

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

REV. PROF. WM. CLARK, LL.D. Editor.

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FRANK WOOLLEN,
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Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

April 13th.—FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER
Morning.—Num. 16 to v. 36. 1 Cor. 15 to v. 29.
Evening.—Num. 16, 36; or 17 to v. 12. John 20, 24 to v. 30.

EASTER.—The great Festival of Easter has been kept with great joy and with abundant tokens of God's blessing throughout the whole Church in this country. We hope to give accounts next week, as full as possible, of the services, communions, and offertories.

ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.—The Bishop of the diocese earnestly requests every member of the Church of England in the diocese, as a matter of duty, to contribute something, however small, towards the erection and endowment of the diocesan cathedral. He calls attention to the fact that this great undertaking is a diocesan work in which the honour and efficiency of the Church as a diocese are intimately concerned, and every step in which has been taken under the sanction and with the expressed concurrence of the Synod of the diocese. A sum of some \$30,000 is urgently needed at the present moment to meet the obligations which the chapter have incurred for the completion of the choir and chancel. Contributions sent to Mr. Robert H. Bethune, Dominion Bank, Toronto, treasurer of the chapter, will be acknowledged in the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN every week.

THE APPEAL OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.—We give the place of honour to the appeal of the Lord Bishop of the Mother See of Upper Canada, as is most due. The Bishop points out that the cathedral scheme is an essential part of diocesan work; and this must be recognized by all who have an intelligent comprehension of the primitive episcopate. Further, he notices that the actual scheme has been approved by the Synod. It would not, therefore, be creditable to the diocese that this undertaking should be allowed to languish. It may be many years before the building can be completed and the chapter completely constituted; but it must be quite easy, if Churchmen will do their duty, to finish the choir and put up some part of the nave; and to make a beginning with the most necessary members of the chapter. If this

cannot be done, the question may be asked, especially of the wealthier members of the Anglican Communion in the diocese, where is your faith?

TRINITY MUSICAL DEGREES.—We have no wish to prejudice the question of the rightness or expediency of Trinity University holding examinations for musical degrees in England; but it is right that the public should be prevented from falling into error as to matters of fact. Whether Trinity has a legal right to hold examinations in England will probably be decided in a short time in the proper manner. Whether, if possessing this right, it is wise and expedient to use it, the authorities of the University will judge after the legal question has been decided, and after friendly conference with the representatives of the old universities in Great Britain and Ireland. It is therefore totally unnecessary at the present moment to discuss these questions. But there are certain points on which the public have been set right by a document issued with authority, and some of them may be here noted. In the first place it was at the request of English musicians who had been struck with the Trinity examinations, that the authorities were induced to hold examinations in England. In the second place it is absurdly untrue to say that Trinity University has transferred its musical department to Great Britain. Many candidates are examined in Toronto; and all the degrees are conferred at Trinity College, just as it is in other departments. Finally, the examinations are of a very high character, as may be inferred from the fact that only 48 per cent. of the candidates pass. These are simple facts which should at once be made known to the public.

DISHONESTY.—Is dishonesty too strong a word to apply to cases like the following? A number of people in the parish contribute nothing to its support. They do not rent sittings or pews; they place little or nothing on the plate as it passes Sunday after Sunday; they give regularly and systematically to no parish or Church cause, and yet they are not poor either. In fact, they are what the world calls religious "dead-heads." They occupy places in church, they appear to enjoy the worship, they get the benefit of the preaching and music, they call for the services of the clergyman in sickness or trouble, and expect him to lay them away decently and in order when they die, all free of cost. In the meanwhile they spend upon their worldly ease and enjoyment what they are thus saving from the parish and the Church. We submit that this is rather small, and if it is done intentionally, it is mean; if thoughtlessly, it is reprehensible. Such is the testimony of an American paper as to the state of things on the other side. Have we anything like it in Canada?

CANADIAN INDIANS.—We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the project for the formation of a Society of Canadian Indian Research and Aid, the aim of which is to promote the welfare of the Indians, to guard their interests, to preserve their history, traditions, and folklore, and to diffuse information with a view to creating a more general interest in both their temporal and their spiritual progress. We entirely agree with the reasons put forth in the circulars of the society as justifying its origination. It is undoubtedly desirable that Indian relics, traditions, folklore, etc., be collected

and preserved, while yet it is possible to gather them. It is quite true that the efforts hitherto made on behalf of the Indians are of a too desultory nature, and that some more carefully organized system of dealing with them is desirable. In this respect, it seems, we are behind our neighbours in the United States. We have no doubt that many will respond to this appeal, and that all will give their good wishes to the enterprise. The secretary is the Rev. E. F. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie, and it is proposed to hold an inaugural meeting at Ottawa, on Thursday, the 18th of April.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—Whatever may be the practical difficulties of any particular scheme of Imperial Federation, it can hardly be denied that the idea has a great power of fascination for most of those who take any real interest either in the Mother Country or in her colonies and dependencies; and we confess that we have been much moved by the proceedings of the League at a meeting in the city of Guelph, and more especially by what we must call the great speech of Colonel George Denison. The Colonel remarks that he has and can have no mere political interest in this question; but was first led to take it up in consequence of the proposal to establish a commercial union between this country and the United States. He gives a very searching analysis of the motives which have induced Mr. Wiman and other Americans to set this scheme on foot; and he refers chiefly to the great success of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is already doing a great deal of carrying work of the United States; and to the development of the North-West as a corn-growing country. The Americans, he says, want a larger market for their manufactures, and they seek it in Canada. Now Colonel Denison is an ardent Canadian, and has fought for Canada, and cannot view with equanimity the prospect of the destruction of Canadian manufactures, and that this would, to a great extent, be a result of commercial union neither he nor any one else can doubt; although it may, of course, be a matter of opinion how far that would benefit or injure Canadians generally.

OUR FUTURE.—Colonel Denison seems to us to be on certain ground when he points out the different relations which we may sustain in the future. We may be annexed, we may be independent, or we may gain imperial federation in some form. As regards independence, he gives a very happy illustration of its nature by adducing the case of the "independence" of Turkey, which would speedily become an unknown quantity but for the backing of the British fleet. Colonel Denison does not think the Americans would attack us unless they thought that we wanted annexation; and he thinks that, if they did attack us, we might possibly be able to hold our own. We are not sure that we can agree with him in that opinion, although we quite agree with him that, if we did, it would be at the expense of enormous sacrifices. Independence, then, is not a very promising venture. As for annexation, he quotes the well-weighed judgment of the sagacious Premier of Ontario, who has reminded us that, for the present at any rate, the Americans are a hostile people; and he further points out that, however it may be with the people, this is certainly true of the politicians. Moreover, Colonel Denison asks us to look

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