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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."-Eph. vi. 24. -Jnde 3. "Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.".

VOL. VIII No. 11,

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1887.

SI.50 PER YEAR

# ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

How THEY DO IT IN N.Y .-- The total amount of subscriptions to the New York Cathedral fund amounted on June 9th, to \$450,000. Of this sum D. Wills James gives \$100,000, Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$100,000. John Jacob Astor, \$100,000, while Henry Marquand and others contributed \$150,000. For the site which was not determined upon, the committee were understood to be unwilling to give more than \$800, 900, cr \$1,000,000. The committee would be satisfied if \$2,000,000 could be raised in the next two or three months, and to have raised one quarter of this sum in a week's time is considered most encouraging.

BISHOP NILES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.-The 25th anniversary of the marriage of Bishop Niles was made the occasion of a very pleasant recup-tion tendered to the Bishop and his wife by the Church people of Concord, on Monday, June 6th, the day after the actual date.

AN OLD CHURCH.—The 189th anniversary of the founding of the Old Swedes' (Holy Trinity) church, Wilmington, Del., being also the 189th dedication festival, was kept with the usual joyous services on Prinity Sunday. The church was built in 1698. under the pastorship of the (nergetic Ericus Biorck, and was dedicated with great solemnity on the following Trinity Sunday. The parish had pastors sent from Sweden, who ministered to Swedes and English alike, until 1786, when the Swedish mission to this country ceased, since which time the rectors have been English.

THE synod of the United Presbyterians in America have decided in favor of the use of The instrumental music in their services. world moves l

PRESEVTERIANS AND UNITY .- The Presbyterian General Assembly, (South), which met in St. Louis, adopted the following reply to the declaration of the House of Bishops :

"In response to the declaration and resolution adopted by the House of Bishops and House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, convened in the city of Chicago, October 27, 1886, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States in session at St. Louis, recognizes with great joy the catholic spirit which inspires the declaration concerning Christian unity. It sympathizes fervently with every effort made in accordance with the word of God to promote godly union and concord with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in since ity. It rejoices to consult not only for the interest of the historical church, which it represents, but also for the peace and prosperity of the whole body of Jesus Christ upon earth. But as the commission on Christian unity does not make its report until the General Convention of 1889, the present Assembly contents itself with this expression of Christian sympathy, and has stopped further action until the Assembly of 1888

Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadolphia, on Saturday morning, June, 11th, at 9 o'clock. The Right Rev. Ozi Whittaker, who was last year elected Assistant Bishop now becomes Bishop of Pennsylvania.

THE LUTHERANSAND UNITY .- The Lutheran Synod lately in session in Omaha, received favorably the Pastoral from the House of Bishops of the P. E. Church of the U.S., on unity, and the Report of Committee adopted by that Synod says: It hailed this friendly communication from a communion so closely related in its articles of doctrine and its form of worship to the Church represented by this body. It also expressed a deep sense of the evils which mark the divisions of the Christian Church, and a readiness to enter in brotherly conference with other bodies for the removal of these evils, but held that the restoration of organic unity at the present period is neither desirable nor practicable.

A committee of three clergymen and three laymen was appointed to hold further confer-

CHURCH EXTENSION .--- On Thursday, the 2nd inst., the Church of St. Francis, Ashton Gate, Bristol, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. The church, when completed, will hold 750 persons. £4,347 has up to the present been given or promised, and about £1,800 more are required. The Bishop, who preached from the words 'The comfort of the Holy Ghost,' referred to this being the sixth church consecrated in the city within the last few years as the result of the 'Church Extension Movement.'

PENNY LIBBARY OF FICTION .- The report of the General Literature Committee for 1886 of the S.P.C.K., shows what the Society has had in view in providing "Fiction for the Million" which has induced an attack from the Saturday Review—"The Committee, in view of the enormous circulation attained by injurious penny novels issuing from the press week after week, have made an endeavour to supplant them, as far as possible, by the periodical publication of a Penny Library of Fiction. The Committee aim at conciliating the tastes of the readers of such literature by furnishing stories containing abundant stirring incident, and at the same time of an elevating tone. The committee have of an elevating tone. The committee have succeeded in enlisting the services of some of our celebrated novelists in the scheme, and the scheme so far promises to be a great success. The first of the series, Three Times Tried (by B. L. Farjeon), was publish in July last; and has been followed by Golden Feather (by the au-thor of Mehalah, John Herring, &c.,) and For Dick's Sake (by Mrs. J. H. Riddell). Other contributions to the series, from the pens of Mr. G. Manville Fenn, Mr. W. Besant, &c., are in hand. The exterior of these "Penny Novels" is made as attractive as possible, and the type and pa-per are of a superior quality. Whether the per are of a superior quality. Whether the Committee has been discreet in endeavouring to conciliate the tastes of the readers of Fiction ANOTHER BISHOP GONE.—The Rt. Rev. Wm. by introducing 'stirring incident' is a matter on which opinions are sure to differ. But surely Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of the endeavour to supplant the injurious and vi-

cious literature of the day by stories from celebrated novelists is one which deserves praise. ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMBRIDGE MISSION, WAL-

WORTH.-The Bishop of Rochester, speaking of the work and progress of the Mission, said no mission had less of sensational element, it was not 'drum and trumpet,' it was simple liturgical work—a work characterised by manful, de-termined, resolute steadiness. 'Dogged,' in a good sense, described it; devoutness was its key. He could not have believed till he had seen it that work on Church lines done in such a simpie [way could have been so successful. The work had now passed from the experimental stage to the permanent stage. A Church was about to be built. The congregation had been gathered together, and now they asked for a church; they were sufficiently educated to value a church. To his dying day he should rejoice that the College had taken this mission work in hand in his diocese, and so set an example which had been followed by many other colleges and schools. They were building a bridge from the lowest to the highest. As a result it would be felt that the Christian faith could do more for the poverty-stricken than any of the schemes put forth by politicians.

THE HOLY LAND.-The material advance being made in the Holy Land is one of the remarkable features of the times. Civilization is extending with giant step across the land sacred to the memory of Abraham, the Patriarchs, Moses, David, and Our Blessed Lord. The Spectator in a recent number, writing of the marvelleous advance in this respect says :-

"The two seaports of Beyrut and Jaffa are now hardly recognized by travellers who witnessed their former desolation. Cosarea is again becoming a centre of trade; Bethlehom has been improved out of all knowledge; manufacture is going on in Nablus, the ancient Shochem; Nazareth is becoming famous for its olive trade; people are investing their money in cattle-rearing in many places; while in Joru-salem whole quarters are being rebuilt, sanitation cared for, streets lighted-a new city slowly rising.'

CHURCH RESTORATION .- The National Church says the sum of £50,000,000 should be set down as having been expended during her Majesty's reign upon Church building and restoration in England.

BISHOP'S ROBES .- The Bishop of Ely (Lord Alwyne Compton) now wears his cope on every occasion when he celebrates the Holy Commu-nion in fhe cathedral, but does not, like his brother of Lincoln, wear his mitre inside the cathedral walls, but only from the Palace to the great west door. The Dean, who is an old fashioned Churchman, and still rejoices in what the High Church party call "surplice and legs," feebly protested, but the Bishop replied, "Mr. Dean, I shall do nothing which will allow you to hale me before Lord Penzance, nor shall I compel you to obey the Privy Council deci-sions."-London Correspondent of Manchester Guardian.

We had lately the opportunity of examining the service used at the Coronation of her Gra-

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cious Majesty Queen Victoria, and found that throughout that ceremony the Archbishop and Bishops are described as vested in Copes.--ЮD.

# **NEWS FROM THE HOME FIELD.**

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS DEANERY .-- Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Annapolis Rural Deanery was held in the parish of St. Luke's, Annapolis, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th June. Members present, the Rev. the Dean, Revs. Messrs. Ritchie, Ambrose, deBlois (Secretary), Wilkins, Greatereaux, Heath. On Tuesday evening Di-vine service was held in the Parish Church, when Rev. H. D. DeBlois took the desk. The Rev. T. P. Greateroux delivered a very impressive sermon, from the words, " The Earth is filled with the goodness of the Lord." On Wednesday morning Divine service was again held in the Parish Church, when the Rev. L. N. Wilkins, rector of Bridgetown, took the desk, the Rev. the Dean and Mr. Ritchie being the celebrants at the Holy Eucharist, of which many of the faithful remained to partake. The Dean officiated in the pulpit and took for his text those ever memorable words, "God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoseever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life," and handled the subject with his usual well known ability. After dinner at the Rectory a meeting of the Deanery took place, and was opened with the new and appropriate Form of Prayer. provided by the thoughtful care of our lamented Diocesan. Many interesting subjects for discussion were introduced, not the least among which was the very important one of taking the best means of securing a worthy successor to him who had so long and ably administered the spiritual affairs of the Diocese. Much interesting information was elicited, concerning the proposed candidates; but no definite conclusion was arrived at, save, that the closer we would keep to the circumstances connected with the election of the chosen Apostles Matthias, the better it would be for the Diocese at large. The following resolution was then moved by the Rev. James Ritchie, seconded by the Rev. John Ambrose, with a request to the Secrelary to forward a copy of the same to Mrs. Binney at Halifax, and passed unanimously, viz.: "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable wisdom to remove, by the hand of death, from this Diocese our loved and respected Bishop, this Deanery, at its first meeting held since his decease, desires to place upon record its deep sense of the great and almost irreparable loss it has sustained in his demise, and to offer, in common with the whole Diocese at large, the respectful and heartfeit sympathy of its members to his bereaved widow and family in their affliction." The Chapter was then closed.

A Missionary meeting in the evening was held in the Sunday-school house, when addresses wore given on the subject of Missions by the Rector and the Revs. Messrs. DeBlois, Filleul and Ambrose. The collection, amounting to \$4.40 was handed to the Secretary to be forwarded by him to the Board of Foreign Missions.

PARRSBORO.-Some delay having occurred by reason of the death of our late lamented Bishop in the administration of the Rite of Confirmation in the two principal sections of this parish, we were gladdened in spite of the rain, on the night of the 13th June, by the arrival of his Lordship the Coadjutor-Bishop, of Fredericton, who, under the direction of the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, had kindly undertaken, in addition to his other arduous duties, to administer the Rite of Confirmation in those parishes where an early visit from the late Lord Bishop

ship was met at the station by the Rev. Dr. Bowman, rector of the parish, and conducted to the Rectory to make the most of the remaining hours of darkness, in rest from the labours of the day and preparation for those of the morrow. The prospect, at the hour of retiring for a drive of twelve miles to the Church of Holy Trinity, Port Greville, in time for morning service and Confirmation was not an encouraging one, but as nature seemed to have wept at the necessity which required a visit from another to take the place of him who had so frequently thrilled the hearts and ears of his listeners on previous similar occasions; so, as morning dawned, her features brightened, and a beautiful fresh sunshiny morning welcomed Bishop Kingdon, as though rejoicing in the fact, that the Church of Christamong us though temporarily bereaved was not forsaken. After a pleasant drive the Bishop accompanied by the Rector of the parish arrived at the Clergy House at Port Greville, in which the Rev. J. M. C. Wade, curate assistant, resides; and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the Church, close by, in which was assembled a large and attentive congregation. The Rev. Rector said Morning prayer to the end of the third Collect, the choir rendering the Chants and Hymns with hearty devotion.

The Rector having read the preface in the "Order of Confirmation," His Lordship deliv-ered a soul-stirring and instructive address to the congregation generally and the candidates for Confirmation particularly, after which the candidates were presented by the curate singly, and the Bishop, as a successor, and in the man ner of the first apostles, prayed for them and laid his hands on them that they might receive the Holy Ghost, "for as yet he was fallen upon none of them only they were baptized." His Lordship then again addressed them briefly upon the duties and responsibilities to which they had newly bound themselves, and exhorted them to continue steadfast, and use all means appointed for their progress towards perfection in their spiritual life. The number of candidates confirmed was seven, several others were expected, but did not attend. In the afternoon the Bishop, with the Rector, followed by the Assistant Curate, returned to the Rectory, and at 7:30 p.m. another large congregation was as-sembled in St. George's Church, to witness and take part in the interesting ceremonies connected with the Confirmation of twenty-one candidates. The congregation had during the day made almost a conservatory of the Church, so elaborately and tastefully was it decorated with growing plants in pots, and cut flowers in vases. The service was very similar to that of the morning, the Rev. Mr. Wade occupying the prayer-desk, and the Rector presenting the candidates, the addresses of the Bishop both be-fore and after the laying on cf hands being most appropriate, instructive and acceptable. The musical part of the service, accompanied on the organ by a daughter of the Rector, was very hearty appropriate and enlivening, and gave evidence of ability and care on the part of the choir.

ALBION MINES .- On Sunday, 19th inst., the service used was that prescribed by the Rev. the Metropolitan.

In the morning at Christ Church, and in the afternoon at St. George's, New Glasgow, Mr. Moore spoke at length of the history of the Colonial Church since its beginning in 1787: referring also in hearty terms to the Jubilee of the Queen. In the evening at Christ Church the sermon was entirely on the subject of loy-alty to the earthly and to the Heavenly Mon-arch. The collection for the Cathedral was much smaller than it would no doubt have been but for the hard times just passed through, as well as the strike.

AMHERST.-The Metropolitan confirmed 26

the neighbouring parish of Westmoreland, and at the same time a large class was presented to the Bishop by the Rector of Westmoreland.

S. A. T.

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HALIFAX .- Personal .- Rev. H. J. Winterbourne has resigned his rectorship of St. Mark's, bourne has resigned his rectorship of but many s. St. Mark's is an important and growing charge which has been well built up under Mr. Winter-bourne's ministrations. The rev. gentleman will he a great loss to the Diocese. It is to be will be a great loss to the Diocese. hoped that a worthy successor will be selected to fill his post, and carry on the work he inaugurated. An active man, one who knows the needs and parochial machinery requisite for successful work in such a parish-a systematic visitor, and sympathizer with the poor; above all a man of untiring spiritual activity, such is the kind of man needed for this important work; a man who knows Nova Scotia Church work will be preferable to one who has to learn it.

CHOIR FESTIVAL.-The service held last week in St. Luke's Cathedral was a great success. Over one hundred surpliced singers were in the chancel. The 66th Band assisted. A short address was given by Rev. F. R. Murray, rector of St. Luke's, who adverted to the service, explaining its nature and object, and to the Fund for the Centennial Memorial Cathedral, to which the collection was devoted, after which the Benediction was pronounced by the Archdeacon. The project was originated by the late Bishop, who took a live interest in it, and the only thing that marred the whole celebration was the sight of his empty seat draped in mourning.

THE COMING SYNOD.-The Synod called for the election of a Bishop meets July 6th. There has been some free discussion in the papers on various names likely to be nominated, but there seems to be no unanimity.

Springfield Bazaar .--- Friends at a distance will be glad to hear that the bazaar was a great success, and that about \$600 were taken in the two days. Miss Cochran, of Maitland, and Miss Page, of Truro, came and gave valuable assistance. All the Church people worked heartily to make it a success. Our little Church holds only about 240 people, and yet with God's blessing during the past ten months we have been enabled to wipe out \$1,000 of Church debt, which was bearing us down, or \$100 per month. At our Jubilee service last Sunday seats had to be placed in the chancel. A new and larger Church is needed. Does anyone want to build one for God's glory? Well, here is an oppor-tunity. The Rector was last week presented with a handsome silver basket and silk cushion which had been awarded to him as heading the pole in a voting contest among the ministers in Springhill.

HANTSPORT.-On Thursday evening last, in Churchill's Hall, the charming Operetta entitled the Tyrolien Queen, was placed before the public for the first time in this province, under the able and skilful management of Mrs. W. H. Clement, whose powers as a teacher of music and singing are too well known to need comment. This, having been said, it is almost needless to add the Operetta was a great suc-The chief characters were ably sustained C668. by Miss Newcombe, Miss Ethel Newcombe, Miss Annie Andrews, and Miss Bicco Davison. The Muids of Honour, Tyroliens, Gipsies and Fairies, were represented by a number of little girls and young ladies, whose exquisite singing elicited frequent applause. The three scenes represented (1) A shady rock-bound grove; (2) A wayside Gigsy camp; (3) A Fairy Pal-ace with back ground in the distance, the latter one being the most charming of all The scenery was the result of local talent, having AMHERST.—The Metropolitan confirmed 26 been painted gratuitously by our zealous candidates from this parish on the 17th instant. Churchman, Mr. R. Burns. Everything passed of Nova Scotia had been expected. His Lord- The service was held in the pretty Church in off without hesitation or interruption, the littl

ones being very prompt in taking up their several parts as well as very graceful in their movements. The local papers speak very highly of the performance.

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The Operetta was given in Windsor on the 20th inst., in the Reform Club Hall, in an ex-cellent and able manner as in Hantsport. As an evidence of its great merit, attractiveness and able production, the people of Hansport and Windsor have requested its early repetition. The proceeds were in aid of the New Church Building fund in Hantsport. The grateful thanks of the Church people at Hantsport, are here tendered to Mrs. Clements and her able assistants, for their kindness in thus aiding Church work. We would also take this opportunity for thanking the ladies of Christ Church, Windsor, who kindly and gratuitously provided tea for the company numbering upwards of thirty-five, thereby reducing our expenditure to a considerable extent.

# DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

PETITCODIAC,-Work has been commenced on the new Church at Salisbury Station, and strenuous efforts will he made by the Rector and parishioners to have it completed at an early The progress of this parish under the inday. cumbency of its present Rector has certainly been gratifying.

GREENWICH.-Substantial improvements have been effected in the interior of the Church at Oak Point. The new Church in this parish, the erection of which was begun some time ago, will, it is hoped, be completed very shortly.

HAMPTON.-Work on the School-chapel at Hampton Station is being rapidly proceeded with. This will make the third building of this description erected under the present Rector, the Rev. O. S. Newnham ; the others being situated at Hampton Village and Smith Town. When the number has been increased to five by the erection of like buildings at Nauwigewauk and Darling's Island, it is presumed that the ambition of the energetic Parson will for the time being be satisfied.

WATERFORD .- The Missionary in charge of this parish, the Rev. J. R. DeW. Cowie, has opened a new Mission Station at Markhamville, where service will be held once a month during the summer. Much interest is manifested in this work by Major and Mrs. Markham.

STUDHOLM.-On Sunday, May 15th, the 50th anniversary of the consecration of the Church at Studholm was duly commemorated by a special service. On the following Friday the churchyard and grounds about the Church were improved and beautified by the planting of trees, in which work the men, women and children of the Church enthusiastically united.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS. - During the month of May the annual Examinations for the Teachers in connection with the S. S. Teachers' Association of the Deanery of St. John and Kingston were held. The number of candidates in both cases was we regret to say considerably smaller than formerly.

WESTMORELAND. - Tcn persons from this parish were confirmed by the Metropolitan on Friday afternoon, the 17th inst. The service was most hearty and reflected great credit upon all concerned.

It was very gratifying to all lovers of the

Church to see the Bishop so hearty and vigorous; and our earnest prayer is that he may long continue so. On Monday his Lordship received calls from prominent Churchmen; and on Tuesday he proceeded to the adjoining parish of Sackville for the purpose of confirming. Lady Smith and Mrs. Chandler both having most kindly placed their carriages at the disposal of the Metropolitan and the friends who accompanied his Lordship to Sackville.

The Bishop was much pleased with several improvements about the Church and church yard which had been made since his last visit to Dorchester. This is the fourth time that Confirmation has been held in this parish in five vears.

HUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, LUDLOW .- This Church is now completed, and the Bishop has appointed July for the consecration. Not only is the memorial Stone of interest, but in the Vestry there are hung up preserved, in glazed frames two documents of the earliest settler in the neighborhood, Rev. Walter Price, of Llan-arthney, Wales. One is his Letter of Deacon's arthney, Wales. Orders, dated August 23rd, 1772. The other Bp. Lowths' (of London) license to Mr. Price, to serve in St. John's Newfoundland, dated A. D. 1784. The following subscriptions have been received : Women's Aid Association, Fredoricton \$150.00; anonymous \$100.00; some mem-bers of Girls Friendly Society (fourth dontaion) \$5,00; Mrs. Gordon, \$32,00; Mr. Dibbler, \$,5; Johnston Rectory, \$3,00; Little Boys Bazaar \$3,00; St. Paul's Sunday School for Font., \$50,00; Women's Aid, Girl's Branch, Fredericton, \$10,25, Do. Girl's Branch St. John (for chairs) \$8,40; Judge Wilkinson \$5,00; Mrs. Burchill, \$3.

The following sums have also been contri-buted towards the purchase of the Communion Plate. Per C. N. Vroom, Esq., \$21,00; King-ston Deanery, \$10,00; Fredericton Deanery \$3,00.

### DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

THE SYNOD of the Diocese met on the 21st of June, according to notice, being preceded by the usual service in the Cathedral at 10:30 a.m., which, however, in this cause partook somewhat of a Jubilee character, and at which the very Rev. The Dean of Montreal preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon, from the text 1 Kings, iii. chap. 7 vs., concluding, "And so to-day we have joined our prayer to God in world wide supplications to pour his blessings on her royal head and spare her long to rule

and reign. 'Long live the Queen'-every loyal heart will feel it, every loyal lip will pray itfor in her stainless and unobtrusive piety, and boleness in the cause of right, and pity for the woes of others, and true example of high nobility of soul, in public acts and private deeds, she stands alone-Britain's greatest queen and spotless, and so for her we pray this day, . God Save the Queen.'"

The business services commenced at 2 p.m. in the Synod Hall, when the Roll of Clergy and Lay Delegates having been called, and the Rev. Canon Empson, M.A., was re-elected Clerical Secretary; Mr. Alex. Robertson, Lay Socretary; Mr. James Hutton, Treas., and Messrs. G. W. Simpson and S. C. Fatt, Auditors. The Bishop then delivered his charge, from which it appeared that ninety-nine parishes and missions had been visited by him, (exclusive of the city Churches), one less than last year. Three hundred and seventy three men and five hundred and eighty women have been confirmedthe largest number yet in any one year during his Episcopate. Six priests and four deacons had been ordained; two Churches had been begun; one Church opened for Divine service; two Churches consecrated, and a new portion of a burying ground consecrated,

The Bishop again made reference to the nsufficient remuneration, paid the clergy and proceeded to discuss at length the "Quebeo". Plan" quoting largely from information furnished by and letters received from one of his clergy, in strong opposition to the scheme. The tenor of His Lordship's remarks on this point were such as effectually to prevent action upon the Report of the Committee which at the previous Synod had been ordered to arrange measures for 'Hia putting the Quebec Plan into operation. Lordship had been understood previously, to be in favour of the plan; but thus concluded this part of his address:

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"In proof of these views the Canon has furnished me with laborionsly gathered figures. No doubt we shall benefit greatly by an intelligent investigation of all the methods in use in the different dioceses of the Province, but change, if change be made, should be broughtabout only after careful deliberation and exhaustive enquiry."

After referring to those who had been removed during the year by death. His Lord-ship concluded his address with the following reference to the great national event of the year. "The Jubilee of our dear and honored Queen." (Applause.) Seldom has a people been so favored as the English nation under Queen Victoria. I suppose that nowhere in history can a reign be found so long in duration, so full of stirring incidents, so prosperous on the whole as the reign of our beloved Queen, (applause,) and if I were asked how this has come about I should answer that our Queen has known how to govern her people; she has known how to govern herself As daughter, wife and mother, she has been a pattern to women, and in her relations to men has taught men what virtuous women have to expect from them. (Applause.) She has made her people feel that she loves them, and love is the secret of true power. What nation is more free than the British nation, both at home and in her dependencies ? Ours is not the freedom of license, where might is right, but the freedom of matual trust and protection, where virtuous men stand shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of law and order. We have true freedom of speech, for we may speak all true things without respect of persons. The only freedom denied us is the freedom of vice, the freedom of ignorance, the freedom of self-Only those who realize how bad an fishness. influence is the bad influence of kings and primces, can estimate the blessings we enjoy in possessing such a record for our daily instructions as the simple dignified life of our widowed Queen. (Applause.) The centre of a useful, virtuous family, with sons and daughters, to the second and third generations, rising up to call her blessed. Long may she reign. (Applanse.) Every year she lives is an added blessing to her people and assurance of peace and happiness. (Loud applause.")

BROME.-A Jubilco service was held in St. John's Church, on Sunday, 9th June. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Incumbent. The affectory on behalf of the Protestant Insane Asylum amounted to \$11.63.

Mr. Nathaniel Pettes, J. P., of Knowlton, has recently donated a property situated in the Village of Brome, and valued at \$400 00 to the Your endowment fund of St. John's Church. correspondent only voices the sentiments of the ontire Parish when he says that very many thanks are due to Mr. Pettes for this substantial manifestation of his interest in this young Parish.

The members of the Congregation of St. John's Church recently presented their clergy. man, Rev. R. L. Macfarlan, with a valuable This evidence of the esteem in which horse. Mr. Macfarlan is held in cheering, and indicativo, as well of the very generous spirit which prevails among the Parishoners of Brome, who are manifesting a lively interest in Church affairs generally.

DORCHESTER .- On Sunday, June 12th, the Most Reverend the Metropolitan administered the Rite of Confirmation in this parish. The day was fine, the congregations large, the ser-vices hearty, and his Lordship's counsels in-structive and edifying.

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#### DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

- COMPTON LADIES COLLEGE.-The closing exercises of the College for the year, took place on Monday evening, 13th inst., and the Rev. John Foster, M.A., presided, and briefly sket-ched the later history of the institution, re-ferring to its present condition in terms of thankfulness and encouragement. The past year had been one of difficulty. The College re-opened in September last, under serious disadvantages; various trials had been met with, vantages; various trials had been met with, not the least among them the unavoidable changes which had occurred in the manage-ment. But now, under the singularly able and judicious management of Miss M. Ross, who had been acting Lady Principal for the past term, it had won a place in the esteem and confidence of its patrons which augured well for its future. It now is on a fairly promising basis, and though not yet out of financial di-ficulties bids fair soon to become so.

A pleasant programme of music, readings, &c., was rendered, and after the distribution of prizes which were numerous, and among which were two silver medals taken respective ly by Miss Susan Carter and Miss Elsie Pomeroy, addresses were made by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Adams, of Bishop's College, Lennox-ville, Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, Quebec, and Rev.
G. H. Parker, Compton.
The College will re-open in September next.

WINDSOR MILLS .- The Bishop, accompanied by Mrs. Williams, has just closed his visitation of Brompton and Windsor missions. On the 13th inst., the rite of Confirmation was held at Windsor Mills, at 3 p.m., when His Lordship very earnestly impressed upon the minds of the candidates (eleven in number), the necessity of making their Christian life a subject of daily consideration, ever seeking the aid of the Divine Master in prayer, and regular partici-pation of the Holy Eucharist.

The members of the vestry present remained after service to consult with the Bishop concerning the steps to be taken in furthering the building of a parsonage.

In the evening a meeting of the Ladies Association was held in the Town Hall. The Windsor Brass Band very kindly furnished some choice selections, and several gentlemon present assisted with songs and recitations. In a short address, the missionary on bchalf of the ladies, presented Mrs. Williams with a toilet sett in crimson satin, delicately painted by Mrs. Mansbridge. The Bishop having expressed his surprise at what he had seen and heard, with thanks for the kindness tendered to Mrs. Williams, went on to say, as he was expected to make a short speech, no casy task, he could not do better than follow the advice of an old friend of the place, that "when you had nothing to say, to be satisfied and not say it."

Tuesday 14th, was devoted to Brompton, when the Bishop was equally surprised and delighted to find the approach to the Church very tastefully decorated with trees and a handcome, arch over the gate-way. Confir-mation, followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion, to which the newly confirmed (8 in number), were admitted. The most of the congregation accompanied the Bishop and Mrs. Williams to Brompton Falls, where a social reception was held in Mr. Clark's beautiful grove, the ladies of Brompton having furnished a bountiful repast, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Divine service was then held in the grove. The offertory for the day \$6.50, was for the Endowment Fund, which it is hoped will become available next year, R. Hamilton, Esq., Quebec, having kindly offered again to supplement \$50 raised in this parish with \$100.

#### DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Niagara to the Incumbency of Grand Valley, in the Diocese of Niagara, has resigned his present charge. Mr. Snowdon has occupied the position of Incumbent at Gloucester for but a brief period, but during the time he has endeared himself to all, by his self-denying labours, his kindly manner, and his warm sympathy. His departure will be much regretted by the members of the Church of England throughout Gloucester, and also by his numerous city friends. He leaves the Mission both spiritually and financially, in a flourishing condition.

KINGSTON .- On the 21st instant, a united Jubilee Service was held in St George's Cathedral, a large congregation being present. The edral, a large congregation being present. The clergy present in their robes were: The Ven-Archdeacon Jones, of Napanee; Rev. J. H. Nimme, Pittsburg; I. J. Christie. Wolfe Island; R. L. Jones, Barriefield; F. W. Dobbs, Ports-mouth, and A. Spencer, A. W. Cooke, C. E. Cartwright, J. K. McMorine, F. Primo, R. T. Burns, of Kingston, The proceeding the state the Burns, of Kingston. The preacher was the Ven. Archdeacon, the sermon was an eloquent one. Many remained to partake of the Holy Communion.

On Sunday the 19th inst., the 14th Prince of Wales own Rifles, attended St. Paul's Church, the preacher was the Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Rural Dean Carey.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New York, preached in St. George's Cathedral on the 19th instant, the Church being crowded to the doors, benches had to be placed in all the aisles to accomodate the mass. ' The Dr. has lost none of his popularity since he left here three years and a half ago.

ODESSA.-The Church of England congregation held their Jubilee Service on the 19th inst., when a good congregation was present including some from Kingston. Proper Psalms and lessons were read. The choir were particularly happy in their selection of the hymns, The Rev. Mr. Burns preached from Isaiah lx. 3, "The Gentiles shall come to thy light and kings to the brightness of thy rising." The altar was prettily decorated with flowers. The service was concluded with the National Anthem.

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### SYNOD OF TOBONTO.-Second Day.

The chief business transacted at the Morning Session was the appointment of the following Committees: Clorgy Commutation Trust; Rectory Lands; Mission Board; Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Theological Students' Fund; General Purposes; Statistics and Assessments; Sunday-school and Book and Tract; Audit, and Committee to prepare an address to the Queen, which latter was moved for by Dr. Snelling, seconded by Provost Body and adopted by a standing vote and the singing of the National Anthom by the membors.

At the Afternoon Session the Committee presented the draft of the address, which contained the usual expressions of loyalty, and also ex-pressed the Synod's "heartfelt congratulations upon the auspicious completion of this Jubilee year of your Majesty's happy and beneficent Reign." Reference was also made to the marvellous growth of the Empire, and of the Colonial Churches; special mention being made in this connection of the founding of the Diocese of Toronto in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, and to its division since into five dio-ceses, "whilst the number of Clergy in the present reduced diocese makes it still one of the largest outside of the United Kingdom." The address was adopted and the Bishop was requested to make arrangements for its presenta-GLOUCESTER.—The Rev. J. M. Snowdon, B.A., Incumbent of this Mission, having been services on the 21st inst., the Bishop requested and Theological Students' Fund was presented

the Clergy to hold services on that day instead of that previously named, and a special Committee was appointed to arrange for a united service in one of the large churches, the Bishop himself presiding. The consideration of the "Rectory Land" Committee report occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

At the evening Session, the Report of the Mission Board was submitted, and discussed. The total receipts for the year, exclusive of the contributions for domestic and foreign mistions, appeared to have been \$14,189.39, showing a slight increase of \$2,439.19. The expenditure in grants to diocesan missions had been \$1,300 less than in the previous year. This had occurred first, because certain missions, which had for along time been depending in part upon the Mission Board, had been thrown more upon their own resources, a process which the Board said "had in no case had an injurious result, and which, we think, may be carried further with good effect." Secondly, because certain missions had been left unsupplied. The debt of the fund had in consequence this year been reduced by \$1,050, leaving, however, a balance of \$4,820 still due by the Board. The report continued, "It would have been much more gratifying if your Board had been able to report a still larger reduction of the debt by means of larger contributions; and your Board cannot refrain from expressing in this connection their deep sense of the wrong inflicted upon the diocese at large by the persis-tent omission of so many of the prescribed sermons and collections for missions, and that, too, in cases where no earnest effort seems to have been put forth to swell the contributions by organizing such associations as the P. M. A. and the W. A. and the C. M. A. The ludicrous nominal returns, in some instances of a few cents, seem to call for close investigation and vigorous action on the part of the executive.' The receipts for domestic and foreign missions were in 1887 :-

Domestic missions \$2,865.12, an increase over 1886 of \$514; and Foreign (including Good Friday) \$2,583;79, an increase of nearly \$550.

The report added as to the question of the proposed Clergy House that after thoroughly examining the matter in detail by a sub-committee, a plan embracing a resident superintendent, with a staff of two or three assistants, and a location in such a neighbourhood as would fairly test the experiment had been advised. The missionary districts of Haliburton County, and the borders of North Victoria and North Peterborough, were selected as being one of locations suggested during the dissenssion of the subject at the last session of Synod. The suggestion was adopted unanimously by the Board, and it was referred to the Bishop to be carried out, as soon as a competent superintendent and suitable clerical staff, could be secured.

The consideration of the Report and the discussion of the Mission affairs of the Diocese occupied the House until 10:30 p.m., when adjournment took place.

#### THIRD DAY.

The Committee on the Jubilee service recommended a united service on the 21st in the St. James' Cathedral, of as musical a character as possible; the offertory to be for the Mission Fund; that services be held in the Churches throughout the Diocese, and that the Centenary services be postponed to such time as the Bishop might appoint. The report was adopted.

The discussion on the Rectory Lands matter was resumed, and occupied the most of the morning; term nating by the adoption of an amendment moved by Hon. Mr. Patton postponing the further consideration of the report so far as it related to leases till the decision of the Privy Council in the Langtry-Dumoulin suit had been given.

At the afternoon Session the Report of the Committee on The Widows' and Orphans' Fund

# THE CHURCH GUARDIAN.

\$5,481.67, and the expenditure \$4,724.80. There are now twenty five widows and three orphans assisted by the Fund. For the coming year it was estimated that \$5,460 would be required. The income of the Theological Fund had been \$507, and expenditure \$1,079; thirty-two parishes had made no returns.

The Sunday-school Committee's Report stated that from such estimate as the Committee could make from returns received there were at present about 2,000 teachers and 20,000 scholars in the Sunday-schools of the Diocese-being an in-crease of nearly 40 per cent. since 1883. The gratifying and encouraging statement was made that 79 per cent. of the Sunday-schools of the Diocese were using the valuable Leaflets issued by the C.E.S.S. Institute as adapted, and that 13,000 Leaflets are now issued.

At the Evening Session the chief business accomplished was the adoption of the following report of the Committee on Religious Instruction : "The Committee on Religious Instruction in the Public Schools beg to report that they have held several meetings during the year, and have had under their careful consideration the various objections taken to the Book of Scriptural Selections. The whole book has been thoroughly examined for this purpose. Your committee is of the opinion that the only safe principle upon which such selections can be made is that of retaining, in all cases, the selected passages intact and unmutilated from the Holy Scriptures. And further, that the absence of the Scriptural references from the Book of Selections (most of which were removed after the book left the hands of the revising committee) is much to be regretted. They find that, especially in the case of the selections from the poetical and prophetical books, a large number of omissions have been made, such as would not have been possible had the attention of the revising committee been called to them by the Scriptural references. Having regard to these considerations and to the fact that the book has failed to commend itself to a large portion of the people, your committee is of opinion that, for the reading of the Bible itself in the public and high schools, enjoined by the regulations of the Educational Department, an authorized calendar of reading, selected by a joint committee, appointed by the various religious bodies of Ontario, should be issued by the Government.'

JUBILEE LEAFLET.-The Sunday-school Committee of Synod used the occasion of the Jubilee celebration to issue a special Jubilee Lesson on the Church of England which will be taught to some 13,000 Scholars in the Sunday Schools of the Diocese. In these days of Romish aggression, when efforts are being made to teach the young in our common schools that the Church of England owes its origin to Henry VIII., it is the duty of each parent who loves his Church to see that his children, at all events, are not brought up in that false notion. If the Church of England is not a true historical branch of the Church Catholic founded 1800 years ago by our Lord and His Apostles, her position before the world to-day is indefensible. It would be a blessed and permanent result of the Jubilee if the occasion were used to teach ] all the younger members the Jubilee Lesson of the Church of England.

Rev. Philip Tocque, held a very interesting Church service for sailors on board the steamer "Chicora" last Sunday, taking for his theme the 27th Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. There was a good attendance.

JUBILEE SERVICE,-At St. James' Cathedral on the 21st inst., a "combined" service was held. The choirs of the various Anglican Churches in the city were united and furnished most efficient music, considering that they had George's Church, Sarnia, on Monday evening only one practice together. His Lordship the June 20th. The appointed service was used the rate of \$1 50 per annum.

showing the income of the former to have been | Bishop, Canon Dumonlin, and Rev. H. P. Hobson were the officiating ministers. The service consisted of a shortened form of morning prayer and several patriotic hymns. The Bishop delivered a short sermon.

> ST. GEORGE'S.—When the position of the font was changed last year, the large stone which formed the lower step of the base was laid aside, being no longer required. The Rector and Churchwardens have given the stone to the Building Committee of St. Albans Cathedral to be used as this corner stone, and it was duly laid on June 16th, by the Lord Bishop.

> The announcement is made that the vexatious proceedings regarding the Rectory fund in Toronto have terminated by the dismissal of the appeal taken to the Privy Council. After many day, of waiting the Rectors of Toronto may now here to obtain their dues, and what has been a cource of trouble and pain to Canon Dumoulin, the Rector, who has ever been opposed to the continuance of these proceedings), will cease.

#### DIOCESE OF HURON.

PERCHE.-The little Church of "St. John in the Wilderness," which is ten miles from Point Edward aud connected with that Mission, is ministered to every Sunday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Steele, the incumbent. At one time fears were entertained that the Church would have to be closed; but since the present incumbency matters have greatly improved. The attend-ance now ranks from forty to sixty, with a vigorous Sunday-school, under charge of the wardens. On Sunday last, June 19th, the at-tendance on public service was over sixty, and the interest in the Jubilce services was very marked. The singing, under the leadership of Miss Jones, the organist, was most hearty and enthusiastic. The interior of the Church. which was renovated and improved under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Hinde, is very tasteful; and last Sunday the decorations in connection with the Jubilee services displayed great esthetic taste. Over the chancel window was the monogram V. R. & I., with the words under-neath in gilt letters over a dark background, "God Save the Queen." The communion table and rail were also tastefully adorned with flowers. The offertory, which was specially devoted as a Jubilee Fund offering to the H. M. Fund of the Diocese, was also very creditable. Laus Deo.

LONDON.-In the several city Churches special sermons were preached on Sunday, the 19th, with the service for the occasion and appropriate hymns. The congregations in each case being larger than usual, as though all people, both clergymen and laity, desired to celebrate Her Majesty's Jubilee. At St. Paul's Cathedral Rev. Canon Innes preached from Proverbs, ch. xxxi. : v. 26, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness."

Rev. Canon Richardson preached in the Memorial Church, selecting as his text, Psalm exliv.: v. 15, "Happy is the people that is in such a case; yea happy is that people whose

God is the Lord." In St. Jame The Rev. Evans Davis preached from 1st Samuel x.: v. 23, "See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people? And all the people shouted aud said, "God save the King."

BELMONT .-- His Lordship the Bishop of Huron preached eloquent Jubilee sermons at Belmont, Dorchester Station and Harrietsville on those places.

SAENIA.-Special service was held in St.

and the large congregation seemed to realize they had much to thank God for in connection with this Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. By special invitation of the Rector, Rev. T. R. Davis, the Town Council and other officials were present in a body, and the Church seemed to have something of a national character.

LONDON SOUTH.—The Annual meeting of St. James' Branch of the Women's Auxiliary Missionary Association, was held at the Rectory last week. The Secretary's report shewed that after paying for the support of a Native missionary in the Zenana field, there was still-between \$45 and \$50 on hand towards this year's payment. Two barrels of clothing had been sent, one to Lion's Head mission in this Diocese, and the other to Fort McLeod, N.W.T., also books and missionary papers.

A Junior branch of this Association has recently been formed with upwards of 50 mem-bers. The object of this branch is to assist the Diocese of Algoma.

The Women of St. James' congregation, have contributed over \$40 as a Jubilee offering towards the Widows and Orphans' Fund for the Diocese of Algoma.

HURON COLLEGE .- The students have completed their examinations and are now appointed to work by the Bishop for the summer months.

### DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

The Rev. Alfred W. H. Chowne begs to acknowledge with hearty thanks the sum of five dollars from Mrs. Edward Fitzgorald, and two dollars from Miss Mackham por Mrs. McKean; also a pretty quilt from Mrs. Frank Gosling por kindness of Mrs. McKean, of 120 Huron street, Toronto.

SHINGWAUK HOME .- The Rov. E. F. Wilson, Principal of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, has just returned home from a trip to the Rocky Mountains, having been there to visit the Blackfoot Indians. This tribe, including the Bloods and Peigans, numbers about 6,000, and they are almost all without excep-tion pagans. The Blackfoot Indians received Mr. Wilson very cordially and adopted him into their tribe, giving him the name "Natusi-asamin," (the sun looks upon him). They also showed so much confidence in him as to allow two of their boys, Apptkokta and Etukttsin to go back with him to his Institution. These are the first two Blackfeet boys that have consented to go to an institution to be educated. They are wild looking fellows with long plaited hair, and one of them on his arrival had nothing on but a blauket and a pair of leggings. The boys are intelligent looking fellows, aged 18 and 16 respectively, and seem very anxious to learn ; one of them is to be taught carpentoring and the other bootmaking. Mr. Wilson is in communication with the Department in regard to the establishment of a Branch Institution out at the Rockies. If his proposals are assented to, it is probable that he will place his Sault Ste. Marie Homes in other hands, at any rate temporarily, and move out there to inaugurate the new work. He also hopes to establish another branch home at Elkhorn on the western boundary of Mani-toba; towards this he has \$2,000, and the offer of a free grant of land close to the railway.



REMITTANCES TO US, AND PAYMENTS TO AGENTS, FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS AFTER DUE Sunday, the 19th, to crowded congregations. TO AGENTS, FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS AFTER DUE He also held Confirmation services in each of DATE, (whether within Thurty days or not), do not come within the Dollar Rate. It applies ONLY to Subscriptions paid STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. All arrears must be paid up at

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#### DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

MONTBEAL.-Christ Church Cathedral-The Beetor, Rev. J. G. Norton, has gone to England for a short visit; Rev. Canon Norman, D.C.L., remaining in charge of the parish. On Sunday afternoon last the Sixth Fusiliers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Massey, held a church par-ade and attended service at the Parish Church.

The estate of Rev. N. Gueront has presented 190 volumes to the Theological College Library.

LONGUEUIL.-The Special Jubilee Service sanctioned by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, was held in St. Mark's Church on Sunday, June 19th, the day set apart by the Church on which to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of our Gracious Queen, and the at-

tendance was good, the responding hearty. The Rector, the Rev. J. G. Baylis, took as the motto for his address, the 6th verse of the 61 Psalm, and gave a brief but most interesting sketch of our Sovereign's life and work.

In the course of his remarks, he paid a grate-ful tribute to the memory of Albert "the Good" the Queen's Beloved Consort.

The singing of the National Anthem at the close of the services spoke volumes of love and devotion. Indeed the whole service was one which will not be forgotten by those whose privileges it was to be there.

#### DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

SHINGWAUK.—On Jubilee day the pupils of the Shiugwauk and Wawanosh Home joined the other Protestant Sunday-schools of Sault Ste. Marie in a procession through the town. A tableau showed four little white girls and four little Indian girls supporting the Queen's picture, and above it the open Bible on a lec-tern, with the words, "The Secret of England's Greatness." Two wild Indians on horseback headed the procession. Among the banners displayed by Shingwauk boys loyal to the core, were "Our Queen, our Empire, our Faith." All went to the Shingwauk Home for Athletic sports and a picnic.

#### PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND,

INCLUDING THE DIOCESES OF RUPERT'S LAND, SASKATOHEWAN, MOOSONEE, MACKENZIE RIVER, OU'APPELLE AND ATHABASCA.

#### DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

WINNIPEG.-Jubilee Services.-All Churches in the city held Jubilee services on the 19th. The service was taken from the form authorized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with special Hymns.

On the 21st there was a musical service in Holy Trinity Church at 8 p.m. The choirs of Holy Trinity, Christ Church, All Saints and St. George's were present. All Saints and Christ Church were surpliced. The service was the same as that performed at Westminster Abbey on the afternoon of the same day. The Dean of Rupert's Land delivered the address. Fully 1,300 people were present, and it was the grand-est service performed in this city, which is noted for its musical performances. The Clergy who took part were the Dean, Archdeacon Pinkham, Canon'Matheson, Revs. H. A. Tudor, and E. S. W. Pentreath. There were also present, Revs. E. P. Flewelling, of Brandon, ; G. H. Hooper, of Springfield ; R. Phair, of Fort Alexander; Canon O'Meara, J. J. Roy, H. T. Leslie, and A. E. Cowley. The collection was for the "Church House." As we listened to the great As we listened to the great body of 100 voices in Dr. Bridge's anthem, the TeDeum and Hymns and the choral responses, and considered how brief a term Winnipeg has existed, the production of such a service seemed 1. What do we celebrate this year? The remarkable. The advance in all things per-Queen's Jubilee-the 50th year of her reign. 

taining to order and dignity in the services of the Church has been most marked during the past two or three years.

PEBSONAL.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is in Port Arthur, and is expected home next week.

Canon O'Meara is spending a few weeks at Killarney in Southern Manitoba. Archdeacon Pinkham leaves ou Friday for Toronto, to receive the degree of D.C.L. from Trinity Col-

lege. The Bishops of Huron, Dakota, Minnesota and Rochester are expected at the consecration in August of the Bishop of Saskatchewan.

Canon Mattison has received a gift of \$300 from friends in the city, with a request that he should take a vacation. The Canon has very arduous duty as Master of the Boys school, and has not been well for some time. He will spend July in the Province of Quebec.

NEW BELL.—A fine Bell has been procured for Holy Trinity Church. It weighs nearly 1,500 lbs. The money was collected by Mrs. N. N. Smith. A service of dedication was con-ducted by Rev. Mr. Fortin under the belfry on Tuesday evening, immediately before the united Jubilee Service. It was then rung for the first time by Mrs. Smith.

#### DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE.

Bishop Anson passed through Winnipeg on Tuesday morning, on his way to Toronto to preach the Convocation sermon at Trinity Col-The degree of D.C.L. will be conferred lege. upon him.

The Synod of Qu'Appelle met last week.

#### DIOCESE OF NEW WESTMINISTER.

MAPLE RIDGE,-The ladies of St. John's Church are preparing for a grand strawberry festival and concert in aid of their Church. The parishioners are making an effort to put a fence round the Church lot and to paint the Church.

VANCOUVER .-- A concert was held at Vancouver in May, in aid of the Church building Fund. The programme throughout was excellent and was very well rendered. Financially the result was satisfactory, over \$100 being valued for this good cause.

YALE.—At the Easter vestry meeting Mr. Hodgins and Mr. Drummond elected to repre-sent the laity of Yale at the Synod, the former as non-resident delegate. Mr. Drummond and Mr. Mackenzie were appointed Churchwardens for the ensuing year. Mr. Drummond consent-ed to take the office of treasurer, lately made vacant by the regretted departure of Mr. Hod-gins. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to gins. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the latter gentleman for the efficient services rendered to the Church from the time he consented to take office, on Mr. Weeks' leaving, to the time that he was called away from Yale. The chairman also gave public expression to the thanks which were due from him and his colleagues, Mr. Edwardes and Mr. Wright, for the untailing hospitality which they had received from Mr. Hodgins and his associates at Brookside, on the occasions of their coming to officiate in Yale during the time of their residence The meeting was then adjourned for a there. month.

### JUBILEE LESSON ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

#### (Issued by the Sunday-School Committee of the Diocese of Toronto.)

1. What do we celebrate this year? The

2. How should we keep it ? With joy and thankfulness to God who has given us so "religious and gracious" a Queen.

3. What cause for thankfulness have we as her subjects? The wonderful growth of her Empire, and progress in science, arts, and commerce.

4. What cause for thankfulness have we as members of the Church of England? The marvellous revival of spiritual life during her reign.

5. What does this revival of life show? It shows the Presence of the Holy Spirit in the Church.

6. When was the Church planted in Britain? Probably before the end of the first century.

7. What do we know for certain? That there was an organized Church in Britain in the third century.

8. How do we know this? Because three British Bishops went to a Church Council in the South of France A.D. 314.

9. Whom did Pope Gregory send to convert England? He sent Augustine and forty monks in the year 597.

10. When Augustine landed in Kent, what did he find? He found the Church already there, and a Christian Queen, who had a Bishop for her Chaplain.

11. What does this fact prove? That the British Church was entirely independent of the Pope.

12. But what happened in the course of time? By degrees the Pope claimed more and more power over the Church of England.

13. Did England submit to the Pope? No; Kings, Bishops, and Parliaments, constantly protested against his usurpations.

14. How long did his usurped authority last? From the 11th century to the Reformation in the 16th.

15. How was it overthrown? The Bishops of the Church of England, in Convocation assembled, declared that the Bishop of Rome, as a foreign Bishop, had no authority in England.

16. What blessings were thus restored to the Church? Her ancient freedom and indepen-dence of Rome.

17. Did the Church thus become a new Church? No; it was the same old Church of England, only free from bondage.

18. What changes were made in the forms of service? They were translated into English and made more simple.

19. What further reform was made? The Church was purified from the false doctrines and corrupt practices which had crept in. 20. What then is our Church? A pure branch

of the Catholic Church founded 1,800 years ago by our Lord and His Apostles.

2I. What is our duty to the Church? To love and never forsake her—to live by her rules -to do all we can to build her up.

#### JUBILEE CONGRATULATIONS.

#### (The Church Press New York, )

WE heartily join our English friends in congratulation on the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. It is a momentous period in the bis-tory of the nation. Not often does such an event occur; and it is fitting that it should be celebrated with festive pomp and grateful joy.

The most elaborate preparations have been made for the appropriate celebration of this personal and national anniversary. All that wealth, and art, and taste, and skill-all that patriotism, and philanthropy, and loyalty and religion can suggest and devise and do in honor of the Queen, and in commemoration of the jubilee of her reign, will be done. From public parades the nation will go to churchly devotion, and blended with imposing secular displays will be generous offerings and deeds for the advancement of the Church and the elevation and comfort of the people.

Such a celebration commends itself to the judgment and the heart as appropriate and deserved. No European is more entitled to admiration and devotion for her personal excellencies and useful services than Queen Victoria; and no administration is recorded in historywhether the history of England or of the world -more signalised than hers by progress in art, and literature, and science, and by achievements in commerce, in philanthropy, and relig-ion. In every part of the globe the name of Britain is heard, the influence of Britain is felt; and more truly to day than ever, and in part as the result of the wise legislation and scientific research and Christian zeal of Victoria's reign, the country is more known, more powerful and more admired than in any former period of its history. This is reason for congratulation and joy, and not in a boastful spirit or with arrogant assumption, but in humble trust and grate-ful love, our British friends will celebrate this great event in their history. From the Queen herself to the lowlest subject in her realm the prevailing sentiment will be, in the words of the inspired psalmist, "Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thy name be the glory and power."

In reviewing the history of these fifty years, the members of the Church will naturally dwell upon the religious progress of the nation, more especially as that has been influenced by, and is seen in the movements of the Church itself. No such record has ever before been made as that of the Church of England since the accession of the Queen in 1837. As presented by *The Year-Book of the Church of England.* recently published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and to which we have more than once referred, the facts are marvellous, and are calculated to inspire as much of wonder as of gratitude and joy.

#### The Churchman, N.Y., says :---

The Jubilee of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, rises far above the plane of merely civic or political consideration. Where the English language is spoken and English heredity has made a home, the retrospect of these fifty richly freighted years will find its way with deep and affectionate admiration for the illustrious personage of whose life and history these years have become a part. Indeed they may be held to summarize what is best and most hopeful in our current world-life; a firmly grounded Christian faith, the sanctity and purity of the family estate and a commonwealth making for the greatest good of the greatest number of its subjects, and this is the substance of Anglo-Saxon civilization. With a sovereignty little more than titular, her sway has moved the hearts and given direction to the thought of millions who owe her no personal allegiance. She has reigned through the power of a good life and a peerless woman-hood. The gross materialism and voluptuousness of fashionable life have failed to penetrate the courtly state which surrounds her person and protects her home. Under a different reign our common life might have been to-day less fair and hopeful, and the American people will not forget the living sympathy which more than once has united Windsor Castle and the White House.

GIBBON, the great historian, who had no prejudice or preference for any religion, Christian or heathen, says that Episcopacy was the *universal mode* of Church government at the end of the first century. As many of the clergy of that age had been taught by the Apostles themselves, and as some of the Bishops, living then, had been ordained by the Apostles, it seems a little strange that this pernicious (?) practice of Episcopal government should have prevailed, without a single protest, in every part of the

world. It must have spread like wild-fire when it did start; or, rather, it must have appeared spontaneously in every part of the world at the same time, since it was found in countries remote from each other and entirely isolated at that time. Considering that nine-tenths of the Christian world has continued in this delusion to the present day, and probably always will so continue, Episcopacy may be regarded as the most extraordinary imposture the world has ever known—unless, indeed, it be really of Apostolic origin.

John Calvin, the father of Presbyterianism was not a Presbyterian from *choice* but from a supposed necessity. He desired Episcopal ordination, and his opinion is on record. He says: "The Episcopate had its appointment from God. The office of bishop was instituted by authority, and defined by the ordinance of God."

Philip Melancthon, a Presbyterian, one of the most distinguished of the continental reformers, thus speaks of Episcopacy: "I would to God it lay in my power to restore the government of bishops. For I see what manner of Church we shall have, the ecclesiastical polity being dissolved, I do see that, hereafter, there will grow a greater tyranny in the Church than ever there was before.—Living Church.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[The name of Correspondent mustin all cases be enclosed with letter, but will not be published unless desired. The Editor will not hold himself responsible, however, for any opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

#### To the Editor of the CHURCH GUARDIAN :--

SIB.-Mr. Garrett in his letter of June 11th. in your issue of 22nd inst., asks a fair question 'Does the Church of England either hold or teach that the dead can be affected by our prayers ?" If so, where ?"If he means the faithful dead. Ianswer,' the Church of England does hold and teach that (the faithful)dead can be affected by our prayers'. This is plain, it seems to me, from thewords of the prayer of oblation immediately following the administration of the elements in the service for the Holy Communiou, where the words placed in our mouths by the Church are as follows: "Most humbly beseeching thee to grant that by the merits and death of Thy Son Jesus Christ, and through faith in His Blood, we and all Thy whole Church may obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of His Passion." I do not think that Mr. Garrett will say that the faithful departed are not now a portion of the Church, which is "the body of Christ," nor will he deny that they are the greater portion. Surely then the Church of Eng-land in this prayer for the whole Church "does pray for the faithful dead, and her prayer is for a benefit,' viz. that 'the whole Church may obtain remission of sins and all other benefits of the Passion of Jesus Christ.' It is hardly pos-It is hardly possible to believe then that the Church can offer this prayer for the departed Saints, and at the same time teach or hold that it cannot be affected by such a prayer. On the contrary the occurrence of this petition in her Litergy, is a proof that she both holds and teaches that the *faithful* de-parted "can be affected by our prayers. "If Mr. Garrett says, the Church of England does not say how far the prayers of the Church on earth affect the faithful departed, I agree with him. She makes no dogmatic statement, but merely prays that they may have "all the benefits of Christ's Passion," what all those benefits are it would be difficult for us to say, but one thing we must remember, that these benefits as our Church teaches us in this petition, are many more than "the remission of sins," incstimable incstimable as this bonefit is. In the course of his letter, Mr. Garrett says, "They (the vast majority of the faithful laity)do not believe in offering prayers for the dead, and justly esteem such practice as essentially Romish." This may be perfectly

ther clergy or laity) they cannot speak for the Church. I have already pointed out her teaching as shewn us in that one petition from the prayer of oblation. I would further point out to Mr. Garrett, that prayers for the faithful departed are not "essentially Romish." The fact that the Church of England offers them should be enough to answer this assertion, but I will remind him, and others who may think with him, of what he says himself a little further on in his letter, "That the Jews prayed and do pray for the dead, there is no denying: that the early Christians, at least in some instances, did so, we have ample evidence," will Mr. Gar-rett say this, and at the same time say, that "the vast majority of the Church of England's faithful laity justly estoem such practice Msssen-tially Romish?" But these two statements appear in a letter over his name in the Church Guardian. I therefore feel bound to remind him that the Roman doctrine of Purgatory was unheard of until the seventh contury, and that it was in the eighth century that Pope Adrian claimed for the first time the title of Universal Bishop for the Bishop of Rome, and not until after this assumption did the corruption in doctrine in the Roman Church attain any great proportions. I think these facts dispose of the assortion that prayers for the dead are "Essen-tially Romish, "since the truth of the statement cannot be donied, as Mr. Garrett says, "that the Jews prayed and do pray for the doad," and that "the early Christians, at least in some ins-tances, did so." The Jews before the coming of Christ prayed for the dead, and still do so; then: our Lord Himself constantly, for all the years of His life, joined in their prayers, and never once have we any record of His condemning He did condemn the formality of Jewthem. ish worship but never does he condemn the form of worship which they used. Immediately after Our Lord's Ascension, in the purity of those early agos, we find the Christians, "at least in some instances," praying for the faithful depart-ed. I believe I am correct in saying that no single ancient Liturgy has come down to our own times which does not contain prayers for the faithful departed ; surely then these facts prove to us that such prayers are not "Essentially Romish," but Essentially Catholic. I quite agree with Mr. Garrett that the Church of England "is protestant against error wherever found." I have endeavoured to furnish an answer to his question, whether satisfactorily or not, I leave it for your readers to judge. I now ask him a question : "when, and in what words does the Church of England protest against prayers for the faithful departed ?" Will he kindly answor me. Hoping that both he and "Cari-tas" will pardon me for having entered, unasked, into this controversy, and thanking you for your space.

PARKDALE, ONT. } June 25th, 1887. }

CHAS, L. INGLES,

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- 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible to the publishers for the subscription price thereof.
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JUNE 29, 1887.

# The Church Guardian

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# Special Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS are respectfully requested to remit at their earliest convenience. The LABEL gives the date of expiration.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

JUNE 1st-)

" 3rd- EMBER DAYS.

" 4th--- )

- 5th—Trinity Sunday.—(Athana. Creed Pr. Pref. in Com. Notice of St. Barnabas.)
- " 11th-St. Barnabas, A. & M.
- " 12th-1st Sunday after Trinity.
- " 19th-2nd Sunday after Trinity. (Notice of St. John Baptist.)
- " 20th-Queen's Accession, 1837.
- " 24th—Nativity of St. John Baptist. (Atha. Creed.
- " 26th-3rd Sunday after Trinity. (Notice of St. Peter.)
- " 29th-St. Peter. A. & M.)

### SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY FOR A FORM OF PRAYER.

By the Rev. George T. Stokes, M. A., Incumbent of Newtown Park Co. Dublin.

(Church Tracts No. 7.)-(Continued.)

Let us now see what testimony the New Testament gives on this point:

First: Wo find that Christ sanctioned the use of liturgies by His presence at the synagogues. A great many persons-I should say, judging from my own experience-confound the synagogue with the temple worship; they regard synagogues somewhat in the light of inferior temples scattered throughout the smaller towns of Palestine, and are not aware that a very broad line of distinction subsisted between these two kinds of worship. I shall, therefore, trace in a very few words the origin of the synagogue worship as distinguished from that of the temple, After the Babylonish captivity when the Jews began to spread abroad beyond the borders of Canaan, and to form settlements in heathen lands, it was found totally impossible to conform to the demands of the Mosaic law, which required the presence of every Jew three times a year at the great festivals held at Jorusalem. These festivals appear to have been the great means. under the older Dispensation, of keeping up the knowledge of the true God, as no provision seems to have been originally made for stated weekly public worship. When it was found impossible, I say, to fulfil the law's requirements in this respect, the Jews deviseu the plan of establishing syna-gogues wherever they abode, whereby the knowledge of Jehovah was kept up in their ordinary Sabbath services, and the people were effectually preserved from their former great snare—the worship of false gods. The synagogue worship consisted in reading the law

•See on this subject, "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible." Art. Synagogue. and the prophets, a sermon, and the reading of set forms of prayer, \* but no sacrifices of any kind were offered up in them; as they, by God's own direction, could only be offered at Jerusalem. These synagogues spread by degrees throughout every place where the nation resided; and, mark, though the worship of God was there conducted by fixed forms of prayer, yet our Lord most regularly attended the synagogues (see Luke iv. 16), and thus, by His presence, sanctioned their use, which most certainly He would not have done if such forms were unlawful and wrong.

Again we find, that not only did our Lord sanction the use of forms of prayer by His presence, but that in the words of the text. He formally lays down and sanctions the general principle on which all liturgies are constructed. The construction of a liturgy proceeds on this principle—that it is most expedient for all, both ministers and people, that they should be agreed beforehand as to the petitions they are to offer, so that none be presented to God, which might be indecent, or irrelevant, or about which perfect unanimity did not exist among all parties. This is a point which I hope to develop at greater length in tract No. 8; I will merely say here, that our Lord in this passage, lays down this agreement beforehand touching the requests to be made as one of the necessary conditions of true public prayer: "If two of you," said Christ, "shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father, which is in Heaven." How this agreement can be secured without a liturgy, I cannot see, unless minister and people were to meet before each service, and fix upon the matter, if not the very words of their petitions-a course, which, if it be possible, has never yet been adopted.

Further still, I would remark that Christ not only sanctioned the principle on which forms of prayer are constructed, but that He actually gave a for n to His disciples for their own use. The proof of this statement is short and simple. We find from Luke xi. 1, that as Christ was praying in a certain place, when He ceased, one of His disciples said unto Him, Lord, teach us how to pray, as John also taught His disciples, and He said unto them, when ye pray say. "Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, &c. In this passage, I maintain, Christ lays down a form of prayer for His disciples. Such is the opinion which any plain unprejudiced mind, unused to the subtle distinctions of controversial literature, would naturally form concerning it; and yet, some persons have objected, that this does not constitute a form of prayer at all; that it is merely a general directory, a bare outline as to what constitutes the objects of prayer, demanded by, and given to, persons previously in ignorance as to how and for what they were to pray. Such an objection, however plausible it may at first sight appear, will not stand a close scrutiny, for it proceeds upon a presump tion, which is clearly untenable, that previously to this time the disciples of Christ-men who had been brought up as faithful Jews, over one of whom Christ Himself had previously to this pronounced the eulogium—"Behold an Israelite, indeed, in whom is no guile"-that they were sunk in such a state of gross ignorance in regard to Divine things, that they did not know how, and with what requests to approach their Heavenly Father's throne. It is on the contrary, quite evident that the disciples knowing right well, as every well instructed Jew did, how to approach God in prayer, asked Christ in these words to give them a form, which should be a peculiar and distinguishing mark of their brotherhood; even as John and the other leading religious teachers of the time, were accustomed to deliver to their dis-ciples a form of prayer, which should be the peculiar and distinguishing mark of their own followers.

The persons who urge this plea, when it has failed them, usually object that we cannot draw any argument from the Lord's Prayer, as it should not be used under the New Dispensation-Christ's name not being once mentioned in it. This objection, however, has nothing to say to my argument. Supposing it for a moment to be the case, that the Lord's Prayer should not be used at present-supposing that the want of Christ's name was a sufficient reason for not now using that peculiar form, yet such an objection does not explain how it was that Christ gave a form at all; and offers no valid reason why Christ having given this form of prayer-the Apostles having used this form of prayer, we should be debarred from the use of any forms at all. And in the second place, this objection to the use of the Lord's Prayer, because Christ's name is wanting in it, is evidently frivolous, for we do not find the name of Christ once mentioned in the prayer used at the ordination of Matthias, and vet that prayer was offered up under the New Dispensation-was offered up by the Apostles themselves, and was accepted and answered by God.\* In addition, when Christ commanded His people to offer up their prayers in His name, He did not mean that the duty would be fulfilled by a mere mechanical repetition of it. but that their prayers should be offered without self-confidence-in a spirit of humility and self-distrust, and of profound reliance upon the mercy of God through Jesus Christ-through whom alone the naturally sin-tainted and impure prayers of man are presented a sweetsmelling incense before the eternal throne. Thus it is that the prayers of a Cornelius were accepted, because offered up in this spirit, though not literally in the name of Christ, of whom he had not heard; while those of many a professing Christian are rejected, because, though nominally presented in the name of Christ, they are wholly devoid of His spirit, and partake rather of Pharisaical pride and presumption. And finally, to complete our vindication of the present use of the Lord's Prayer, I would remind you, that this prayer is really offered up in Christ's name. inasmuch as it is clearly implied, though not literally expressed. in its first words, when we address God as "Our Father, which art in heaven;" our Father, not indeed in the mero sense in which He is the Father of all created things, as being the author of their existence, but our Father in the higher and grander sense; that we are all God's children, reconciled through Christ, through whom alone his people can call Him Abba, Father.

Now you will remember how far I have conducted the argument derived from the teaching and the example of Christ. I have shown you, 1st. That Christ sanctioned the use of forms by His presence. 2nd. That He lays down in the words at the head of this tract the general principle on which all liturgies are constructed; and 3rd. That He actually gave a form of prayer to His disciples. And yet, though all these arguments are drawn from the New Testamont, and from His words and example, who was the founder and head of the New Dispensation, the same ever-recurring cry is urged as a sufficient reply to all these arguments-"That was the Old Dispensation, Christ had not yet died for man;" one would imagine from the constancy with which this objection is repeated, that there was one way of salvation for man under the Old Dispensation, and another under the New; and that every institution and practice which obtained under the former should be abolished or reversed under the latter; whereas in trath the New Dispensation is but a development of the Old, the eternal elements of faith and practice which existed in the one being retained and purified and exalted in the other.

(To be continued.)

<sup>\*</sup>Again the Prayer of the Apostles recorded in Acts iv. is not couched in the form usual with us.

# THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE COLO-NIAL EPISCOPATE.

#### (From the Tract of the S. P. G.)

#### (CONTINUED.)

To turn now to the Eastern Dioceses of North America, we find in 1839 Newfoundland separated from Nova Scotia, the Society meeting the Government grant with £500 per annum, until the decease of of Bishop Field in 1876, when the new Bishop became dependent on an endowment of £12,000,to which the Society had largely contributed. In 1845 a further subdivision of Nova Scotia fook place by the establishment of the See of Fredericton.

In 1849 the Dioccse of Rupertsland was established. It was at that time out of the reach and commerce of the world; the Western States of America were then not settled, and wild and hostile tribes occupied the country. There was no immigration, and the only white persons who entered the country were in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1870 the country was incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, and the promise of the Canadian Pacific Railway altered its condition and prospects. In 1872 the Diocese of Moosonee was separated, and again in 1874 the two Dioceses of Saskatchewan and Athabaska (the latter now is called Mackenzie River) were constituted. The tide of immigration set steadily into the country, the railway opened it to the markets of the world, and in 1884 yet two more Dioceses, Qu'Appelle and the new Diocese of Athabasca, were established. Thus the original Diocese of Rupertsland became in thirty-five years six Sees.

On the western side of the Rocky Mountains the establishment of the colony of British Columbia in 1858 was followed in 1859 by the endowment of a Bishopric, which was subdivided in 1879, the mainland being placed in the charge of the Bishops of New Westminster and Caledonia, while the Bishop of Columbia retains the charge of Vancouver's Island.

was founded in 1787 has become nineteen, with Antigua, and Nassau, endowments have been the prospect of a further increase at an early raised, while Barbados has again been placed date. The Priests and Deacons of our Communion in British North America now number Legislature, and the Bishop receives an income 980, of whom 190 still remain on the list of the secured from the taxes of the island. In 1872 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

After the establishment of the Diocese of Quebec, in 1793, twenty one years went by, and there was no addition to our Colonial Sees. In 1814, on the representations of Wilberforce and others, the Diocese of Calcutta was created by Act of Parliament. It contained the whole of the East India Company's possessions in the East, and there were added to the See from time to time Ceylon. Mauritius, and Australia. In 1835 the Madras Pre idency became a separate Diocese by Act of Parliament, and a subsequent Act in 1737 constituted the Diocese of Bombay. In 1845 the Diocese of Colombo was founded by Lettters Patent, and an income for the Bishop was provided out of public funds. Recent legislation has cancelled this arrangment; the present Bishop is the last to receive the grant, and the Society, immediately on the so-called disendowment being decreed, took steps towards raising an endowment of  $\pounds 25.000$ , voting  $\pounds 2,500$  as the first donation. The further multiplication of the Indian Dioceses, and especially the relief of that of Calcutta, which had grown with the extension of the Indian Empire, and become quite beyond the capacity of one Bishop, was pressed by the Society on the Crown with much earnestness, but without success, until, in by the Colonists themselves. The first clorgy-1877, the Dioceses of Lahore and Rangoon were established, the Bishops ranking as chaplains, and receiving stipends in that character, while moderate endowments for the first time were combined with an Indian Bishopric. In 1879 the independent Provinces of Travancore and Cochin received a Missionary Bishop, who is The firstfruits of the establishment of the golden, the unspectatore gat which easy supported by the Church Missionary Society. Colonial Bishoprics Council in 1841 was the day offers to you.—Archdeacon Farrar.

In 1877 the Bishop of Madras appointed by commission two Assistant Bishops, who are in charge of the large Missions in Southern India.

In 1849 the first English Bishop was sent to China, two anonymous donors having endowed the See of Victoria (Hong Kong). In 1872 the northern portion of China was entrusted to the charge of a Bishop, and this Diocese was again divided in 1880, and two Bishops of North and Mid China respectively were placed at the head of the Missions. Japan, which has within the last few years been opened to the world, and whose people have shown an extraordinary interest in all religious matters, received an English Missionary Bishop in 1883. It does not fall within the scope of these pages to record the work of the Church of the United States, but it ought to be mentioned that Bishops were sent by that Church to China and Japan in 1844 and 1866 respectively.

Forty years ago, the enterprise of Rajah Sir J. Brooke made the Church acquainted with the needs and resources of the Island of Borneo, and the first Missionary, Dr. McDougall, was consecrated in 1885 Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak; in 1869 the Straits Settlements were added by Letters Patent to this Diocese,

There are now in India 7 Dioceses and eight Bishops; and in addition to the Colonial See of Colombo, there are five Missionary Dioceses in the Eastern Seas.

In 1824, ten years after the foundation of the See of Calcutta, the Crown was moved to establish by Letters Patent the Dioceses of Jamaica and Barbados, which had been proposed in the reign of Queen Ann and abandoned on her decease. The establishment of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, in 1841, gave a great impetus to the work, and in 1842 the Diocese of Barbados was subdivided, and the Sees of Antigua and Guiana were created by Letters Patent and supported by public funds. In 1861 the Diocese of Nassau was created, and supported in the same way. With the exception of the Diocese of Guiana those Sees have all been deprived of the Imperial funds on the strength Thus the single Diocese in North America of which they were established. For Jamaica, in the position of a State Church by the local the Diocese of Trinidad was constituted by Royal Warrant, the Bishop being Rector of the Cathedral Church in Port of Spain.

> In 1836 the representations of Archdeacon Broughton, who had spent five years in travelling over those parts of Australia which were then known to Englishmen, led to the establishment of the See of Australia, now known as the Sce of Sydney. In 1842 the island of Van Diemen's Land became, under Letters Patent, the Diocese of Tasmania, and five years later the Sees of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle were created. In 1857 the Diocese of Perth took Western Australia from the care of the Bishop of Adelaide: in 1859 the southern half of the Province of Queensland became the Diocese of Brisbane; in 1863 the Diocese of Goulburn was created; in 1867 the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale; in 1869 that of Bathurst. In 1875 the Province of Victoria was divided. and part of the See of Melbourne became the See of Ballaarat; in 1878 the Diocese of North Queensland was established, and in 1884 the Diocese of Riverina was founded. Thus from the single See of Australia, founded in 1836, there I can at present remember of condomnation : have been developed thirteen Dioceses, to whose and yet you do most undoubtedly teach the endowment large contributions have been made Catholic Faith-but you 'speak the truth in man that ever set foot on Australian shores was [Rector ?-ED.] the Rev. R. Johnson, who landed in 1788. The Society sent two schoolmasters to New South Wales in 1796, and in 1798 it sent a clergyman to Norfolk Island. There are now in the thir-

creation of the See of New Zealand, whose first Bishop left England before the close of that year. He was supported by grant from public funds, which was withdrawn after a few years, and by a subsidy from the Church Missionary Society, which was continued until his translation to Liehfield in 1868, when an endowment was raised for his successors. In 1856 the Diocese of Christ Church was established, and two years later the Sees of Wollington, Nelson, and Waiapu were founded. In 1861 Bishop Patterson was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of Melanosia, and in 1866 a portion of the Diocese of Christ Church became the Diocese of Dunedin.

In 1842 the Diocese of Gibraltar was founded by Letters Patent, and its Bishops, whose charge was originally limited to Gibraltar and its dependencies, have gradually had enlarged responsibilities laid upon them, and their travels. on visitation to the scattered English communities have extended from Ephesus to the Azores, while all congregations on the Continent of Europe South of the Alps now look to the Bishop of Gibraltar for Episcopal ministrations. In 1841 Bishop Alexander was conse-crated Bishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem, and in 1847 four Bishops were consecrated in Westminster Abbey for new Sees. Of these, three were in Australia, and have already been mentioned, the fourth was the Diocose of Capetown. In 1852 the Continent of Africa received a second Bishop in the first Bishop of Sierra Leone; and in 1853 the Diocese of Capetown was relieved of the Eastern Province and the Colony of Natal by the consecration of Bishops for Grahamstown and Natal. The island of Mauritius, which had been won from the French in 1810, and had been visited by the Bishop of Colombo, received its first Bishop in 1854. In 1859 the Island of St. Helena became a Bishop's See, and in 1861 the first Missionary Bishop went to Central Africa.

In the same year, the first Bishop of Honolula was consecrated. It was in every way a memorable year, inasmuch as for the first time in the history of our Church the English Epi-copate was planted in lands outside the dominions of the British Crown, aud from three contres-from Lambeth, from Cape Town, and from Auckland respectively - Bishops were -ent forth to Honolulu, to the Zambesi, and to Melanesia. In 1863 a Bishop was sent to the Orange Free State, and in 18-4 the Mission in the Niger country was placed under Bishop Crowther, a native of the country, whose strange career reads like a story of romance.

A Rector of a parish in Huron Diocese who has already sent us a club of 20 new subscribers writes further .--- " I will have no difficulty of getting up another club of at least twenty names, having already with little trouble obtained five promises with a large number to hear from. It seems a pity the Clergy don't take the matter up more extensively. Just think if 100 priests each got up a club of twenty subscribers your circulation would be increased by 2,000, and there is nothing in my opinion that would so much tend to the well being of the Church in Canada as the universal circulation of your most excellent paper. I am continually heaving words of praise, and none that [love.'' [Who will aid us as suggested by this

EACH day, each week, each month, each year, is a new chance given you by God. A teen Dioceses nearly 700 Priests and Deacons. new chance, a new leaf, a new life-this is the The firstfruits of the establishment of the golden, the unspeakable gift which each new

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# FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

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THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE, 1887.

EMPRESS and Queen-whose rule extends From those far climes, where breaks the day, Beyond the western main, nor ends Where dies the fire-tipped ray.

Though half a hundred changeful years Her sceptie holds a sway serene, Through storm and sunshine, hopes, and fears, Our Island Queen.

Queen of the waves-from shore to shore Deep calls to deep and sea to sea, To lift a loud, exultant roar,

A shout of Jubilee. Their Island Queen they will defend. See! how they toss on high their spray-

And we with theirs our voices blend, For her to pray.

Queen of our hearts-most loved for this. The holy brightness round her throne; To those who mourn, the tenderness;

The storn, reproving tone To vice, which unreproved might dare To stalk abroad with shameless mien.

O Father, hear a nation's prayer,

And bless our Queen l I. GREGORY SMITH, L.L.D.

# TWO FRIENDS

### CHAPTER IX.-(Continued.)

The weather was bright though so very cold, and for all who could take the quick exercise it was pleasant enough in the day-time. Sliding and skating went on as long as there was sufficient light for people to see where they were going. And even longer, with the disastrous result of occasional collisions. There were parties for skating by torch-light too, in which Reggie would have liked much to join. But his parents thought the days were quite long cnough for him to disport himself in, especially as it was holiday-time. And in spite of his vigorous protests that he was not tired, he was unusually ready, when bed-time came, and slept uncommonly soundly.

He was certainly a happy boy now: the trust reposed in him had been the source of a trust in both his father and mother that had saved him from many scrapes, and prevented others from becoming really bad. He could scarcely believe that the time had been when he had dreaded their home-coming, and that it was not yet two years ago.

"Reggie," said his mother to him one day at luncheon, "we are going to have a visitor in a few days,"

"Any one that I know, mother ?"

"Yes, Miss Everson."

Reggie looked rather blank. He had not n Miss Everson since the time when she had been in authority over him; it almost seemed as if her coming must bring back those days, and that was a consummation by no means to be desired.

Mrs. Lacy could not help smiling.

"I want you to be very nice to her, my boy, for she really took great care of you when you adventured himself on the ice. were little. And I want you to behave nicely, It was perilous work, an that she may not think I have spoiled you."

"All right, mother" replied Reggie, his face clearing. It did not matter after all, he thought, it would only be for a little time. And even if Miss Everson were shocked, she say much. Of course he would be on his best behaviour for mother's sake, but he did not think it possible to behave sufficiently well to please Miss Everson.

"She is sure to think baby a little dear mother, and I daresay she won't take much notice of me, especially as I shall be out all day."

"Father will not be able to go with you to the pond this afternoon, Reggie, as we have to drive into town. We may be a little late of getting home, but you will leave off at the usual time."

"Yes, Mumsey, you'll find me in the nursery with Babs when you come back." Mrs. Lacy went to the window to watch him

go, skates in hand. He turned to nod to her as he went, stopped for a minnte to perform some antics, evidently for the amusement of baby at an upstairs window, and then ran off

at full speed as if to make up for loss time. Reggie was by this time a very active skator. He only tried to cut some very simple figures, but his great delight was in skating along as fast as possible. It was just like flying he declared, and other people have been known to

ciared, and other people have been known to say the same thing. How they know what flying is like, is quite a different question. A portion of the pond had at one time been considered unsafe, and a rope had been stretched across it, but latterly it had been taken away. It had been replaced that morn-ing however as some ice had been taken and ing, however, as some ice had been taken out of that part, which had only slightly frozen over since. And then by some mistake it had been removed again. It was a case of a person who wanted a thing done, and sent instead of doing it himself as the proverb teaches,—with the usual result. When the matter was in-vestigated afterwards, it did not seem to be actually any one's fault, only a series of mistakes, which fitted into each other but too well.

A few of the village boys were sliding when Roggie got near the pond. Some people were walking along the road at a little distance off, but there were no more skaters.

There was a free course for him, and plenty of opportunity for flying about to his heart's delight, without danger of getting into any one's way. He sat down and put on his skates, and then set off at full speed along the speak.' whole length of the pond. He went so fast The that he was carried safely over one dangerous and w place, although to his astonishment the ice seemed to give way behind him. It was of no use to turn around, he must get to the other end and see what was the matter. A few strokes more in safety, and then came a shrick from one of the boys at the other end. Reggie was under the icel

They ran up, all of them, as near as they could get, but that was not near enough to be of any possible use. There was a rope kept in readiness on the bank, and some of them started to get it, but as they had to run round, there was little chance of their reaching it in time, and when they did reach it they had not the slighest idea what to do with it.

But another had gone there first, a boy coming along the road who had run on when he saw the accident happen. Perhaps as much from curiosity as any other motive, for he had little idea of being able to be of use. When he did arrive, however, he saw that there was no other help at hand, and he must do his best. He threw off his heavy greatcoat and fastened the rope round himself. In a few quick words told the boys who had just come up how to hold the other end, and then lying flat down he

It was perilous work, and he knew it, though he did not think about it. He only directed himself as quickly and cautiously as he could to the part, where among broken ice he had once seen a head appear. How long it took him to get there, surely he must be too late! Seconds seemed minutes to him and to could do nothing, and would not be likely to late I Seconds seemed minutes to him, and to say much. Of course he would be on his best the boys who stood open-mouthed and breath-Then came a sudden less upon the bank. shout.

"He has got him, hurrah!"

The triumph was a little to soon. The drowning boy was indeed supported by the other's enquinarms, but how he was to get him back to land pear." was another thing. It seemed only too likely

that the brave enterprise would but result in the death of two instead of one.

.

But no, there was other help near. The alarm had been given, and some men came running down with poles and a long ladder, and by their means the two boys were both soon on shore. The one was dripping wet, but seem-ed otherwise none the worse. But Reggie was quite unconcious.

The doctor had by this time joined the group on the bank, and directed that he should at once be carried into a cottage close by.

"As for you, my fine fellow," he said turning to the other boy,' you've done a good day's work, just go in here and have your clothes dried at once."

Before turning to obey, the boy stooped to look at the face of him who he had saved; he gave a strange start and exclaimed,

"Why, it's Master Reggie !"

"Cf course it is," said cne of the bystanders, "didn't you know that?"

Reggie's clothes were taken off, and all means speedily taken for his restoration. He had not been long under water, and it was a hopeful case. In a short time there were signs of returning animation, and even before he quite eame to himself the doctor said.

"He'll do. What a good thing that Mr. and Mrs. Lacey are out. They have been spared a great fright."

In the meantime the other boy had dried himself as quickly as possible. He had been sent on a message, and was anxious to get back in time. But yet he could not go without being assured of Reggie's safety. He lingered about the door of the room until the doctor came out.

"Please, sir, is the young gentleman all

"You may look at him, but you must not stay a moment, for it would be bad for him to

The boy thrust his head in at the doorway, and withdrew it directly. But not before Reggie, who had turned round on hearing voices, had exclaimed in a tone of utter amazement.

"Nat !"

"Let me see that boy," said Reggie to the doctor, when he returned into the room beside him

"You shall see him another time, but you are not to see or speak to any one now. this and go to sleep." Drink

Reggie obeyed in silence ; he was in a very dreamy state to begin with, and the seeing Nat was only a pleasure deferred.

He was safe in his own bed at home, quite comfortably asleep when his father and mother came back.

"He may have taken cold," said the doctor, "you must take care of him for a few days. But I think he is all right."

It is impossible to describe their thankfulness on hearing this, when they thought of what they might have heard. The next question was as to who had saved him. "I do not know the boy;" was the answer,

"but some one will be able to tell where he came from. He must have a head on his shoulders, as well as a brave heart of his own. I will find out about him, and let you know at once."

It was an easy thing to say, but the doctor came back before long to tell that no one who had seen the boy knew were he came from. He was respectable looking, and said he was in a great hurry to get back with a message to his master, but had not mentioned either where he had been, or where he lived.

"But he is sure to turn up hero again ; there can be no doubt about that. He is not likely to live beyond my district, and I will make enquiries everywhere I go, if he does not ap-

(To be continued.)

# JUNE 29, 1887.

MARRIED. MARRIED. CKHART - CUTHBERT. — At St. James' Church, Berthier, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. D. Lockhart, Rector of Ormstown, (father of the bridegroom), assisted by Kev. Jas. Carmichael, jnr., Rector of the parish, the Rev. R. C. E. Lockhart, Incumbent of Terrebonne, to Julia, daughter of Octavian Cuthbert, Esq., Seignior. LOCKHART

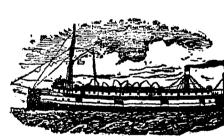
DIED.

ROGERS.—At the Parsonage, Kildare, on the 16th inst., the Rev. Isaac Rogers, Incumbent of Kildare, and only son of Samuel Rogers, of Lakefield. Que., aged 34 years.

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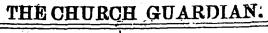
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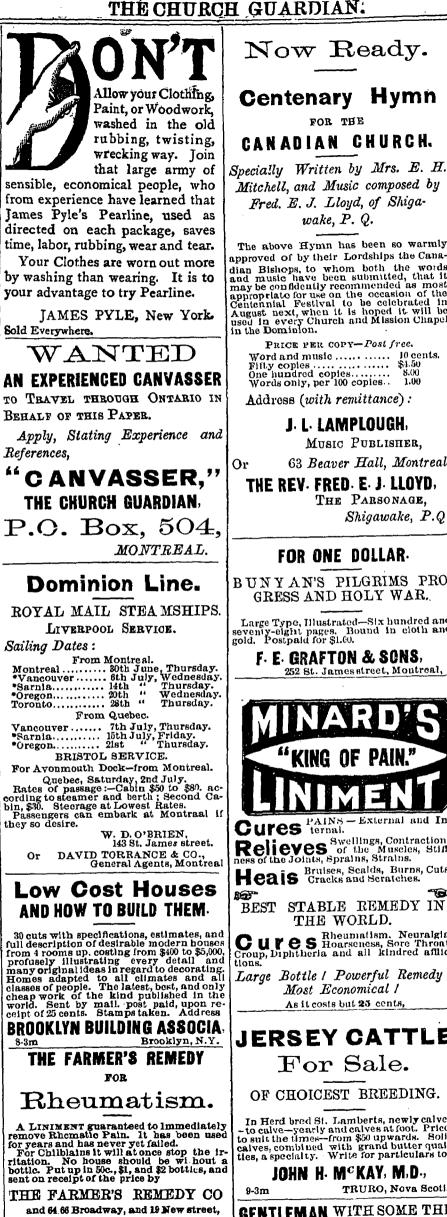
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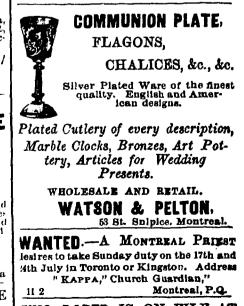
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## MISSION FIELD.

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SPEECH BY BISHOP OF WIN CHESTER AT THE BOURNE-MOUTH MEETING OF THE S.P.G. SOC.-(Continued.)

Some people say that the success of missionary effort in the present century is small, and that we have made very little progress in the Indian empire, for instance. It must be remembered that we are dealing with very acute intellects, and with a people who have a very great philosophic knowledge and spirit; but I think that if we con-sider the amount of means used we must admit that the amount of success is very great. Think of the handful of men sent out to the vast empire of India, and do not expect a rich harvest before they are enabled to turn over the sods of the field, and before they have hardly sown the seeds. There is a good deal of ground in prepar-ation, and if Christianity has not yet made much progress, heathenism is at all events rapidly giving way. The heathenism of the Hindoos is giving way; cultivated and intelligent Hindoos are losing their own faith, and are ready for the sowing of the faith of Jesus Christ. The question is: shall we at home help in this work, orshall we with-hold our hands? When the Society was first formed the income was, as I said, about £1,500 per annum; but what was it at the present time? I find that last year the income of the Society was £75,764, but I regret to say that it has fallen off to the extent of £2,-300 from the previous year's income. There is one point I would like to mention-I knew it pretty well as a fact before I came to the present meeting, but it has been mentioned since I have been in the hall: almost all the funds of the Society are derived from the elergy and the poor. Is not that a very grave sin? There is no doubt that the clergy give largely, and that the poor give according to their means. This nation is the wealth-iest in the world. A vast amount of that wealth is owned by the gentry and middle classes, and yot they leave the poor and the poor clergy to contribute most to the great missionary societies. Is it not a coandal? Might I say-Does it not call for a judgment? I said something about the primitive Church being a missionary Church. I believe a Church which is not a missionary Church can hardly be called a Church at all. We are bound by our Saviour's command to become missionar es in our Church, quite as much as we were bound to be a praying Church and praying individuals. In Bournemouth we have grand Churches. There were few towns in England I think with nobler Churches than those built in Bournemouth during the last twenty years. That shows that we wish to be a praying Church, but do we in any adequate degree oboy also the Lord's command io, preach the Gospel? It not, we are disobeying God's will as much as by neglecting prayer. I ask you, there'ere, to



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Clouds that would not part. Jesu, Star of Morning, Chased the clouds away;

Broke the night of darkness, Led me into day.

Once I wandered blindly, Stumbling, bleeding, torn, Till the hand of mercy

Rescued me forlorn ; Led me to green pastures,

Bade me softly lie Resting by still waters

Flowing peacefully. Jesu, gentle Shepherd,

Bore me on His breast, Pardoned and consoled me, Breathed on me His rest.

But my heart, inconstant, Led me soon away---

Far from Thee, my Saviour, Once more did I stray-

Wilt Thou still receive me? Wilt Thou wash my stain,

Oh most justly leave me Wandering thus again?

Jesu, Shepherd, seek me, I have gone astray-Fold me to Thy bosom,

Show once more the way.

Yes, though weak and fearful, Faithless, cold, and vain ; Rebel heart and wayward,

Thou wilt cleanse again. Never Thou, O Saviour,

Broken reed wilt bruise, Not to hearts repentant

Cleansing blood refuse.

Jesu! Shepherd! Saviour ! Star of Life and Friend, Shine around and keep us

Till our journey's end. Amen.

THE TREATMENT OF FEMALE INEBRIETY.

By NORMAN KERB, M.D., F.L.S., President, Society for the Study of Inebriety; Chairman, British Medical Association Habitual Drunkards Legislative Commit-Consulting Physician, tee:

tee; Consulting Physician, Dalrymple Home for Inebriates: It is a remarkable fact that while there is no provision in the United Kingdom for the treatment in special Homes of destitute male drunkards, or male drunkards of limited means, there are more than a dozen Homes where female drunkards are received, either for a small payment, or for no payment at all. This is but one proof of the appalling fact that Intemper-ance among women is rapidly gainance among women is rapidly gaining on the Intemperance of the "lords of creation." Year by year the proportion of female to male the proportion of female to male inebriates has steadily increased. PERSONS to do writing at their homes . H. Nicholson, & Clinton Place. N.Y.

Intemperance among men is de-creasing, thanks to the growing influence of the beneficent Temperance reform, the increasing spread of the principles of Abstinence and Prohibition; but, alus, the fair sex are becoming more drunken, and if the recent rate of progress downwards continue, will ere long once more assort their supremacy over man by contributing more than their proportionate share to the inebriety of Britain. Even so conservative and apathetic a body as the House of Lords has been moved as to direct attention to the increasing alcoholic excess of woman constituting a new and alarming danger. Well may the Peers utter this timely note of warning. The drunkenness of a woman is a still more saddening spectacle than the intoxication of a man; but the peril to the nation's health and morality is infinitely greater. As the mother generally wields a more powerful influence than the father over their children, a tippling mother is indeed a dire disaster : and as on the mental and physical soundness of English womanhood the character and disposition of our future children largely depend, the increasing Intemperance of our women involves a fcarful tale of aggravated susceptibility to alcoholic excess and of diminished power to resist this heightened susceptibility on the part of coming generations. This prospective accumulating tendency to drunkenness is all the more imminent that already there are more cases of chronic police court drunkards among females than among males. Add to all these considerations

that the drinking mother vitiates the blood and saps the strength of the innocent infant at her breast, by poisoning the wells of her maternal nourishment, by polluting the very springs of life of the helpless babe, whom she would not designedly hurt, and for whom she would be willing to lay down her lif,

The commonwealth is in danger, but the nation is blind to its peril. (To be Continued.)

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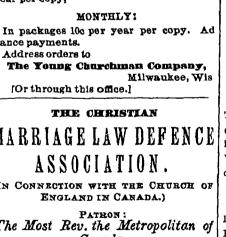
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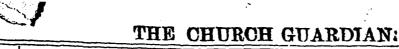
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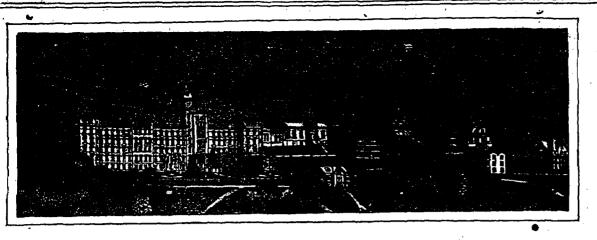
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