

Dominion Churchman.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

AGENTS.

A few more good, energetic and reliable agents wanted to canvass unoccupied territory. Apply immediately, with references. Terms very liberal.

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THE WEEK.

THE Italian Government has prohibited the importation of American swine, or any preparation of their flesh, as a precaution against trichinosis. It is remarkable that the disease was first heard of among their neighbors, and is now chiefly found among Germans who eat their pork raw or not sufficiently cooked.

The Powers have decided to refer the Dobrudja boundary question to the ambassadors at Constantinople. The Austrian Government has insisted that the decision of the majority must be final, to which Russia has agreed.

The French Government's amnesty Bill was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by 340 to 99. The Bonapartists voted with the majority. The amendments looking towards plenary or less partial amnesty, were defeated.

A Constantinople despatch says the Greek Archbishop of Adrianople has been beaten to death by some Bulgarians. The Greeks in Constantinople are indignant, and 3,000 of them have requested of the Patriarch permission to attend the funeral.

News has been received that Hayti has been invaded at two points, north and south of Port Au Prince, by expeditions from St. Thomas and Jamaica. The revolution, headed by General Morancy Benjamin, is rapidly increasing in strength. The Government troops, collected under President Canal, fought with the insurgents near San Miguel. The insurgents lost many killed and the Government 35. The Government forces are waiting reinforcements to renew the attack.

The river Loire has suddenly risen nearly five yards. At Nantes a number of dwelling houses and warehouses have been submerged. The rivers Vistula, Ebro and Adour have also overflowed.

A Washington despatch says the Minister to Brazil reports that want and distress are suffered by persons from the United States seeking employment in Brazil unsuccessfully. Unless a young man has a written contract for a situation, he should not leave home expecting to obtain employment in Brazil.

The Russian papers continue to report epidemics, especially diphtheria, of which they say 700 persons died in the village of Vakoff, and 6,528 in the districts of Mirgorod and Pollava in the last three years. There has been a death, from the Siberian plague, in the hospital at St. Petersburg.

Information from Maritzburg states that the total loss in the attack on Colonel Glyn's camp on the 22nd January is now estimated at only 250 or 300 whites. Colonel Wood's column has been victorious in all its encounters with the enemy. Lord Chelmsford intends making an effort to join Colonel Pearson. Reinforcements of British troops have arrived at Helpmakaar. Cetewayo is reported to be discouraged, the fearful havoc among his finest troops having counteracted the effort of their victory. Every confidence is now felt by the public in the prompt reparation of the recent disaster.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says:—The native contingent has been forcibly disarmed and disbanded. Col. Pearson, with 1,200 British troops, is entrenched at Ekowe, 30 miles within the enemy's country. His communication has been interrupted some days. The bush surrounding the post is invested with Zulus, but Pearson has two months' provisions.

The steamship *City of Paris*, having on board the 21st Regiment, left Queenstown on the 23rd for Natal.

A private letter from St. Petersburg, dated January 27th, says the epidemic is most fearful. The disease has spread in the southern provinces at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died within the last five days. Victims live only about two hours, and turn black as a negro. All the physicians died within twenty-four hours after their arrival. The corpses are all buried; also houses in which people die. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier a month ago, who on leaving Turkish Territory pulled off from a dead Turk on the battlefield a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart. She tied it around her body, and danced about for joy in a room in which were twenty-five people. In two hours she died, and in five hours the whole twenty-five died. In three days the inhabitants of the whole town, numbering 1,100 people, died, with the exception of 43 persons, who had fled before the pest commenced spreading. Whole towns are laid waste. Within the last few days the Government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected Provinces, and any who attempt to break through are shot dead. The Government does not allow news to get out. The worst of all is that nobody can get out of the Empire, as the Austrian and German Governments have placed a double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers. All persons from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier, and detained twenty days in quarantine, their baggage and clothing disinfected, and if they prove sound they are permitted to cross. During the twenty days' quarantine people are housed in large sheds and barns, without any accommodation.

The *Herald's* Tashkend special says:—The Russian military surgeon in attendance on Shere Ali writes from Tashkourgan, Feb. 13th, "The Ameer's life is despaired of, gangrene having attacked his whole left side." Therefore it is considered probable that he is already dead.

The confidential negotiations between the Eng-

lish, French and Egyptian Governments resulted in an agreement to leave the direction of affairs in the hands of the Khedive as President of the Council, with Mr. Rivers Wilson as Minister of Finance and M. de Blavuiere as Minister of Public Works. A French despatch boat has been ordered to Egypt. An English vessel is also going there to demonstrate the accord of Great Britain and France, who will certainly insist that the Khedive shall not, by relapsing into extravagance, become the cause of uneasiness to European Powers.

In the Oshawa case, in the Court of Chancery—Johnson vs. Glen—the closing arguments were gone through on Monday, after which Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot said he would endeavor to give judgment on Wednesday, the 5th of March.

Lord Dufferin has gone to St. Petersburg to assume the duties of British Ambassador, on the retirement of Lord Loftus. Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet in the Reform Club, on which occasion Earl Granville presided, supported by the Marquis of Hartington.

A revolution has broken out in the State of Antioquia, which so far has been successful. Advances from Panama state that 8,000 men from Antioquia have invaded the Canca, and the President of Canca has appealed to the neighboring States for men and arms.

In the United States, the Anti-Chinese Bill is likely to fall through. The President is expected to veto the Bill, or to "pocket" it, and thus defeat it for the present. There are only a few days left of the session, so that there would not thus be time for Congress to pass it over his veto.

A railway train and station have been attacked by the Cheyennes—supposed to be Little Wolfe's band. One man was killed and four horses taken off. The Sioux country is swarming with small war parties from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's camps, and from the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock agencies. Great uneasiness prevails over the Dakota Territory.

THE FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

THE devotional character of the services for the Sundays in Lent is carefully assimilated to the requirements of the season, although Sundays are never to be observed as fast days. The collect for Ash Wednesday being used throughout the season also serves to impress its character more or less upon every service. The Church brings before us to-day one of the most remarkable occurrences in the earthly pilgrimage of our Blessed Lord, where He extended His sympathy with the lot of humanity by undergoing temptation in various ways, from the great enemy of God and man. The first words of the epistle also point to the efficacious power of that temptation for the rescue of all that are tempted, from the power of the tempter. The Lord who was the originator of a new spiritual nature which was to take the place of that lost in Adam, went through a trial somewhat similar to that of our first progenitor, and that he might have, in His human nature, a perfect sympathy with the members of His Church who are open to assaults from the

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