon Cooper for bring. ing the matter before the meeting so clidrly. If the Charch Emigration Society does all it claims to do it certainly ought to be sapported by the clergy. The testimuny in favor of the Society was very gratifying, and as a pactioal outcome of the meeting he would suggest that Canon Cooper he requested to draw ap a circnlar, to which His Lordohip should add a recommendation, to the clergy of the diocese to work with the Charoh Emigration society, the principles and working of which had been no well explained.
The Bishop: having acquiesced in the Dean's suggestion, requested Cason Coopor to confor with the Rev. R. Lindsay on the subject. His Lordebip then dismissed the meeting with the benediction.

## DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Obillif.-The reception held in St. James Sunday Sukool house on the evening of Nor. 28th, to welcome the Rer. R.W. E. Greene (as the new Incumbent of the Parish) and Mrs. Greene, was attended by a large number of the congregation, all of whom soemed thoroughly to enjoy-the occasion. The room had been tastefully decorated and otherwise saitably ar ranged tor the reception. Vocal and instrumental music was from time to time well rendered. The Rev. Rural Dean Stewart made a fow appropriate remarks, which were followed by a short address from Mr. Greene, who expressed his satusfantion on being thus privileged to meet so many of the parishonera, and atatod that he hopes soon to be better acquainted with them in their own homes. Vutes of thanks were tendered to the ladies and those who had provided the musioal progremme and refreshmenta, and at $10 o^{\prime}$ clock an very pleasant ovening was brought to a close by the singing
of the doxology and pronouncing of the benediction.
Asaburanam,-The ladies' Aid Society of St. Laka'日 Churoh held a very succossful bazasir or sale Thursday evening. Toa was served from 6 antil 8 o'clook, and a large number took adrantage of the opportunity and evjoyed the adcellent spread. Daring the evening the sale of the large collection of useful and ornamental articles and fancy work took place. and the ladies' work was pretty well sold off and the Society's treasurer enriohed accordingly. No programme had been prepared, but some instramental masic was given daring the evening which enlivened the sellers and bayers.
Eabt York.-Missionary meetings will be held in this Deanery, January 1889, as follows: - Monday, January 7ch, Port Whitney ; Taesday, 8th, Piojering. Wednesday 9th, Brooklin; Tharsday 10th, Columbas ; Friday 11th, Port Perry. Deputation, Raral Dean Swallow.
The Qaarterly meeting of the Chapter of the Deanery will be held at Port Perry on the day of the Missionary meeting:-Monday, January 14th, Cbrist Church, Sisarboro'; Taesdag 15 th, St. Jude's, Scarboro'; Wednesday 16th, St. Paul's, Scarboro'; Thursday 17 ch, St. Pbilips, Onionville; Friday 18th, Grace, Makham. Deputation: Rev. J. F. Sweeny, D D.
Monday, Janaary 14th, Christ Charch, Stouff villa; Tuesday 15th, St Parl's, Uxbridge; Wednesday 16th, St. Mary's, Sunderland; Tharaday 17 th, All Saints, Cannington; Friday. 18ib, St. Paul's, Beamston. Deputation: Rev. John Farncomb. A.M.

## DIOCESE OF HURON.

London. -The fifteenth anniversary of the Cronyn Memorial Chareh, was held on Sanday, the 9th int, the congregation manifesting deep interest in the event. In the morning Rev. Robert Ker, associate rector of St. James' Charch, Stratford, preached a praotionl and ap. priate sermon from I Kings ix. 3, "I have hallowed this honse which thou hast bailt, to put my name there for ever, and mino ejes and mine heart shall be there perpetually." At the evening service many were nable to gain admission. The Lord Bishop of Haron preached with his accustomed eloquencr and power. The text was the 31at Poalm 19th verse, "O how great is Thy goodness which Thou hast laid up for them that fear Thee." Rev. Canon Ricbardson conducted both services.

## Sxnod.-Continued.

The whole of the evening session was taken up with the consideration of the Report of the Executive Committee, which recorded a considerable increase in the amount of monies received from the Diocese as an annasl income, there being an amount of $\$ 2,90269$ as comgared with the total for last year. The Committee also noted the increasing interest in Foreign Mission work as a mest encouraging featare, and one which could not fail to bring a blessing on their own immediate and Home operations. In this connection special reference was made to the generons and persevering effiorts of Mrs. Boomer who had successfally organized and carried out the Jabilee offering fur Algoma which realized $\$ 1,032.34$, from the diocese of Harc $n$ alone. The receipts for Koreign Missions had been $\$ 1,962.16$, an increase of 841054 over last year ; for Domestic Missions $\$ 2,815$, an increse of $\$ 524$, to which mast be added the increase of $\$ 1,636$ through the Women's Auxiliary.
Twelve annuitants were reported on the Saperannaation Fand.
The sabsoriptions to the See House had amounted to $\$ 435.23$, leaving a balance of debt still of $\$ 14,311.45$.
The Commintee also reported at considerable length on the London Reotory Sarplas and re.
commended after a peyment of several specifio and small sums, that the residue of the fands should be divided into 50 equal shares of whioh there aball be paid annual to the-.
Inoumbent of Memorial Chorch, Lon-
don ........................................
I0 sbares
Incambent of Cbrist Charch, London.
Incambents of St. Matthew's Churoh,
London East, and Emmanuel Ch.,
London Township.
9 "

9
noambent of St. John the Erange-
list, London.
of St. George's Cbnroh,
Inondon West, and Church of the
Hosanns London Township.........
Incambents of Trinity Charoh, London Township, and St. George's, London Townehip.

9

6
$6 "$

4
50 shares
A long discresion followed upon this latter part of the report, many different suggestions being made, and the question being still undecided when the Synod adjourned at ten o'olock. After routine business on Wednesday morning the discussion regarding the recommendations as to the Rectory fund was continued, and occupied the whole of the $m$ rning session, and at times considerable warmth prevailed. In the afternoon the debate was brought to $a$ close by the adoption (by a vote of 70 to 54) of the original report of the sub-Committee as fullows:
Incumbent of Memorial Charch, Lon-
don.... . .................................... 10 shares
Ingambant of Christ Charch Church,
London
Incambent of St. Matthew's Charch,
London, and Emmanuel Charch,
London Township......................
Incambent of St. John the Erange
list, London .................................
Incumbent of St. George's, London
West, and Charch of the Hosanna,
Londun Township........................
Ineambent of Trinity Cbarch, Lon-
don Township, and St. George's
Charch, London Township............ 5
50 sharec
Messers. C. F. Compton and A. G. Smyth were appointed as Anditors, the remuueration of each being increased from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 50$, after which in suspension of the rules, a special resolation was adopted expressing the regret of the Synod that Mr. James Hamilton, who had so many years acted as one of the anditors, had felt it necessary to resign, and recorded its high appreciation of his character and services.

The Synod then took up the suggested a mendments to the Canon on Superannaation, and this occapied its attention until just before adjournment, when the discassion was interrupted in order to allow of the presentation on tho part of the Synod of an address to the Biskop (read by Rev. J. Downie), expressing to his Lurdship their gladness of heart on his safe retarn to his Diocese, and its gratitade to Almighty God, who, in His kind Providence, had broaght him once more to their midst. Satiafaction was expressed that his Lordship had the opportanity and pleasure of attending the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, conceded to be the most important Conncil in the history of the Charoh. The address affirmed a fact, that the Diocese as a whole is in a most prosperous state financially and spiritually, which was greatly owing to his Lordship's ability and devotion in the work entrasted to him. The members assared him thst it was their parpose and privilege to stand by him and uphold his hands in the work of their common Lord in the Charch ao dear to all. Mention was made of the exceeding regret with whioh the tidings of the ill-heulch of Mcs. Baldwin were received, and pleasare experienced on hearing of decided improvement since her return, and the hope was expressed that the would soon regain her usual good health so
as to enable her to engage in the benevolent: and Cbristian works whioh are so dear to her. The Bishop, in reply, said:-We are sometimes called apon to bear taunts and coldness with patience, but there is notning which so unmans one as praise from one's fellow man; we are all conscious of having to contend with difficolties, anxieties and trials in life, and there is iothing so full of comfort to me as the possession of your good will and the expression of your hearty cooperation with me in my work as givon in this address. There is more joy and consolation and sastenance in sach an expression than in any thing else that would have been presented to me. I never felt more joy in reaching home aftor a long absence than I felt lately when returning from Eingland, and if I have the good will of my dear diocese it will be of the greatest comfort to me in my work. It is not possible for the Bishop to know the minds of others; minds differ vory greatly, and one cannot carry ont the programme of other minds, but if each one acts according to the dictates of his conscience and to the best of his judgment, this is all that can be expected of any one. I bave also to thank you for your kind expressions regarding Mrs. Baldwin. The state of her health has been one of the sbadows on some of the joys which have been given me, bat through God's mercy we trust there will soon be a complote restoration to health. The Bishop who was visibls affected during the address and reply again thanked the Synod for their kind expressions, and then dismissed the Synod with the Benediction.

At the Synod meeting just closed it was an. nounced that $\$ 4,500$ of the Mission fund debt was paid off during the yoar. The balunce, $\$ 500$, it is hoped will be paid by our next meet. ing. The incomo was larger this year than heretofore, it being aloout $\$ 1,=00$. This is most gratifying and His Lordehip the Bishop must bo greatly cheerod, by tho prosperity which may be scen on every side.

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese is to open a new church cear Brantford, on Sunday the 16th; another in Exeter; the Trivett Memorial Church, on the 23rd.; another in Hyde Park, Sunday the 30th; another in Forest on Sunday, January 6th. This speaks well for the energy of the Charch people in the several parisbes, and is an ovidence of the prosporons condition of the Diocese of Haron.

An Ordination will be hold in London, Jan. the 13th next.

London.-The annal meeting of the Alamni of Huron Colloge was held at the College Monday night, and a largo number of members wore in attendance. The meoting was prereded by the annual tea, which was prepared by the wortby matron, and reflected great credit ppon her calinary powers. Rov. Prinoipal Fowell presided at one end and Rov. Rural Dean Craig at the other, and about thirty partook of thesumptaous repast.
The annual meeting, which followed immediately after, wes presided over by the VicePresident, Rev. W. Craig, in the absence of the President, Rev. W. Davis. Aftor rontine basiness the following officers were elected for the current year, viz :-President, Rev. W. Davis; lat Vice President, Ruv. W. Craig. B. D., R. D., 2od Vice-President, Rev. W. A. Young, B. D.; Secrotary, Rev. Canon Davis, M. A, Treasurer, Rev. Cayon Smith, $R$ D.; Executive Committee, Revs. Canon Hill, M. A., R. D.; T. R. Davis, M. A. ; R. Hicks, B. U., and G. W. Wje.

Rev. Priucipal Fowell gave an interesting and practical address on sabjects conneoted with the College work and the ratare training of stadents.
This was followed by a long disoussion on kindred sabject, those taking the principal part being Reve. Wye, Stout, Young, Downie, Daris Smith, Hodgins, Hicks, and Mr. Woods, Btadent, of the College.

A strong determination was evinced to advance the best interest of the College, and to seoure a large numbar of stadents, it beiag felt that the increared facilities of the College called for a greater attendance. The gradustes of the Colloge now compose the majrity of the work ing clergy of the diocese, and the annual meeting is a source of strength and encouragement to the alumni to labor more earnestly in advancing the oanse of Christ. After a delightfal reanion the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

Perrolia.-The vestry of Cbrist Charch, Petrolia, asked His Lordehip the Bishop to an point the Rev. R. McCosh, at present on a leave of absence; Rector of this parish. The Bishop has acceded to the wishes of the people. Mr. MuCosh is a most earnest. active and suc. cesefal olergy man, and will no doubt do a good. work in this parish.
Ingaboli.-The Rev. Fl. Saunders has suffered for monthe from some troable of the eyes. He has undergone two operations so far and has to nudergo another in January. Fueling himself nabale to do the work of this parish as it ought to be done while thas suffering, he placed his resignation in the bands of the ves. try, bat the Vestry refased to accept it, and asked him to take a leave of absence until wach time as he might be completely restored to health. This is a good example.

Glamworth-Rev. Mr. Idebtain has been appointed to this Mission. Ho will enter on his labours about the second Sanday in the Now Year.

Snceos.-The wife of the Rev. W. Davis, of $W$ Wodstock rectory, mat with a vory serions aocident on the 2ad, by falling down the cellar. She received many severe injaries, bat some hopes are entertained of her recovery.
Clinton-An Advent Miesion is being oarried on in this parieh by the Rector, assisted by Capt. E F. Hawkinã, of the Church army. Mr. Hawking is a quiet and earnest worker.

## DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

Storment-Missionary Mectiugs.- Depata tion No. 1 : Rov. Raral Dasn Pollard, convener; His Honour Jadge MoDonald, M.A.
Williamahurg, Monday. Jan. 14lh; Gallingertown, Tuendey 15th, 230 p.m.; Aulteville, Taesday 15ih, $730 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. ; Woodlands, Monday 16 ib ; Wales, Thursday 17ih; Moulinette, Friday 18th; East Cornwall, Sunday 20th, mornink ; Rsmers Sshool House, afternoon; Trinity Charch, Cornwail, ovoning, Monday 21st; Avonmore, Taesday 22nd; Northfield, Wednesday, 23rd.
Trentin.-St. George's Chareh, Trenton, raired $\$ 500$ by an extibition in aid of the renovation of the Church.
Kingition -The bodies of the two sons of the Rev. R.T. Burne, Perpetual Deacon, drowned here on the evening of the 10 ch alt., have now been reoovered.

The list of Missionasy depatations put forth by the Rural Deans, under the sanotion of the Bishop, bas at last been placed in the hands of the Clergy. "Better late than never." The growth of the work it seems now calls for the employment of as many as iwenty seven depatatiors which represent a staff of exaotly fifty epeakers. Time was as many can remember when tro deputations were quite equal to the requirements of the whole Diovese in this mat ter of holding mistionary meetinge, which bhow how vastly the work bas enlarged of late years. Ono thing is wanting, howover, viz., an inorease in the total amonnt annually col-
lectod for Diocesen Miesions in keeping in with the increase in the number of Missions and missionaries.

Sllifr.-The Rev. Crone O'dell Baillee, late
of Plantagenet, has been appointed Incambent of this partsh as saccessor to Rev. I. W. Forster, and entera apon his daties next Sanday.

Batr.-The Wednebday evening Advent services 'in St. Jobn's Charch are well atteuded. The Rev: Mr. Qaartermaine, of Udesa, was the pr: acher on the 12 th inst.

Odressa. - Charch matters here appear to flonrish. The Miselonary at last is possessed of a borse and bugay which it is to be hoped the parish will pay for. Very properly they have ugieed to make themselves responsible far the viergymen's house rent.

## DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

Rosseat.-The Rev. Alfred W. H. Chowne begs to acknowledge with hearty thanks a box of olothing from the Women'a Auxiliary, Trinity Charch, Brockville, per Mrs. E. P. Crawford, for the use of his family; also a case of olothing for distribation from Miss Thoraton, New Richmond, P Q , all which is most accept. able in the mission in which there are very many needy cases.

Missions.-Notes of Missionary work on the North Shore of Lake Haron:
I started out in my sail boat in company with an Indian chief to visit different points on the North Shore. It was a delightful day late in the fall, just enough wind to make sailing pleasant and not enough to render it at all dangerous although at times the waves were large. Oar way led ny throagh a number of Islands and then across a large stretch of the luse, bat about noon we reached the inner ohannels, where, on an Ieland we diembarked Parsaing our way in the afternoon we soon reached an Indian setulement where we stayed, and in the evening I conduoted divine service and proached to a numerons congregation of Indians assembled in the Chief's house; after sermon Holy Communion was administered, of which the chief and his wile and a nember of Indians partook. We stayed bere for the night, I elept on the floor in one of the Indian cabins, and in the morning bright and early we were again under weigh, taking a passenger, an old Indian woman on a visic to her daughters at the next Indian village whither we were bound.
Ogabhahning is an Indian settlement situated on the moath of a river. I visited the In dians in thuir bouses, and set an hour for di vine servine, bat as several were away lifting their nets we waited antil they returned; I held a short service and addressed the people on the morning lesson. After service they thanked me and subsequently made me a present of some fine fish as a thank offering for the privilege of divine service. We continned our joarney in the afternoon bat with a different conveyance. Wo were going ap the river and as a succession of rapids and waterfalls provented the napigation of our boat we borrowed a birch bark canoe which conld be essily portaged over the rapids, and in this we paddled away.
After the rapids were passed wo paddled on for about five miles thrjugh small lakes and ohannels with ragged pictaresque bconery aronnd. My chief drew my attontion to a apot where a battle had been fought in years gone by between the Ojibway and Mohawizs. The Ojibways were victurious, for they demolished the canoes of their enemios by casting down large stones from the rocks overhead thereby revenging past inealts and canaibal attacke.
after some hours paddling and a long tramp
through the buish we reached a lumber shanty where I was privileged to preach the Gospel to a large number of mev. We were hospitably entertained and next day resumed our paddling.
F.F.

## OONTEMPORARY CHURCH OPINION.

## The North R'ast says:-

The conclasion of another Charch year and the sonding of the solemn tones of the season which ushers in its succesyor have very important lessons for every member of the Charch. While the general growth of the Cb arch through outthe world bas been in many ways remarisable, while the cause of Christ has been wonderfuily promoted by the deeper intereat and broader and larger charity with which the great ques. tions affecting its welfare have beon discnesed, while great gatherings of bishops and clergy and laymen in conferences and congroses bave oreated enthasiaem for the Charch and mad. her light to sbine more conspicuoasly than ever, and while maltitades of half-heart ed churchmen are covering ap their previous indifference by proudly pointing to the Cbarch's present strength and glory, the question nevertheless remains for each one to enswer individaally, as he looks back over the past year, How far bave $I$ belped the work along ? What have $I$ dove for the Church's eause? What sacrifices have $I$ mude for Cbrist? and then to look forward this Advent time und resolve, with the help of the grace of God, to make amenda for past careleesners by devoting himself more heartily iban over before to the work whish the Lord has given him to do.

It is strange that so many Christian people sbould be content to live in the refleoted light of others good deeds, desiring to gain oredit for virtues whioh they do not possers. For in stance, a certain parish is in a prosperons condition, many devont and earnest persons are continually laboring to promote its welfare praying heartily for it, giving liberally toward its support, seeking God's grace in frequent communions, and showing their zoal in everything; yet howmany there are who take no part in all these good works, who however would be very indignant if it was for oue moment even biuted that they did not have much right to consider themselves members of that parish. It often bappens that the services of the clergy are called tor in cases where no recognition whatever bas been made of religious obligations of any kind, and where the claim to sach services rests upon the fact that at some time or other some momber of the family for a few Sundays attended either that special churoh or Sunday-school.
The Family Churchman, London, Eng., says: Advent comes upon us once again with its promise for the future and its regrets for the past. The Charch year has one great advantage over the secular, or calendar year. It is not dependent upon the weather for its interest. Oar seasons are all ideslly excellent, if we ohoose to make them so, and Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Whitsantide, and Trinity, are changeless as the Cross. Nor do our daties change. Growth in religions char acter is perfoctly compatible with a due and proper ase of each recarring season of penitence or $j / y$. So may we grow in grsce that our truest joys will be fonen in the fruits of repentance.

## J. K. M. in same paper rays :-

What does Advent mean to us as individoals? Are we looking (as we pay we do) for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come? Are we Inoking for Him, in Whom dwelleth all fulness, and Who has promised to come quickly, as a thief? Do we love the Lord's appearing, and yearn for it, and
does that blossed hope parify oor hearts 9 If we are not looking steadfasuly, earnestly, patiently for that day (when we shall all be changed), we are not failhfol to our calling in Christ Jesus. We do not love Him as we might, else we would never cease to long for the time when we shall see Him as He is, and be changed into His likeness. May the Holy Spirit so intork in us that that holiness (without which no man shall see the Lord) may be perfected in ua. May we never rest, day nor night, until $H e$ is formed vithin $u_{d}$, until all our nature has been sabdued by the grace within us. May we never weary of showing torth His death "till He come," for it is only by and through continaally being refreshed in our souls by His Body and Blood that we can be atrengthened to resist the world, the flesh, and the devil. Muy the time oume speedily when we shall no louger worship under the veil of earthly things, but face to face. "Even so, come quickly Lord Josus and take us to Thyself."
The Southern Churchman, Bichmond, Va:; (Evangelical), bays:
Oar Methodist Christian Advocate, of Richmond, invites us to connect ourselves with them: "Cume thon and all thy house into the ark." As the Charoh of God was instituted by our Lord more than eighteen centaries ago, it is not in accordance with the nature of Corist ianity that this Charoh, regularly descended from the Apostles, should connect itself with a Christian sociey a litlle more than one hundred yeara of age.

Nor are our desires as a historic Charoh to absorb our Methodist or other Christian bretLren. Nor was this the desire of the Bishops in 1886 when they issned their Report on Caristian Unity. So far from it, they utterly disclaimed it, saying :-
"That this Chareh does not seek to absorb other communions, but rather, co-operating with them on the basis of a common faith and order, to disconntenance schism, to heal the wounds of the body of Christ, and 10 promote the charity which is the chief of Christian graces in the visible manifestation of Christ to the world."
The condition of Protestant Churches among Englich-speaking peoples is sad beyond er pression. Divided into more than one handred sects, how is it possible in this way to do the work of Christ as he commands? Hence all of us protestants are urged to consider, What can be done to destroy these evils? What do our Methodist brethren, so near akin to ns, propose to do? A solemn question for them as for all of us.

THE MESSAGE OF HOPE.
(A sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Rev. Canon H. Scott Holland.)

Unto us a Ohild is born, unto us a Son is given." Isaiah ix. 6.
That is our Christian answer to every riddle which life can ever present to us. It answers the riddle, first, of social progress, of haman desting. And sorely do we need an answer here, as we stand to day looking baok at another year added to the interminable years, another year that has been as bad as its fellows, a year of poverty, and shame, and scandal, a year sick and bitter and miserable. There can be no one of us who is not asking, "Is their any end, any issue? What hand is holding control ?" Eash step forward in education, in civilization, does but íbrnst those questions on us in a sharper form than before. It does' but open out now weaknesses, till now unsuspected; it forces up strange faults hitherto overlooked. Dafoct
dogs us, and each defeot becomes more serions, more alarming as events become more compiex and delioate; each misdireotion shows itself more fatal; each aot of forgetfalness or of ignorance proves yet more criminal and more bloody than before. The further we go the deoper rooted grow the evi.:s, and more desperate the entanglements ; each rift gapes wider. The movement is, indoed, forward, progroseive; bat always there comes with it this disclosure of some blander that it is too late to retrieve, some failing that has already passed beyond redress; the end-if there be an end to be discovered - grows ever more and more hopelessly remote. Never, surely, did any direot and wholesome and happy end of civilisation look more unimaginable and more distant than now when we seem to have got so far on the road. What is the goal to which it all moves? Every where men are becoming hopeless. We seem caught in the recoil from those high hopes which the outbreak of new scientific knowledge had aroused into activity. As we read now the last words of Agnostio philosophy, still blandly promising an equiitibriam, to be reached in some far day, between man and his environment, it sounds to ns like a bud atroke of satire, like a jest in a biok man's ear. Equilibriam! Perfectadaptation! What dospair lies to us in the very ring of the complacent phrases as we look round on a world which seems to have set itself to give them the lie; a world that every day has some fresh disoovery to make to us, of misadaptation, of disorder, of disproportion; a world that seems bent on thwarting its own successes, or distarbing it, own hopes, on controverting its own calculations. Equilibriam! Is science, with its olaim to pusitive, practical, plain common-sense, going. then, to pat ns off. jast in our hour of agony, with this vague dream of an idea whioh might become, perhaps, conceivable some far centuries hence nuder other akies than our becloaded heavens. Better than that the grim mer utterances of a harder materialism. whioh tells us that we are here in the face of nature, living as men who are throwing dice for their lives egainst a great angel who cannot lose, and does not mach care to win; and that in such oase it is well and wise to take good care that we kDOw the rales of the game. That advice, if we can endure it, at least is a present rule; but then, in doing so, it abaudons all idea of any given, proposed, direoted end towards which we travel. Life, it tells us, is this blind game in the dark; we mast make the best of $i t$, hat is all it can say; with teeth set, with faces like fints, with hearts like iron, we are to battle our way againat the interminable pressare of ontward forces which make against our enrvival. So the ideal vanishes. Parpose, plan, meaning, signifiance-much is not to be fond in things.

Whether there be any fruit of this long travail, whether any hope is set before as, whether any golden gates will open to welcome the sick and weary race of men, whether any rest at all remainati nato which the people of God may yet pray to enter-all this needs to be wiped out of our thoughts and hearts. Sach fancies are childish and impertinent. We have no time to spare for them, no time indeed to spare, for ever that deadful game of ohance proceeds which is played between us and the powers of evil. Over against us stands that awful angel, and the very next throw we make is to be for our lives. So they toll us. And is that, then, the last meseage of a science which opened with anch fair promise? No wonder that men are daily growing more disheartened and more angry -men who looked to science to give them bread, and which only gives them, this stone. To us, as we begin to wonder whether the entire movement of haman life is not by some evil inspiration gone afcer a false ecent, taken eome terrible misdirection, shat itaelf np in a blind path that arrives at no goal and has no
outway-to us so heavily. laden and so entan-
gled, so fondly hoping; to us, as we wall on atill in darkness and seem entering the very Shadow of Death; to us this Child is born, to us a Son is given, a Cbild Who shall be the issae, the jastifioation, the consummation of all the long and weary story, a Son Who is Him. eelf the goal of our pilgrimage, the faltilment of our imperfections, the orown of our endurance, the honour of our service, the glory of our bailding. There, in this Son of God, is an offer made by God, by Which He will jastify all anffering, retreive all failure, redeem all fantt; He gives ne, in Him, an ond for which to live. Here is His mind, here is His plan for us-for na, $^{2}$, not only in our simple individual troablea and worries, bat for us in mass, as a race, as a socioty, as a civilisation. God has a sobeme, an issue prepared for which He worketh bitherto, and that issue is His Son. In Him all will be gathered in, and falfilled, and "the govern. ment shall be upon His shoulder," "of His kingdom there shall be no end," "His name sball be called Wonderful, the Mighty Counsellor, the Prince of Peace."
And in the power of this message we are told not to faint or fail. Nothing is loat, notbing is wasted, all is in hand towards that divine ovent, everything is moving; that hand that shaped Leviathan for a playithing and takes up the monatain as a very little ching-that hand atill gaides, and cireots, and controls, and its pres. sure is never removed. A rest rumaineth something is being brought about, something is coming to pass all the time, something worthy, wonderful, and lovely. a oity is beng bailt whioh God shall inhabit, a temple is being raised which shall be the home of God among men-to bing this to pasa, to juntify evary eff ret, to beoome thas our perfect consummation, "Unto as a Child is born, and unto us a Son is given."
Abl bat how can wo believe it? It is a serions, a tremeudons demand upon our faith. How can we get grip upon it? If we could bat be absured that this long groaning pain was, indeed, tending towarda a defiaite ovent, then we might lay down our lives in peace, we might quiet our uneasy quertionings. Moat besatiful to ns the great words of St. Paul, as be contemplates these expectations of the creasure, and forsees the final glory in theaperfected Chrizt, when the adoption will be won, the redemption of all this weary body and the entire thing will be built up ont of many members. But how can we believe it? Where is the evidence? and what is the proof? Can we verily endare $t$ ) ase this high language as we look ont apon the aotual world at our feet? Does it look as if it were being carried forward to wards sach a consammation as this? How blindly it all workal How ohecked and thwarted is the good that is in it, so hesitating, so unstable: Where is the sign of the coming? Where is the promise of the fiual glory? Louk at it. How heavy, how sluggish its motions, how dark it all seems, and bow silentl We see and hear nothing. The plan is underneath, remote; we cannot fiad it. Nothing comes to assare us that it is at work. The machine grinds on in silence, the Heavens bend over as as we toil still in silence, the world amid which we wrestle and toil is silent too, and the great ses which drowns as in its waters is silent ulso. Everything is speechless. The dust, at the ond, is laid on na, we go down to the darkness of the tomb, and all is soundless and silent, silent with a silence that may be felt.
(To be Continued)

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## OALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

Deo. 2nu-1st Sunday in Apvent.
9th-2nd Sunday in Advent.
"16th-3rd Sanday in Advent. (Notice of St. Thomas and Ermber Days:)
" 19th-Embir Day.
" 21st-St. Thomas; Ember Day.
" 2zad-Fmerir Day.
" 23rd-4th Sandsp in Advent. (Notice of Christmas; St. Stephen. St. John amd Innocent Days,
" 25th-Chaibtmas. (Pr. Par. M., 19, 40 86. E. 89. 110, 132. Ath. Or Pr. Pref. in Com. Servioe till - Jan. 1, incla.
" 26 th-St. Stophen, lst Martyr.
ir 27 th-St John. A. \& M.
28th-Innocent's Day.
$30 \mathrm{th}-1 a t$ Sunday after Cbristmas.

## ALMSGIVING.

By the Bishop of Wakefield (the Right Rev. William Walsham How, D. D.)

Almagiving is not only a distinct and unmistakeable daty. It is an act of Christian devotion. The Church emitodies it in her higheat service. It is a part of the great sacrifioe of self' which we make wheresoever we commemorate the one eternal and all-ballowing Sanorifice of Jesus Christ on the Cross. Thus the offortory becomes the best and most saored channel of almagiving, as linking it most olosels with the thoughts whioh gave its distinotively Obristian character.

I should like to commend to my hearers the Macedonian method of almsgiving. It was peonliar, exceedingly anlike the methods which atill provail among English Christians in the niseteenth centary. Tno Macedonian Caristians were very poor, but "their deep poverty abounded unto the riohes of their liberality. For to their power-yes; and beyond their power-they were willing of themselves.' No persuasion was needed, no begging on the Apostle's part; the begging was all on the other side, for they prayed him with much entreaty to reveive their gitts. That is remarkable. I do not meet with many, either rich or poor
importunately pressing their gifts ripon us in: these days. Bat that was not all; they gave more, and more noble, gifts than St. Paul had dared to hope; they gave him, indeed, the generous offering, whioh ty regalar and systematic almsgiving they had got ready for the yet poorer brethren in Jadæa. But that was a little gift compared with another which they gave. 'This they did,' says the Apostle, ' not as we hoped.' He had hoped much, he had formed high expectations, he bad looked for more than common generosity; bat they surpassed all. For 'they first gave their own eelves to the Lord.' They had offered and presented themselves, their 'soals and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto the Lord,' and this grester gift aanctifled and ennobled the less. Ile that has given himself to the Lord will not need many counsels and exhortations in this matter of almegiving.' With himself he has dedicated to the Lord all that he has. He only aske, 'Lord, what wilt Thon have medo ?' and his alms flow forth in loving and generous liberality. This is the Macedonian method.

Our modern English methods-what are' they? Bazaars and Fancy fairs. I do not want to speak hard words of these, I fear they are too often a sbeer necessity; but I do want to contrast them with the Mocedonian method of almegiving. Is it right, is it a high and holy thing, that, when alma are sorely needed for some good and blessed work-for a school, for a hospital, for a charch-they are to be had only noder the disgaise of a fete or fancy fair? I believe (to be quite jast and honest) a bazaar often does some indirect good, drawing classes together, and interesting many in a common work. Bat none the less it is a very ead thing that this should be the one reliable method of securing sapport for some objeot acknowledged by all who have a claim upon their oharity. I often wondor what St. Paul weuld have thought of a bazaar for the poor brethren of Judma.

I have appealed at the very first to a very high motive and principlo in the matter of almegiving-I mean to that self.oblation which ombraces all. But we may go even higher. Let the A postle again take us by the hand, and, as we stand looking apon the little tricking, half.dried up streamlet of our own almigiving (for I do not thiok it is much more than this), listen to him attering words whioh should sarely make us set to work to deepen and broaden the too narrow channel. 'See,' he ories, 'that ye abound in this grace' of alma. giving. Clear the channel and let the waters flow. 'For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Chriet, that, thongh He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rioh.' What did He give for jon? the Apostie would ask. His super. fuities? Tbat whion touched not His happiness or His gloiv? Some little portion-some tenth or twontiath-of that which He had? And why? Why this self ohosen poverty of Him. Who was King of kings and Lord of lords ? To make yon rich. And then, what retarn are you making? I am noc the jadge.
Now I must come down a litcle from these high thoughts. I suppose very few of us have been 80 oomplete in onr self-oblation, or have so vivid and gratefal a consciousness of tho selfsacrificing love of Christ for us, than we can trust to these high motives to govern and re gulate the detaile of our daty. If motive wore perfeot, rales and regalations would be needless. When love is tho all powerfal motiveit is in itself ' the fulfilling of the law.' Yet I think $s$ good many have a real honest wish to do right in this as in other things. And let us never eay that because we have not attained to the highier it is of no use attempting the lower. There wonld be very little done in the world if none wers done except from the highert motives of all. Thank God for lower mosives ! They are surely allowed as a support to, or as leading up to-not, of cournes as a anbstitute
for-ithe higher. I believe there are many whose almggiving may not be the simple, apontanoou's ontfiow from their gelf-sciorifice and self-dedioation to the Lord Who beame poor for their aaken, and Jet whose gifts will be adcepted by God, becauso springing from an earnest desiro to do His will. Christisn graces grow by degrées, and mast be fositered one by one. So the Apostle urges the Corinthians that, as they abocinded in other graces, so they should abound in this grade of almegiving also; they had not yet attained to the Macedonian standard. I believe then many a Ohristian man and woman wonld say, 'I do not' pretend to be governed by the very exalted prinoiples set before me in my Bible. I oan admire these, and oan wish they wore a more potent reality to me; bat I really want to do right, and should be very thankfal for any rules or gaidance in this matter.' Verf well; then we mant now come down a little from the fonntainhead, and, still following the gaiding hand of the Apostle, see whether he may not supply us with a measuring rod which may guiage our stream of almsgiving, and show whether it is ronning as deeply and as strongly as it should ran. In more than one place in his Epistles to the Church at Corinth does St. Panl pat such a measaring-rod into our hands. In the last ohapter of his First Epistle he lays domn two very clear principles:- Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God bath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come.' The two principles are these:-1. That our almggiving should be regular and systematio, and 2. That it should be in proportion to our means. I must ask you to consider these principles for a few moments.
Almsgiving should be systematic. It is never quite what it ought to be, even if liberal, so long as it follows no rale, and is left to the ohance impulse of the passing moment. Alma were to be laid by regalarly week by week, as a stated daty; the Apostle woald nut trust to a generous response; to an impassioned appeal. He did not mean to preach a great oharity sermon at Corinth; he meant all to be ready, the money collected and pat by week by week, before he arrived. It was not to be an affair of the emotion, but of principle. I do not cry down oharity sermons, they are good and needful; they often convey just the information the people require for their gaidance. And God nses warmth of emotion and excitement of aj mpathy to impel to action; bat emotion is a poor guide in such a mater as almsgiving. And I do not think any of as would be content to be jadged by the amount we give in rosponse to charity sermons. We want a more sure and stablo and continuous guide.
Then; look at the other principle; 'as God hath prospered him.' I suppose there is no principle so universally enforced by all Christian writers on practioal'religion' as that of regulating our almegiving by dedicating a cortain fixed propartioin of out income to God. Many recommend that the Christian man, who is anxious to frame a rale for his almsgiving should dedicate to God a tenth of his income. I think this is an excellent rale, and for my part I cannot suppose that the Christian should be conteat to do lese than the Jow of old was by God's comonand eömpelled to do. I know many persons of different ranks in society and different degrees of wealth who regalarly praotice this rule. But'I speak not by comimandment.' There is no commandment given in the New Testament as to the amount of our altas. I am only showing one way in which the Christian, if he desires it, may carry ont the prinoiple which is given him; in Gad'e Word- "As God hath prospered bim.' Elach man'e consoience must decide for hinneelf hów this prinoiple shall be carried out in practice. It may be differently carried ont by different persone. The twentioth may be harder to some than the fifth would be to othera. Only

- let every man do accordingly as ho purposeth in his heart, not gradgingly or of necessity, for God loveth the cheerfal giver.' Iam, however, quite sure that a great many are really far less liberal in the amount and far less usefal in the manner of their almagiving than they otherwise would be for the want of a rogular system and principle to gaide them. I have shown how St. Paul suggests exsectly such a system and principle. Many years ago I attended in this very ball a large and enthasiastie meeting of a society which was called the 'Systematic of a society which was and
Boneficence $S$ Society.' I belisve the society has been long doad, bat for a time it cortainly seemed to be wonderfully sqooessfal in incalseemed the duty of dedicatiog a tenth of all incomes, great and small, to God's service in incomes, great movement of the same kind has, I am told, been lately started in America, whero it is attracting much attention, besring the name of the Society of the Treasarary of God.
Now I know that the carryiug out of such a principle is troublesome, and people hate tronprineple The chief enemy to liberality in thousand of cases is not covetousness, bat indolence. Bat when a little trouble is in question, I think we must retrace our steps and go baok to the fountain-head, and see what work we are really about, and for whom.
Bat there is another part of the sabject which involves tronble, and which 1 must briefly tonch. There is tronble in regulating the amount of ones almegiving; there is farther trouble in deciding upou the object of one's troublo in deciding upor is a trouble I would earnestly invite all to tako. For a careful adjastment of the objocts of our almagiving, whether by a personal interest in those we try to assist, or by earefal weighing of the claims of societies which we may solect as our almonorr, is indiapensable to the righteous and coneraentious performance of the daty. No one can relieve another of the responsibility God bas laid apon bim of the patient relection of objects for his alme, and of the faithful weigbing of conntorclaims. Perhaps we olergy are sometimes tempted to dedicate too mach to our people, and to feel uggrieved if they do not place the same relative importance npon dif. farent channels of almsgiving az we do ourselves. Is not the very spirit of the New Teatament to urge great leading principles, and to leave the carrying out of them in detail to every man's conscience? I am qnite sure tho best and traest exercise of this grace is that which carries us in person to the homes of the poor or suffering, and sets us thoughtfally to the solution of the often sadly perploxing problem of how best to bring relief and to do good. Yet I would not despise the simple trustfalness of a tradesman I once knew, who, being a bney man and not able to exercise muck discrimination in his gifts, always pat one or two eovereigns into the offertory, saying to his clergyman,' 'Whatever is good enough for you to collect is good enongh for me to give to.'
I should like to have been able to say some. thing about somo of the more obvious hindrances to the grace of almegiving, sach as the selfivh living ap to the extreme margin of one's income, the pride which on a smi Her income must ape what othery do on a larger, the gracoful self indulgence which is not content to be withsolf indulgence whican little tastefal elegances which others admire, the luxariousness of living, whioh expends so much on pleasures and indalgences which perish in the using, the simple carelessness which is ignorant almost of the very existence of the Lazaras at the gate. And not seldom there is eheer covetousness. I once knew a lady, who was poor, but gave very liberally according to her means. She became rich, and then penurious, and when her clergyman apoke to her about it, she acknowledged it, and excreed it, saying, when she was poor it did not seem worth while trying to save, but now it was worth while. Yes, the hindrances
are many. The grace of fuitbral, syetematic, anselfioh almegiving is rare. Iet $I$ think it is somewhat more common than of old. I am not sure. Bat $I$ am sure it is a very true test of the vigor and healthfulness of the Charch's life. God grant we Eoglish Charchpoople inay abuand more and more in this grace also I


## a PAROCHIAL MISSION-WHAT?

A Paroohial Mission is simply a sories of services held continuously for ten days or two weets in a parish Church and elsewhere, conducted by a Missioner or evangelist, who by long experience and natural gifte bas pecoliar qualifiations for this work, and who has been invited by the Rector to assume the charge of all the services for this given time.
The object of the Mission is so to looalise and concentrate the efforts of the parish that, while the spiritual life of the parishioners is deepened by the very effort to bless others, the careless and indiffirentare lad to realizo the presence of God and to see themselves as God seos them.
The value of a Mission consists in ita noexpectedness. It is not another Lent, nor does it in any way take the place of Lent. Juat because it is out of the rontine, and forms no part of the Charch's regular system, ite appeal to all hoarts is all the more powerful. Why this is it is bard to say, bat that it is so experience abundantly proves.
The work of the Mission dividos itself into three parts, which are so closely correlated that each is dependant opon the thoroughness with which that which has preceded it has boen done.
First comes the preparatory work of interest ing the public and croating public opinion, of ueing personal inflance with all classes to attend the mission services, of going out into the streeta and lanes of the city, into the highwaya and hedges. and endeavouring by all quiet and rational meare to bring men back to their God.
Then follows the work during the mission. which, as wo have said, is the prayerfal effort by hoarty dovotional services and simple, strsightforward proaching to roach all olasses. and bring the trath of Christ atraight home to buman hearts.
Then, when the Mission is ended, comes the all-important after.work of holding those who have been inflienced by the services-helping them to form religious babits, and getting them. for their own sakes as well as for the sake of others, to do some work for God.
Now, observe, 1 his is no new movement. It is hard to trace the history of Parochial Missions. Some say that they origina ed in France, some in America, some in England. The probability is that we can point to no particular time or place in which the Misaion was first started. It seems to have been a gradual growth, and the form in which it now appears is probably the reralt of long and acecamulated experience. Many, many years ago Parochial Missions were tentatively tried in various parishes in Eogland, and the roault in every case where the plan was properly workod was so blessed that at last it was deoided to have a genersl misbion in the City of London. This was in the year 1869. We know the cast iron conservation of the English people. The movement at first evoled great suapicion, it was regarded as something entirely alien to the spirit of the Episcopal Charch. All sorts of ohjeotions were made to it, bat in the end this new ventare of faith triamphed, and about one brndred and twenty parishes took part in it. The experiment was attended with such sucess, and the permanent blessing which followed it was so great, that five years later the proposal to bold a fresh mission received the official sanction and blessing of the three Bishops in whose dioceses the City of Lrondon was at that time
situated-the Biishops of London, Winohester and Rochester.
Finally, after a lapse of ton years: mqre, it was felt that the time had oome for a third mission in the metropolitan oity of England. Under the a a apices of the late Bishap of Liqne don it was arranged, and daring the wintari amid eignal hlessings, it was beld in over three hundred churohes.
All this while the earnest, steady prosecontion of evangeliptio work has boing going on in all parts of England side by side with parish, worky and the result is not only that the "Mission", hest become a univerasily recognized agenoy in the aystem of the English Church, and that a trained company of experienoed missioners is taking ite place beside the parochial olergy, bat that through the combined offorts of pastora and evangelists there has beon manifested in th9 past ien or fifteen years a general elevation of the tone of spiritual life and a marzed deep: oning of religious oharacter throughont: the whole Church of Engiand.-Rev. B. V. Sattorlee, in Church Review, N. Y.

## OHRISTMAS.

Before the next number of Ter Crobor Goardian can reach our anbecribers the glad and joyous strain:
"Hark the Herald Angels sing,
Glory 10 the new boru King,"
will have once more barst from the lips of thonsands, young men and maidens; old men and ohildren, assembled in the ohurches of this land to celebrate anew the anniversary of The Sav. iour's Birth. From oonatless numbers the expression of the lips will be bat the voioing of the real and over thankfal feeling of the heart, which conscious of ite need of some means of esoape from the consequences of its and Adam's sin, looking and longing for somo one who in his. all sufficiency might make atonement and bring aboat reconciliation with a loving yet Holy and jast God, accepts by faith, the mystery deolared in the words, "God was manifest" in the Flesh," and recognizes in the littlo obild of Bethlekem, Him who was and is, "Very God of Very God, begoten, not made; of one sabstance with the Fatber," and yet "who for us men and for our Salvatlon came down from Heaven and was in: carnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made Mas." No wonder that in the presence of suchamazing love The Charoh rejoicing sings:
"O come all ye faithfa',
Joyfal and triumphant;
0 come ye, $O$ come ve to Bothlebom; Come and behold Him,

## Born the King of Angelf,

 O come lot us adore Him,Cbbist tar Lord."
Our Cbristmes Groeting to our readers, "Happr Chaibtaas I Merex Clatbimas!"re-ts upon the bope that eaoh may recognize and accept by faith, the mystery of the Incarnation, and soRise to adore the mystery of Lovi
Which hosts of Angels chanted from above, With them the joyfal tidinge firgt begun

Of God Incarnate, and the Virgin's Sga."
"For the right faith is that we beliove and confers ; that our Lord Jespes Christ, the Son of God is God and Man; God of the Sabitance of the Father begosten before the worlde; and Man of the sabstance of his Mother, born in the world; Perfect God and perfect Man; equal the Father as touching his Godhead; and inforior to the Father as touching hís Mantiood
jet not two, bat one Cratis."

## FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
The night is far spent, the day is at band ; let us therefore cast of the works of darkness, and pat on the armor of light.

From the Epistle.
0 watchman will the night of sin
Be never past?
0 watchman, doth the day begin
To dawn apho thy straining sight at last ? Will it dispel
Fre long the mists of eense wherein I dwoll?
How sll the earth is bright and glad
With the fresh moon;
But all my beart is cold, and dark, and sad ;
San of the soal, let me bebold Thy dawn! Come Jebus, Lord!
Oh, quiokly oome, according to Thy word!
Do we not live in thore blest days
So long furetold,
When Thou shouldst come to bring as light and grace?
And yet I sit in darkness as of old, . Pining to see
Thy glory; but Thou still art far from me.
Long since Thou cam'st to be the light Of all mon here;
And yet in me is naught but blackest night.
Wilt Thou not then to me. Thine own, appear? Shine forth and blesa
My soul with visions of Thy righteousness !
If thas in darkness ever left, Can I falfil
The worka of light, while of all light bereft? How shall I learn in love and meekness atill To follow Thee,
And all the sinfal works of darkness flee?
The light of resson cannot give Life to my soul;
Jeare alone can make me truly live;
One glance of His can make my spirit whole ; Arise, and shine
On the poor, longing, waiting heart of minel
Single and olear, not weak or blind The eye mast be,
To which Thy glory aball an entrance find; For if Thy chosen ones would gaze on Thee, No eartbly screen
Between their souls and Thee must intervene.
Jesus, do Thou mine eyes unseal, And let them grow
Quick to disoern whate'er Thou dost reveal.
So shall I be deliver' 1 from that woe, Blindly to atray it
Through hopeless night, while all around is day.

Richter, 1704.

## CHRISTMAS.

Merry Christmas! Happy Cbristmas ! Tbro' all the land is heard;
What does it mean and why should we In inmost heart be stirred?
In David's town this day was born, Of Virgin pare and good,
One, who his glory laid saide And for our ransom stood.
Uncomely, be our nature took, While on this oarth he trod;
Bat sin did never mar the form Of that sweet child of God.
Avd is it not a theme for joy, To celebrate a birth,
Which reconoiled to God above, This lost and rained earth 1
Come; let us then with Angels sing, Sach praises as we can;
Glory to God our Heavenly King,
Peace and Good-will to man.

- H. J. Du Vernet.

How to Kill a Pakigi.-Absent yourvelf from Sanday evening servioe. It takes à verry duil or a careless minister to stand up against empty pows.
Stay at home whenever it rains on Sunday, or is bot or cold.

Never to let the rector know he has ever done you any good.

Take a class in Sanday-scbool and be in your place aboat three Sandays ont of five, and late the other two.

Attend no charoh meeting if you have the opportunity of going anywhere tlde.

Snub strangers. Request the nshers never to pat one in your pew. If one is near you is charch, never hand him a Prayer book ol Hymnal. Never speak to any whom you see there Sunday after Sanday, unle日s you have been regulariy introdaced.
If you are sick, do not gend word to the rec tor, bat let bim find it out himself. He will probably call about the time you are able to go vat and spend the day. In the meartime, tuke every occesion to tell the charch people that you fear the rector is not much of a pastor; ibat he doesn't seem to know who are sick; that he has not been to see you for weeks, and all the time you bave been so miserable!
If times are hard, money scarce, business dull, inform the vestry that you mait give up your pew. You cannot afford to pay ungthing tor the Cbarch this year. By the time you have paid for your tobacco, ribbons, jowelry, livers and excursions, you really buven't anything left. Never "talk op" your charch. Do not let outsiders know that a ehurch exista. Go with others elsewhere, wienever you get a obance. Toll the mombers when you get back bow you erj)yed the "funny" minister, and what eplendid masio they had-solos, duets, chorus, etc., and you don't see why we can', have something of the sort. It does "draw!' -Church Work.

## THE STORY OF A SILVERKEYLESS WATCH.

 sCHOCL," AND OTABR aTorics.
" Eight times absent from call-over, involving a loss of as many conduct marks, that's rather a sad story for a little boy of ten," said Mr. Harding.
"Indeed, papa, it is," Herbert replied dolefally, with a heavy sigh; "bat then you see," be went on with animation, "bsetles and moths are so interesting. You get grabbing away for them and forget all aboat the time, or you don'। listen for the school clock, and then-well, you runh on to find yourself late for call-over, and an im position to learn next day.
"Well, asid Mr. Harding, a remembrance of past days arising in his mind, "I daresay it is difficult to be always punotual, still it is a bad example to set, aud Mr. Hep wood oalle special attention to this forgetfaliness of duty, so 1 want to see you much more carefal next term."
"Yor, papa, I will try."
"And if you don't lose a single mark this term I shall give you at Christmas a watol which will, I trast, keop you right for the fature."
"A real watch, papa ?" oried Herbert, jumping up as if he had received an electric shock.
"A real silver key less watoh," repeated his papa; "bat this is a secret batween na."
"Oh, papa, papa," be cried, "how delightful! How good you are to mel" and he flung his arms impulaively round his fatber's neok, ex. olaiming, "See if I lose a single mark!"
After dancing up and down the room for several minntes, daring whioh he upset a gipsy
table, unmbled over the cat; knocked his head againat the obeffunier, and woke the baby upstairs, Herbert dashed of into the garden, exclaiming to himself,"A watch, a real silver keyless watch. What shall I do? I feel $s$ if I wanted to fly. Ob, when will the bolidays come to an end, I' want so to be back at school l"
"I mast tell some one," he went on. I shall burst if I have to keep this secret all to myself."
Just than he trod on the dog's tail. "Oh, Fido," he ciied, "I mnat tell you my secret;" and patting his arms roand the dog's neck he whispered softly in his ear-
"My papa is going to give me a real silvar soy less watch at Christmas if I don't misa any attendance marks. Isn't that jast grand ?"
The stately mastiff opened his eje and blinked them in a sagacions manner, as if he knew sometbing extrordinary was going to happen, and then relapsed into the doze from which he bad been so ancomfortably aroused.
The term was nearly half over, and as yet Herbert had not been within measnrable aistance of losing a mark. It was now towarda the end of October, and on this particalar day a hare and honods chase bad been arranged as a half-holiday entertainment.
The boys went scampering in the warm afternoon sunshine up the roud to the beantiful billa resplendent in their mantle of purple beather, and the e during those happy sunshing hours of freedom from restraint and absence from care they ran the wild and eccentric career that the hares set them.
"Fuur o'clock," cried Herbert, listening intently to the sound of the achool clock. "Callover is at balf-past four, that jast leaves no nice time. Still we'll trot home all the same, so as to muke sure."
And uway they dashed down the road on the return journey.
It was a pretty sight to see those happy fla:hed faces, as the boys tore down through the woods, making the hills merry with their langhter.
"What can that be ?" cried Herbert, as a moaning voice reached their ears.
They stnpped and listened.
The stifled sobs of a child were clearly heard, and lookigg over the hedge a little boy of aboat tive years old was seen situing on the ground bolding his foot, and sobbing as if his heart woald break.
"What is the matter ?" asked Herbert.
${ }^{6}$ Oh, I've hurt my fool so very mach,'; cried the child, " and I've been lying here fur such a long time-and I'm so hangry-and I don't know how to get home."

## "Where do youlive?"

"At the litile cottage under the hill there," excluimed the boy, pointing to a house abouta mile amay.

What is to be done?" said Herbert." Will anyone help me to carry him home ?"
They all shook their heads. There had been so mauy absences from call-over that the penalty for being absent had been rather severe of late, and they none of them cared to risk tranggressing the rales.
"Come, we mast be going," said one of the the boys. "Somẹone will be sure to find him soon."
"Lgt's shout!" said another. They all shoutat the top of their voices, but all in vaia.
Herbert knew not what to do. He looked at the sobbing child, whose little face was aptarned appealingly to him. He thought of his watch, and his heart beat heavily.
"Come, we shall be iate," urged his companions again. "No harm can come to him, and we will tell them at the school." And they tarned to go.
But Herbert remained fixed to the spot, irresolute and uncertain what to do, conflioting thoughts surging and rushing throngh bis mind. He looked longingly at his com-
panions, now diasppearing down the copse; then be raised bis eyes to the blue heavens-8 sudden sense of peace came over him and his resolution was taken I

He conld not have explsined why in so many words, but the thought possessed him that if his fa:her knew how he was situated he wonld wish him to break his untarnished record for panctuality to serve this little one.

But his father wonld not know why be had lost his marks for he would never, never tell. And then -ob, the bitterness of the thought -if be should lose bis watoh; the watch longed for day by day, and dreamed of by night. It was so hard; but sa ha glanced at the great white clond, now lit op by the sun's radiance, he thought of the Saviour's love to little obildren and that filled his heart with an overpowering sense of gratitude. Anyway He woald know.

It was eneugh. In that moment bis heart was thrilled with an ensotion such as he had never before felt. He had counted the cost, and given $\mathrm{p} p$ the watch willingly. So gathering the little one into his arms, be set off at a gentle trot towares the half-bidden cottage, the ohild's arms meanwhile stealing lovingly round his neek, whilst a look of quiet trust and joy came into the blae eyes, in place of the tears which bad erewhile been there. A quarter of an hour later he deposited the child at its mother's side.
"You're a brave little fellow," he exclaimed, "and I hope Four toot will soon be well." "See," he added, taking his treasared blue pencil from his pocket, "this may a muse you." He placed it in the child's ontstretcbed hand, and before the mother conld safficiently rocover from ber surprise and joy to thank him, he was gone.

If ang tears fell from the eyes of the boy on his way to the echool, I think flowers must have bloomed in the placo where they fell.
"And so yon have lost your watch after all!" said Mr. Harding to him kindiy, when they were looking over the monthly report to gether a few weoks later.
"Yes, fatber," said Herbert looking lovingly into his face, "bat I did try."
"I know yon must have done so, my boy, and I honour you for it."

Tbat was a great joy to hear, and the bittorness of losing his much coveted treasare did not oppress him as moch as he had expected. He strove his best now to pleace his father, jast as hard, indeed, as he had atriven before for the reward that was to follow, and his heppiDess in achieving his aim seemed even grester.

It was a fearfully wot November. The cottage in which Jack Davis lived with his wife and little boythough it had been so bright in the sammer with its lovely surround-ings-was black enough now, and few ever came near, though poor Mrs. \& avis was buffering severely from rheumatism, and felt the lone lidess exceedingly oppressive. Among thone fow who came to viait
ber, however, was Mrs, Harding, and her presence on this afternood was sanshine itself to the inmates of that household.
(To bu continued.)
"BUSY DAYS WITE BUSY PEOPLE "
Will be desoribed in The Youth's Companion as follows: "A Day with a Famona D.octor," by W. H Bishop; "A Day in a Tolephone Exchange" by G. P. Lathrop; "A Day with a Managing Editor," by Harold Frederic; "A.Day with the Saporintendent of a Great Rsil way," by Charles Barnard, and "A Day with De Lesseps, by Nugent Robinson.

He who with strong passions re mains chaste-be who, keenly sensitive, with manly power of iudig nation in him, can yet restrain himself and forgive-these are strong men, spiritual beroes.

Every duty we omit obecures some trath we should have known.

Thagh we know not where the road winds, we know where it will end.

> MARRIED.

01 gBr MORRE, At the Chnrch of the Huly Trially ort Granvillu, Nov. $21 t$ b. Rov A. Wuiking, curato of Parrsrah Maria Moord, of advccate Harbor. Huahes-पAmilton-At Weldi,prd, on the

 of the late Willam Hamilton, of Wold inrd, DIED.
Winlis-At Qtellarton, N.R on Dee. 8rd $\mathrm{Ja}_{\mathrm{a}}$ et, beloved wife or J. F. Willa, aged 27 yeais.


## THE SINGER'S CHRISTMAS.

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## MISSIOH FIELD.

Here is an inoident that can be read with profit:

The story of one of the women brought for baption by Miss Matston ia, says the Caloutta' Oharch Misionary Society report, worth telling. It shows to what extreme and perilous lengths the devotees of the hideons system of oaste will dare to go. The woman was of a very reëpectable olass of Hindus. Her hneband had deserted hei, and left her to the care of her parenta. Coming to the Miseion Hospital one day as a patient; sho heard for the first time the story of Jesns and his redeeming love, which 60 impressed and moved her, that ahe conld not rest natil she had become his follower by pablio baptism. Her parents on learaing what she had done becamo angry, and at once separated her from all companionrhip with them. Henceforth she had to live in a miserable ont house alone with her child, I being made to feel, on every posaible occasion, she was now a thing anlovable, untoachable, and unolean:

All this she bore bravely so long as her boy was permitted to ahare her isolation with her. Bat alas! the dreaded trisl soon came. The child, her " ankh ki putli" (pupil of the eye), as the natives so expressively call their children, was forcibly taken from her, lest it too should become like his mother-a oastaway. Hio was then sent to his father, who, in spite of his desertion of his wife, was considered by the woman's parents to be a better gaardian of the boy's spiritual intereste than his uobappy mother. Bat the poor creature's tronbles were not to end here. A female relative baving heard of what -_ had done, instantly sent word that the parents should poison her, and thus rid the family of a living disgrace. At the same time, she remarked that if there should be any difficulty about it, _might be eent on A visit to her ! The parents not daring to do as was proposed, the female relative, a morose oreature, and hitherto no partioular friend to - , took the troable to travel some handreds of miles to aee ——, and for the only time in her life showed excessive kind. peas 10 her newly made Christian relative; pressing her repeatedly to accompany her back to her home. Happily we heard of this spider-like uttention to the inno cont fly, and at once warned our young convert, who, not suspeoting the parpose for which she was invited, was most eager to go. The female relative soon alter was ob. liged to leave. And thus the poor hanted soul escaped by the provi. dence of God from the fatal net of the fowler. Since that terrible gime the woman has stood firm,解碞 is now one of the brightest and most interesting nonverts I


The man who knows that he has Eigot a body but doesn't know that he Shas got a sonl as well as a body is in sisad plight. If he had no sonl he kould not know that he had a body.

THA VRPERY MISGION AGSO
 pal of the Theologioal College, Ballivän's Gardẹns, Madras.
(FYom the Mission Field, London, England.)-Continued.

As giving some ides of the na ture of the work, I will try and describe a meeting of the Absociation held last week. The proceedings opened with a colleot aid by the President. After a s shorit passage from Soriptare had been read, a leoture was delivered apon 'The Univeraality of the Chari' acter of the Historic Christ." To this all present, who numbered atoat sixty persong, listened with the deepest attention. The meeting was then asked if they could nuggest any other founder of a religion whose character, being anaffocted by characteriotios of race, time, or historic circumstances, fitted him to be the moral ideal for all races and all times. A. Hinda then rose to assert that those conditions were falfilled in the person of Sankara-oharya a Bramian philosopher, who floarishod about the eighth century of our era. This speaker entirely rejected the popular Hinduism, and called Kriehna whose aots on other occasions I have heard him laboriouely defond, "a mythical personage." In the discuasion that followed, the Hindus maintained that the reason for the non-propagation of their faith in other lands was, that the early Hindus had no ships and were poor men. One young Hindn stadent rose to lament that there was no learned Hinda present to answer the words of the Christians, and in his succeeding remarka deplored the appearance in the land of white persone who came to ansettle their old faith. Another Hindu hereon rose to protest against auch words; bat whether he objected to the re marks about white people, or to the statement that learned Hindas were not preeent was not apparent. One could not bat feel drawn to the poor Hindu, who, seeing that there was no one able to defend his reli. gion, and yet foeling that if his faith was true there must be some persons able to advance something in its behalf, rose up nervously, throwing his cloth over his shoulder, to aiter in imperfect English his pathetio words. It was sed to see his co-religionjat, who probably had no trae religioas oonviotions whatever, take the heart out of him and compel him to sit down. Another Hindti speaker said thist Ohrist was the reformer of the Jewish religion as Sankari was of Hinduism, and not the foander of a new religion. Several native Ohristians also spoke, and even supposing these meeting do not draw Hindus to Christ, they at any rate mnat serve to strengthen the faith of many Christians. The proceedings were concladed by a briof summing op of the disonsaion by the President, who earnestly begged of all present that they would roflect on what they had heard. After a vote of thanka to." the chairman


Indispensable for washing dishes, windows, carpets, cleaning house, etc., etc., but because of its wonderful cleansing properties are afraid to have their clothes washed with it. Well, in the past ten years the consumption of Pearline has exceeded 150,000,000 packages, and no complaints, but numerous letters praising it. Why, because PEARLINE is absolutely harmless in its place, and one of the best places to put it is in the wash tub. You can soak your finest linens and laces in Pearline and water for a month with perfect safety. That's as much Pearline as they would get if they were washed in it once a week for twenty years. We could not afford to spend our time and money in telling the public, through the newspapers, a single thing about Pearline that would not stand the test ; and the sooner you test it, the sooner you'll know that PEARLINE will do more than we claim forit. It is as pure and harmless as the finest imported castile soap. It's success has brought out many dangerous imitations. Beware of them. James Pyle, New York
and the learned lectarer " had been proposed by a Hinda, the meeting dispersed. One always lesves such meetings deeply impressed with the feeling of how lictle these edaoated Hindus can say in behalf of their faith, to which they atill so desperately cling, and wondering how long it will be before they socept the olaims of Christ, whose merits they already acknowledge. We can only pray earnestly that God will in His own time give them boldness to confess Cbrist, that they may be partakers in Hia life.

## MINARD'S "kimg of palk.' LINIMENT

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The Bishop of Manchester made A thoughtful sind practical fpeech at a meeting held lately in his cathedral city, of the conncil of the Charoh of Eingland Temperance Society. His Lordebip, meetlag the ohjection that the question of the day was not how to make men sober but how to give them the means. of subsistence, said: "Well, the latter was no doabt a very im. portant question, and it was also a very difficalt one, It was a question that was now engaging the best attention of our ablest thinkoarefal it was a question upon ers, and unless we were vory whioh we might make lumentable and irretrievable mistakes. It would, for instance, be quite posnible to break the springs of thrift and induatry if they did not give assarance of a secure possession to a labouring man of the results of his own thrift and indastry." He pointed out how. by means of temperance. the difficulty of existence might be largely solved-viz, by the wago earner retrenching hisexpenditure on drink. The Bishop of Grondon and the Chaplain-General to the Forces spoke likew: se.
Mitourle, Ont.-A very pleab ant meeting of the C.E.T.S, was beld beld in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening last. There was a vary good attendance and all seomed bighly pleared with the programme. The President of the Sooiety, Rev. Mr. Taylor occopied the chair, and made a most excellent address, in which he proved very plainly that all the fruit of the vine (wine) apoken of in the Bible wan dot intoxicating, bat that there was a non-intoxicant, whioh was therefore natritions and beneficial, instead of hurtfal, to the human constitation. The following programme was nicely render-ed:-Reading, Miss Edith Taylor; song, Misa Dennison; readidg, Mr. Ladlow ; inatrumental, Miss Leslie Howard; reading, Mrd. A. Dent dnet. Mibs Lon Dundison and Mastor Willie Taylor. The meeting was olosed by singing the doxoiogy and pronounoing tho Benedlotion. -Advertiser.

At Mitohell, on the first Sanday in Advent the Rev. W. J. Taylor preached a most earnest and oloquent sermon on the subjeot of Intemperance. In the commencement of bis discourse, the Rev. gentleman briefly reviewed the ravagen of liquors from the time of Nouh downward, and also quoted the opinions of the most eminent writers npon the anbject of thiagiant evil. He ibhowed moost plainly that the use of alchohol in nearly every case, is not beneficial bat injurious to the haman system. Intemperanoe is a sin, and in the Bible it is generally mentioned in connection with the foal sin of Imparity. He spoze of the awfal fact of the heredity of aloohol habits and dis. eases, winding ap by quoting the doliverance of ihe Pan Anglioan Sgnod apon this sin, and lovingly commended to all Total $\Delta$ bstinence for Christ aske, and for the cause of saffaring hnmanity. $\rightarrow$ Advertisar.

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