

Canadian Churchman.

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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

Oct. 2—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Jer. 36; Ephesians 3.

Evening—Ezek. 27, or 13, to 17; Luke 5, 17.

Oct. 9—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Ezek. 14; Philippians 3.

Evening—Ezek. 18, or 24, 15; Luke 9, to 28.

Oct. 16—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Ezek. 34; I Thess. 1.

Evening—Ezek. 37, or Dan. 1; Luke 12, 35.

Oct. 23—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Daniel 3; II Thess. 3.

Evening—Daniel 4, or 5; Luke 17, to 20.

Appropriate Hymns for Eighteenth and Nineteenth 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.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 178, 311, 315, 379.

Processional: 179, 217, 478, 604.

Offertory: 212, 235, 366, 423.

Children's Hymns: 240, 329, 334, 473.

General Hymns: 220, 259, 384, 536.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 184, 259, 304, 552.

Processional: 298, 542, 603.

Offertory: 226, 165, 446.

Children's Hymns: 333, 564, 569, 570.

General Hymns: 296, 540, 541, 546.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Visit.

We have to thank many correspondents for their appreciative letters upon these two numbers. One of our leading clergymen said that last week's number, with the excellent portraits, was worth the year's subscription. We have extra numbers of these two issues, and will be glad to forward both or one on receiving stamps for five cents a number.

The Italian Baby Prince.

Italy, as well as France, is feeling the effect of the change of power at the Vatican, from Cardinal Rampolla to Pius X. and Cardinal Merry del Val. To take for instance, the antagonism to the kingdom was gradually ceasing to be a personal one, and especially towards the Queen

Dowager Margherita a warm regard was being expressed. But a different spirit has been recently asserted. An addition to the Royal Family was expected, and the child might as in the case of Russia, and as has happened, be a son, an heir to the throne. On the 16th of this month the hopes of the estimable Royal pair have been rewarded. But a well-informed Roman correspondent positively asserted, that by the personal command of the Pope, a secret circular had been sent from the Vatican, ordering the Italian Bishops and clergy, in the event of the birth of a son, to abstain from the popular rejoicings and the exchange of courtesies on the birth of a child who might be named the Prince of Rome. "Under a less liberal regime than the present government this provocative policy of the papacy would have decided the Italian State to assert its rights by choosing for the possible heir the very title of Prince of Rome to which the Vatican takes so strong an objection." The present King while heir, bore the title of Prince of Naples, and resided there.

Church Congresses.

Of church congresses, conventions and synods we will have enough this autumn. In England there is the Liverpool church congress, beginning on October 4th, at which the Bishop of Liverpool is to deliver the presidential address, and which is to be attended by leading clergymen and lay people, including Lord Hugh Cecil, Mrs. Romanes and Miss Helen Gladstone. In the States there meets on the same day the triennial church convention, at which, besides the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Ripon, Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, and a strong deputation with him, there is to be present Dr. Nevin, of the American Church in Rome, fresh from attending the Synod of the old Catholics, and perhaps Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, who has been visiting some members of the Eastern Church. In Canada we will have in Montreal the meeting of the Provincial Synod of Canada, to which elsewhere we call attention, and at Winnipeg, the meeting of the West, to elect a successor to the lamented Archbishop Machray. The chief need of the Church at the present moment seems to be the regulation and control of the legislative powers; avoiding interference with the rights of each national branch, but guiding them intelligently.

Bishop Brent.

Among the other distinguished members of the convention is Bishop Brent, of the Philippine Islands, whose recent experiences deserve notice by his own country people, for he is a Canadian and a son of Trinity, which University conferred on him his degree of D.D. Bishop Brent on his way home also attended the congress of the old Catholics at Alten, as well as Dr. Nevin. The Bishop urged on that body the necessity of conferring with other branches of the Catholic Church, in order that they might avoid mistakes, and also that they might profit by the experience of bodies of Christians who were free from the dictation of Rome.

The Philippines.

Bishop Brent has in advance sent to the "Spirit of Missions" a communication which has been published in the September number, and gives the present condition of Church affairs in his extended diocese. To our surprise we find that there is no worthy place of worship of the church in Manila, but that the Romanists are active among the English speaking people, especially a proselytising body calling themselves the American Augustinians. In the provinces it is much

the same story. There are about seven million native Christians, of whom nearly one-half may be reckoned as adherents of the Aglipay or independent Philippine Church, which body has now about twenty bishops. These Christian bodies, both the Romanists and Independents have a fair proportion of their people, who are devout, simple, and, according to current moral standards, good. They have often family prayer and other devotions outside of the church, and the Bishop found considerable familiarity with the Gospel narrative, the result of the teaching of the Roman priests, among whom he found many worthy men. But there is another side which we need not dwell on, it has been so often chronicled. The Bishop finds a difficult task, "The temptation to get relief from the pain of perplexity by accepting some mechanical solution is constant."

Rural Deans.

One benefit which arises from the active work of rural deans is an interchange among the clergy in a systematic way. Every one is broadened and brightened. What Dean Pigou wrote of Bristol is true all the world over, "Do not country clergy, far removed from the haunts of men, in isolated villages, command all our sympathy? They know little or nothing of the more exciting circumstances of public worship, the crowded congregations, the uplifting surroundings, the inspiring singing, etc. The monotony, the unvarying sameness of their ministry, must at times be depressing, and not exhilarating. There are the same faces before them Sunday after Sunday. They hear no voice of exhortation but their own. I am quite confident that the great hindrance to effective preaching in remote country parishes is that the preacher shrinks from being incisive." How can it be otherwise, even when in the sermon of a stranger visiting a congregation he has never seen before, a faithful warning is sometimes taken as a personal attack. Personalities are always in very bad taste, and anything approaching the language of the Highland preacher whom Dr. Pigou quotes, must be shunned. This well-meaning man preaching on drunkenness and the sin of intemperance, felt it his duty to say: "I don't mean, brethren, to be personal; it is a great mistake to be personal in the pulpit, but if there should happen to be an old bald-headed gentleman, late in Her Majesty's service, sitting in the north-west gallery of this church, let him solemnly take it to himself." Many rural deans are able and active, and prevent in a tactful way many worse mistakes than personalities.

Russia.

Apparently there is no country in the world at present so subject to internal troubles as Russia; troubles which have arisen from causes over which she had no control, and the result of great liberality. The grandfather and father of the present Czar passed many measures to aid the peasants. Chief among these, after emancipation was the issue of bonds for over seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars in order to aid the peasants to purchase land from the landlords, somewhat the same policy as the Government has adopted in Ireland. The original arrangements were made when land in Russia was worth nearly twice what it is worth now. The practical result is that the peasants find themselves the nominal owners of land which is subject to mortgages based on the values of forty years ago. So far from being benefited, the peasantry groan under burdens the interest on which they are unable to pay or the Government to collect. Consequently the Government has