

# Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906.

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FRANK WOOTTEN,

Phone Main 4643.

Box 34, Toronto.

Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street.

## Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

July 22—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—2 Samuel 1; Acts 22, 23-24, 12.

Evening—2 Samuel 12, to 24, or 18; Matthew 11.

July 29—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—1 Chronicles 21; Acts 28, to 17.

Evening—1 Chronicles 22, or 28, to 21; Mat. 15, to 21.

August 5—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—1 Chronicles 29, 9 to 20; Rom. 5.

Evening—2 Chron. 1 or 1 Kings 3; Mat. 19, 3 to 27.

Aug. 12—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—1 Kings 10, to 25; Rom. 10.

Evening—1 Kings 11, to 15, or 11, 26; Mat. 22, 41-23, 13.

Appropriate Hymns for Sixth and Seventh Sundays after Trinity, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., organist and director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The numbers are taken from Hymns Ancient and Modern, many of which may be found in other hymnals.

### SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 310, 316, 321, 560.

Processional: 291, 297, 302, 307.

Offertory: 198, 255, 256, 379.

Children's Hymns: 332, 333, 547, 574.

General Hymns: 196, 202, 299, 546.

### SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 304, 313, 315, 520.

Processional: 179, 215, 393, 604.

Offertory: 216, 243, 293, 367.

Children's Hymns: 217, 233, 242, 336.

General Hymns: 235, 239, 514, 523.

## Promises.

What a large part promises play in life. The child promises its parent to be obedient. The youth promises the maiden to be true. The debtor promises his creditor to make payment. And most solemn, and fateful promise of all, is that, made by the Christian to his God:—In faith and charity so to live the life entrusted to him, that at the end, he may hear those wondrous, gracious words, "Well done!" The key-note of that life, is sounded, in the Collect. And the unutterable reward, as well, with which it shall be ultimately crowned,—“That we loving Thee above all things, may obtain Thy promises, which exceed all that we can desire.”

## Graft.

The finding of the Judge of the County Court of the Ontario County of York, on the investigation of the charges of crookedness in relation

to certain municipal contracts has disclosed a shameful state of affairs. Men may smile at the clever villany by which some persons, placed in positions of trust, rob their employers, and when caught at their game seek by falsehood, or even perjury, to screen their conduct. But those who treat such matters lightly have easy morals, and are by their conduct themselves aiding the work of corruption. The law that sends swindling bank directors in the Old Land to prison should have its counterpart in the new. Wealth and place should no more protect the convicted criminal in Canada than they do in England.

## The English Hymnal.

In view of our own Hymnal, and the general interest its proposed compilation aroused, it is interesting to note the publication of the English Hymnal by Messrs. Frowde & Co. One of the advantages claimed for this edition is the printing of the hymns wherever possible, as their authors wrote them. This is a desirable and just act. We fail to see why the composition of some notable hymn writer should be tampered with by some ambitious minor poet. Were the same unwarrantable interference attempted, for instance, with some of Tennyson's poems, what a storm of protest would arise in all lands. A writer in "Church Bells" says:—"That the book consists of 744 hymns; including prose introits and antiphons, it is divided into twelve well-arranged parts for various services and festivals, and the selection of hymns generally is a great advance on anything yet done." Modern writers receive due admission. Kipling's "Recessional," may be instanced.

## Declaration of Independence.

Reams are written upon the revolution in the United States, and yet we do not know all about it. We must confess that we shared the common belief that the Declaration of Independence was prepared by Jefferson, and dated and signed on the 4th July, 1776. But a little known historical episode is revived by Geo. W. Graham, in a volume entitled "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20th, 1775, and lives of its signers." It appears on that day a mass meeting was held at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, attended by delegates from the militia companies of the county. The meeting adopted resolutions which were unnoticed apparently though they doubtless had their effect in rolling the stone of separation, which resulted in the success of the revolted colonies, the plunder of the Loyalists and the creation of the United Empire provinces. In 1819 the Raleigh Register re-published the text of the resolutions which was at once seen to be almost identical with the later one of July, 1776, and so a controversy arose. One party said the Mecklenburg document was a forgery, the other that Jefferson was a plagiarist. Six years later the "Cape Fear Mercury" for June, 1775, containing the text of the resolutions was borrowed from the "Record" office in London by the United States Minister Stevenson, and never returned. Mr. Graham has evidently taken infinite pains to ascertain the truth. Probably both the declarations of 1775 and 1776 are more or less copies. The sentiments they contain were French and independent Government was popular, so that the probability is that they embodied sentiments common all over North America, in fact they must have been so, and the language familiar to the people of the time.

## Pan-Anglican Congress.

A correspondent of the "Church of England Gazette" does good service in drawing attention

to this notable gathering:—"The Congress," he reminds us, "is to assemble on Tuesday, 16th June, 1908, and is to close on Tuesday, 23rd of June. It is to be followed by a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Congress Committee is now deciding on the subjects to be considered, and on the time to be allotted to them. I have before me a draft list of subjects which was to be considered at a meeting yesterday at the Church House, Westminster. They consist of Problems of Thought, Problems of Social Life, Problems of the Anglican Communion, Problems of Mission. The Congress will consider the relations between Christianity and Science, Questions of Education, questions relating to wealth and poverty, to divorce and the sanctity of family life, questions relating to National Churches, as in India or Japan, questions as to a General Court of Appeal, as to the supply of clergy for foreign missions, questions as to methods of missionaries and missions towards savage races, as in Africa, and towards highly cultivated races, as in India and Japan; problems in dealing with coloured races, problems of caste. It is obvious that a week is not too long a period to deal with the multiplicity of questions which arise." Churchmen the world over should give some serious thinking and read to these subjects, and those of them who will be privileged to be present at the congress, will all the more profit by its work.

## An Unsolved Mystery.

One of a number of mysteries which has baffled the genius of science to explain—is what is commonly called the divining rod—a forked twig of hazel, apple, or peach, that, in suitable hands, will indicate the presence of a spring of water beneath the feet of the person holding the twig, when he comes to the spot, under which the spring lies. German scientists have recently proved the actual existence of this extraordinary power, without being able to explain whence it comes, or to disclose the mystery involved in its working. In the face of such facts, as these mysteries establish, by their very existence—how infinitely sad is the denial by man, of the existence of the Divine Being—Who alone can truly be deemed to be the author of His complex being, the greatest of all mysteries.

## Zionism.

Some of our readers who follow the fortunes of the Jewish people remember that a few years ago the party in this society that desired to free the Russian branch, obtained the right to colonise a tract on the eastern plateau of South Africa. To the great disappointment of this party, the Zionist Congress declined the British Government's offer. A few still remained loyal to the idea, Mr. Zangwill being one of the enthusiasts. He now announces that a meeting of the Jewish Territorial Council drawn from many countries will take place on the first of August, and will probably then determine upon a plan. He says that the East African idea is not abandoned—it is one of the possibilities to be considered. There are other places but, he wisely thinks, it more prudent to avoid premature discussion. Apparently one of the most formidable difficulties is the fact that the chosen tract must belong to some great power, and so give offence to the Jews of other countries. That seems to have been the deterrent in the way of the acceptance of the offer by our Government of an apparently ideal situation.

## Municipal Accounting.

It is a matter of great regret to find that English local affairs show in some cases gross dishonesty. We have been in the habit of thinking

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J. MATHESON,  
Provincial Treasurer.

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