

Dominion Churchman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879.

AGENTS.

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

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person sending us four new subscribers with the cash, \$8.00, will receive a copy of the DOMINION CHURCHMAN for one year.

Subscribers paying in advance can receive the DOMINION CHURCHMAN and Scribner's Monthly for \$5.00; or the CHURCHMAN and St. Nicholas Monthly for \$4.00. The publishers' price of Scribner's is \$4.00 and St. Nicholas is \$3.00

THE WEEK.

IT would appear that some of the leading men engaged in fostering "strikes" in the mother country are becoming convinced of the suicidal nature of the policy in which they have been engaged. We are told that the "striking" cotton operatives at the North End and River Meadow Mills, in Staley-bridge, have accepted a reduction of wages. The Operatives' Association did not encourage them to resist, although they are only working three days weekly. The workmen at other mills have also accepted a reduction.

Jay Gould has sent five thousand dollars to aid the Howard Association to meet the requirements on account of the yellow fever in the South. He has also stated that he will "foot the bill" if they continue in their zealous operations. The death is announced of Mattie Reno, who has been heroically attending the sick, until she herself fell a victim to the fever. The total number of new cases, reported last week in Memphis, was a hundred and fifty-two whites and seventy-eight colored. The total deaths for the week, forty-three whites and thirty-three colored. On the 7th, eleven fresh cases were reported and eight deaths.

The Order-in-Council, excluding United States cattle, has been extended to October 6th.

Imperial Commissioners are examining the harbours of British Columbia for a practicable railway terminus.

The Russian Government has started an expedition to investigate the diverting of the River Amour, which rises in the heart of Asia, from the sea of Aral to the Caspian Sea.

The drainage of gold from England to the United States has stopped, and the stoppage suggests the probability that Great Britain is able to pay for what grain she receives by cheaper means than direct gold remittances.

The live stock shipped from Montreal to Great Britain, during the last seven months, is estimated at one and three-quarter million dollars.

News from Yokohama has been received to the effect that the Nordenskjold Expedition has proved triumphantly successful.

The steamer Brest went ashore on Sunday off Lizard Point, England, and seven passengers were drowned.

The Greek Frontier Commissioners appear unable to agree on the question submitted to them.

The massacres in Mandalay continue, and diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British has virtually ceased.

The United States demand for British goods has considerably increased.

The City of St. Petersburg, which is curiously situated at the mouth of the Neva, is threatened from the great floods which have taken place there. The storm still continued on Saturday, and the River Neva reached the greatest height ever known.

Eighty-four political offenders left Moscow on the 7th, for Siberia.

A revolt of Afghans has taken place at Cabul. Several native regiments have mutinied and the British Embassy has been attacked. The British forces in India have been ordered to advance upon Cabul.

The Vice Regal visit to Toronto has proved eminently satisfactory. The Governor General and the Princess Louise arrived in the city at 10.45. They were received by a vast concourse of people, and an immense procession was formed which conducted them to the Horticultural Gardens, when a Civic address was presented and a courteous reply was given by his Excellency. The Princess Louise then planted a Scottish Pine in the grounds of the Horticultural Society, and as we were able to obtain a near view we were forcibly impressed with the scant justice done to her Royal Highness in the photograph we have seen. They have utterly failed in giving the expression of goodness which is a marked feature of her countenance. The Party then proceeded to the Exhibition grounds, where an address was presented by the President of the Exhibition Association to his Excellency, and a suitable reply was given. In the evening the illuminations were of a superior character. On Saturday the annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Club took place, the occasion being honored by the presence of the Governor General and the Princess Louise. In the evening a Drawing Room was held at Government House. On Sunday the Vice Regal party attended St. James's Church, after having visited the Sunday School. In the evening His Excellency attended at St. Andrews.

THE FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

THE adoration of Almighty God is the principal feature of religious worship. Thanksgiving for His blessings a main part of it; while charity to our fellow men, which is particularly suggested now, is the end of the commandment, as far as our relation to them is concerned.

A thankless disposition is an indication of the small value we set on the blessings we have received. If a due impression were made on the mind of any man as to the nature and extent of the benefits conferred upon him, it would be impossible that he could be silent on the subject. Such a disposition is also due to a utilitarian spirit. The use of prayer would be obvious to anyone believing in its efficacy. But the utility of thankfulness is not so clear. If man does us a service and we repay him, we can understand how he needs our repayment. But it might be asked what benefit can Almighty God receive by the

thanks of His creatures? We know, however, that it is not a matter of indifference to Him whether He is thanked or not by those His hands have made and whom He supports continually. If not for his own sake, yet for theirs, He would be thanked. If not to claim His own rightful honor, yet to place them in harmony with the law of truth, with the law of the universe, he would have them thank him. To thank the author of a blessing is a matter of hard moral obligation, and it is also a condition of moral force. "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty, Everlasting God." Because it is the acknowledgment of the undeniable fact that all come from God, that we are utterly dependant upon Him, and that all existence, all Life is but the outflow of His Love. And to express this thankfulness before men, is one of the greatest acts of charity that can be practised, inasmuch as it tends to lead them to the source of all good, and to the practice of those duties, which are in the end, the most beneficial to themselves.

DAILY SERVICE.

A few weeks ago the attention of our readers was called by a letter in our correspondence columns to the importance of this subject, to the positive law of the Church in reference to it, and to the dereliction of duty on the part of most churchmen, clergy and laity, in neglecting it—the clergy generally in not doing it, and the laity in not availing themselves of the privilege in the very few instances where it is to be had. Now, there is no law of the Church more absolute than this of giving the people an opportunity in their Churches of joining in Morning and Evening Prayer. We beg pardon of our "pure Saxon friends," we should have said, *Evensong*; and we might also have used the Prayer Book term, *Mattins*. Just at the present time there is a great hue-and-cry about "obeying the law" in Church matters; and this is especially the case among a "party" of men who are the most notorious law breakers the world ever saw. There can be no more positive or absolute "law" of the Church than this which says:—

"All Priests and Deacons are to say daily the Morning and Evening Prayer either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other urgent cause."

"And the Curate that ministereth in every Parish or Church or Chapel, being at home, and not being otherwise reasonably hindered, shall say the same in the Parish-Church or Chapel where he ministereth, and shall cause a bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he begin, that the people may come to hear God's word and to pray with him!"

Now here is a Law so plain that had every word of it been of the purest Saxon, the most ignorant among our friends could not have understood it better. It is a Law which no Advertisements, no Injunctions, no "further order," of Elizabeth or anybody else has ever pretended to countermand; nor has any *Judge-Law* ever attempted to set it aside. And yet the men who lecture their neighbors about "obeying the Law" on some little points of ritual, of not much consequence either way—these are the men who systematically, strenuously and universally disobey this most important, most incontrovertible law of the Church. We confess we have neither sympathy nor patience with so glaring a case of inconsistency which exhibits so large an amount of hypocrisy.

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