

Canadian Churchman.

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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

15 Sun. aft. Trin.
Morning—2 Kings 18 2 Cor. 11, 30—12, 14
Evening—2 Kings 19, or 23, to 31 Mark 15, 22

Appropriate Hymns for Fifteenth and Sixteenth 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:

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 180, 202, 311, 312.
Processional: 35, 37, 189, 232.
Offertory: 167, 174, 212, 275.
Children's Hymns: 182, 223, 332, 335.
General Hymns: 7, 19, 169, 191.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 308, 315, 316, 320.
Processional: 390, 432, 478, 532.
Offertory: 366, 367, 384, 388.
Children's Hymns: 261, 280, 320, 329.
General Hymns: 290, 295, 477, 637.

Frances Ridley Havergal.

St. Peter's Church, Astley, Worcestershire, is a fine old Norman alien priory church, which has been falling into decay, and an appeal is now being made through Church Bells not only for its restoration, but the extension of its schools and the erection of a mission church in a growing district. To this generation the most interesting fact connected with Astley is that it was the birthplace, and is the last resting place of Frances Ridley Havergal, who was born at the rectory, on December 14th, 1836, baptized in Astley Church, the 25th January, 1837, and laid to rest in Astley churchyard on June 9th, 1879. On her tombstone are inscribed the words:

"By her writings in prose and verse she
Being dead yet speaketh."

This epitaph would seem prophetic of the world-wide power to be exercised by Miss Havergal's writings, upon all sorts and conditions of mankind. For less than twenty-five years after her death, her works are known throughout Europe and America, and have been translated into many

tongues. People from many lands come constantly to see the place where her body rests, and not a few have expressed to the present rector of the parish how much they owe to her writings, and some have confessed that their first real turning to God was due to her "ministry of song." Not long ago a letter arrived at the rectory, addressed in wondrous style and written in marvellous hieroglyphics, which, after much difficulty in deciphering, turned out to have been written by a poor German-Pole—written in a mixture of both languages—and the contents expressed a wish that the "Priest of Astley" would, if possible, convey to any survivors of the family of Frances Ridley Havergal the knowledge that her writings had, by God's grace, turned him from a sinful life to one in which the predominant feature was the realization of God's love and hope of forgiveness.

The Picture Postcard.

We fear that the use of these postcards is so rapidly becoming an abuse that the result may be their prohibition by the various post-offices. The holiday season has seen the dispatch of "enormous batches of postcards." From Douglas, Isle of Man, alone, in the course of a single day, the output was over 100,000, or nearly three per head of the visitors. The average number of the postcards passing through the Llandudno office is over 100,000 weekly. At Ilfracombe there is an average sale by one firm alone of 1,000 postcards a day, and special writing desks and a letter-box have been put up for the convenience of customers. From Blackpool it is calculated that during the present month, fully 10,000 picture postcards have been dispatched. A rough estimate states that fully 25 per cent. of the outgoing mail is composed of picture postcards. These are the results of the English holiday resorts, and in other countries the same excess is reported. These are harmless, but the use is not confined to pretty landscapes. A sincere teetotaler has had a series of warnings reminding one of ten nights in a bar-room printed with appropriate warnings. The receipt of such missives has not been gratifying, and in some cases has been followed by aggravated assaults.

The Polish Bishops.

It may not be forgotten that in the spring we called attention to two movements among the Poles for their recognition by the Church in the States. One was in the New England States, the other, the larger, was from the Western States where a large autonomous body was gathered under Bishop Kozlowski, who had been ordained by the old Catholic Bishops. To prevent their joining us great efforts are being made by the Roman body in the States, and they suggest either the appointment of one or more Polish Bishops, or placing them under the oversight of special vicars general. The New York Times says: "In interested circles here this note is regarded as the final effort to prevent the going of 80,000 Poles, under the leadership of the schismatic Bishop Kozlowski, into the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was sent direct to Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, and official news was received yesterday by the local branch of the Alliance that the question is now being considered by a committee composed of Cardinals Gotti, Rampolla, Vannutelli, Agliardi, Martinelli, Satolli, Steinhuber, and Segna. In the event of three Polish Bishops being appointed before the fall meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, it is believed the followers of Kozlowski will return to the Catholic Church. Kozlowski has been assured by Bishop Potter that his proposition will be accepted, and is now in this city waiting for the

annual convention of the New York Diocese. The note to the Vatican did not recommend any priest for the Bishopric, but urged the early consideration of appointments for the best interest of Polish Catholics in the United States.' The Archbishops of the country are said to favor the appointing of missionary Bishops for all the foreign elements, but whether they will give consent to such Bishops having direct jurisdiction is another question."

Emigrants.

A great outcry was raised about a year ago, in consequence of the outbreak of fanaticism among the Doukhobors, an agricultural people who had been brought from Russia to our own Northwest. The unexpectedness and picturesque quality of the incident was seized on by the purveyors of news and imaginative artists all over the world, and advertised Canada in one way; but not a very desirable one. Yet if a little reflection be bestowed on the subject, we think this outbreak of a few immigrants should not prejudice us against the people as a whole. We would infinitely prefer as settlers our own race and then northern Europeans, but next to these the most desirable races are the physically strong, religious Russians of German origin or character. What we want is a farming class, but where is it to come from? Not from the old land now that race has gone. The statistical register of the German Empire of 1903, just published, gives among other details the following table, which is full of instruction and warning, of the occupations of the people of various countries.

	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.
Austria	38	37	11
Hungary	64	22	6
Italy	57	28	4
Switzerland	37	41	11
France	44	84	9
England and Wales ..	10	57	11
Scotland	14	58	10
Ireland	44	31	5
Great Britain	15	54	10
United States	36	24	16

In England, 10 only out of every 78 are now engaged in agriculture. No wonder that the military authorities are in despair at the continuous decline of the physical standard. Every care is now taken to improve the physique of the urban population, but what Oliver Goldsmith wrote, although now decried, is worth remembering.

"Ill fairs that land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The farmers and peasants are the backbone of a nation.

Immigrants.

Now that peoples are carried by the million in each year from one continent to another, it is right that we in Canada should conserve as far as we can the character of our immigrants, and restrict so far as can be done the importation of undesirable peoples just as we would keep weeds out of our fields. The Outlook points out the enormous flood of immigrants to the States in the following table:

Fiscal year.	Immigrants.
1878	138,000
1882	788,000
1886	334,000
1892	623,000
1895	279,000
1903	857,000

and proceeds: "Nothing like the present flood of immigrants has ever been known except in 1882, and even that year's flood was radically different from the present. The six countries which have

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