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The "Domunion Churchman" is the organ of the Ohurch of England in Canada, and is an accellent medium for advertising-benng a family paper, and by far the most extensively cir culated Church journal in the Dominion.

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## LESSONS for SUNDAYS and MOLY-DAYS.

Deo. 17...THIRD BUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Torning ... Ientah 13. Revelation I
Bventing. Imainh 26 ; or $\mathbf{2 S}, 5$ to 13 . Levelation 8 to 18 .

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1882.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$T the opening of the sessiou of the Edinburg University Theological Society, in connexio wina the Established Church of Scotland, an ad dress was given py Dr . Storey, of Roseneath. At effected in the status quo of their ecclesiastical sys. tem during the last twenty to twenty-five years. In rarious elements, aspects and relations, it ha been altered in the past, and must be altered in the futare. Thoughts about Church reform natu rally fell into three divisions, as they concerned
ritual, government, or creed. As regards ritual, a great and silent revolution had taken place, which had been brought about to a large extent by the introduction of the hymnal and instrumental mu sic, and the adoption of proper postures curing worship. These external aids could not create de develop it. They hoped to hear still better music rendered mote fally and heartily by the whole con rendered more faly and "Amen" at the end of al gregation, to have the Amen at the end of ald the minister, and to have proper services authorize for the baptismal and other services. The absence of liturgical forms was not a true mark of Presby terianism, but it undeniably impaired their public worship, whether as a vehicle of devotion or as a bond of Christian fellowship one with anothe He could not but think that their somo hat na row, harsh, dogmatio with the Catholic and genia and simple spirit of Euglish or German piety would be greatly softened if they had a liturgy which would be a bond of union between thei worship and that of the great majority of the rest of the Christian world; and he could not but think that they would be more reverent, more tender to the past, more humble and loving, if their prayers were in part, at least, offered to God in language which generations of the departed and the deve tion of the old Oatholicism, and all the after ages of the Church, still lived and moved in the forms of the English servioe, binding as with one cord, a saered memory of united devotion, the successive
were better in every way more frequent services ones, and that the sermon to be edifying need not be lengthy, but it needed to be strong, clear, ear est, and full of substance. He thought preaching had improved within living memory, in becoming more reasonable in length ${ }_{n}$ nore practical in it, bearing, and more Catholic in its tone. It wa
better to preach the broad, free truths of the Go pel, and the lessons of the Cross, than to assail the igot and the heretic, etc.
Turning to government and administration said that there had been no change for generations except in the development of that ecclesiastical Jack-of all-trades, the committee.
After pointing out that a committee was the oogine set is motion whenever any work was to be done, he said that in the com-
mittee-room a distinct type of ecclesiastic had rown up-a man always wearing an air of evan gelical bustle and "general missionariness." The order of inspecting ministers, " superintendents query, why not say bishops at once ?). overseer xempted from parochial work and set apart by the Church for the office of visiting and confirming he churches, might be revived with great advan tage. The strongest obstacle to such revival he believed was the professional jealonsy, which veile itself under the garb of zeal for Presbyterian
purity. There was no such thing in real life as Presbyterian purity any more than religious equality The last point he had to touch on was doc trine. "' make new articles of faith and doctrine no man thinketh it lawful,", said Hooker. All symbols, creeds, or confession, originated in tho desire assert an impugned truth, or to testify against redominant her resy ; none could ever be applied as test as the Cenfession of Faith was applied now. He thought that any one who was acquainted with heir confessional history must regret the Church's eparture from her earlier and simpler symbol rom the twenty-five Articles of the old Confessio of 1560 to that of the Westminster Divines.
Churchmen cannot fail to be impressed by the oroe of certain remarkable expressions in the bove, which are sufficient to demonstrate th pirit of unrest and dissatisfaction that exists in Presbyterian communions, and which it is gratify ing to see has a tendency in the right direction.
An English Church paper says:- A few month go a (Roman) Catholic Conservative Associatio was floated in England under distinguished patron ge, but according to latest accounts it has been b no means a success. The bishops and clergy ar imost to a man against mixing up religious an ocular objects even in name, and therefore it that the affair hangs fire. A very large portion c the Roman Catholic congregations in all our larg owns are Irish, and the clergy fear that if an asso iation of the kind were formed, it would in al robability produce an animosity between thos who did and those who did not belong to it, whic might before long terminate in something very like schism in religious matters. Cardinal Mannin akes no prominent part in politics, but is a vowed Liberal, and a personal friend and admire of Mr. Gladstone. He is also opposed to an agglomeration of religion and politics. Of the o Roman Catholio nobility and gentry-such as Lor Camoys, Lord- Cliffurd, Lord Howard of Glossop, the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Lovat, Sir Pyers Mo tyn, Sir John Lawson, Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, an host of others- the great majority are what mas becalled old-style Whigs, and certainly would no ally themselves with Conservatives, though thei sympathies are far from being Liberal in the modorn sense of that much-abused term.
Against all which we put the dictum of a good honest frish Romanist neighbour of ours who saic lately, "What nonsense it is to talk of a Catholic being a Liberal, sure the Catholic religion is the gr atest Conservative power in the world!" The dhings are to be conserved

With regard to the definite form which it is proposed that the memorial to the late Dr. Pusey shal ake, Canon Liddon briefly summarises its detail thus:- In attaching two or more clergy to the 1) It desire theo has three objects in view search" in the field of theology andowment for re original work to be done, not merely in the text of the New Testament, or in works like a critical edition, long desired, of the early Liturgies; but still more in such a restatement of portions of the vidences of Christianity as shall meet the need of the modern world of thought." (2) The com mittee hopes that it will thus permanently secure the Church of England some accomplisde eachers of theology in Oxford-men who will each all the better because they are at the same time engaged in investigation. "In modern Ox. ord there 18 a real free-trade in knowledge, and such men will have ne difficulty in getting a hearing if they have anything worth listening to at command. Whether by taking part in associated tectures, or by giving courses of petures on subjects of the day in one of the parish churches or in other ways, to be bereafter determined, they will have ample opportunities of making themselves useful." Besides being students and teach. ers of theology, the clergymen attached to the ibrary will, as opportunity may serve, act as friends and advisers of the Church of England andergraduates. They will thus, in some slight degree, take the place of the old clerical tutors-a class of men rapidly disappearing from Oxford. To be useful, the memorial would be free to expand, till eventually it might embiace theological work never even contemplated by the University itself.
At a recent Sunday-school er nference in Waterown, U.S., Prof. Riley delivered an address on The Chief Points of the Church's Little Ones, and he best safe-guards against them," he said : "The atmosphere in which we live is not a religious one, but one of secularism, unbelief, doubt, and so-called science. Fathers and mothers yield their influence for bad when in their lives and conversation, Sunday is not kept holy, and religious things are ightly spoken of. When our children hear parents and guardians speak lightly of authority, and withut that just deference they deserve, they, in turn. hink lightly of law and order, and even parental uthority is not yielded to. Home and all its inluences become workers in the evil rather than baniers, across which such influences should never conie. And our system of educational cram results n our children knowing an infinite deal of nothing -shallowness, covetoisness, narrowness, and unelief.
Those familiar with Hans Breitman's witty oems, will be surprised to learn that he is a Church worker in a new sphere. He has appealed o Church papers to draw attention to a new form of industry for boys, and kindly offers to give priticulars to any one who addresses an enquiry to him (bis name we may here say is C. G. Lelard, 220 South Broad St., Philadelphia). This industry is wood carving, the demand for which is very great and growing. Mr. Leland wisely remarks in an article on this topic:-Industry is an aid to norality and to religion. The happiest vilages in he world are those inhabited by the wood with the Tyrol, where every child io enga to the parents in artistic work; it conduess a days ago a German artist who had passed an afternion in my school, emarked on leaving; "Es ist wie in einer Kirche," (it is mure like a church than a school), He referred to the quietness of the room. I have had a wide experience of the poor, and of the wore classes in half a dozen countries, and I have alwayt found that the knowledge of some kind of interesting industry is the most powerful influence in the world to induce young men and women to spend their time properly. One who can model vases, carve panels, stenoi it, will keep at it and neve: earn even a h holidays.
tire, even on
 may give offence; above all let we remember that the grand object which we have in view is the dl-covery of the wisest methods of work the strongthening of pence, the firmer colherion of the members of the Body. By this course our very dillerencen will serve to bring out more clearly the unfty of our faith, nud our divi roiticu of thought will be at once a safrguared nud protest agninut nny narrowing of the timitn which do fine th BISH: MACEAGAN.

## TO SUBCRIBERS.

AS we are now approaching the end of the year, it becomes our duty to re quest our, friends who are in arrears to pay up their subscriptions at once. All arrears MUST BE PAID UP TO THE END OF 1882 at the rate of $\$ 2$ per annum. - If $\$ 1$ additional is sent the paper will be paid for up to end of 1883. As at this period a number are falling due, we trust they will now be paid promptly, as well as the next year in advance. In remitting it would be highly desirable if each subseriber would make sufficient effort to send on in addition to his own subscription that of one or more from his friends or neighbours; so that we may be able to double our subscrip tion list, and thus be placed in the same position as we hope all our subscribers will be, in having a happy and prosperous New Year

## The genesis of coffee houses.

TO prevent misapprehension, we at once beg to explain that by "coffee houses" we do not allade to those resorts which have a history and literature associated with the lives and writings of the great essayists of the last century, a full account of which we wrote for ths Canadian press some years ago. Those celebrated places have had an unbroken succession of imitators, not in London only, but in the large provincial cities of the old land. We propose to show that those interesting establishments immortalized by Aivdrsox and Strele, were not in any sense, nor to any degree, the suggestors or progenitors of coffee houses as auxiliaries of the temperance reformation. Being public honses without a license to sell liquors, they became popular among those who had no taste for the attractions of a tavern. Several such houses, known to us, were the resort of politicians of a very advanced type. One was the head quarters of a Republican club, presided over by a distinguished A. R. A.; another gave shelter to a literary circle, whose pens and voices were a power in the press and platform discussion of foreign polities; a third was the camp of sceptics and socialists; and one in a large town in che north was known to literary men all England over as the hostel in which a famous poet spent many of his evenings, wherein too a society met to consider educational questions. In the room of this society we heard a system of compulsory State education debated for several nights, years before an identical system was established in Canada, where, hap pily, public sentiment ripened on this question before it did in England, owing to the soil being more free from the stamps and weeds of prejudices rooted deep in the past.
We shall depart in this article from the customary form of editorial, in order to narrate what we personally know of a movement, touching which those who have already written appear to have been imperfectly informed. The authors of
varions existing pamphlets on coffee houses dat the rise of the movement at least twenty years to late. In the history of a nation, so brief a period as twenty years would be insignificant, although learned bisturians have quarrelled over dates dif fring by only as many days. But when the whole period covered by the annals of coffee houses, ac cording to all current authorities, is only six years the difference we claim to establish between their traditional date and the true historic one, is proportionately almost as serious as that which differ entiates the Jewish date of creation from the term geologists demand for those operations they first magine, then dogmatize about, and then change for a totally different theory about every ten years.
It may be asked how it came to pass that writ ers who set themselves the task of acting as histo rians of the coffee house movement should make so serious a mistake as to put the genesis of this work twenty years ahead, and to describe a tree full o leaf and fruit as coming into existence without planting of seed, or root growing, or any of the preliminary phenomena of growth? It arose simply thus : those authors were dwellers in the realm of Cockayne whose world is circumscribed within the sound of Bow Bells. Such persons in all matters have a fond belief reverse in kind to that formulated in the question "Oan any good cone out of Nazareth ?" It is a local superstition that Loudon is the only spot in England worth attention or study, that whatever institutions are not to be found there are "provincial," consequently so insignificant as to be unworthy the dignified recognition of the literary magnates of the metropolis. We could give a score amusing illustrations of this restriction of the Londoner's horizon, but all well read Englishmen are familiar with ths amusing phenomenon, and to travelled foreigners it is a familiar subject of pleasantry. In the autumn of the year 1856, having to spend the winter in the south of England, we were invited by the Rev. Spencer Druamond, M.A., incumbent f S. Joun's Church, Brighton, to undertake a visitation of his parish for the purpose of organizing the benevolent and educational work in which he, with a noble band of Christian women, were actively engaged.
Brighton is built upon the sea front of two spurs of rolling hills, locally called "downs." Between these barren, flint-strewn, almost herbageless, far stretching mounds, there runs up northward from the shore, a level open space. This plain is fenced in ás lawns for the use of the stateIy tenants of terraces, whose front windows look out upon the Steyne in all its brilliance of fashionable equippages, gay promenaders, invalids and loafers, mingling with whose talk and laughter like the profound bass of an orchestra, sounds ever and anon the swelling tide waves which rattle over
the shingly beach. Behind these dwellings on the the shingly beach. Behind these dwellings on the
eastern side, flush up to their scanty rear premises, was a district unique in the character of its dwellngs and their occupants. Turning suddenly eastward from the Steyne about one-fourth of a mile north of the shore, we instantly planged from splendour to squalor, from luxury to starvation, from loud, demonstrative gaiety and wealth, to sullen, gloomy, misanthropic, sodden, unhuman misery. In this region poverty reigned so dire, so chronic, so cruel as to set benevolence a problem, the solution of which is ever distracting, almost overwhelming, too oftinn, alas ! wholly unsatisfac tory ; indeed often the tenderest charity aggravates the ills it fain would mitigate. The street we have
downs, on the higher points of which are caught bright glimpses of the sea. Leftward and north. ward are narrow streets built from end to end as one block of houses, which are fronted with concrete made of dark flint stones set in mud coloured mortar. The whole surface of these streets is a flat walk of irregular, dingy, metallic looking stonés, about the size of an apple. These dungeon like. walls are pierced with square windows of the mean. est type, and with doors a decent amateur carpener would blush to own. The houses are all cellared, the slope giving in some cases a floor level at the back to rooms which at the front are some few below the pavement. The dwellers within these most dismal. most lugubrious, most heart sinking and eye offending streets, are the hetercgenous multitudes who live by the chance occupa. tions of a watering place, some of which are vicious, some criminal, some honest as the day, but followed under essentially and irremediably degrading conditions. The have no trades, no strill, no education, they live from hand to mouth, never a day ahead in work or savings ; their life is a hopeless, aimless, abject, degraded blank. A large number of laundries are here driven at high pressure in the season, filled with poor women of all ages, chiefly young, slaving their lives out in a sickening steam from dawn to dusk, oft, indeed, from dusk on to midnight, to earn a miserable living, and gin to stir their collapsing pulses or drown their sense of bitter misery and shame. Here and there we find itinerant musicians of so humble a class, that a shilling or two per day fills ap their hopes, and an extra sixpence makes the day which brings it memorable. We knew one ittle band, whose ages were all under eighteen, wo boys and two girls, orphans, who with violins, harp and triangle, trod their weary round in the bitterest weather, half clad, even stockingless, yet who in their empty room, for they owned not even a chair, played their simple musie to wile away the night, and with love made bright, and with pathence made holy their desolate home. How happy we have made them by a sixpence, and an encouraging word in praise of their music, and a promise to come again. We have seen these little stragglers come in with a halfpenny worth of wood, boil a tiny kettle, then with a fraction of tea, sugar, milk and bread, set out a meal, the best they ever tasted, save by some great stroke of fortune, being with this repast as content as, aye, more so, than the luxury crowned epicures whose sumptuous dinners could be smelt amid these starving homes.
We spoke to our good old pastor and his excellent curate, the Rev. Mr. Srapheion, about the misery of their flock when at meals, the cost of fuel; especially with the tremendous prices they paid when buying tea, etc., by the ounce at a time. A noble hearted physician, Dr, Beard, took counsel with us, and we succeeded in organizing a coffee room, where, warmth, light, seats, games, and a stove for any who liked to make theiz own tea or coffee, were provided gratis, and a large cup of tea or coffee with bread could be had for a penny. That room was on Nelson Street, Brighton, just below the Schools; the care-taker was a tinsmith, named Plupord, and it was opened at this season in 1856. The movement had essentially two as-pects-we aimed to kill two birds with one stone1st. We sought to provide a cheaper, more comfortable meal than these people could get at home; 2nd. We meant to draw them from the vile gin
palaces, where even their poverty was deepened by coppers being spent upon spirits-a purchase of
temporary unconsciousness at the price of health
and aelf-respect, though God alone knows how lit tie was left of that ! Assoeinted with this room we carried on a series of evening entertainments and night classes. This effort excited considerable terest ; letters came from many of the clergy in
distant parishes, asking details; and as Brighton is nsually visited by a large number of the leading clergy and laity of the Churoh, members of philanthropic societies, literary man, etc., the humble coffee room of St. Jorn's had a constant succession of distinguished visitors, who carried away to their localities a knowledge of this anti-public house movement, which was started by the Church amid the squalid slums of Brighton. Some time after leaving Brighton, about the years 1866-7, we had the honour of being invited by the late Lord Lyt telton to addrese a large meeting of clergy, county magnates, and prominent philauthropists, on this Brighton effort and generally upon the question of cheap entertainments and night schools as counter attractions to the public house. The address then delivered was, by request of that meeting, published and distributed to every Mechanics' Institute in the country. From this meeting originated some six or eight coffee taverns in the towns adjacent, and in association with these an organized series of entertainments had great success in attracting those who were only too glad of a clance to spend a lively evening free from the temptations of drink. At the opening of the first of this group of coffee rooms, in 1865, the chair was taken by the Earl of Lichirield,then Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, ; the High Sheriff of the County moved the first resolution, and the late Lord Lyrteliton made a brilliant speech, which was reported rerbatim in the London Times.
We state all this to show that this movement was not a little hole and corner affair, but that it was known to every man who reads the great Eng: lish daily papers. A subsequent meeting was presidel over and addressed, in an eloquent speech, by the celebrated Free Trade pioneer, the Right Hon. C. P. Vruires, M.P., and by several working men. To assert, then, as has beon done, that the coffee house movement only commenced some six or seven years ago is, as we started by saying, fully twenty years too late. It is, however, something else; it is a serious injustice to those who broke in upon the dull routine of parochial work by an effort which was based upon a very hard earned inti mate knowlege of the distress, the wants, the sorrows, of the humbler classes. Such experience those only know who have gone, for weeks together, day after day, from door to door, literally to make misery, povery, viee, and the most revolting form of social disease, a stady, in the simple desire to serve the Charch, to whose care is committed the shepherding of these outcasts. The barthen of their lot would indeed be appalling, unendurable, were it not to some degree lightẹned by such tender, loving, generous sympathy as flows out in divine sweetnese in the beneficent charities of Church parish workers. Not the least of such benevolences in capacity for good woris we claim to be the coffee house movement, as a counter attraction to places whére temptation reigns, rales and ruins.

In that district, holding six thousand poor, the Church alone carried the Gospel messags from door to door, the Church alone provided free services for all who sought the House of Prayer, and the Church alone cared for with womanly tenderness the outcast sick, and literally by her charity stood between death and the wretched sufferers from lack of food and fuel. Let those sneer at the Church who have no knowledge of her work and difficulties; the heart of England's poor wells up with gratitude for her watching and care and shepherding.


Wof the Apostle's Creed, "The Communion of Saints," which so many repeat Sunday after Sunday, is not so thoronghly understood or real ized as it ought to be. We do not propose to define it, nor do we expect to enlighten our readers as to its meaning or application, but rather to obtain information, while at the same time offer ing a few thoughts that have occurred to us from time to time in this connection.

The Communion of Saints, then, has tw phases, the spiritual and the earthly ; and it is the latter-the practical application of the doctrine -we would now speak. We interpret the expres sion as meaning: The fellowship of God's faithfu people. And really, when we seek to reduce to a practicality, and apply it to the mem bers of the Church of England, we are almos constrained to admit that either it is not under stood, or if understood, certainly not carried int practice; for not only do we seldom see it demon strated, but, humiliating as may be the confession the evidence of our senses and the result of per sonal experience tells us that there is little o none of that communion or fellowship of (Church of England) saints which we profess to "believe in that, in effect, it is a mere abstract theory.
We do not write for the sake of finding faul We !dearly love our Mother Church, and this prompts us to write as'we do, as desirous of seeing her holy teachings carried out in the life and wal of all her children. We also desire that each of us may have an intelligent comprehension of her teaching, that we may reduce them to practice and derive from them that consolation and support they are so well calculated to afford.
The nearest approach to the practical application of the principle in question, which we have obvice in the Church of England, is at divine ser is participe churches where our incomparable Liturgy gational offering of prayer and praise is the result. We must say, from a former residence of eight years in Toronto, that some of our churches in that city do not afford such a rendering of our services. In this matter, as in some others, "the town has cinged the country." And where we have seen hat general and hearty response on the part of the ooople-which is at once their duty and privilege -we have realized to some extent what Cowper describes in these words-
"There is a paradise that fears
No forfoiture, and of its fruits He sends
So far, so good: but we want a more continuous and more general enjoyment of these "prelibations." An occasional glimpse or foretaste of that which awaits those who love God, would be a pre sent comfort and source of great encouragement to those who strive to walk worthy of their vocation.
We go to church Sunday by Sunday, perhaps to Holy Communion mónthly-or perhaps even more frequently,-and, let us charitably hope, we are sincere, and derive spiritual benefit therefrom but our attendances at these services-aithough collent in themselves, and good, as examples to our neighbours, as far as they go,-yet for practical purposes they are too often acts of isolation What means do we adopt, between the Sundays, to prevent from dying out the echo from the pulpit, or to prevent the influences of our services falling nto nonentity? Do we benefit ourselves or others by communing with our fellow members, with a view to help and encourage each other on our way? What amount of communion of saints exigts? Alas very little in this sense. We have either a very ory lute in Christians low idea of our dakies as professing Christians, or we have too elevated-rather, "ity" say, a dienl torted-idea of our "respectability," and the resu is, a respectable isolation, chilling to death our spiritual growth, whether as individual Christian or as a Church.

tins" have something to do with it. We ought not to ape so slavishly, in this Canada of ours, those social distinctions which are so intensely efived in England; where, pere so intensely ancestry and very long practice, may, pride of xtent, justify their adoption. In this country they are ex, tics, and should be treated as such, and killed by being " left out in the cold." A "Chriscommand full meed of respect. Social distinctions Christian will exist, but let them not interfere with Christian fellowship. Should not the Church de vise sorne means whereby more frequent and gen eral gatherings of her people might be had, with a view to secure some semblance of the principle in question-some measure of Christian fellowship among members of the same household of faith? Let us not be above taking a lesson from our Methodist friends. Their zeal and some of their organizations are worthy of note; they thoroughly anderstand and realize the great importance of arrying into practice this communion of saints, whereby each meniber of their community is individually acknowledged as one of their household of faith. Church membership with us does not secure such a recognition. So much stronger is the sense of social distinction, than of Church membership, that it is exceptional, when a Christian lady or gentleman will accord to a fellow member of the same congregation-unless they have the privilege of being of their own social "set"-even the acknowledgement of a pleasant recognition in the treet. This must be corrected if we would bring the Church home to the people, for as "W. B." truly remarks: "The Body, having within it the masses of the people, will ever be the really powerul one, for good or ill, no matter which has the few pretentious ones."-John Holgate.

## DAILY PRAYER.

## communtaated

FROM every quarter a Christian may be admonished of his duty, as even Henry MartyN felt put to shame by Mohammedans in India; and we Churchmen in particular may well blush on reading the following extracts from the War Cry, the organ of that portent, the Salvation Army :-
How early do you worship?
The Lcrd likes to be worshipped early in the day. What a monstrosity to commence the pubic service of the Lurd when nearly half the special worshipping day is over ! You surely cannot have the impudence to slip into a seat at $\mathbf{1 1 . 3 0}$ and then join in singing -
"He's the lily of the valley,
The bright and morning star.
A sense of reverence has always taught even the most degraded heathen, that the public worship of their god should stand at the very tront of the day. If our very late evening meetings are a sufficient excuse for our having no service at the beginning of our working day, at any rate let us begin to worship God in good time on a Sunday. We uery much doubt if seven o'clock even is early nongh.
How often do you worship?
In no part of the Scriptures have we a picture fany religious people who did not publicly worship God every day. The Church Prayer Book was arranged upon the supposition that the people vould worship God twice a day in every parish, and it is difficult to imagine how such an idea as that of having a God every day, and yet worshipping Him only one day of the week could have come into existence. The fact that we have every day to attend upon earthly masters, makes the demand all the more urgent that we should go forth to serve God every day as publicly as we go to serve man.

To neglect this must be very great irreverence. Never be irreverent!
Whilst the big world discusses whether you do or do not commit irreverence by the use of some word or tune, let us see to the far more important matters which concern our whole life. God has
never once complained of the use of irreveren wrids or tunes to Him.
$\mathbf{H}^{-}$has often cried out against His people's use of no words at all., or of fine words they dit not menn. We shall have more to say some day abou irreverence in worship iteelf. Worship God, how ever, and you will be safe against all irreverence in His eyes.
After reading these words we might well enter tain the question-which is the most real irrever ence, the deplorable language employed by the Salvationists, or the deplorable neglect of God's worship for six days of the week, and the meagre formal observence of it on Sundays only?

John Carry.
zenana missionary society.
(N our issue of the 30th ult., a brief mention was made of the great interest felt among Ohurch ladies in various dioceses in behalf of the above named society, whose headquarters ars in London, England. We have since been asked for particulars of this new Church work, and briefly respond. Zenana only refers to that female caste respond. Zenana only refers to that female caste
in Sonth Iodia which lives in rigid seclusion, and yet in grossest heathen superstitution and basest degration. They are tanght to view any other system with horror, and to regard themselves as fit only for the most servile condition in life. The birth of a Hindoo girl, therefore, is looked upon as a misfortuze. Her childhood has no brightness, her life no charm, and her death leaves no regret. To disabuse the minds of the women of their false notions of Christianity is now the great effiort of the Zenana Missionary society. More than fifty derout Christian women are engaged in populons districts, in which more than twelve distinct languages are spoken, and - they have largely succeeded in obtaining not only an entrance into the Zenana of several families, but in establishing schools for girls. The more excel. lent way of Claristian life and doctrine is thus being introduced, the effects of which are becoming more and more visible. Light is springing up where gross darkness existed. By Christian women alone can the work of female conversion be introduced in Soath India, and so the whole nation will s on, ünder God's blessing, be influencel for great good. For a few years it has been possible to reach the women of the lower or lers chiefly by schools; and a large number of such have not only been tagght, but have embraced Christianity. The way to the highest classes is not yet open.
Our information is gleaned chiefly from a deeply isteresting publication, entitled "India's Women," the magazine of the Charch of England Zenana Missionary Society, which should be read in order to comprehend the vast work, its necessities and difficulties. We cannot rise from its perusal without a fervent prayer that God will strengthen and bless the ,hearts and hands engaged in this new and peculiar field of Christian labour; and not only this, but that more labourers shall bo found to venture forth in faith to that distant land. They are now wanted in India more than money. The work inereases; the outluok startles those who are engaged with the inadequacy of thir staff.

## тtif Latr аисов

AGOOD ieal of collateral trath flows from the truism that the nation is happy which has no history. That Chureh is happy whose Primate is not an historical figure, and the Primate is himself happy to whom no special history belongs. In a very dark, or in a very troubled period of our national eccle. siastucal history, an Archbishop of Canterbury has represented the tendencies of his age, and has sometimes been one of its foremost spirits. Dunstas summed up the genius and knowledge of his dark age; Lusgeave stamps his name on his period Becker is a central figure, not only of English, bat of European history. In a later age, Cranmer repie ent the gradual enfranchisement of the English mind from the encrustations of error. Reginald Pole re-
presents the Romanist reaction and the Reign of Terror. Laud represents the conflict between Catho lic reaction and Presbyterian reaction. Juxon her alds a milder day. Sancroft, Trnnison, and Tiliot to fade into a personal and ecclesiastical interest. Our quiet times have invented the theory of the "safe" man. Popularly speaking, the phrase is hardly suggestive of very elevated ideas; but the popular idea is hardly correct. Safety is one of the most natnral of our hopes, one of the most hallowed of our aspirations. Safety, in the ruler of a chureh means the amount of learning, and charity, and love and wisdom, and firmness, and moleration, which may fit a man to preside over men, exhibiting every var iety of thought and character, without partiality, or irritation or injustice. Such a position may not
require very brilliant powers, and might in require very brilliant powers, and might in deed be hardly consistent with the exercise
of brilliant powers, but the faculties which brilliant powers, but the facuities which
requires are both much more rare and much more valuable than any mege. brilliancy. The Church is happy whose Primate has attained to a mind so informed, so happy a character, so apostolic These words, written to introduce a biography of Dr Tarr's predecessor, are singularly appropriate for the same initiatory office in regard to the recently deceased Primate.
He was a sate man, a man without brilliance, but ever aiming at the avoidance of partiality, or irrita tion, or injustice. We say "aiming at," because Dr Tait failed at times to leave the conviction of such a desire on the minds of those who fell under his dis cipline. Born and educated in Edinburgh, of Scotoh parents, he carried through all his life marked traces of the " canniness" usually said to be an attribute of his race, and of that quiet indomitable persistance which have raised its members to eminence in all the walks of life. After his course at Oxford, as studen and tutor, he took the Head Mastershiy of Rugby School, from whence he passed to the Deandry of Carlisle, then to the See of London, and in 1868 was levated to the Primacy. The terrible domestic afflictions of the late Archbishop-several of his chil dren being carried off at one fell swoop by fever
then the death of his son, in the early days of a life ane the death of his son, in the early days of a life vife great promise, then the death of his moble wife, a woman of rare talents and elevated character

- made serions breaches in the health of the bereaved father and husband. Dr. Tarr wrote little of much weight, nothing beyond a few sermons, charges and review articles. He suffered-we privately happen to know-mentally much distress at the unhappy out come of the Public Worship Regulation Act, for which he was so much blamed and so much praised. We take a charitable view, a wide view, and we are confi dent, a wise and Christian view, in regarding the life just closed as that of a thorough man of Goa, of fer vent, deep piety, of sincerest consecration to Chriss and to His Church. When the violence of the waves of party warfare subsides, as they now are showingsigns doing, we shall be better able to judge the seaman ship of the captain. We even now see that he kept
the vessel off the rocks which were dangerously near, The mutiny, too, which at one time threatened to break out, was averted. The leaders in that com pany, we know now, were at heart rebels, who sough to scuttle the good ship "English Church," for their
master the Pope, who having, in days gone by, boarded the vessel and temporarily over-mastered the crew antil they got strength to pitch the Roman pirate verboard, was now seeking to regain command, and failing that to destroy the ship. To whatever degree archibald Campbell Tair helped in keeping at kay gratitude of every Finglish Catholic the profoundes

Many experiments have been made to produce preparation by which solid silver and electroplated ware may be kept in good condition by removing taraccomplished by the the plating. This has been accomplished by the Gorbam Manufacturing Com-
pany. Tarnish can be removed from plated-ware y a single application, without the slightest injury o the plating. No oue who has electroplated ware should be without it. Sold by Woltz Bros. \& Co., 29
King Street East.

Mr. Proud was a native of Yorkshire, England, He came to Canada when a youth, and settled with his father in Trafalgar Co. By industry and econmy he became a prosperons, wealthy farmer. About he year 1862 he left Trafalgar and moved to Hagers ille. He was a just and upright, unostentations man. His dislike of outward show gave him a manner which at first concealed his refinement of mind and delioney feeling.
Well versed in history, and conversant with all ranches of English literature, his society was most agreeable. He was a devout and liberal supporter of of the Church. We sympathise most deeply with be bereaved widow and son and daughter, in the ad death of an affectionate husband and father.

## BOOK REVIEW's.

Rosy. By Mrs. Molesworth ; illustrated by Walter Crane. (Macmillan \& Co.) ; on sale by Willing \& Wil hamson, King Street, Toronto, 51.25 . This is a capital child's book, not goody, goody, but bright, amusing ramatic in form, and teaching sound, wholesom essons without preaching. What for instance conld e better than the picture of poor Rosy's sufferings 15 year of tre lithle Rouy 5 years of age, little Rosy and Fixie will be charmgharacters.
Housrhold Storiss. By the Bros. Grimm; illusGrated by Walter Crane, (Macmillan \& Co.) ; on sale
by Willing \& Williamson. Price s2. If of this book by Willing \& Williamson. Price $\$ 2$. If of this book only one copy could be had, we should keep it. "O1" says a little boy, " that would be real mean." No, it vould not, for we wonld win popularity by lending is 0 all the good children around. But a lovely book ike this, stories so fascinating, piotures so artistio, o full of life, such real illustrations of the text, needs no praise of ours, it will sell itself, and those who do ot get a copy before all are gone will look grim in. eed at Christmas or New Yeary.
Brackbridgr Hall and Old Christias are to be had of same firm, they are full of pictures, the road. ing matter being by Washington Irving. They are
so cheap and timely that they will be largely in de. mand.
Thg Liff and Letters of Elizabger Prentiss. Randolph \& Co., N. Y.) : on sale by N. Ure \& Co., eresting if reelly are more charming than the letters of a high minded ady. This work is a vivid picture of the life led by woman of high talents, fervent piety, and s large watholicity of sentiment. We are not disposed to take exception to some phases ol her religions history nor yuarrel with her ideas on doctrine and practice. A saintly soul like Mrs. Prentiss was, is too sacred for criticism, and the Catholic Church loves too well holiness of life to oherish an unkind thought of any who wear this mark of the Master's love. To a wie reading, the life of Mrs. Prentiss will be a very soeptable gift. Mrs. Prentiss' own words are as wise as they are tonchingly eloquent. "The human heart was made by so delicate, so cunning a hand that it reeds less than a breath to put it out of tune, and an ntisible touch, known only toits own consoiousness, may set all iti silvery bells to ring ont a joygas hime. Happy he, thrice blessed she who is striving o husb-its discords and to awaken its harmonies."

## 看onte \& Yoreign Clhurch flelus.

From our own Correspondents.

## DOMINION

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Rev. E. H. Bull having resigned the parish of pring Hill has taken oharge of the mission ond the Mission is abont to be erected into a separato parish:

## ONTARIO.

New Dublin and Lys.-The Lord Bishop admini istered Confirmation at New Dablin on Monday: bec. 4th, when seventeen persons were confirmed
and at S. John Baptist's Church, Lyn, on Tuesday, when sixteen persons were confirmed. The Bisbop's
addrestes to the candidater were as eloquent and foraddress es to the candidater were as eloquent and for
cible as usual, and were listened to with the greatest cible as usual, and were histened fair congregations. The Revs. A. Coleman, and S. T. Leathley were preent at the New Dublin service. The Church of thi place has sustained a severe loss Robert Earle, one of its most active and consisten members, while attending his threshing machine.

Barrirfigld.-The Rev. Tbos. Stanton, requests communications for him addressed to this place.

Pembroke.-On Sunday, the 26th ult., the Bishop of Ontario held a confirmation in Holy Trinity Church, Pembroke, in the morning, and in the beauhial charch S. George, Alice, in the afternoon. The latter orected by the Rev. A. C. Nesbitt, R. D., and of the parish of Pembroke, Rev. J. W. Forsythe, M.A., was consecrated at the same time. The candidates wer orty-two in number, included several persons no born in the Church of England. Five were unfortu nately provented by illness, or other unavoidabl causes, from being present. Thirty-seven altogether were confirmed by imposition of the bishop's hands with prayer for the Holy Spirit, and by a very ear nest exhortation to the newly confirmed to use dili gently the means of grace, and abound in all good works to the praise and glory of God. The Holy Com munion was partaken of by all who were conirmed been admitted to the same blessed privilege.

## TORONTO.

Synod Collections, -Collections, etc., received aring the week ending December 7th, 1882
Mission Fund.-Thanksgiving Collection - Lindsay 34.73; North Orillia snd Medonte : St. George's \$1.94, St. Luke's $\$ 11,14$; St. Phillip's, Unionville. 83.43 ; Trinity East, Toronto, $\$ 20.44$; St. James', Albion, 45 cents; Cannington, $\$ 2.00$; Worsaw, $\$ 2.36$; Gore's Landing, $\$ 2.76$; Harwood, 91 cents; Dysart, Guild ford, 68 cents ; Moen's School-honse, 53 cents. Monthly Collection-Claireville, $\$ 3.01$
arochial Mishonary assoghion.-Mission Fund -St. John's, Port Hope, \$37.10; Cobourg, \$22.55 St. Mark's, Otonabee, $\$ 3.20$; Cambray, 65 cents Port Perry, Ascension Sunday-school, $\$ 1.00$; St Mark's, Parkdale, $\$ 18.05$; Albion and Caledon, $\$ 5.00$ St. Panl's, Eindsay: Diocesan, \$1.95; Domestic $\$ 2.80$; Foreign, 85 cents; General, $\$ 12.83$. Church of the Redeemer, Toronto: Algoma, $\$ 2.50$; Mission Fund, $\$ 48,32$.

Widows and Orphans' Fund-October Collection.St. Puul's, Minden, $\$ 1.25$; North Orillia and Medonte St. Luke's, $\$ 9.45$; St. George's, $\$ 1.20$; Newcastle \$11.38: St, James', Albion, \$2.16; Palgrave, 85 cents i St. George's, 58 cents; Campbell's Cross, $\$ 1$ Charieston, annual
$\$ 7.28$.

The Bishop of Algoma will (D. V.) deliver an ac dress to the Church Womens' Mission Aid Society i three $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. All are invited
Ohurch Temperance Society.-On Advent Sunday sermons were preached in the Toronto Churches on the Temperance question, pulpits being interchanged in a very pleasant, During the week a series of vening meetings were held at st. George s, Gris Church, St. Peler by Mr Graham, the agent of the Were adare ssed by Society for the northern dioceses frind Mr. Graham is a powerful speaker, full England. Mr. Graham is a powerds spemperate in peech, and exhibiting a fine example of the superio: perce of earnestness, controlled by sound sense and good feeling, over the mere rant of fanatics who hitherto riding it as a hobby. Mr. Graham claims boldly that the Chnrah has within ten years reduced "the drink bill " of England by no less than $\$ 125,000^{\circ}$ that it has its work being now in the hands of a race who do not know the meaning of failure will in good time have a great triumph. We call attention to this marvellous exhibition of the power of the Church, it is worth the study of those who affirm that the Church is loosing hold of the nation. The Church Temperance sociel desire pither discourage treating and all forms of drinking tendin to excess, thus all Christian men can join in movement. The larger portion of Toronto ciergy have deternined to establish Parochial Temperance guild and our breth
their example. heir example.

The Rev. . II. S. Rainsford, $M, A-$-The removal of he Rev. W. S. Ruinstord to New York will take from st. Jumes' a popalar curate, who, with all his oddities
and vagaries as a clergyman, has done good to many souls, and by his warm, ,enili, , kindly good heartednees ans made loving friends among even those who most
hat mind trouply condem his views and irregular practices in ervice. We hear with pleasure that he insists upo
anving a surpliced chor, a sisterhood, a home fo oung men tc., in his new parish, points to whicl here his supporters are tabidly opposed.
The Rev. F. L. Osler requests that all communica tions for him may be addressed to 83 Wellesley
Street, Toronto.

## N1AGARA.

Hamilton.-Rev. Hartley Carmichael, the new rector of the Church of Ascension, will enter upon hi uties on Sunday, December 10, on Mon Montreal will be present. Rev. Hartley Carmichael will probably arrive in Hamilton on Thursday next, and the Rev. Canon will arrive on Saturday
Hamilton-St. Thomas.-The Lord Bishop of N agara held a confirmation service at this church Sunday morning, 3rd inst., when twenty-one youn people of both sexes were presented ior the rite conirmation. The "" Hhoplook the fact that sis that ye may obtain. He alluded to the lact that six cantly from Figland, who came here to take differe positions as elerk, farm labourers, etc. He was ple positions as clerks, the Church and trusted they wonld in every wa ncceed. The music was particularly good.
On the 4th inst., S. Thomas church literary society held its monthly open meeting in the school room o S. Thomas' Church. There was a large audience de spite the unfavourable weather. Rev. Canon Curra performed the duties of chairman and impresario, as
he expressed it, in his usual happy manner. He i one of the most genial of chairmen.
The S. Thomas' Church choir is now stronger than ever.
Church of the Ascension.-The new rector, Rev t Hamilton. We wish for him much prosperity in the name of the Dord.

Oakville. Tenders are invited for the erection new (S. Jude's) church. The Rev. Canon Worrell M.A., is rector. The architect is Mr. Windeyer, o oronto.

A Rural Dean's Enquiries,-A very useful circular letter has been issued by a Rural Dean in this dio cese, to the parishes in his deanery. The enquirie are :-1, "Is your minister's silary paid ? 2, Is there and the churchwardens to render the duties of the latter more pleasant and effectual ? 3, Is your paris? indebt, and if so, eoes the fact excuse you from giving? These questions are explained, and an ungorpe is made to the congregations in a shent in their religious alifies anestiy in the Churchwardens should procure copies for freedistribution. Apply Ennis \& Shirton are copies for freedistriber $\$ 2$ per 100 .
Hamilton. Six pages,

Milton.-The Rev. C. E. Whiteombe, of Stony Creek, has commenced (Dec. 4), a series of mission
services in this parish, at the request of the Rev. W services in this parish, at the request of the Rev. W, Mr. Whitcombe is frequently inrited as a missioner being greatly appreciated as a faithful and earnes peaker. His success in awakening people to a deepe pirituality, soems strongly to suggest our bear the churches the divine message with renewed force and energy, to draw more souls to Christ.
Preforments.-Rev. R. Cordner, to Port Colborne and Marshville! Rev. A. J. Belt to Arthur, in room of the late Rev. Thos. Rixon. Rev. R. Gardner to
the parish of Welland. Rev. R. C. Lee to Mount For ost and North Arthpr, also to be Raral Dean of th coanty of Welinvon. Rev. C. Cooke, removed to Sault Ste. Marie, Diocese of Algoma.
Several changes recently made in this diocese are chiefly owing to the death of the Rev. Mos, Rixon, and th

## HURON.

Mooretown. - The Band of Hope connected wit numbers about forty members, and the enthusiasmitranslacion. To secure the former, schoiars like anil

Trinity Church is in a flourishing condition; it now to 0 'tain this we must have a pure text and an exac
amongst them is very encouraging to thé grown up people who take an interest in it. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ The meetings are rgely attended, especially the monthly ones, when ceadings, etc admitted to hear recitations, dialogues badges, etc., have not yet got around, but it is card, hey will come by Christmas. Our strong temperance rganization should keep a good supply of such thing help the weaker parts by either selling or granting such regalia, etc., as required.

## ALGOMA.

Rossgav.-The Rev. Alfred W. H. Chowne begg to acknowledge, with hearty thanks, a box containing
articles towards a X artheres
Toronto.

## BRITISH.

The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was held in Manchester on Monday night, the Bishop of Man-
chester presiding. His lordship said it was a long chester presiding. His lordship said it was a long the streets of the city, and he believed a very sensible and rigorous assault was being made upon the great in of intemperance. He wished, however, to see a wnder meaning given to the work, so as to make it aclade extravagance in dress, gambling, and the icentiousness which was so prevalent.
We are sure that many of our readers will be deep $y$ interested in the account of the funeral of Bishop Merriman, which we extract from the Kaffrarian fter reading such arrative that our Church is power in Zaluland ? A "thousand mourners," of all classes, of all shades of opinion, gather with rev erence and affection around the grave of a bishop o the Church. The report says-"The scene wa mournful in the extreme." We say it was heart-stir ring, comforting, and glorious in the extreme. So may our bishops everywhere be found So may they live, and work, and glorify their Master's name!
The election for the Manchester School Board has resulted as follows :-

Herbert Birley (Churchman) Lydia, E. Becker (Unsectarian) Joseph Phythian (Unsectarian) William Hughes (Unsectarian) $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Votes } & \text { Votes } \\ \text { in 1882 } & \text { in } 1879 \\ 29,748 & 25,17 \\ 27,368 & 22,692 \\ 26,009 & 17,954 \\ 25,964 & 17,902 \\ 25,800 & 17,366 \\ 25,746 & 16,227 \\ 25,011 & 19,077 \\ 24,407 & 12,480 \\ 23,752 & 16,328 \\ 23,455 & 18,618 \\ 22,984 & 15,061 \\ 22,304 & 15,784 \\ 22,201 & 21,869 \\ 21,431 & 17,598 \\ 21,156 & \ldots \ldots\end{array}$ enry Slatter (Unsectarian)... Rev. J. Nunn (Churehman)
James Crosten (Churchman)
Canon Toole (Roman Catholic) Rev. John Henn (Churchman) George Milner (Churchman)..........
Rev. John Burke (Roman Catholic). Rev. John Burke (Roman Catholic). Thomas Dale (Charchman) $\qquad$
The following are the unsuccessf
The following are the unan). . J. Keney (Land Leaguer)

20,931 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Calvert (Independent Churchman) } & \mathbf{6 , 1 4 9} & \mathbf{5}, 406\end{array}$ The only alteration which has been made in the artitution of the board by the contest is the substitution of the Rev. Joseph Nunn, one of the Church of England candidates, in the place of Mr. Charles O'Neil, Roman Catholic, who did not desire re-elecion. The Church party have, therefore, gained one eat, but have not succbeded in returning the whole of their seven candidates. It is stated, however, that Mr. M'Connor will demand a recount of the votes.
As the work of the New Testament Revisers, has met with much criticism of an unfavourable character, rinciples only as we find them in the Preface, but the individual motives of the revisers. In his three "Wly Lectures on the Revised Version of the New Testament" (London: Bently \& Son, 1882) with Dr. Kennedy considers the necessity for the revision, the facilities since 1611, and the patient honesty in Which the work was done.
"The Revised Text" and "
specially valuable.
to the native ton
Hebrew, or the p
thing be more of momentons importance to Chriatia people than that they should read the words of our Divine Saviour, with the story of His life and actions
on earth, as the four Fivangelists recorded them, with. on earth, as the four Fvangelists recorded them, with-
out omission of anything genuline, without intrusion of out omission of anything genuke, withont intrusion of 0 o.tain this we must have a pure text and an exaci,
to secure the former, scholars like Mill,

B neel. Wet-teir, Griesbacb. Ti-chendor, Treeelles, Ecrive.ar Westoon, and Hort, have helved ther lives, by collecting manuscripts and collating them weighing their individual and their class authority, and thence forming what is believed to be the nearest approximation to the ipsissima verba of the sacred there are two classes of textual critics-those who are content with the Greek text that was translated for our pre-ent anthorised version, and those who will have nothing less than a thorough revision and amend. ment, such as has given the Revised Translation. In the preparation of the latter the opponents say that practically Drs. Westcott and Hort have been the textual critics, and the majority of the New Testament company merely the receivers and translators. This is naturally denied by Dr. Kennedy and the others, who accept the principles by which these critics have been guided, and the responsibility of the trahslation as it is, in all its general results. Dr. Kennedy's remarks upon the value of different codices, and upon the criticism of particular texts, are valuaonly a very short postscript to the subject of the well-known article in the Quarterly, but much of of the text andappendices anticipate the objections so widely scattered there. We would willingly have given extracts from the volume, but space forbids it, with this one exception fron the Dedication to Dr. Scrive truth, that the Revised Version represents a Greek toxt ineorparah? moed Version reser to nal thap that which the Authorised Version is found ed."

## S. \&. ©earher's Assistant

to teis nsstivute leaflets.

## The Catrchism.

Q. What was the termination of our Lord's suffer ings?
A.
Q.

He died. "Was crucified, Dead."
2. Was our Blessed Lord's life taken from Him? A. No: it is expressly said, both by Himself and His evangelists, that He surrendered it Himself. His (S. John x. 15-18.) "Into Thy hands I commend my spirit," (S. Luke xxiii. 46.)
Q. For what purpose did Christ die ?
A. That we might have forgiveness of sin, and be restored to the favour of God. (Iss. liii. 10, 12: S Matt. Xxvi. 25.
Q. What special word is used of His death ?
A. It is called a propitiation. (Rom. iii. $25 ; 1$ John i. 2 ; see also Heb. ix. 28,
of many ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ and 1 Pet. ii. 24.)
Q. What are all these ways of speaking
A. They are all sacrificial terms or ways of speaking; $i$.e., they describe the efficacy of the death of Christ in the same terms in which God described the fficacy of the Jewish sacrifices,
Q. What did they make?
A. Atonement ; i.e., the act of making people at
ane; hence also the name reconciliation.
Q. Can you show that the Jewish sacrifices made
A. Exodus xxix, 36 ; Levit. i. 4, iv. 20.
Q. Was there a real atonement through such sacri-
A. It is impossible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins. (Heb. x. 4.) They only sanctified to the purifying of the flesh. (Heb. ix. 13.) They restored the sinner to the congregation of Is-
Q. But what is said of the effect of the Blood of
A. It purges or purifies the conscience. (Heb. ix. 14.) -to cleanse us ( John i. 7), to wash us from sin Rev. 1. 5).
Q. But does our Lord Himself claim this sacrificial ower for His Blood?
A. Yes: in the institution of the Eucharist $\mathbf{H}$. said, xxYi, 28.) many for the remission of sins." (S. Matt. ©x'. 28.)
A. Who are the "many 2 "

1 John ii men-all the world. ( 1 Tim. ii. 6, iv. 10 ; Q. What bo

Qeen writen book of the N. T. seems specially to have A. The Epistle to the Hebrews.
Q. How must we glorify Christ Ransom?
A. By relying entirely ppon the efficacy of His death; by ever remembering that He has bought us, and we are not our own ( 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20); and by constantly receiving the Holy Eucharist as His own rolemn commemoration of His death. ["Do this in cemembrance of me." "As often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's
death till He come," (1 Cor. xi, 20, 26.)]
Q. What other
citixion of Christ ?
A. 1. That as He was crncified for us, so must wo crucify our carual lusts (Gal. v. 24), by debying wills, and bringing our bokhes into subjection.
That we should have the same mind that was Him, who, being in the form of God, yet became obe dient unto death, even the death of the cross (Phil ii. 8). 3. That we should pass our lives in godly fear 1 Peter i. 17, 18). 4. That we should be patient ander injuries (1 Peter 2 21). 5. That we should ove one another ( 1 John iv. 16).
Q. Whose love is shewn in
Q. Those love is shewn in the death of Christ ? ol $\mathbf{n}$ iii. 16 ; Rom. v. 8, viii. 82.
Q. What sign do we receive in token that we are to a. We are follow a crucified Saviour
A. Win a Cross, " in token that hereafter we shall not ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified.

## Correspaǹ̀ente.

WLetters will appear with the mames of the writers in $f u l$ and re
opinions.

## Questions.

The following are the other questions asked by the Rev. J. May, Ottawa, alluded to last week Was preaching desigued for the glorification and aggrandizement of the preacher or for the edification the simple, touching address, that constitates yood preaching? Has the Boanergetic pulpiteer proved his "power" when he has "swat extr"ornar ?" Can a
sermon in which the sacred word Crist is not heard, sermon in which the sacred word Crist is not heard
be a "gospel" discourse, or is the semi. profane repe tition of the holy name, a proof of the preacber's conversion and evangelic orthodoxy? Is it not rather "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiri
 Corms "and "Christ." especially on " Gospel "plat-
form "Gospel " pulpits, flung about with an off-haod flippancy -a republican familiarity, that bor ders on the profane, and smites and grates harshly o: and Christian ear. and does not this tend to nurtur Would it not sound sweeter and more reverent to say "Our it not sound sweeter and more reverent to say Lord," "Our Master," when mentigning the Son ? The "Creator," the "Almighty," "our Father in Heaven," when reference is made to the First Pe!. son? Nonconformity, with Nebuchadnezzarons fa. tuity, having made preaching its " mage of brass," is it our bounden duty to belittle it as a means of grace? Or, ought not the Anglican preacher to aim at making more and more vivid the contrast between the sacred oratory of Church and conventicle, by rigidly eschew ing meretricious ornament, sesquipedalia verba, sonor ons periods, stunning paradoxes, paroxysmal ravings, fascinating flings at old truths, a la Beecher, and vol canic bellowings, and by dealing in chaste langnage clear analysis, poincid exposition, logical ark, st, ten der, earnest appeal to the conscience and the heart ? Is my contempt for preaching, in which I do not or cannot excel, an evidence of the superiority of my Churchmanship over that of him who can and who
does? Finally, is it necessary to make a lowly rev. does? Finally, is it necessary to make a lowly rev. erence in the Gloria, or is it not better to reserve it for that Blessed Name at whose mention "every
knee" should bow, thas emphasizing our belief in His Godhead, in the presence of a scoffing. sneerin world?

## ALGOMA.

The Rgv. W. Crompron writes:-Will you gran me space gratefnilly to acknowledge the receipt of two tion to my library, consist ling of Wodsworth's Com mentary on Isaiah; Neale's Commentary of Book o Common Prayer, 3 vols.; Pusey's Sermons, 1 vol.; Forbe's Commentary on the Liturgy; Martin's Theol
ogy; Cheyne's Philosophical Principles ; Good's Histo ogy; Cheyne's Philosophical Principles; Good's Histo-
rical outline of the Psalms ; Reeves' New Testament: rical outine of the Psalms; Reeves' New Testament
The Victory of Faith, by Jnlins Hare: Dean Alford's New Testament for English readers; Paley's Evi dences; Jewel's Apology, 2 vols. ; Andrew's Patter of Christian Doctrine: Memoirs of Rev. Charles Si meon; Girdlestine's Commentary on New Testament. 2 vols.; Boond Vol. of Guardian for 1881; Ten vols. of The Net: severat volumes of New and Old; many Yonge; large quantity of All the Year Round Charlotte Conge; large quantity of All the Year Round : several erables, by Victor Hugo. and many other ; works too a handsome dress piece for the second case there was case for Miss Crompton; a priest's satchel for my self, bought by one who could ill afford it ; several the
articles snitable for prizos or Xmas trees; one set of
alar liten beantifully erb brontered: prayer nad other of Eughand, per Miss Buckle, London, England. I ask your kind insertiou of this letter, because the Dominion Churchas is much read in Enghand, and

## Old S. Andrew's Day, 1882

## HIDOHS AND OHPHANS FUND.

Mr. John (. Dykes, of Gult, writer:-A lotter from ome extrandimary, statemeuts the 0 with Nov., containod Widows and Orphana' Fond of the Huron diocese Having made onquaries on the subject, of diocese. of the Standing Conmittee, I was told that the state ments therin contained wero not correct, and that the letter would be properly answered by Someone. No answer has boen gropen oither public or private.
Will Mr. E. B. Reed, the secretary of the dincese, give us, the laity, the information we seek ? Twice every year, in January and July, we are notified in the charch that the collectious on the following Sundays will be taken up in aid of the W. and O. Fund. Does the money duly forwarded to the recretary for this sole object reach the object for which it was contri buted? Or have we, like the clergy, for eight years been helping to liqnidate a debt for which the funds were never asked, townrds which they wore never contributed, and of which I will engage to say the as would be at mayself sacrifice to support a fund which has ample means to carry on an indefinite nomber of law suits ngainst oppressed and noffering
clergy? Awaiting Mr. Reed's official reply, etc., etc.

THE BISHUP OF TORONTO AND IVYCLIFFE
COLLEQE. COLLEGE.

Srr, -In reference to certain pauedonymous letters which have appeared in the public press, the Bishop of Toronto requests me to send you the following statement, and to ask its insertion in your paper, for the satisfaction of his frieuds and the information of the members of the Church of England generally:1. The only person with whom the bishop had any communication, verbal or written, with reference to the opening of Wycliffe College was Mr. Clarke Gamble, Chairman of the Board of the P.E.D.S.
2. The bishop did not appoint the day for the opening of the College. Being consulted by Mr. Gam ble as to the date, he said that for the latter half of October he was free from country engagements. Hi has in his possession Mr. Gamble's letter of October 11th, informing him "the day fixed for the opening of $W$ ycliffe College is Tuesday, 24th inst., at $80^{\prime}$ 'clock." 8. The bishop never made any promise, written or verbal, to any one, either to be present at or to take part in the opening of the college.
4. Previously to the opening, the bishop sent a long otter to Mr. Gamble, stating the conclusion he hal is reason for this attend the opening, and setting forth "private," from the desire to avoid disturbing afresh private, fome thurch, by re-opening the discussion of the differences to which it referred. Mr. Gamble, a letter dated October 26, acknowledged the receipt this communication " on the afternoon of the 24 th 5 ast.'
. No intimation of any kind was given to the bisop that it was intended to present addresses to him on the occasion, to which he would be expected to reply.

Yours truly,
Wm. P. Atineson
Sec.-Treas. Synod of Toronto.
Synod Office, Dec. 5, 1882.

Mantles at a Discount.-"What about this mantle deall?" said a reporter to Mr.;W. Petley in the Golden Griffin yesterday.
". Well, the eimple facts are that I bought 885 ladies' mantles from one firm in this city, and I got them at a straight discount of forty per cent. The firm admitted that they were losing money by the transaction, and the invoice which I now shew you is the best proof of what I say. But their loss is not our loss, and it will certainly be the gain of our cusomers, for we are going to offer the whole lot at a ery small advance on what we gave for them, and ai gures much below the ordinary wholesale rates Mr. Petley showed the reporter the collection, and rices at which were not then marked, indicated the prices at which he would sacrifice them. A man who a wife elegantly and warmly clad in one of their manwife

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Chiloren's Aepartutent.

## SOMETHING TO DO.

Think of something kind to do Never mind if it is small; Little things are lost to view, But God sees and blesses all.

Violets are wee, modest flowers, Hiding in their bels of greer But their perfume fills the bowers.

Pretty bluebells of the grove Are than peonies more sweet Much their graceful bloom we love

So do little acts we find, Which at first we cannot see, oave the fragrance pure kehind Of abiding charity.

## " HELP ME ACROSS, PAPA.

THERE was anguish in the faces of Those who bent over the little white bed, for they know that baby May was
dritting sway from them, going out dritting away from them, going out alone into the dark voyage where so hands, and as they tried in vain to keep her, or even to smooth with their kind soo exitude her last brief sorrows, they, too, experienced in the bitter hour of parting the pangs of death. They only rings of golded hair lay damp azd unrings of golden hair lay damp azd un-
stirred on her white forehead; the roses were tumed to lilies on her cheeks; the lovely violet eyes saw them not, but the pale lips came and went, fluttered and seemed loth to leave its sweet prison. Oh; the awful, cruel strength of death The weakness, the helplessness of love conla not lift a hand to avert the des troyer; they conld only watch and wai until the end should come. Her merry ringing laugh would never again gladden their hearts ; her little feet would make no more music as they ran pattering to meet them. Baby May was dying, and all the house was darkened and hushed
Thin it was as the shadows fell in denser waves about nsp that she stirred over so faintiy, and our hearts gave a better! She will we thought, yhe knew us ; her eyes moved from one face to the other, with a dim, uncertain gaze 1 Oh Hom goo God was to give her beck How we could praise and bless Him al our lives 1 She lifted one dainty hand-cold-almost pulseless, but better on the on une rough, browned hand of the His eyolids who nearest to her now a smile lighted up his bronzed face like a rainbow as he felt the gentle pressure of his little daughter,s handthe mute, imploring touch, that meant a question.
"What is it, darling ?" he asked in broken tones of joy and thanksgiving. her on the pretty lace pillow, and her wee white face shone in the twilight he a fair star, or a sweet woodland flower. Shelifted her teery eves to his er. that even then had the glory and the promise of immortality in them, and reaching out her little wasted arms, saic in her weary, flate-like voice,
"Help me across, papa!"
Then she was gone! We held to our breaking hearts the frail, beantiful shell, but she was far away, whither we dare
not follow. She had crossed the dark river and not alone.
Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another, the hounehold pet
She erosed on her bosom her dimpled hands


[^0]and disapointed ones reach out pleading hands to Thee, wilt Thou take us even over the mountains of defeat and the valleys of humuliation into the eternal rest of Thy presence, into the green pastures and beside the still waters, into the city of the New Jerusalem, whose builder and maker is God

## OONSUMPTION OURED

An old physician, retired from aetive practice, having had placed in his havds by an EastIndiana Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent care of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections also a positive and radical oure for
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its wonderful curative powers in thonits wonderful curative powers in thon-
sands of cases, feels it is his duty to sands of cases, feels it is his duty to
make it known to his fellows. make it known to his fellows. The re
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Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, says she has never been without a bottle of Hag. yard's Yellow Oil in the house for the last twenty years, and would not be for ten times the cost; adding that she has Croup known it to fal for Colas and Scalds, etc. She concludes by saying, "If any one doubts its efficacy, refer them to me."
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CURED OF CONSUMPTION. When death was hourly expected, all AMIBS was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child
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know not where that city lift know not where the glory beams, So marvellonsly fair
cannot see the waving hand Upon that farther shore, cannot hear the rapturous song Of dear ones gone before

But dimmed and blinded earthly eyes, Washed clear by contrite tears, ometimes catch glimpses of the light From the eternal years.

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Ploage mention this paper.

## Dominion Churchman

CHRISTMAS, 1882,
Will contant wo orignal antiole
ni.

##  <br> 

 and. by the Eatitor. Xman It Iratheo 3. The fiearanilow br Dr Fober. The Chilldrons' Department will havo two

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THE EXPERIENCES

The Sparrow sat on the chimney top And wagged his little tall;
He ducked his head and wiperl hiw bill He ducked his head and wiper hail.
Then through the air did sail.

A merry sight it was to see
Hım mold his ready wing,
And cock his eye, as who should say,
'Tis pity I can't sing.
For I have much that I would tell Were gift of story mine; light on window sills, and watch The good folk while they dine.

But I,-my dinner waits for me On roof and street and square For me repast prepare.

I always have good appetite, And eat with relish rare And love the open air.

Tis little wonder that I'm wise, With wandering up and down, And flying here and flying there, in all parts of the cown.

The sights I see are often sad. And often they are funny. But one thing I much wonder at, The love of men for money.

For me gold coin and silver white Were little worth, I know, And often, I'm inclined to think, Men value them for show.
And that the happiness they bring, Lies mostly in the name
For happiness, to rich and poor

## A NOBLE ELEPHANT

The favourite elephant of the grand vizier under Rajah Dowler was a noble creature. far more humane than his hunt in the neighbourhood of Lacknow The preparations being oomplete, and a rain of nobility having assembled, th procession of Nimrods began to mov off for the field. After passing through a ravine, the gorgeous retinue entered a meadow which was covered with sick people, who were lying exposed to get the benefit of the pure and fresh air; and they were so distributed as to obstruct the course of the beasts of burden. Rajah Dowlah was intent upon feasting his cruel eyes with the sight that the man. gling of the bodies of the poor creatures would pieduce, by compelling the huge eleph int to trample them under foot. him on and hered the ariver to goad hur on, and he wived quis people wer lid althongh in that sick people were aia, alcoogg in tro, the the fint invel The isier flew into a rage, and toll the driver to crnelly goad the elephant and make him go on. All, however, was rain. More humane than his superior the elephant stood firm as a rock! Seeing the poor creatares helpl ss and unable to move themselves out of hi + way, he gently took up the first sufferer with his trank, and with tenderness like a mother, laid him down again out of his path! He did the same with the secoud, and third, and so on, until he had made a clear passage, along which the rutinne conld pass withou doing injury to any! The brute and the man had made an exchange of thei proper sentiments, and humanity tri umphed gloriously in the animal t We question whether a more remarkable instance of strong aud lumane sagacity can be produced from any region in the animal kingdom.-Records of Animal Sagacity.

Children, obey your parents.
A little wrong done to another is great wrong done to ourselves.

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