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## Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1891.

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Address all communications,

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Offices 32 and 34 Adelaide St. East

## Lessons for Sundays and HolyDays.

September 27th - 18th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Morning.—Jeremiah 36. Galatians 5. 13. Evening. - Ezek. 2; or 13 to v. 17. Luke 3 to v 23.

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. An additional 50 cents will secure you one of our beautiful premiums.

DISSENT IN RUSSIA.—There has been a conference of 150 delegates for 41 dioceses to consider the alarming increase of sects of various kinds, propagated chiefly from Germany. The connection of Church and State in Russia does not seem calculated to work in such a way as to inspire people with due respect for the Church.

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT?—Well, so the wheat crop is saved from frost after all our anxieties-North, South, East and West. Who saved it? Now we shall see how many "return to give glory to God"-how many "will fall down on their face at His feet, giving Him thanks"; and receive the final blessing, "Go in peace!"

VESTIS INCONSUTILIS—the Seamless Robe—still cccupies a large amount of attention; or, rather, one should say the garments which are advertised as such. It has been calculated that the chances are as one in a million that some one of these garments may be genuine—a slender foundation upon which to rest a claim to miraculous power.

" MAHATNA" - Sanscrit for a great soul, or very ancient and venerable tradition - is much dwelt upon by theosophic propagators in India, deluding the ignorant classes into a fancy that they are teaching "the Ancient Faith"—just as Romanists, Mormons, and other specialists love to do for their several fads. Dadabhoi Naerovi calls it "fudge."

ARCHBISHOP PLUNKETT'S SPANISH DEACON has become quite a notorious personage, owing to the dispute over the propriety and character of his ordination in Dublin. The Archbishop himself has preserved a dignified reserve on the subject for

the most part; but he does not lack defenders among the last and most notable of whom is Frederick Meyrick.

THAT COMMA. -- The learned men are still comparing notes publicly in the newspapers on the subject of the history and value of the comma in the Church Catechism before "given unto us." Canon Bright is in the thick of the fight. The matter, however, is after all of not much more than antiquarian interest. The sense is not really affected.

Wesley's Horse Block at Wednesbury-on which he is said to have preached 45 sermonshas been handed over to the possession of Spring Head Wesleyan Chapel. To commemorate the occasion there was an open air meeting, at which the vicar and local Methodist preachers held forth. It is proposed to erect a statue of Wesley on this historical block.

St. Andrew—as a model saint—has lately been receiving a large share of attention. There was the famous Scotch national union called "St. Andrew's Society." The same name serves for an association of clergymen for missioner or evangelistic work. Then we have the "St. Andrew's Brotherhood," consisting chiefly of laymen. So much comes from being the first to spread the good news.

THE LOT OF A BISHOP is often now-a-days not a happy one, whether in Rome, America or Greece. The question of nationalism has cropped up in Epirus. Mgr Clementinos, Greek Bishop of Grebena, anathematized the people for, attending a service in the Roumanian language. Result: the people enraged, beat and dragged him through the streets by the heels, leaving him for dead in the market place.

CREDENZA.—One is reminded of the traditionary reason assigned for the curious name of the credence or preparation table, so called in churches, viz., the necessity of testing the elements for fear of poison. A priest is reported to have recently died from poison concealed in the elements, viz., corrosive sublimate-while celebrating Holy Communion at Palermo. He was officiating in a nobleman's chapel.

THE ILLNESS OF BISHOP CROWTHER has attracted attention to the high value of his devoted and unostentatious labours in the Niger district, where he has laboured since 1841. His jubilee year has been marked "by grave aspersions on the one hand, and by calm patient dignity on the other, which has prevented a single harsh word from flowing from his pen." Such is the purport of a letter received by his commissary in England.

A RED CROSS SISTER AMONG THE LEPERS.—Much interest attaches to the investigation into the nature and cure of leprosy by Miss Marsden. Her devotion to this study dates from the Russo-Turkish war. The Princess of Wales and the Czarina are promoting her efforts in Russia and Siberia. She has also received much information from a Russian Bishop, who had spent 40 years among the lepers beyond the Takutsk.

IRISH DEANS IN ENGLAND.—It has been noted that Lord Salisbury has had to dispense the patronage of 11 deaneries, and out of these no less

than 4 were filled by graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, viz., Darby at Chester, Pigou at Chichester, Lefroy at Norwich, and Forest at Worcester. Out of 19 bishops appointed during the same period, 11 are reckoned High Church, 5 Broad, (including Magee, Westcott and Moorhouse,) and 3

Emigrant Chaplains often prove very serviceable to the passengers on Atlantic steamships, thanks to the S.P.C.K. and their head chaplain, Rev. J. Bridger. Rev. F. G. C. Smithwick, vicar of Seaforth, near Liverpool, lately acted in this capacity. He had a temporary parish of 700 souls, who seem to have been quite enthusiastic in attendance and participation in the services. The parting service, after 10 days intercourse, was most affecting.

THE PHYLLOXERA in the champagne district of France, has been the innocent occasion for a small revolution headed by a youth named Rene Lamare. This youth—with a smattering of learning gained at the Lycee Condorcet in Paris—has succeeded, though only 19 years of age, in persuading many people of the evil intentions of the government in dealing with the vine pest. On the head of his agitation he has established the Revolution Champenoise—20,000 copies weekly.

THE ECCLESIASTIKE ALETHEIA—Church Truth prints a formal contradiction to the rumour that the Ecumenical patriarch had presented remonstrances to the Holy Synod of Greece against the admission of the Grecian Crown Princess to the Greek Orthodox Church without the preliminary of rebaptism. The Patriarch's organ stigmatizes this rumour as "the invention of malicious persons, sowing tares in the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Orthodox Church."

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.—The time seems to have come when the Japanese Church can get along without much foreign material. Bishop Hare writes: "The expense which attends the sending of workers from the United States. . . . . and the feeling of the Japanese that the people of Japan should be used to carry on the work. . . . lead me to advise that no additions be made to our force from abroad, except to meet special need of experts in particular lines."

IRELAND'S NATIONAL COLOUR-BLUE.-We have lately seen a very interesting official pronouncement (autograph) on this point from Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms. He is positive that blue (azure) rather than green or red is the only historical colour-emblem of Ireland. He dates the adoption of the emblematical colour from the connection with England through Strongbow. This is interesting as an illustration of the English tricolor of "Red, White and Blue."

"THE CHURCH AND THE SHOPKEEPERS."-A recent Guardian has a long article on this subject, which goes to prove that the reason why England sends her colonies boatloads of dissenters is not only because she does not make so much use of kitchen and refectory, or buns and gingerbread religion, but because a feeling of reserve has grown up between the clergy and their errant shopkeeper parishioners. The co-operative system of dissenting bodies attracts the shop-keeping class.