

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

Subscription, - - - - - Two Dollars per Year.
(If paid strictly in Advance, \$1.00.)

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE to subscribers in the City of Toronto owing to the cost of delivery, \$2.00 per year; IF PAID IN ADVANCE \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES PER LINE - - - 20 CENTS

ADVERTISING.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is an excellent medium for advertising, being by far the most widely circulated Church Journal in the Dominion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., two cents a word prepaid.

THE PAPER FOR CHURCHMEN.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is a Family Paper devoted to the best interests of the Church in Canada, and should be in every Church family in the Dominion.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers should be careful to name not only the Post-Office to which they wish the paper sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If no request to discontinue the paper is received, it will be continued. A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper must remit the amount due at the rate of two dollars per annum for the time it has been sent.

RECEIPTS.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. If one is requested, a postage stamp must be sent with the request. It requires three or four weeks to make the change on the label.

CHECKS.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents.

CORRESPONDENTS.—All matter for publication of any number of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, should be in the office not later than Friday morning for the following week's issue.

Address all communications, **FRANK WOOTTEN**

Box 2640, TORONTO

Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street

LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

June 11—Whitsunday.
Morning—Deut. 16, to 18; Rom. 8, to 18.
Evening—Isai. 11, or Ezek. 36, 25; Gal. 5, 16, or Acts 18, 24—19, 21
June 18—Trinity Sunday.
Morning—Isai. 6, to 11; Rev. 1, to 9.
Evening—Gen. 18, or 1 & 2, to 4; Ephes. 4, to 17, or Matt. 3.
June 25—First Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—Josh. 3, 7—4, 15; Acts 7, to 35.
Evening—Josh. 5, 13—6, 21, or 24; 1 John 1.
July 2—Second Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—Judges 4; Acts 10, to 24.
Evening—Judges 5 or 6, 11; 1 John 5.

Appropriate Hymns for Whitsunday and Trinity Sunday, 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:

WHITSUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 155, 156, 215, 313.
Processional: 152, 211, 224, 232.
Offertory: 153, 210, 212, 223.
Children's Hymns: 208, 213, 330, 332.
General Hymns: 154, 155, 207, 209.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 317, 321, 323, 553.
Processional: 161, 165, 166, 179.
Offertory: 162, 164, 172, 275.
Children's Hymns: 169, 330, 335, 336.
General Hymns: 160, 163, 509, 514.

A Canadian Statesman.

In the passing of the Hon. William Macdougall from amongst us, Canada has lost one of the founders of Confederation. The peer of such men as Sir John Macdonald, George Brown, D'Arcy McGee, Joseph Howe, Charles Tupper and those other progressive and prescient statesmen, who grouped the scattered Provinces of the old Canadas, the Maritime and other outlying Provinces, into one Dominion and laid the foundations, wisely and well, of a power great even in its youth and of whose future promise it is hard to write with sobriety and restraint. Like many other able publicists, Mr. Macdougall began his career as an editor. In 1850 he published a newspaper called the North American, in which he advocated many reforms, nearly all of which have since become laws of the land. Amongst these may be mentioned the ballot; the abolition of the property qualification

for Parliament; the decimal currency; and the secularization of the clergy reserves. He entered Parliament as one of the Liberal leaders. In 1858 Oxford elected him its member. In four years he was in the Liberal Government of which John Sandfield Macdonald was the leader. Mr. Macdougall was a co-worker with Hon. George Brown. When Mr. Brown joined Sir John Macdonald for the purpose of carrying Confederation, Mr. Macdougall became a member of that historic Government. As a public writer and speaker, Mr. Macdougall had in his day no superior in Canada. How well do we remember his tall, manly form; his clear, fluent argumentative and impressive delivery—a delivery forced by a complete knowledge of his subject, an admirable arrangement of his argument, an earnest and convincing manner, and a voice which in tone and expression, for a public speaker or debater, left nothing to be desired. The details of Mr. Macdougall's public life are familiar to all students of the history of Canada. He will ever occupy a distinguished position in its pages, as one who served his country long and well; a man of brilliant parts, a founder and up-builder of our Canadian nationality.

Money and Money's Worth.

"At Christie's, London, England, on the 26th of May, a drinking vessel, carved of rock crystal, mounted with enameled gold, 12¼ inches high and 16¼ inches long, Italian work of the middle of the sixteenth century, the property of John Gabbitas, was bought by Charles Wertheimer for \$81,375, the highest price ever paid for a single object in an English auction room. Some early English silver, the property of the late Judge Huth, was also sold. A William and Mary plain tankard and cover, 12 inches high, sold for \$10,250; a William and Mary standing cup and cover, 27 inches high, \$16,500; an Elizabethan tankard and cover, 7½ inches high, \$8,500; James I. tankard and cover, 8½ inches high, \$8,600; James I. rose water ewer and dish, \$20,250; Elizabethan brown stoneware flagon, with silver mounts, \$3,300; octagonal salt cellar, German, early seventeenth century, \$3,000; James I. standing cup and cover, gilt, 15½ inches high, \$8,000; James I. standing cup and cover, gilt, 19 inches high, \$6,755. The total of the day's sale was \$4,214,610." As one reads this item of news from the world's metropolis, the graphic, ringing words of the Bishop of Niagara, delivered at the mass meeting of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Toronto, on the 29th of May, come to mind, in which the luxurious living and the costly expenditure of wealthy Englishmen were so vividly portrayed, and the need of the laborious and self-denying missionary work of the devout Bishop of London amongst such people is made strikingly manifest.

The Public Conscience.

As long as the people of the United States continue to place men like Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, in positions of trust and power, they may confidently look to them, not only for able and faithful service, but for courageous and self-sacrificing safeguarding of the public conscience. It is a severe trial of courage, fortitude and principle, when a man is called upon to arraign and defeat the schemes of the very men whose influence and efforts have mainly contributed to his election to the office which he holds. This is what the Mayor of the Quaker City was called upon to do, and did most effectually. The promoters of the gas franchise measure were defeated. Their scheme abandoned, the city was saved the loss of a vast sum of money. Mayor Weaver has honoured himself and his country, and again proved that the higher a sincere Christian is raised in the service of the State, the greater will be his influence for the good of the State and of his fellow-men.

Wealth and Charity.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch of this famous banking house, and governor of the Bank of France, died at Paris on the 26th of May. Baron Alphonse was, we are informed, the leading spirit of the Rothschilds in their relations with the Governments of Europe. Besides the colossal task of financing the indemnity which France paid to Germany after the Franco-German War of 1870-71, he actively carried on relations with other Governments. In Italy these included both the Government and the Vatican finances. The announcement of the Baron's death caused widespread regret, for, besides his position in the financial world, Baron Alphonse was known for his lavish charities, one of the latest being the gift of \$2,000,000 for the erection of workmen's homes. It is marvellous the power the descendants of the ancient and chosen people have wielded throughout the long course of history in the financial world. The race seems to possess a temperamental aptitude for the acquisition of wealth, and in some instances financial ability of the highest order. The noble charities of such men as the late Baron de Rothschild and Sir Moses de Montefiore have redeemed their names and memories from the imputation which attaches to the avaricious and sordid.

The Church of Christ.

The Dean of Westminster, in a strong and able sermon, preached from Ephesians iv. 12, 13: "The building up of the Body of Christ," recently said: "Christ was the whole vine, the whole body, and His members were parts of Him. True unity consisted not in unity of opinion, but in sacramental unity of being. Self-constituted Christian societies might be united by unity of opinion; not so the Church. Wide divergence of opinion was compatible in the Church with essential unity. The comprehensiveness of the Church must be preserved at all hazards, and would save us from a narrow refusal to advance in knowledge of the truth. He did not share the apprehension of some who feared that the door would be shut by authority against the entry of the truth through Biblical research, neither did he share their confidence that the Church's faith could remain if facts on which it rested were discredited." Such clear and able statements of the truth cannot at the present time be too widely read or too deeply pondered.

Convent and Monastic Schools.

The Bishop of Salisbury has called attention to the enormous growth of convent and monastic schools in Great Britain. In 1850 there were 52; in 1870, about 300; 1900, 838; and in 1905, 1,066. The danger to the faith of the girls of the professional classes, including daughters of the clergy, who are induced to attend these schools rather than those of their own Church, is very real. His Lordship advocated proper inspection and the auditing of their accounts, and urged that no Church property should on any pretext be sold to Roman Catholic monks or nuns. The enormous wealth of some of the newly domiciled Foreign Orders gives unusual weight to his remark.

Bishop Welldon and the Bible.

A writer in "The Church of Ireland Gazette" says that, "The speech of last week was delivered at the Bible Society's meeting by Bishop Welldon. The late Bishop of Calcutta, who is regaining his lost health, is always a welcome speaker on religious platforms. Inspired by a desire to speak plainly on the unique character of the Bible, he denounced that monument of learned folly, the 'Encyclopaedia Biblica,' and declared 'that on the question of miracles there can be no compromise whatever.' He believes the story of the Fall represents a

ng

DR
CISERS
HING
NG
ES
PONG
RIFLES

n, Limited,
ts, Toronto.

EAR

extraordinary
ite, cream and
and Duchess
Ties, Stoles,

ers' samples of
ill explain why
prices.

..... \$1.00
..... 2.00
..... 3.00
Service—

) & SON

he Post-Office,
TORONTO.

Steamships

LIVERPOOL

y at day-light.

Is the record of having
een Great Britain and
5, 48 minutes.
S.S. "DOMINION"
for all classes of pas-

Moderate Rates

in OTHERS
ur vacation in Europe,
the White Star Line
S.S. "DOMINION"
KENSINGTON.

145.00. To London,
ording to steamer.
one class of cabin pas-
sage, to whom will be
ated in the best part of
on includes Promenade
Rooms, etc., all amid-
ents of that section of
while wanting the best
re to pay the higher
the ships having two

o Local Agents,
MINION LINE,
ament St., Montreal.

K RAILWAY SYSTEM

k Centennial
ortland, Ore.

5 FROM TORONTO.

il September 30th.
ain 90 days from
issue.

from other points.
Trips to
Points.

EXCURSIONS

itoba, Assiniboia,
and Alberta.

to \$39.50.

, 27th, and July 12th.
within 60 days.

l information call on
McDONALD,
ger Agent, Toronto.

ing to or

from

mention

lian

D