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THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

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THE WEEK.

THE consumption of opium in England is largely increasing among the working classes. Although its ultimate results are infinitely worse than the excessive use of alcohol, yet its immediate effects are not so disagreeable and it is much cheaper.

Germany, Austria and Italy supported the recommendation of England and France for the Khedive to abdicate in favor of Tevfik Pasha. At the date of the last advices a reply had not been

A new Russian expedition has been sent against the Turcomans. It has already left the mouth of the Attrek and is about twenty thousand strong. It is understood at St. Petersburg that it aims at reaching Merv. The successful termination of the English campaign in Afghanistan is believed to have sharpened the Russian appetite for further conquest in order to recover her prestige; and the despatch of so large a force is in consequence of the Turcomans having displayed breechloaders in the encounter which forced General Lomakin to return to Krasnovodsk.

The death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand will for a time at least, if not for ever, put an end to the hopes of Imperialism in France. The Prince had been sent forward by the Quarter Master General to sketch a site for the next camp. A volley was fired upon the party. Not a Zulu was there to be seen. The party dispersed and sought safety under cover; but the Prince Imperial was never again seen alive. His horse joined Lieut. Carey's party on his way back to the camp. The body when found lay on its back with eighteen stabs, two piercing the body from the chest to the back, two in the side, and one destroying the right eye. A locket with hair medallions and reliquary was around his neck. He had evidently tried to mount, and the leather flap of the stirrup tearing away he ran along the path to the place where he was found. Two troopers lay near the body, assegaied.

The news was conveyed to the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst, which very much depressed her. She swooned and fears were entertained for her recovery. The Queen, accompanied with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, afterwards visited her and remained with her for an hour. Prince Victor, eldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, is speken of by M. Cassagnac in Le Páys as heir to the late prince. Cassagnac is the recognized leader of the Imperialists in France.

The prospects of the fisheries of Newfoundland are believed to be unusually good.

TE have now brought vividly before us by our Saviour the interest which the Angelic host takes in the salvation of man—though he has strayed far from truth and holiness, and much as humility becomes the condition into which he has fallen. Indeed, the extent of the fellowship to which the Gospel brings us is one of the high privileges for which we can never be sufficiently grateful. There is an inspiration for good which comes from the sense of high and wide, and noble fellowship—of distinguished associates and guardians—which is denied to those who are members of a small society and have it not; and in His Kingdom Christ has provided us with this. All the races of the world furnish their contributions to the universal Church. But the frontier of sense is not the boundary of the Chris tian Church. It embraces both worlds—the unseen world as well as the visible. And the reason why angels rejoice at the repentance of a sinner is because another soul, originally made in God's image, is again on the way to join their blissful and hallowed company. As St. Paul said, when writing to his christian converts:--By your conversion to christianity, "Ye are come unto Mount Zion, unto the city of the living God, the Heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels, to the general assembly and Church of the first born whose names are written in Heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the Spirits of just men made perfect." The Church is then, according to the Apostle, a mixed as well as a world embracing society, consisting here of the living faithful,—there of the blessed angels and Spirits of the departed, united in the bonds of one indissoluble communion, and all ranged beneath the Throne of thrones, the Throne of God and of Jesus. Now this lofty conviction is no doubt brought before us in order to excite a hatred of sin, as well as a longing for a higher life, a wish to live as should the companions and beings who constitute the household of God, and who are destined to be our fellow citizens in the future world of light and joy. Hosts of temptations, of bad thoughts and haunting memories may press us hard; but when at the voice of prayer, the prayer of the Church or our own, our eyes open upon the realities around and above us, we are taught to remember that we have a lofty destiny before us, and means at hand to prepare for it. A great writer once said, "To have no sense of the invisible is the ruin of art." And it may certainly be added that, to have no sense of the invisible is the ruin of nature.

THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC'S ADDRESS.

THE address of the Bishop of Quebec to his Synod, which we gave last week, cannot be passed over in silence. We are glad to find that his Lordship has set the example of a remarkable contrast to the drawn out, slipshod, and pretentious utterances sometimes to be met with. He has not thought it necessary to the assertion of his Episcopal dignity to give, by one stroke of his pen, an ad captandum solution of the most recondite theological and ecclesiastical questions that have for ages puzzled the wisest, the ablest, the holiest, and the most devoted students of the Oracles of truth and of Church History. Though a veteran in the Church's cause and an able Theologian he evidently hesitates to "tread" where ruins of the other, the utterances of the Bishop of

THE THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. others unguardedly and thoughtlessly "rush in" The Church at large will reap the benefit of his Lordship's wise and practical habit of mind, while his own diocese must feel highly favored in the superintendence of a Bishop who recognizes no party lines as necessary to the work of the Church. The address is a model of conciseness, of practical common sense, and of the expression of an unremitting attention to Episcopal duty, in a diocese where the strict use of that term involves an immense amount of self-sacrifice and arduous labor. However unwilling his lordship was to undertake the duties of the Episcopal office he has evidently thrown his whole soul into the work, and desires to know nothing among them which is not conducive to the prosperity of every part of his extensive and difficult diocese. The estimation in which the Bishop is everywhere held will cause his explanation of his absence from the Lambeth Conference to be received with much satisfaction -as showing an unswerving regard for the requirements of his position, as well as such a feeling and sentiment towards that Episcopal assemblage as we are all glad to see. His Lordship states that his absence was not owing to any want of respect for the authority convening the Conference, or to any disposition to evade duties of his office, but arose from what he considered an imperative demand for his presence in a part of his diocese which he could visit at no other time than that fixed for the Conference. Our readers will understand that the outlying districts of the Bishop's diocese form some of the most inclement regions to be found in any of the inhabited parts of the world, and can only be visited occasionally and at certain seasons.

The Bishop's allusion to the loss the Church has sustained by the death of the late Principal of Bishop's College, Dr. Nicolls, is very touching, and will be appreciated by all who know anything of that estimable man. His Lordship's testimony is well worthy of being repeated. He says: "If ever there was one mindful of the charge laid upon him never to cease his labor, nor his care, nor his diligence, to bring all into that agreement in the faith and knowledge of God, and to that ripeness and perfectness of age in Christ that there should be no place left among them either for error in religion or for viciousness in life, he was that man. Of this you who have sat with him in the Synod have had some opportunity to judge; but they only who saw his daily life know how entire was his devotion to his Master's work; or how inspiring an influence that upright, clear, guileless, gentle, self-sacrificing life was."

Many of our readers will remember the name of the late Rev. James Sykes in the interesting reports he gave some years ago of his work as marine chaplain. We are glad to find the Bishop testifying to the uncommon personal regard universally telt for him and for his labors in the ministry. His death must also occasion a great loss in the peculiar department in which he was en-

THE BISHOP OF HURON, AND THE CLERGY AND LAITY.

N the face of so many attempts as have been lately made in the Toronto Synod and elsewhere to set the laity against the clergy, as though their interests were not identical with each other, or as though the one could only florish upon the