

Canadian Churchman.

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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Morning—Jeremiah v; Philippians i.
Evening—Jeremiah xxii, or xxxv; Luke viii., to 26.

Appropriate Hymns for Seventeenth and Eighteenth 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.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

Holy Communion: 208, 213, 260, 321.
Processional: 2, 36, 161, 242.
Offertory: 165, 217, 275, 386.
Children's Hymns: 330, 332, 571, 573.
General Hymns: 6, 12, 162, 379.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 178, 311, 315, 379.
Processional: 179, 215, 217, 382.
Offertory: 212, 235, 366, 423.
Children's Hymns: 240, 329, 334, 473.
General Hymns: 220, 259, 384, 477.

The English Church Congress.

The vitality of the Church Congress in England is a matter of sincere congratulation and rejoicing. Most of these institutions have a tendency to effervesce, to subside, and to die out. But here we find for nearly 40 years clergymen and laymen have met together, year after year, discussing questions affecting the spread and establishment of the Church, and at this day the interest is as keen as it was at the beginning—many of the fathers of the Congress having fallen asleep, and their places being taken by their sons. This year the Congress is to be held (for the first time), at Newcastle, which has been a cathedral city for less than 20 years. The subjects to be discussed are living subjects in which men are really and deeply interested, and they are to be handled by experts who have given special attention to them. Thus we have set down for discus-

sion such subjects as the following: Review of the Church's Progress during the Nineteenth Century; the Church's Policy in Elementary Education; the Cathedral System; the Reformation in England—among the speakers on this subject are Professor Moule, of Cambridge, and Professor Lock, of Oxford—Old Testament Criticism, in its bearing on education, by Professor Ryle, Professor Margoliouth, Professor Bernard, and others. This promises to be a most fruitful and helpful discussion. Then there are to be papers and speeches on Art, War, Foreign Work, and finally, on the Housing of the People. Those who cannot be present may be reminded that a full and complete report is published soon after the meeting.

The Passion Play.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the Passion Play at Oberammergau has not lost its religious character by reason of the influx of visitors of all kinds of opinions from all parts of the world. Those who saw the performance 30 or 40 years ago, and have seen it again during the present year, testify that there is no falling off in the high religious tone by which the play was distinguished in earlier years. The representations ceased at the end of September and will not be repeated for ten years to come. It is the expressed desire of many who have been edified by the wonderful reproduction of the later days in the work of Christ—from Palm Sunday to Easter Day—to testify, in some manner, to the villagers, their appreciation of their work. After the Passion Play of 1890 the English visitors to Ober-Ammergau contributed a sum of £730, with which the new organ was built, and the galleries of the church strengthened to receive it. The offering was a generous one, to meet an exceptional need; and it was made not by English Churchmen only, but by English visitors of whatever creed. It is not expected that as much could be contributed this year, for the demands upon Englishmen made by the famine in India and the war in South Africa will have curtailed their resources. We quite think, however, that some gift of the kind already made would be useful in more ways than we need here indicate.

The English Elections.

It is not quite easy for us in Canada to keep track of Party Politics in England, especially now that the old names have lost their meaning. Whig and Tory have passed away. Conservative and Liberal have followed them. Mr. Gladstone, by his Home Rule measures, broke up the Liberal Party; so that the two great divisions became known as Home Rulers and Unionists. At the present moment the great British Party might most properly be called Imperialists, whilst their opponents are so divided that it would be impossible to class them under any

single designation. It is at this moment that the Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Salisbury Government, to dissolve Parliament, and it cannot be said that the Government has taken improper advantage of the state of affairs to make such a suggestion. It is not merely that a favourable moment has arrived in the virtual termination of the South African war; but a time has come when the policy of the Government with regard to those colonies may be regarded as a whole. It would, perhaps, be too much to say that the English people are divided on this subject. But there is a certain party—or at least a number of persons, who take a different view of the South African question from that taken by the Government. In appealing to the constituencies, they can present their views and ascertain the mind of the people on the subject. There seems no probability of the Opposition receiving any such increase to their numbers as would place them in power. On the contrary, it seems all but certain that their numbers will be further diminished. But, it must be remembered, that the mere return of a Liberal member would not prove that his constituents disapproved of the policy of the Government in South Africa, since many Liberal members of Parliament are altogether with Lord Salisbury. It will, however, be of no small interest to ourselves to watch the results of the present appeal to the country.

Death of the Premier of Quebec.

It is with much regret, extending far beyond his own province and his own nationality, that intelligence has been received of the death of the Honourable M. F. G. Marchand, Prime Minister of Quebec. With the late Minister's politics we have here no concern; but M. Marchand's interests extended far beyond the sphere of politics. M. Marchand was more than a Frenchman; his mother belonged to a Scotch family; and the son partook of the characters of both peoples. Nor was he a mere politician. He was educated as a lawyer, he served as a volunteer in the Canadian forces at the time of the Fenian inroad; he was for some time editor of Le Temps newspaper, of Montreal, and contributed to several other newspapers and periodicals. Besides this, he was the author of several dramatic and poetical works of great merit. He was, from the beginning, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and two years ago was its president. He received several other marks of distinction from literary bodies and universities. He was a man of bright intelligence, of wide learning, of cultivated manners and genial address; and although he had attained to 68 years of age, his intellectual and physical powers seemed to have suffered no diminution.

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