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Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAR. 26th, 1891.

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Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

March 29th.-EASTER DAY. Morning.-Exod. 12. to 29. Rev. 1. 10 to 19. Evening.-Exod. 12; 29. or 14. John 20. 11 to v. 19; or Rev. 5.

Notice.—Subscription Price to subscribers in the City of Toronto, owing to the cost of delivery, is \$2.50 per year, if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50.

MR. MACQUERY SUSPENDED.—The official sentence of Bishop Leonard in the heresy trial of Rev. Howard MacQuery has been received. The bishop suspends Mr. MacQuery for six months, and if at the expiration of that time he has not retracted his heretical views, Mr. MacQuery is to be deposed from the priesthood. Mr. MacQuery says he will not submit to the sentence, but will leave the Church and preach for some other Church. door of all the disintegrating systems of falsity the Gospel. Notwithstanding all the sad divisions of Christendom, there is an essential vitality and force in the Gospel—however badly preached which make themselves felt.

MASHONALAND. — Africa is to have a diocese organized and bishop appointed "all for itself," thanks to the liberal bequest of \$160,000 lately by an Irish lady to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Such an impetus, effecting millions of souls, it is possible for well-directed wealth to give to the spread of the Gospel. The history of the venerable "S.P.G.," if written, would be found to contain many such examples of splendid liberality producing grand results for Christianity.

BROAD CHURCH SERMONS IN HIGH CHURCH PUL-PITS.—The other day the Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, thought proper to utter a vigorous protest against a sermon by Mr. Haweis against Scripture inspiration, preached in St. Mary's. This has recalled the case of Mr. Dale, of St. John's, Fitzroy Square, who protested in a similar way some years ago against a similar sermon preached by Mr. Kingsley. It seems strange that such men as Kingsley and Haweis should forget the courtesy due to their clerical hosts.

DISESTABLISHING THE WELSH CHURCH is becoming more and more difficult each time it is attempted. This year the mover of the Bill was so extravagantly desperate in his denunciation of the Church as to call down a stern rebuke from Mr. Gladstone, although that statesman—on the general principle of disestablishing apparent failures—supported the measure. The truth is that the Welsh Church is fast regaining her lost hold on the Welsh people, and establishing herself in their affections.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL PARADISE may be an appropriate description of the dioceses in the far North-West of Canada, judging by the reports rendered by the Bishop of Saskatchewan and others from that region who have been enlightening the natives of Niagara, Toronto, and Ontario. It seems that the Church—through agents of the C.M.S.—was first in the field, at least so far as Protestants are concerned, and that they still have the ground, practically, all to themselves. No "serpent" of dissent has gained a footing yet. A large and influential audience lately gathered at the magnificent town residence of the Duke of Westminster to deal with this subject.

OUT OF EVIL, GOOD.—The English Church people are congratulating themselves on the "net outcome" of the recent debate on Welsh Disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone's speech was a brilliant testimony to the grand work of the Church in Wales, although from "considerations of constitutional policy," he felt it his duty to vote for the Bill. His speech much outweighed his mere vote. It seems to be his fate to furnish weapons which he does not use, but fashions admirably for the use of others who are swayed more by *principle* than "policy."

FRENCH SURVEILLANCE OF ROMISH CONVENTS is of a very strict and uncompromising character, entirely in contrast with the "go-as-you-please" system (or absence of system) pursued in Protestant countries. Practically, in France *perpetual* vows are not recognized; they must be renewed or renounced every five years. Girls under age cannot be bound as novices longer than one year. All the vows and obligations must be done in public, and with all possible safeguards for the free expression of the individual will of the person affected.

"PREACHING IS A PROPHETICAL, NOT A PRIESTLY OFFICE," says Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian Union, and recently installed as successor to Henry Ward Beecher in "Plymouth Church." On this ground, he argues that even those clergy who hold Apostolical succession and lay most stress on sacerdotal authority, might very well invite trustworthy preachers of orthodox views, such as the New York Presbyterian, Dr. John Hall, to occupy Church pulpits occasionally. This is a matter for bishops—who license preachers—to decide.

DOLLINGER, GREGORY THE GREAT, AND PIO NONO.

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BEARING FALSE WITNESS.—This is what the English Guardian—no party paper—declares the C.M.S. to be guilty of, when, in their defence against Bishop Blyth's charge, they insinuate, as a justification of proselytism from the eastern Churches, that they do not teach the guilt of sin, the perfection of Christ's sacrifice, or the need of sanctification of life. The Archbishop has rightly assumed that they do teach these doctrines. There is abundance of proof.

"TOLERABLY WELL SUPPLIED WITH MISSION-ARIES," is the expression used of Africa in a missionary publication. Yet it may be averred of the hundreds of millions of heathen souls both in Asia and Africa, that they only average about one missionary for each half-million! Instead of 5,000, or 6,000 missionaries, there ought to be 100,000 at least. It is not much credit to the Christian world that they do so little to diminish the volume of heathen ignorance.

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.—It is one of the signs of the times in eastern lands that the advocates of Buddha—those whose interests are involved in the permanence of that religion's system have had recourse to the printing press in order to stem the progress of the foe who knocks at the A CARDINAL ENCOURAGES RACING.—This sounds bad, but it only refers to the fact that the noted Cardinal Lavigerie has founded a prize of \$250 for a *camel* race to be held annually in Algeria. The ostensible motive is to improve, by competition, the breeds of camels, and thus in some way help to abolish the slave-trade, against which the Cardinal has been crusading of late years with so much vigour. This reminds us of the original object of English horse racing, as well as that of fox hunting, &c. Objects are often lost sight of.

"THE VINEYARD OF THE FRIEND OF GOD" is the ancient name of a plot of 12 acres just outside the walls of Jerusalem, acquired by the "Society for the Relief of Persecuted Jews" for the purpose of training Jewish immigrants in the Holy Land in the various practices of scientific agriculture. The inflow of Jews from Russia makes the place and its work especially interesting at the present time. -Speaking of one of the Vatican Decrees, Dollinger says: "Thus that 'Universal Episcopate' which the greatest of the Popes, 1,200 years ago, rejected with horror, as a Satanic extravagance, is made in plain language and without circumlocution or concealment, into a constitutional principle of the Church, and the ancient fabric is ruined. What Gregory the Great designated a mark of Antichrist, and anathematized as such, is now put before children in their catechism as a chief article of religion!"

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH IN JAPAN.—This offshot of the great Græco-Russian Communion has given expression to its special claims upon the people of Japan. After depicting the wretched wanderings and uncertainties of the various Christian sects in Japan, not knowing any of them what they may believe or not believe a few years hence, the Greek Christians say: "It is the Orthodox Church alone which satisfies from the stream of sweetness of the Word of God those who apply to her, because she is the only Church which preserves the Divine Doctrine as it was entrusted to her without change."

OFFERTORY CEREMONY.—The ancient Edwardian custom of members of the congregation going into the chancel to deliver their offerings instead of collectors coming round with plates or bags, still