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THE WEEK.

HE rains in England continued with unabated severity. The floods in Oxfordshire are the highest ever known in the summer. It is impossible to cross the race course near Oxford except in boats.

Riotous demonstrations have continued to take place at Lurgan in Ireland. The rioters have wrecked the houses of a great many Churchmen and others.

The Asiatic cholera is reported to have broken out in Ostend and West Flanders. The alarm may, however, be a somewhat false one, as sporadic cases may appear at any time in almost any part of the world.

It is believed that a great part of Epirus and Thessaly will be ceded to Greece. The Sheik ul Islam has notified the Moslem populations to that effect.

From Labrador news has been received at Halifax to the effect that plenty of Mackerel have been seen but no vessels have appeared to catch them. The fishermen actually use them for codfish bait.

Eighty thousand pounds' worth of property has been destroyed by fire at Sophia. The barracks have been destroyed, and the magazine has exploded. Great excitement and disorder prevail.

The Minister of Finance at Constantinople has informed the Porte that 500,000 Musselman refugees are being maintained in addition to the Turkish army, and a financial catastrophe is thus rendered inevitable. An Imperial irade, therefore disbands the first-class reserves and announces that the third, fourth and fifth classes will be disbanded when the Greek question is settled. This involves a reduction of the army to 100,000.

Negotiations between Conservatives and Ultramontanes for co-operation at the forthcoming elections are progressing at Berlin, but the latter require substantial guarantees.

The Emperor of Russia has written an exceed ingly friendly letter to the Pope, expressing his willingness to settle everything amicably.

Advices from Rome state that four cardinals will be created at the consistory next mouth.

Monseigneur Mazella is expected at the Vatican with important documents concerning the relations between Germany and the Vatican, and the position of the Old Catholics. The Vatican has taken special steps with several Governments to pre vent any judicial recognition of the Old War to direct that rations of meat and flour be

Catholics. It is understood its representations issued them until provision can be made for suphave been favourably entertained.

of the Yellow Fever, Crime and lawlessness are increasing at an alarming rate. Every fire last week was of incendiary origin. The utmost vigilance fails to discover the perpetrators. It is not safe to be out after dark. As additional protection, it is intended to employ fifty mounted patrolmen to enforce regulations. Noted people, especially those connected with the city government and members of Howard's associations, are constantly receiving threatening communications from negroes incensed at the refusal to furnish rations, except in companies. The proprietors of the Evening Ledger and Appeal have also been threatened by notes signed "Coloured Citizens." In New Orleans, very few additional cases of fever have appeared. One case has occurred at Nashville.

The Consul at Panama reports the arrival there of the news of the selection by the Paris Congress of the Panama route for the interoceanic canal. Great satisfaction and enthusiasm are manifested, both in private and Governmental circles, and the whole country is congratulating itself upon the inauguration of an era of prosperity. Nathan Appleton, of Bosto: and Paris, says, he does not see why Americans should not subscribe to M. de Lessep's canal. He is enthusiastically in favour of the project, remarking, "I intend to acquaint the people of this country with the plan. I shall lecture, beginning immediately, in Boston, then go to Nahant, then to Newport, and so around. I have written to the President of the Geographical Society, offering to lecture before the Society."

The Times announces that Lieut. Carey, in addition to the official notification of the reversal of the sentence of the court-martial, received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-inchief of the British Army, reviewing the circumstances of the death of the Prince Imperial, and concluding with the opinion that after the surprise of the reconnoitering party by the Zulus, resistance was impossible and retreat imperative. We do not pretend to be excessively acquainted | with military matters, but military men have intimated to us that a scouting party like that in which the Prince Imperial was engaged, is not expected to fight, but to run away. And moreover, we, ourselves, have been much puzzled all along to understand how it could be in accordance with Military custom for Lord Chelmsford to place the Prince Imperial on his staff—the young Prince not being a British subject, and Chelmsford having been informed that the authorities at the war office had decided not to give the Prince a commission, but only to afford him every facility for seeing the details of the war. The tide of popular feeling in England seems to be decidedly against his Lordship, and as far as we can learn anything about the matter we think very justly so.

The War Department at Washington, has informed the Indian Bureau that the Hualupai Indians of Northern Arizoni, numbering about 1,000 are in a starving condition, and have applied to the army officers in that locality for food. In reply the Bureau has requested the Secretary of

plying their wants from the Indian office. The Hualupias are a non-reservation band of Indi-At Memphis there appears to be no diminution ans, who have heretofore subsisted upon acorns, wild seeds, and some little corn which they raised. The prolonged drouth has deprived them of their usual means of support, and they have been forced to seek food from the Government.

> A St. John's Nfld., special says the Franklin search party landed from the ship Eothen on the North Shore of Hudson's Bay, near Depot Island, on August 9th, 1878. All hands were in excellent health. The party started on a sleigh journey for King William's Land on April 1st, 1879. They took four sleighs and about sixty dogs. While on a surveying trip last fall, Lieuts. Schwklietshap and Mellus were cast away on a barren Island, where they remained three days without food. During the same gale the brig M. J. Ross, a New Bedford, Mas., whaler, went ashore near Cape Kendall, and became a total wreck.

THE TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRIN-

T is the Incarnation of the Son of God which has made the contrast between the Dispensation of the Old Covenant and the Dispensation of the New. That was a glorious dispensation when compared with former revelations to fallen man, and when contrasted with the mock exhibitions of the heathen world. In the beginning of it, it was magnificent, and in its progress through fifteen hundred years, its developments were still more glorious. But after all, it was a ministry that could not have given life; it was a ministry of condemnation, having it is true, sacrifices of atonement, but no other means of reconciliation. The Incarnation of the Son of God was the origin and the Mystical Presence of Christ has been the continuation of a spiritual life the world had never seen before. That incarnation led the way for the introduction of the Sacraments of life which have come since the old Sacrifices were done away, and which are the channels of communicating the gracious presence of the Saviour of men. And as the glory of the second Temple infinitely surpassed that of the first Temple through the immediate presence of Christ in it, so the glory of the New Dispensation infinitely surpasses the glory of the old one, because the presence of Christ is now secured to the Church in the use of the channels of his grace which he has instituted for that express purpose. "For if the ministration of condemnation be glory, much more doth the ministration of righteousness exceed in glory,"

CATHEDRALS.

ATHEDRALS and their members ought to be to the Diocese what the churches are to the parishes in which they have been built. In this country the term cathedral appears simply to mean the first-built or the largest parish church in the principal town of the Diocese. In the Mother Country the case is widely different; but even there the cathedral fails of securing the objects of its construction; and many and great are the reforms that have been introduced and proposed for these magnificent structures. But the reforms effected upon them during this century have shown a distressing ignorance on the part