# .-....... <br> The finina Churely. 

A Weekly Record of its News, its Work, and its Thought.

## VOLUME I.

## Current Ebents.

## Some Foreign Notè s.

The English Exchequer.-Irish Discontent

- A Burmese Brigham Young.-Collis. A Burmese Brigham Young.- Collis.
ion betrueen Religious and Civil Authority ion between Religious and
in France.- Youthful Depravity

The present Chancellor of the English Exchequer-Sir Staffurd Northcote-does not find the couch on which he stretches
his weary limbs, made exactly of Marshal Niel roses. The expectation that a new period of commercial prosperity had com-
menced, is not supported by the statistics of the national income for the second quarter of the financial year that have just appeared. Thiere is, on the contrary,
every indication that all classes alike are being increasingly affected by the de pressed condition of agriculure and of
trade. The Customs and the Excise have both greatly lessened in returns. Crown lands do not bring in near as much
rent. The diminished yield from stamps shows that commercial activity has lessened,
and that trade is declining; the falling off in the amounts derived from the Land Tax and House Duty, shows that the great
middle class is not a little impoverished; and the decrease in the revenue derived all, a significant indication of the declining prosperity of the nation. Sir Stafford
Northcote has fallen upon evil times for the direction of the national finances. Compercial depression, bad harvests,
European conflict, and many small wars, have made the task which year after year has devo
difficulty

Parnell 1s now the great Irish sensation The great $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell, in his time, could not get a much larger crowd together to
hear his inflammatory harangues. The last English ministry has itself to blame for the present anti-Rent agitation which
Parnell is fomenting. The Irish tenants simply wish to put more completely into practice, the theories by whic
already largely benefited.
been presented with a considerable interest in the property of the landlords, and they do not understand why the disagreeable their possession of the soil. Mr. Parnell, in his incendiary harangues to the Irish peasantry, is simply developing the Iris
policy for which Mr. Gladstone is respon sible. The government of Ireland, in accordance with Irish ideas, was the Libera panacea for Irish discontent; and th ing tolerably clear what Irish ideas actu ally are. The non-payment of rent is an Irish idea that will not be altogether ac
ceptable to the minority of the Ir sh people who happen to be landlords, howeve And it is clear that the usual agrarian a guments of bullets and threatening letters will be resorted to in consequence. Ther is too much reason to fear that a period serious disturbance is at hand
Theebaw, the present half savage sov ereign of Burmah, is still pursuing his drunken follies, which would be absurd, they were not so cruel. He is making
short work of his father's family. The old short work of his father's family. The old
man equalted Brigham Young in the way man equalled Brigham Young in the way of marrying. He had, at the time of his death, thirty-seven wives. Of these thirKing Theebaw. She appears to have been particularly obnoxious to him, on accoun of her being the mother of the Mekhara Prince, a powerful rival of Theebaw's. No fewer than fourteen of this lady's children and grandchildren were massacreed with her;' one of hér grandsons had Kled wives quitted the palace, either during his willness or just after his death. The remaining twenty-three wives are still in the maining twenty-three wives are still in the
palace; and of that number, seven only

| are fre o b beieved to be so. The other |
| :--- |
| sixten |

 strict. Seven are known to be in what
may be called rigorous imprisonment some of them are in double-irons, half starved, and not permitted to have any whom Theebaw has massacred fourteen Out of the sixty-two daughters of the late King thirty-five survived him.
hese, all married to princes, were, with their families, killed by Theebaw in Feb wary and March last; of the remainder wenty-one are now confined in the palace,
ine of them being in close imprisonment.

The Prefect of the Seine and the Arch
The prefect, some time come into collision
to all the directors of hospitals, laying down a set of rules to enable all patients desirous of religious consolation to be ing ministers of relgion, no matter what ing ministers of religion, no matter what
their creed, from forcing their ministrations on those who did not expressly, on their admission, signify their wish for
them. Thereupon, Archbishop Guibert, in his turn, issued a circular to all the hos pital chaplains, reminding them that their duty was to afford the consolations of the ing them that infidels might be reclaimed at the last moment, and awakened to th sublime truths of religion even at the last
hour of a misspent life. The République Francaise describes Monseigneur Guibert' letter as "une audacieuse provocation,"
and intimates that if any chaplain should disregard the prefectoral and obey the exiscopal circular, from the hospital. We hope the Archbishop will refuse to obey. Of course you can not force a man to repent; but that as long as there is any hope, the
blessed promises of the Gospel and the onsequences of disobeying. God, should be resented to men likely to die

If we thought that any thieves read $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ Living Church we would not give the hem up to a new dodge, but "unconsciou eproduction" on the part of another editor is the only confusion between meum and ainly a curious chapter in, the history of crime. The police in Vienna have un-
earthed a whole brood of gallows birds. The oldest member and captain of the band was a youth of nineteen, who was absolute leader of the party,-many of whom had not seen their fifteenth year. Numerous were the disguises, and most ingeniou boys were dressed up as Sisters of Charity,
who went begging from house to house for charitable purposes; whilst the elder ones simulated the travel-stained, dejected ook of wounded soldiers returning from Bosnia. Ońe good-looking young scamp, nick-named "The Cardinal," was great iting iting alms for the Szegedin sufferers, an whose handsome black eyes acted magic ally in opening the purse-strings of sent mental old maids, and married women bepaid very well, was for one or two he scamps to dress stylishly, and to enter a shop on pretext of purchasing, whilst heir confederates would get up a disurbance on some pretence or other in the street. The till was, of course, the bject of special-attention when the shop all the fuss was about. Their tricks an devices were legion; and, as some one has already observed, required an amount of labor and talent which would have secured a handsome return if honestly em
pled.
Professor Williams, who occupies the
Chair of Chinese language and literature o
Yale, has not, it is said
dent within two years.

## Our New York Letter

## .Whittingham's Funerat.-Church

 cidents in New York.- The Jews artheir Sabbath.- The Chinese in New their Sabbath.-The Chinese in New
New York-Anecdote of Bishop. Potter

## New York, Oct. 20, 1879

The local arrangements for the fuver of Bishop Whittingham to-day at Orange ew Jersey, where he began his ministry ly to the Rev. Mr. Richmond the Rector The Bishops officiating will be, Bishops Pinkney, Kerfoot, and Lyman; all of whom have held prominent positions in the diocese of Maryland. The Standin Commitfee of the diocese will be present and many Bishops and prominent clergy men from all parts of the country, will
unite in paying the last tribute to a Bisho ho so highly adorned the lofty positio he was called to fill. Before we close thi letter, we may be able to give an account
of the ceremonies. The body will be borne upon a bier, ar.d the procession except the
family, for whom there will be carriages, will follow the body on foot. It is a Prince no "pomp and circumstance", to deepe the :mpression made by his death.
Rev. B. R. Phelps, Assistant Minister St. Barnabas Church, Newark, New Jerpriesthood by Assistant Bishop Lyman of North Carolina, acting at the request
the ecclesiastical authority. The candidat was presented by the Rev. Mr. Flichtner ector of St. Barnabas; and the sermo Rt. Rev. Bishop Pierce, of Arkansas officiated last Sunday in the morning in Trinity Church, Newark, of which the Rev. Dr. Eccleston is rector; and at inght,
the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith preached before Trinity Church Guild. We saw, set of the Library of the Fathers and of he Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, ith Dr. Cotton Smith's address on then the tenth Commandment, and barely succeeded. It is a kind of reading that will We made a visit to Trinity Church with Bishop Pierce and were most agreeably en tertained by Dr. Ecçleston. He is a genial
gentleman ; and, though a bachelor, is notable as a housekeeper. Hè has been twice elected Bishop, and it would not be very fall to him.
The Very Rev. George Nugee, an Eng ish clergyman and Provost of the Order Trinity Church, Newark. His life has devoted to the establishment of a Missi College, and of an Order of clergy, whose duty it is to assist in the parishes as mis ionary curates. The members of the Mi ion College were to devote their time labors among the poor of London. these undertakings he had the approval Archbishop Tait. Provost Nugee has been
travelling some time in this country, but travelling some time in this cound.
sailed on Wednesday for England.
Old St. Stephen's, in Newark, N. J., i undergoing demolition, the new church being now ready for occupation. The Rev Dr. Boggs is Rector, He is the editor The Church Quarterly.
The Rev. Dr. Kohler of our city, a Jew ish Rabbi, formerly of Chicago, is giving a series of Lectures to his people, on the first day of the week, besides his services on
the seventh day. There is a growing indifference among the Jews, in regard to their Saturday services ; and the lecture of Dr. Kohler are an attempt to retain the influence of Judaism over the people, by substituting other services, or by supplementing the Saturday service. It is-we think-a step towards breaking down the wall of partition between the races. Even
judaism is beginning to feel the power of Christian influences.

There is regular Service in their own language, for the Chinese residents of New York. There are as many as two thousand
of them in the city. The Missionary to them is the Rev. James Jackson, who wa two years a missionary in Canton. Th Mission was unfavorably affected by the misconduct of a Chinaman, who had it in Mr. Jackson thinks there is great reason to be encouraged at the progress the Mission is making. The experience of the Chinese on the Pacific coast has been somethin rough and it will be worth all it will cost, to $r$ and a softer side.
On St. Luke's day, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Women had its ann versary exercises, which were held in the
Church of the Beloved Disciple. Dr. Tut e, Rector of St. Luke's Church, read Ser vice, and Rev. Clarence Buel read the an
ual report. There are now 65 inmates of the year were $\$ 9.000$. The mortgage on the Institution was diminished by $\$ 5000$ The Home has been for many years under

We heard the other day an amusing an edote of the venerable Bishop of New York. His diocese in importance is the
Metropolis of the Church; and his bishop ric is regarded, like Trinity Church, Ne York, as one of the great prizes to fall to
any man's lot. The Bishop was found going somewhere in bistry, inpleasant day, well wrapped up. He wa congratulated upon his vigor, and upon guarding against undue exposure, even hi feet being well protected. The Bishop ooked down and said, "Well, the shoes are rather old, but there are a good many The Church Congress, as we write, is drawing to its close, and its last days hav been its best days The audience o
Thursday night was the largest and best o all, and there is a growing interest in the community. If it could continue it meetings for a few days longer, the
spacious hall in which they are held would indoubtedly be filled to overflowing Last night there must have been presen between one and two thousand persons
On Thursday morning the subject was the Authority of Dogma, and such was th ability of the writers and speakers, that was made one of the most interestin ics of Congress. The names of Bish Drs. John Cotton Smith, A. H Vind and Washburn, of Calvary N. H. Vinton, always names to excite interest and attention. The paper read by Bishop McLaren was clear and forcible; and, like all that he writes, was outspoken. He neve gives an uncertain sound. It was red imes interrupted by applause, as were als other speakers of the day and evening.
All hearts are saddened by the death Bishop Whittingham, who has been fo many years one of the foremost men upo our Episcopal bench. You have already been given some of the prominent points of his career. He was elected Bishop of Maryland in 1840 after a long contest, and such was his administrative capacity, that he soon brought the diocese up from weak ness to strength. It was divided, a pari it being set off as the diocese of Easton and during the past few years Bishop Pinckney has been the Assistant Bishop, and now succeeds his principal. Bishop Whittingham has been long in a declining state of health, but his death was at the last a surprise to his friends. His death will be widely mourned, as :of one who, in the judgment of the late Bishop Selwyn, was the peer of any Bishop in the Anglican communion.

The conscience has to do, not with fitright and wrong.

## Bishop Whittingham.

The late Bishop of Maryland, whom lov ing hands have so recently laid tenderly way, was a man of no common character Nature had given him a mind which wa are in all its departments. One could no ame a faculty which he did not possess in n unusual degree. His memory was won derful. He was as modest as a woman, and tender-hearted. I do not set out to writ of him in full, or even orderly, but only to hrow together a few notes and jottings. The exceeding carefulness of the late Bishop Whittingham in money matters, was illustrated on the occasion of a visi o Europe; some twenty years ago, for the benefit of his-even then-greatly impaired ealth. A handsome purse wis presented im for his use and expenses. Instexd of ravelling by cars while in Europe, the Bishop went from place to ploce a, the deal on foot. He thus saved much of the money. On his return home, he sent back ery cent over and above the exact cost f his very economical trip. His friend efused it ; but the Bishop insisted, until nally the money was compromised on

Shortly after the close of the war, Bish p Simpson, of the M. E. Church, called on the late Bishop Whittingham, and pro posed that they should unite in invoking he aid of the Government, in compelling the sections of their respective Churches, which had been divided during the war to unite. Bishop Simpson's idea of union was strange ; and his idea of governmental uthority, still more strange. The lat ishop of Maryland quietly asked him hether the War was the cause of the ethodist division ? On receiving of cours hegative reply, he remarked, - "The fect your rary separation, on the contrary, was caused by the war, and, with the termina ion of the struggle, will cease ; and w out delay," together again, and that with Department of inst would be amusing, if it had not a seriou spect as well.
The late Bishop of Maryland was an ur gent advocate of smaller Dioceses than those which were the rule of the America Church in the earlier days of his Episco pate. For nine long years before the di vision between the Eastern and Western hores was happily consummared, the Bis hop eloquently advocated it in Cenvention and out. On one occasion he concluded his Annual Address in these words; 一"If we ail to divide our large Dioceses, there is great danger of their growing into the mediæval hypertrophy of ecclesiastical prin cipalities." But, there was one impediment, and that was Judge Chambers. For nine years, this distinguished layman cast he weight of his eloquent voice and great infiuence against the needed measure; and was not until his death, that Easton Subsequent events have separate Diocese. of the Bishop, and the mistaken policy of the Judge. Both now rest from their labors.
Duri
Des of many par-

## ejurch Calendar.

October, A. D. 1879.

## 

## All Saints' Day.

 In the Holy Eastern Church, a Feastakin the this has been observed ever since
the fourth century ; and possibly from even akin to this has been observed ever since
the fourth century; and possily from even
an earlier period. It is called the " "Festian earlier period. It is called the "Festi-
val of All Martyrs," and occurs on the
octave of. Pentecost, or Whitsun-Day, octave of. Pentecost, or Whitsun-Day,
corresponding, therefore, with our Trinity
Sunday. We may well believe that during the great persecutions of those days, the
roll of martyrs increased so rapidly, that roil of martyrs increased so rapiay, that
it was found out of the question to have
spectal memorial days for any but the most spectal memorial days for any but the most
illustrious; and that, in consequence, a
particular day was set, upon which there particular day was set, upon which there

- should be a solemn commemoration of all
those who had "loved not their lives unto those who had "loved not their lives unto
death." This Festival, the efore, was per
fectly familior to the mind of the Church, fectly fam church, under the name of the Church of
the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Martyrs.
This occurred on the first of November This occurred on the first of November,
A. D. 68 ;and the Festivil has been ob-
served on that day in the Western Church, ever since.
So low as the Holy Church throughout
all the world shall continue to protess, as
one of the great Articles of her Faith, "We believe in the Communion of Saints,",
this blessed Festival cannot fal lo mainain
its hold upon the deepest affections of her members. For it it the Festival of All
Saints not of those only whon have pased
to their reward from the flames of martyrto their reward from the elames of martyr-
dom ;not only of Bishops and Confessors.
and of those " whose prais has been in all
the Churches ;" but aloo of many and many and of those "whose prase has been in all
the Churches;" but al.oof many and many
a child of Goo, known in life only to to a
small circle of triends and acquaintances, but who shed around the narrow sphere in
which his lot has been cast, alow of spir-
itual light and warmht, which indicated itual light and warrmth, which indicated
clearly the heavently soorce whence it had
its origin. Of one and all, on this holy its origin. Of one and all, on, this holy
Festival, we make memorial efore God,
and espectally d, we seek spiritual communion with them in the Blessed Sacrament
of the Altar ; and prayers are offered on
their
 Christ gives in Parad

The Vatican.
The word is iften used, but there are
many who do not understand its many who do not understand its import.
The term reters to a collection of buildings
on one of the seven hills of Rome which covers a - pacce of 1200 feet in length and
Iooo feec in treadth. It it built on the spot
once occupied by the garden of cruel Ne once occupied by the garden of cruel Ne
ro. It owes.
rome origin to the Bishop of
Rome, who in the early part of the sixth Rome, who in the early ple residence on its
century, erected a humber
site. About the year 116o, Pope Eugenius site. About the year 1160, Pope Eugenius
rebuilt ion anagificent scale. Innocent
II., a few years attewards. gave it up as a
Iodging to Peter II., King of Arragon. In
 I305, Clement V., at the instigation of the
King of France, removed the Papal See
from Rome to Avinon, when the Vatican
remained in a neglect for more than 70 years.
But soon atter the return of the Ponti-
fical Court to Rome an event which had fical Court to Rome, an event which had
been so earnestly prayed for by poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in
1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, and again enlarged d; and it was thence-
forward considered as the regular palace arward considered as the regular palace
and rence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and
gradually encircled it with antiquities, stat ues, pictures and books, until it b
the richest depository in the the richest depository in the world.
The library of the Vatican was menced I400 years ago. It contains 40 , boo manuscripts, among. which are some
by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borom-
meo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian meo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian,
and Armenian Bibles. The whole ot the immense building
composing the Vatican are filled with stat
ues found beneath the ruins of ancien Rome ; with paintings by the masters, and with curious medais and antiquities of al-
most every description. most every description.
When it is known th
exhumed more than 70,000 statues $f$ fiom the ruined temples and palaces of Rome the reader can form some idea of the rich
ness of the Vatican. It will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist and the scholar. Raphael and Michael An
gelo are enthroned there, and their thron gelo are enthroned there, and their throne
will be asdurable as the love of beauty and
genius in the hearts of their worshippers. genius in the hearts of their worshipper
A ton of gold makes a fraction over half his wife is worth her weight in gold, and she weighs 120 pounds, she is worth $\$ 30$,

It was Herbert Spencer who made th
following definition of evolution: following definition of evolution

## News from the Churches.

 Minnesora.-The church edifice atVorthfield, proving too small to hold the audience attending the Services, the Rector, Rev. A. J. Yeater, has raised sufficient
money in the town, to add a third more sittings; and the work is now being vigor-
ously pushed forward, and it is hoped will
us be completed by the 2oth of November.
This enlargement has been rendered nec-
essary more especially from the large numessary more especialy from the large num-
ber of students attending Carlton College
Cong. attending the Episcopal Services Cong.) attendin
in the evenings.
At Benson, a frontier station on the $S$.
Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R.R,
under the care of Rev D. ander the care of Rev. D. T. Booth, Diorecently completed. The design was by
the missionary himself. It has Nave, Porch Tower, Chancel and Vestry, and is sur-
organ. The windows are all of stained having cost all complete $\$ 1500$. The ess-
nior warden-Captain Frank Thorntonan active business man of the place, took
charge of the erection, and gave a great
deal of time and money to complete the
good work.
The peope are already considering the
matter oi erececting a house for their mis.
sion most as essential as inhe church building.
At Moris, some dittance beyond, Mr.
Booth has a monthly Service ; and a branch has been organized, and steps have
been taken for the erection of of church
building another year. About 8 miles
trom Willmar, where Mr. Booth resides, he has established Services on Sun-
day afternoons, in the midst of a farning
settlement. The Services have been well received, and a good interest thas been a. a.
wakenend that must result int the organization
of a Parish at no distant - day few of the clergy in Minnestota who do no
supplement their labors by reaching out to Minnesota, has received an immense im-
migration during the past season ; and i her clergy tooccupy for the Churct -many
new openings presenting themselves by the founding of new towns and seitlements.
Rev. Dr. Yornall, for 35 years Rector
of St: Mary's Churcul, Philadelphia, has w eks. In company with Rev. T. M. Ri.
ley he visited the White Earth Mision
among the Chippeways of Minhesota. He was delighted to notice the great progress
they had inade in civilization and Curisti-
anity, Sidney Corbett, D.D, Rector of
Rev.
St. Mark's, Minneapolis, has been in N.Y. for severall weeks, under medtcal treatment
for his throat. He is expectd back soon, quite recovered. Rev. C. H. Plummer, rec-
tor of LLake City, has lately returned from
a four, months absence a furr, months absence at the East, on ac-
count of the illness of his wife. The ladies
of his Parish had recarpeted his church, return. SpringFiELD.-The Rector of Holy
Trinity, Danville, having completed one year of his Rectorship, a record of the pa.
rochial work and progress will not be withrochial work
out interest.
During the year there have been held
228 public services. There were 22nd one private Celebration of the Holy
and Eucharist, at which the communions made
numbered 3 19. There are 47 Communinumbered 3 in. There are 47 . Communi-
cants.on the list. Twelve persons have
made their First made their First Communion. The Bis-
hop has isitited the parishtwice, and con-
firmed eleven candidates firmed eleven candicates. The number of
Baptism are-a dultt 3 , infant 1 It, total
ry: One marriage, six burials. The Rector has made 197r Paroccixal calls
There are 35 families in th There are 35
about 170 souls
The Church-folk here are somewhat as
the conies, "yet they make their dwelling the conies, "yet they make their dwelling
in the Rock, ;" at any rate, there is much
activity in the Parish, and a fair amount of activity in the Parish, and a fair amount of
work done in a quiet way.
PEnNsylvania, - Bishop Pierce of Ar-
kansas, at the request of Bishop Stevens, kansas, at the request of Bishop Stevens,
admitted to Priest's Orders. October 5 th,
in St. Luke's Church, Philadelptia, Rev, G. F. Nelson, who was presentend by the
Rev. Dr. W. F. Paddock of St. Andrew's
Church. The later Church. The latter church was closed for
repairs, or the Ordination would have taken place there, Mr. Nelson having been
assistant to Dr. Paddock. He now comes to New York, and will be assistant to Dr
Potter of Grace Church.
Bishop Pierce preached on this occasion a sermon on the
Christian Priesthood. It was a masterly Christian Priesthood. It was a masterly
discourse, and gave some new points, in
the treatment of the subject. We are glad the tratment of the subject. We are glad the Church in one of the best of our Church periodicals.
LousisinaA-Rev. Drs. Thompson an ercival, of New Orleans, are again in pas
toral charge of their respective parishes torar charge of their respective parishes
after summer recreation, as also Rev. Dr.
Kramer, of Christ Church Kramer, of Christ Church.
The assembling of the vention next month, for the election of
Bishop, is awaited with interest.

Iluinors.-The summary of diocesan
statistics for the year, ending in May,

 stone laid, $1 ;$ new churches opened, 5
churches consecrated, 3 ; missions, about o; parishes, about 48 , clergy, 5 .
Bishop McLaren confrmed eleven per ons at St. Stephens, Chicago, on Sunday
last. Rev. Mr. Cowan the Incumbent last. Rev. Mr. Cowan, the Incumbent,
is doing avery successul and encouraging
work in this parish. The same afternoon, he Bishop confirmed five at St. Luke's Mission, which is under the lay care o
Mr. Townsend. One adult was Mrso by him on the same occasion. also by him on the same occasion.
The Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago
on his return from the burial of his father the Rev. G. B. Perry, D. D., L. L. D., at
ther Hopkinsville, Ky., remained over last
Sunday week at Momence, Ills., in order to ender Mission Services, for the day, at
he Church of the Good Shepherd. Rev. Mr. Perry, having returned to the city
after an absence of some weeks, will be

Iowa.-The following is a comparative vew of Church growth in Iowa in thre
Ceamities. Individuars. Commur.


 deacons; 8 priests. Lay-Readers Licensed
35. Candidates for Priest's Orders
present number, 9 ; candidates for Deacon's orders-1; total, 10. Postulates-
present number, 6 . New parishes organ-
zed-4; Churches built-5. Number of Clergy now canonically connected with
the Diocese-5. Four clergymen of other
dioceses are officiating within the Diocese. Alabama-The Rev. Rector of Christ Church, Mobile, has returned to duty from of the Bishop of Michigan, and has been
followed by the Bishop of the Diócese. folowed by the Bishop of the Diocese.,
The Rev. Dr. Massey, of Trinity, is also
at home, and has resumed duties.

## Letter from/Tulare, Cal.

The Missionary spirit, which seems
received a new im petus in Califiornia,
is pushing forward the interests o,
Church of Christ in new directions.
 District has just been established in
San Joaquin valley, embracing all the tra
country from Merced to The two towns lie at points quite $r$ mote from each other ; the first on the
Central, and the later Central, and the latter on the Souther
Pacific Railroad, yet in a direct line of Pailroand traivel, made so by the junction of
the two roads a a point about ten miles north of Tulare, which lies midway be

## sion. This town of Tulare is also the mid and

 main station between San Francisco andLos Angeles, the local terminus of the Los Ange.
railroads.
The places designated in the Mission as
points for effort, are Fresno, Visalia, Tu-
lare, and Bakersfield lare, and Bakersfield; and it is eernestly
hoped that the Rev D. O. Kelley, who has had the field assigned to him by Bishop each of these places once a month. The
labor of this field is going to be very great labor of this field is going to be very great
for so delicate a man as Mr. Kelley; but he is so earnest and so winning in hls
manner, that we hope for much, although we cannot but teel that for the
east, we must expect but little.
east, we must expect but little.
This region is literally full of people,
and the towns named are but a minimum of the places where effectual missionary labor could be performed.'
the gathering in of the lost and strayed
sheep of the Israel of Christ, it would be
an onerous task, tor even there, in many
cases the thick crust of indifference has
gathered over and calloused the heart.
But prejudice of the very worst kind (prej-
udice nurtured in sectarianism, and case-
hardened in later life by almost total ab
senceof religious ininuence, and well nigh
settled into unbelief by the reports in the setted inte unbelief by the reports in the
secular papers of the contentions and dis-
cussions of religious bies) is cussions of reli
and combatted.
But to see the children-the dear, bright,
beautiful, intellectual children of Caliter beautititu, intellectual children of Calitior-
nia As one travels round, and becomes aware of facts and acquainted with people, the
heart is oppressed to faintress with the cry, in the words of the Savior, "Lift up your
eyes and behold the fields are white and ready for the harvest;", "the harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few;
ye therefore the Lord of the harv he will
harvest."
s.

This tract of country has been settled
or thirty years, the town of Visalia having been in existence that length of time. Visalia is ten miles northwest from Tu lare, inalia sseven milos northwest from tu
C. P. and S. P. railroads, and has of the been in the past the centre and medium of supply pasture land on the plains and mining disMillions of wealth ha.
Millions of wealth have flowed through this inland portal; and, while other routes
of transportation have been opened in the railroads that pass through adjacent re gions, leaving Visalia quite on one side
still, so great is the increase of wealth and traffic consequent upon the development of the internal resources of the region, and
the accession to the population by immigration, that Visalia has-not only, not
materially suffered in her traffic-but has been able, of her own wealth, to build and furnish a railroad of her own, con necting her with the other roads; at a as the emoluments of a Mart.
Not only in this populous region, bu
even in this important city, the amount o even in this important city, the amount of
religious instruction is shockingly small;
and as a consequence, morals are at a low and as a consequence, morals are at a low
ebb, and the observance of the Lord's Day quite the exception:
There are, however, many hearts that
burn with desire for a better state of things. California is, in the main, a law-abiding State, and some of her enactments are a
credit and example to her elder sisters in he Union; and it is singular in
reme that upon her Statute reme that upon her Statute book are strinpractice as if they had never been enacted.
The solution of this ilies undoubtedly in
he fact that professing Christians from the Eastern States, both in the early days of
California, and scarcely less now, on immigrating to this State, have fallen at once and trafficked and desecrated the Holy Day as they do. And to this extent, at I beg you, all good Eastern peope,
thans. I beg you, all good Eastern people, that
contemplate immigration to any point, take
your religion and the Lord's you, or else stay at home, where a degree,
at least, of healthful moral influence will be exerted over you, if in no other way, at
at all events, by association and public opinion.
Greed , idolatry" -has too long swept into this intelligent and inteilectual though i has proved itsel.'

How Much Bishop Cummins' Dread of Candlesticks Amounted to.

## The excuse is often made for the apos

 candles on the altar, and other " ritualistic practices," were evidences of a Romewarddrifc which he could not conscientiously

In this connection, I have a bit of his-
cory to relate: The Bishop was holding a churches, some of them at night. The building was lighted with gas, and the
chancel sufficiently so for all practical purposes, but not enough for aesthetic effec his defection from the Church,) he not only desired to see things done "decently gratified by the beautiful and the symboli-
cal. Accordingly, he requested that two arge plated candlesticks, with three Table. Having been put in such a way that only one candle in each was to be seen
in the body of the Church, the Bishop desired that they might be turned so that the
three branches would appear-adding, that "they were symbolical."
Not long after this, holding a Confirma an on Palm Sunday, he made a most
which the chion to the palm branches with which the chancel was adorned. Really, had the Bishop been left to himself, and
with "no axe to grind," he would not
have done as he was led in an evil hour to
one who saw the Candlesticks.

Thrift is one of the Iowa virtues. Davenport clergyman was called upor: marry a couple one night last week. They evidently well-to-do. After the ceremony had been performed the groom thrust his quarters, which he held in the palm of his take your pay from that!" "Let us see,"
mused the minister ; "the publishing of the marriage notice will cost half a dollar!" "O, will it," replied the groom; "well,
then, take the whole of it It ain't much matter, anyway
d student in Brown University
A conceited studenid the president, that he thought it would be easy to, make
proverbs like those of Solomon. The reply of D
"Make a few.

Trinity Church, Pittsburg.
For the first time in five years, Service in this beautiful church of and proportions, so rich in color And he experfienced in its adornment. ent than when first he visited it ; for ithout in any degree marring the effectnd glow which then struck him very forciy. Since the time referred to, an important and most desirable change has been made in the chancel, which is now perfect
in its appointments, and fills the eye with its appointments, and fills the eye with
the full measure of its excellence of arrange ment. Whereas, formerly, the spacious area of the chancel seemed, bare and baren, it is now filled with objects of exquithe new altar. A description of this beauiful work of art may not come amiss, as a especially, associated as it is with ; more blest and most tender of human sentiment -love for the dead, whom we loved, and The loved us in life.
The altar and reredos are made of the nd platform of the best Italian marble The slab forming the first step is twelv feet six inches wide. The second step or plattorm, upon which the upper structure
rests, is in one whole piece, ten feet four inches wide, and five feet six inches doep.
The size of the altar, with the extension is ten feet six inches in width, and three feet muulded, supporting eight columns surnounted by a carved string course, conaround the altar, and caryed in the same ys of ornamentsas the caps. This, again
is surmourted by a course of mouldings is surmourted by a course of mouldings;
the whole supporting the top of the altar
and rere dos. The front of the altar shows ive panels, three of which are ornamented in high relief, the two end panels being
left plain. The reredos rises from the back of the altar, and is ornamented in the
centre with a Maltese Cross in high relief resting on an engraved ground-work of ight and left of the Cross, are bas-reliefs emblematic of the four Evangelists-an
angel, a lion, an ox and an eagle. The
riser forms a shelf, string-course base supporting six columns with carved capitals, on which rest the
hood mouldings of five niches, three of which are ornamented, the two end ones
being plain backgrounds. The centre the Trinity, represented by three interwov en circles, each containing the word
"Holy," all in arelief. The lettering of a plain ground. On the right, is the sub-ject-Christ healing the sick-representing
our Saviour in the middle of the group, with his hand raised to bless a cripple,
whose countenance expresses his faith. On the right hand, is the figure of a mother,
with a sick child upon her knee, imploring he Saviour for its cure. On the other side of the Saviour are the Apostles St. John
and St. Peter ; and in the rear, the figure of a Jewish High Priest, who witnesses the miracle. The left panel represents the by the figure of - Religion seated on the Rock of Ages, holding on her knee the
Book of Life. By her side stands a child ight hand she offers the cup to the thirsty ight hand she offers the cup to the thirsty
iftle one. To the right of her is another female figure, in the act of clothing a
naked child. The figure of Christ completes the group. He extends his right,
hand over them in the act of blessing such acts of charity, His left hand resting on the head of the child in prayer. These d crown-work, forming a base in the mid dle, on which stands the cross. The orig-
inal altar, presented by Mrs. John H. Shoenberger while in life, has in its reand noble memorial of herself, who never failed in duty to her God
or her kind. The Gazette, to which the writer is indebted for this correct descrip-
tion of the altar, presents the fact also of its enlargement and improvement having Renier, sculptor executed by Mr. P. C. tainly evinced exquisite taste as well as
skill. It would seem, indeed, to be hardly worth our while to send abroad for works
of art to adorn our churches, when such marble may be obtained at home, with such an artist to shape it into forms of beauty.
The massive and costly candelabra from the same munificent hand that has been eithet side of the altar, are admirable as to and truly furnished. Another chime has been added, as well as a clock, so that
Trinity may now be said to be perfect as o her appointmients.


## Meeting of the Missionary Board.

 We were compelled by want of space, to omit in our last issue, the following accountof a Meeting of the Missionary Board held
in New York, preliminary to the Missionin New York, preliminary to
ary Conference of last week.
The Board of Managers of the Mission-
ary Board met on Monday, at the Missionary Board met on Monday, at the Mission-
ary Rooms in the Bible House. There was ary Rooms in the Bible House. There was ness was transacted ; the meetıng of last
month having failed for want of a quorum.
The business was, however, for the most The business was, however, for the most
part of a routine character, and would have no general interest for your readers. The
Treasurer's Report for the Foreign ComTreasurer's Report for the Foreign Com-
mittee was looked for with some anxiety, traceable to no reliable source-that like
many of the Missionary Societies witnout the Church, the expenditure of the Board
had been largely in excess of its income. Its debt had even been put as high as
$\$ 90$, ooo, a sum nearly equal to the deficit
in the American Board. Happily, the Treasurer's Report quieted all fears, when
it was shown, that the deficit was but little
if any larger, then it was last if any larger, then it was last year, being
in round numbers $\$ 20,000$. If however
the accrued liabilities and the borrowed money are taken into the account together,
the Foreign Committee is responsible for $\$ 12,000$ less than it was at the same time
last year ; which is a gratifying exhibit. The total receipts of the Fureign Commit
tee for the year were $\$ 148,692,84$; but of
this sum the Board and Committee only control $\$ 112,555.88$; the balance-
more than $\$ 36,000$-coming under what are called "Specials, that is, moneys given
by the donors for special objects and purposes. It is these Specials that make the
trouble, for they really diminish the regu-
lar contributions of the Board and make it almost impossible to graduate the appro-
priations to the receipts. There would be no objection at all to special contributions,
if the Church would only remember our
Lord's words-"'this ought ye to have done, and not leave the other undone." There
is no reason why Paul should not be paid, operations of the Board require regularity ceipts and appropriations. As, a rule, the
Board, who are made the almoners of the Missicnary Fund of the Church, know bet-
ter where to apply it so that it will do most good, than individuals can; and it always
deranges the working of the Board, when the Specials, instead of being an addition
to, are taken out of its own treasury. We
knew- years ago knew-years ago-a parish which wa
widely noted as bing universally libera
in the matter of perquisites. Wedding Baptismal, and other fees were the talk - o
the country round during the year ; but
Easter there was always regular salary of the minister, proportioned
to the liberal gifts he received. These to the liberal gifts he received. These gifts were his misfortune, for he did not take
them into account in regulating his annua expenditures; they were irregular and no
to be depended on. He found really that he was all the while himself paying the ex
tra fees out of his own salary. It is very paid into the general treasury, the Foreign debt, and have a balance in hand. Ther are gifts and bequests soon to be paid to
the Foreign Committee, amounting to $\$ 83$, 748. 35 , besides large residuary interests
under Wills ; and there are some vested endowments, and property at the Mission
Stations, which are not considered in the Treasurer only pay one hundred cents on the dollar
but would have a handsome estate besides We think the Church has abundant reason to congratulate the Committee on its suc
cessful management of the interests entrust

## The Dignity of Office.

Detroiter, who was rusticating in on was one day out hunting when he came up on a hamlet, consis $i n g$ of a sawmill, two
houses and a log barn. The sign of "Post Office" greeted his vision over a door i The office was an eight-by-ten room, and the boxes for mail matter numbered jus four. A written sign on the wall announced
that the mail arrived and departed once a that the mail arrived and departed once a
week, and the postmaster sat behind a pine table reading the "Postal Guide" and chewing a sassafras root. Detroiter, as he looked around The P. M. diun't shake his head and crush the inquirer's hopes all at once, as
some officials do, but slowly arose, looked carefully into each one of the empty boxes, peered into an old cigar box
dow sill, and then answered"I don't see anything just now only four days till the next mail.
"Is this a money-order office? ued the stranger.
dle considerable money here
"Can I get a dollar's worth of
asked the Detroiter after a pause.
"Well, no, not exactly," replie
ficial, looking into his wallet. "I guess I
next week.
There was another pause as the post
master vainly tried to make change for a
quarter, and the Detroiter finally re-
marked- master vainly tried to make change
quarter, and the Detroiter finally
marked marked-
"This isn't rated as a first-class post of
fite, is it ?"
"Well, no, not exactly," was the confi dential reply. "Fact is, we don't do
very rushing business here, and sometimes I think it would pay me better to go back to
the farm." "I don't su
here, do you
at that altogether. The position that gives us in society here must be taken into
consideration, you know !"
The population of the hamlet, including a tame bear and a dog. was only thirteen
souls. - Detroit Free Press.

Recessions to the Church of England. We invite the careful attention of our
readers to the following extracts on the
"Church and Nonconformity." At this distance, and where the Church is surroun-
ded by powerful bodies of Christians, with sion, and unable, through the same cause, which would so powerfully assist us in reaching the people, we are unable to ap
preciate the great strides the Church in the
Mother Country is Mother Country is making in winning the
people. There is a wide-spread dissatisfaction in the Dissenting Ranks, and the tes-
timony of "Nonconformist" is valuable, as showing the growing appreciation of the
Church and her Services. We have en FACTs, that the departure of a very few un-
stable men, now and then, from the Ministry of a Body numbering in the English
speaking world nearly 30,000 clergy, is overwhelmingly counterbalanced by the
return to us in a steady stream of ministers
and lay members

In reference to the recessions of Dissent
ing Ministers to the Church of Engand ing Ministers to the Church of England, a
"Nonconformist" writes to the Hampshire Iudependent that the tendency is a"'growing
tendency,", and that "the causes"' are "no al piety among the Laity and more person-
power among the Clergy of the Established power amung the Clergy of the Established
Church, than there has ever been, and
among Nonconformists refer to the great average." "A Dissenting
cause, with a weak Ministry, and a weak management, is not only not attractive
but positively repulsive to persons of cul ture and refinement, while a Churgh wher
the preaching is good and the service ef
fective, offers overwhelming to the majority of minds "
"The best, the wisest, the strongest, wil win in matters religious as well as matter
commercial, and that the Church is win commercial, and that the Church is win-
ning in the denominational race to-day
seems to me a palpable seems to me a palpable and self-evident
fact."-Church Work, Halifax, N. S.

Put Your Shoulders Back.
Much of the proverbial slenderness and
physical frailty of our girls, as compared with those of other nations, has been
charged to intellectual habits and overwork charged to intellectual habits and overwork
in study. It is unquestionably true that ucation in bodily development.
Many American girls, through inattention to the way of carrying themselves,
unconsciously contract the habit of bring ing the shoulders forward and stooping The position not only detracts greatly
from their appearance, but is also very pernicious in point of health.
The celebrated Aaron Bur
to his daughter, Theodosia, afterward the wife of Governor Alston of South Carolina,
wrote as follows on this subject : "Your habit of stooping and bringing your shoulders forward on to your breas
not only disfigures you, but is alarming on nacount of the injury to your hearming on The
acontinuance of this vile habit will certainly produce consumption, then farewell pleas ; farewell life!
"This is no exaggeration; no fiction to excite your apprehensions. But, setting
aside this distressing consideration, I am astonished that you have no more pride in your appearance. You will certainly stin your growth and disfigure your person.'
There is reason to believe that . Miss Bur here is reason to believe that. Miss Bur gave heed to this admonition of her good
father; for she afterward became renowned for her beauty as well as for superior men
tal endowments and accomplishments.

Victor Hugo was talking about age, an most disagreeable advance to him was fro thirty-nine to forty. "Oh, that terrible
forty!" he said. "But," remarked some ne, "I should think it a great deal bette plied Hugo, "forty years is the at all," re plied Hugo, '"forty years is the old age
youth,' while fifty years is the youth of ol age.
The more frequently we present a worth cause before the people, the better. Th pore frequently they give, the more diss posed are they to give. They acquire a fa
cility in this kind of action as well as in the other kind, by steady practice.

|  |
| :---: |
| numerous class of Prors |
| ristians who regard Church order as a tter of indifference, and contend for the |
| liberty of organizilig congregations and |
| wn |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| be one not capabl |
| e Go |
| f jarring creeds and warring sects |
| now contend for the suprem us that there are certain p |
| h and Qrder which cannot be a |
| without evit cornsequences |
| eligio |
| ty fashioned according to their varying |
| fa |
| purchased at the expense of Christian |
| $y$ paid for. |
| ch a debilitating process that |
| der the operation, surely no lover of the |
| ospel should desire to gratify his pro $y$ at such a cost. |
| he desire for an unitad |
| deep as it is loudly expressed at |
|  |
| fluence |
| ony for 1,500 years, the hea |
| gladdened by the advent |
| d when there shall be one |
| Name One; one Fa Ily received ; one Ba |
|  |

## Missions.-Archdeacon Nelles, Huron

 of missionary labors among the Six Natiothanksgiving in Kaeyungeh, the pretty
gothic church in the Indian reserve.-O
The Treasurer of the Domestic Commit
tee reports the receipts for Domestic Mis. sions proper, at $\$ 97,635 \cdot 23$, for the col-
ored people, $\$ 13,215.15$, for the Indians, $\$ 30,832.72$, giving a total of $\$ 141,683.10$
The Specials amount to $\$ 13.162 .32$, but
these are in no wav under the control of

## tration amounts to only 7 I-10 per cen

or in other words, of every dollar, 93 cents
have gone to the workers in the field. It
was not to our Missionary B, jard, that the
man contributed I cent for Missions, and
man contributed I cent for Missions, and
99 cents to get it to its destination. The
Domestic Committee have no debt to
report, and the Foreign Committee would
have had
have had none, but tor the large appropriations to the "Church of Jesus"' in Mexico.
We shall likely return to this subject again as we found at the Conference much feel-
ing upon the subject of this church, ing upon the subject of this church, whose
doctrines and formularies are kept a profound secret from the cear the responsibility, and provide the to bear the responsibility, and provide the
means for carrying on the work. When Caractacus returned to Britain a what more natural than for St. Paul either
to return with him, or to seek Britain
shortly after, or to have visited it in the
meanwhile? It will be borne in mind that St. Paul's imprisonment had terminated
one year before that of the king.
Indeed, St. Paul, after his liberation, Indeed, St. Paul, after his liberation,
seems to have had a friend and correspondent already in Britain, from whom he re-
ceived accounts of this Roman colony, and by whom he was encouraged to pay his
attention to it, a Christian woman before attention to it, a Christian woman before
mentioned, Gladys, called Pomponia Gra cina, sister of Caractacus and wife of the
Emperor's chief officer there, A. Plautius. This woman was tried before her own huss
band (as the law required) for holding a hand (as the law required) for holding a
"fforeign religion." This was the Christian, which of being neither Druidic no Pagan, came under the head "foreign."
As this took place when Nero and Piso were consuls, and as they were created
consuls after St. Paul was sent to Rome she may have also been one- of his prose
lytes. At any rate, in Britain we find her lytes. At any rate, in Britain we find her, or at those of her royal father; or at those
of nothing save his own big missionary heart, we soon after find St. Paul. Say Collier: "It is no a
one of his converts.
Professor Swing does not believe in two
sermons. A minister, he thinks, cannot produce two good sermons per Sabbath. ing. He dare not make much use of his old manuscripts; but neither dares he make a mere guinea-fowl of himself. and gobble incessantly." But suppose the crowd and suppose his simple cobling conver ouls, would he not dare gobble till dooms day for such a hire?

Virtue maketh men on the earth famous in their graves glorious, and in heaven im
mortal.

## C. E. Wiswall \& Co., Central Preseription Drug Stores 86 STATE ST., CHICAGO, <br> BUCK $\overline{\&}$ RAYNER <br> Druggists and Perfumers, CORNER STATE \& MADISON STS., <br> OInIOA MO.  <br> terne ho-HARBESON,

House Furnishing Goods,
Ranges and a full line of Rodgen
Engish Cutery.
Clark Street, Chicage VV. G. OUMMMINE DENTIST,
o STATE STREET, Room I , CHIICAGO.
C. H. DYER \& CO. COAL

## LAY DISCIPLINE


Standard of the Cross Series.


LESSONS ON THE BOOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.



THE WESTERI OHUROH

Catholic and Fearless in Tone PRICE S2.50; CLERGYMEN, SI.50

## JOHN WRIGHT

 CATERER,PAIMER FOUSE, 8. MONROE STREET CHICAGO

|  |
| :---: |

E. R. P. shURLY, Watchmaker Jeweler.

Lunches for Ladies \& Gentlemen

## meals: morning, noon and might

CHARLES HARMS,

## General Caterer.

163 N. Clark Street, Chicago.

No. 108 Twenty-Second Street.

s0. 23 washingtox streez.
OE -


 FREE GFTIGE Ewiz
ant nume


## CHINA PAINTING.

 FIRING \& GILDING.
MCCULLY \& MILES,


## Stained Class.



Churches


THE LIVING CHURCH.

Che zibing (Cburch.

## Enater

Somer foto
int,


Liberality, False and True. From the religious standpoint, one o the most marked signs of the times is the
immense popularity of a so-called "liberalimmense popularity of a so-called "tiberal
ity." As is generally supposed, the most complimentary thing that can be said o
any clergyman in particular, is- that he any clergyman in particular, its that he is
a liberal man; and to be called "very lib eral" is thought to mark a superlative de
gree of excellence. The present use of the word in relation to religious belief an opinion, is of a modern and indeed ver
recent origin. In time past, if a man wer said to be "liberal," it meant siniply that he was generous and bountiful; as when
man was said to be "a liberal provider" liberal to the poor. Or, if one were
scholarly man, it was said that he had "lliberal education," or it meant that h This used to be the ordinary meaning o
the word ; but of late it has been seize upon by a party, and used in a party sense the name of "Liberals," or it may be "Lib eral GChristians;" $^{\text {one }}$ the implication being, use the word in their narrow sense, are narrow-minded and $i$ liberal, In their use of the word, they mean to designate by it such as think as they do, and sympathize
with their views ; the implication being, that of all things the most commendabl way. If not, you are-in their sublime timation at least-generally unenlightened, antiquated and altogether behind th times. Doubtless there are those too who
use the word in a better sense; meaning by it, simply, that the liberal are those who are not blindly unreasonable or unjust liefs and opinions of other men. In this
sense, the word has a good and proper
enough meaning; though, from its vague and equivocal use, it is likely to be misun. derstood. This much at least is plain, that variable sense ; meaning one thing on the lips of one , and another and quite
There is always.danger in such variant and undefined uses of a word. There is no ea sier way of confusing and misleading men, words. It has ever been the policy of the sophistical, to lay hold of some popula word, attach to it their narrow meaning and then-under the influence of its be-withery-to bewilder the mind, and men. This should not be forgotten in $r$ lation to the present partizan use of $t$ itself-a good word, but it can be used i the most variant way; and it is so used until now it has come to pass that a man has only to have it understood that he
"very liberal," and his battle is more th half fought, his victory half won. Hence forth under cover of a so-called liberality he is free to attack every verity of the Christian Faith; and many will think ev erything that he says excellent, if only he is supposed to be liberal. Hence, in the fashion of the day, has a so-called liberality come to be a sort of unknown god, whom magnify forever." When then "we talk o being "liberal," we should understan what we mean by it. When we commend
"liberality," we should have some definite notion of what it is that we are commend ing ; and should distinguish between a
wise and true, and a false and spurious liberality.
If by "liberality" it is meant that we
should be generous in giving, and doing, that we should cultivate a-comprehensiv habit of thought, that we should be frank and generous, considerate and tender of the thoughts and ways and opinions and prejudices even of other people, then it
indeed a good thing to be "liberal." But, ifit is meant that it does not matter wha
people believe and think; that there is really no such thing as absolute, 'essentia Truth; that we can be good Christians without believing the Christian Faith, or being members of the Christian Church then "liberailty is a false, ying, and ut
terly pernicious thing. Manifestly it is not a good thing to be "liberal" with that which is not ours to be liberal with. It is not a good thing to be "liberal" with nother man's money, reputation, or hon or custodian of funds is found to be er or custodian or funds is one to and anoth r-will say in consternation "Jut he was such a liberal man." Ah! but with whose
money? No, it is not so ! He was liberal man. He it is not so ! He was not liberal man. He was a thief, and that is
the beginning and end of the matter. I is a sad thing and a bad thing for any people to confuse their judgment and mor al sense, by a false and pernicious use or
words. A spade is a spade. We may cal it a harp, if we will, but it is none the les
a spade. Let us heed the admonition or brave old Samuel Johnson, and "free our selves of cant." A man has no right to b
liberal with that which is not his to be liberal with. He may be as liberal as ever
he will, with his notions and private opinaccount, anyhow. But if-still claiming to be a Christian-he is very liberal in
"dispensing with" every article of the Christian Faith, he is a cheat, and a humnot his to be liberal with. In fact, he is
not liberal at all. He is a mere quack and

The Physician and the Clergyman In some respects, the family physician people. As far as the question of mone ally different. The Doctor's. fee is fo specific duty ; the Clergyman's salary is a general contract. The cletgyman gives up all other callings in order to devote himdoes not do. And, thus, so far from
cergyman's being "chired," or his stipen clergyman's being "hired," or his stipend
being "pay," it is a support that is contribated voluntarily, to enable him to be fre of care while prose uting a calling which or the common weal of other
But, as has been said, in many other aspects, the Doctors and Rectors stand
somewhat in the same relation to families. If a physician is wanted, he is sent for not left to find out at a venture that some
one wants him. A clergyman should be respectfully notified of anycase of sicknes which he should attend. Of course, if he
know of sickness, he will not wait ; but he may not hear of it. Would any one blam a Doctor who had not been sent for, for ot calling?
A Rector has oertain objects in his visit. He will go to see persons as often as he may visit one person in a block, oftene than he does some other. Of this no one has more right to complain, than he would have if his family physician visited one patient oftener than another. Suppose pafients should require their Doctors to keep up a vigorous social visiting of them,
whether sick or not! Doctors pay few social visits; that is not what they are for But few ought to be demanded of the clerSuppose any one should say "I will Suppose any one should say, "I will not
employ Doctor - he visits often in employ Doctor -; he visits often in
our street, and never calls on me." It our street, and never calls on me." It
would be hardly less out of taste and reason than a remark that we heard not long since-- will never go inside of his
Church again, because he drives past my gate, and dines at the Grubbs' half a dozen times, where he drops in to see me once;',
and that lady's father was a Doctor. Supand that lady's father was a Doctor. Sup-
pose her paternal ancestor were to be measured by the same measure
Just so far as "visiting", is tributary to
the
the work for which a Rector comes among a people, just so far will a wise man visit, and no farther.
 reform the spelling of the lakes of that
state. Some of the lakes there only quarter of a mile in length have names
half a mile long. The Reformers might half a mile long. The Reformers migh
wrestle with Lake Magoguekunkittchog
nemusuuitamackinogue to begin with Norristpun Herald.

## BRIEF MENTION

On Sunday, Oct. Izth, there was a Menorial Service, in St. Peter's Church, mer. - The Bishop of Sodor and Man is moving to restore the old Cathedral of . Germain, or to build a new one. The duty to the present and a legacy to a future. to the present and a legacy to the camp! The Rev. Dr Langdon, for years camp! The Rev. Dr. Langdon, for years contemporary about the condition of the clergy under our present parochial system, howing that it compares unfavorably, in Rev. Samuel Cowell of Lockport, one of our Fathers in Israel, has presented to the Registrar of Quincy, a complete file of the Spirit of Missions for nearly twenty years.
They will be bound and placed in the Chapter House for reference, and will prove, some day, a valuable contribution
to the history of the Church in the West. -We commend the following from the Wesleyan (Georgia), to some of our con-
temporaries. "Whena Christian man reaches the point that it is not necessary to hi happiness that all others should agree in when he reaches the point that opinions antagonzzing his own do not raise his polmical bristles, he has grown a great deal ; when he reaches the point thas he is no
tempted to brand a friend as 'unsound

## when he differs from him, he is nearly grown." -Canterbury Cathhdral is soon

## built in 1661; it is. nearly as old as the

in 1841 . - A minister asked an old lad on whom he called, what she thought o,
the doctrine of total depravity. "Oh," he replied, "I think it is a good doctrine, if the people would only act up to it."
The Lutherans estimate that they will gai in Nebraska this year, no fewer than eigh-
een thousand communicants in Scandinaian immigration. Gains in Minnesot are also expected to be large. In one inavians passed thed and seventy can of them were, doubtless, members of th opal, and they ought to be gathered int our fold.-The Interior, some time ago had the following: A good brother in the orevise the Apostles' Creed. It is well hat the sun is out of the reach of the rehatmers. A poet some years ago remarked
hat otherwise some of them would recom mend to take it down and light the world with gas.-Mr. Alcott, speaking of the
future of Unitarranism, expresses his belief that it will soon cease to exist. - The Congregational Union has granted aid, his month, for the building of fourteen churches, distributed in ten states and ter Such an organization, liberally o more pressing need that we know of in our church work, except zeal inspired hy the Holy Ghost. -There are 21 va-Connecticut.- The Alliance says in ook notice: "No intelligent Christian we suppose, doubts that men lived on this earth before Adam.' that that writer knows more about the prehistoric condition of the race, than he seems to know about the present condition of Christian belief. - The announcement visit England in the interest of Nash House, was premature. He has not so decided; his address is Janesville, Wis - The Rev. I. Holcombe, late, Island, Rev. Ho Honbe, late of Rock Rectorship of St. Thomas's Church, Battle Freek, Michigan. Mr. Holcombe's call Franklin, Pa., which he has twice would suggest to Our Dioceses that the easiest way to get that awkward name changed would be to marry. If we were not so young we would "propose" at once!
-The new volume of the Living Church begins with the next number. Now is the time to subscribe. -Christ Church in Harvard celebrated "Harvest Home" on the first Sunday in October, with beautiful decorations and a grand Service of praise,
crowned by liberal thank-offerings. -The Board of Missions, Diocese of Quincy, met at St. Mary's School on the 24th. rangements were made for holding mission-
ing the year. The girls of St. Mary's got a half holiday from the Bishop, and they vote to have the next meeting held at the dame place- The Rev. G. C. Harris
D. of Memphis, spent a few days in Chicago, last week. We have just re urned from the wedding of our friend and brother, the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr. The happy bride was Miss Sarah Swazey daughter of the Rev. Arthur Swazey, of this city. A large attendance of Mr. Morrison's clerical brethren, and a church literally crammed with friends, testified to the interest which was elicited by this auspicious vent. We heartily wish many happy years o the newly married couple. -The Spec New Jersey meets to-day (Wednesday) a Newark, to elect a succeseor to Bisho Odenheimer. Up to the time of going

## St. Luke's Hospital, Chicage

 The Annual Meeting of the Trustees and at Grace Church, Sunday evening, the 19th inst. There were present in the chancel, Rev. Canon Knowles, and the Rev. Messrs. Lester, T. N. Morrison, Jr., and GeorgeC. Street. A short Office was said by Dr. Locke, the chapter being read by Canon Knowles. The Reports of the Board o ical Board, were read. The Treasurer -Mr. N. K. Fairbank,-also made his Re
Iresses were made by Drs. Haydock an
Lester, Rector of St. Paul's, Hyde Park
There was a fair attendance in the bod ested. The Offerings collected and placed upon the altar amounted to $\$ 146.70$.
Below, we give copious extracts from the Report of the Board of Trustees; a brie ummary of that rendered by the devoted endered by the Medical Board, and by he Treasurer.

## theort of the board of trustees, fo <br> $\begin{array}{lll}\text { ily on during the year. } & * & * \\ * & * \text { By the aid } \\ \text { of some generous friends we were enabled to com }\end{array}$ <br> mence the year out of debt, and we would be glad we are obliged to report unpaid bills to the amount <br> $\qquad$

$\qquad$
selves dimininish our expenses when we find our- It cannot be done without
sel losing the house. The Hospital is equipped with oolish, because there was in any one month a de-
ficieny, di . ch arge trusty and efficient servants, not easily replaced, when the contributions of the he debt. * * $\quad{ }^{*}$ Beds have been supported uring the year by several churches, and by the Koven, Dr. Tolman Wheeler, J. K. Fisher. The ight of to nominate patients to fill it. We commend
$\$ 300$ a year, and the donor has a
it earnestly the plan to churches, to Sunday schools,
and to our fellow citizens. Durng the year a Morgue has been built, the lumber for which was begged by Mr. Hubbard, the Secretary, according
o the list printed among the donations. By the Medical Board, hot water has been put in every story of the house, w
$\qquad$ quate a large sum of money by taking a few pay
patients. We could earn a great deal more if we did not devote our beds to the poor. That is our
great object, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that we do a great deal of good. Everywhere mong the poor our Hospital is known, and its
kind care warmly remembered. To the cure of the body we join the cure of the soul, and we strive to end our patients away not only better in body, but better men and women. We desire here to express
our warmest thanks to all the surgeons and physi-
cians cians connected with the medical work of the Hos-
pital, for their kind, disinterested, entirely gratuious services, given without stint, and from the highest motives. We thank, also, the express com-
panies and the various railways for their many avars; and all the kind friends who have contributed to our necessities. If it were possible, every
donor of money would be mentioned by name, but as the contributions from, churches come in bulk,
we cannot always do it. In conclusion, we ask
any charitable persons
this Free Hospital, and to endeavor to give some-
thing, no matter how trifing that its thing, no matter

## Clinton Locke, President. E. K. HUBBARD, Secretary.

 HE CHAPLAIN'S REPORTexhibited the details of much faithfu work. It showed nine baptisms of infants one adult baptism, and three burials. Holy Communion had been celebrated in the
chapel twelve times, and five times in the wards for sick patients.f Daily Service,
with music, has been held in the chapelt with music, has been held in the chapel since Easter Monday last, and upon two occasions the offertory laid on the altar by the Bishop was in each instance a sum exceeding $\$ 3,000$, being the endowments for the "Churchman Cot," and the "Minnie Memorial Cot." The Report expresses obligations to the ladies of the Society enitled "The Sisters of St. Luke's," and the the American and U. S. Express Compahies, and to various newspapers, for free copies of their respective publications.

HE REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD
howed the following statistics for the past year, from October 1, 1878, to Octobe
1, 1879:
mixion
tal, Oct. 1, 1878. 18 admited during the year
umber of patitnts admed
ending Seet. 30,1879 . . . . . . . .


## Toun liun

## Jumede ibinh

The nationalities of the patients treated during the last year, were as follows

## Naive American, 173; Irish, 52; German, 29 ; wedish, 18; English, 23; Canadian, 10; Scotch

The Hospital is entirely unsectarian, an e inmates last year were of the following religious persuasions

## eran, 36; Baptist,

nitarians, 4; Second Adventists, 3 .
During the year the Hospital has furished 3,600 meals to persons applying at
he treasurer's repor
knowged receipts of the year amountg to $\$ 11,407.51$, and accounted for exbalance of but $\$ .5$ in $\$ 1,403$, leaving he ist inst.
The Treasurer stated that there was at present a debt of $\$ 1,850$ on account of
current expenses, which would have to be met at once. The old friends of the Hos pital were looked to, not only to give what ere not familiar with what a great and good work the Hospital was doing, to aid hem in wiping out this debt, and in put-
ing the financial affairs of the Institution pon a better basis.

## The Presbyterians on Romanism.

The Presbyterian ministers of Chicago ve been lately discussing the question, . Che Roman Catholic a true branch of ote, in this connection, that the discus on of this subject is not a new thing in hat body. One would think that they ought to have the matter settled by this me. As early as 1835, the Presbyterian General Assembly declared that Roman Catholic baptism was invalid. In 1875
the General Assembly left the matter of ebaptism to the sessions. At the late General Assembly, an application came up

would treat with most brotherly cordiality
Christians of whatever name; and in that Catholicity the Presbyterian church would
be blessed. Some ten years ago the late Dr. Hodge,
of Princeton, was asked his opinion as to the propriety of granting land along a railfollows:
"My Dear Sir-The question proposed
in your letter is one to which wise and good men have given different answers.
"Some say that as the Romish Church teaches serious error, as the influence of nature, hostile to covivil and religious liberty, therefore, it is wrong to grant it any
voluntary support or direct encourage. ment.
"Others say that, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic Church teaches truth enough no doubt;) inasmuch as it proclaims the
Divine authority of the Scriptures, the obDigation of the Decalogue, and the retribuupon men to worship God, the Father, Son, and Spirit, it is unspeakably better
than no church at all. And therefore when the choice is between that and none, it is wise and right to encourage the estab-
lishment of churches under the control of Catholic priests.
"For myself I principle cannot be carried out, that no
church should be encouraged which
teaches error. For then we could help none but our own. And the principle in
volves the absurdity that a Dittle error is more powerful
truth for good.

to do so.
"While, therefore, I dread the influence corruptions in doctrine and worship, I
nevertheless believe that it is far better that men should be Roman Catholics than
Infidels and Atheists. Romanists teach people to worship Christ, and to regard
and acknowledge him as Saivator HHom.
inum

## The Church Congress in Albany.

The Opening Session of the Church Congres
ook place yesterday morning, at old St Peter's.
 good service, the music by a large chorus. Th
offertory was for the benefit of M. Loyson's work in Paris.
Bishop
Williams made the Address. Its spiri was cirenic. He deprecated the failure of many
to realize that ruut is supprasural, and onot to be
treated as part of he na naurara order. Hence a tlip. peated as part of hhe naural orfer. Hence a filp,
pant way of though and talk about sacred thing
aid thus, glare and gliter poss for brillancy
 In speaking of the - Holy Eucharist, he called
the highest act of Curistian Worship. It is the Sacrament of Unty, binding all the Church in one
It is the offering up also of the whole Church as "living sacrifice." These truts are not all tha
the Sacrament represents, but they are less though At the affernoon session in Tweddle Hall, a bril
liant audience was present. Atter devoions, Bish.
op. Doane made the Introductory. Address. H said that he remembered being somewhat startled
a little while ago, when a priest of his Diocese ar rested him in the dorrway of a room, (in which
were gathered about thiry men and women repre sentatives of a new Mission,) by the exclamation
"Jonesille, let me intouce the Bishop: Th
Bishop, Jonesille", He followed the example,
, introducing Albany to the Church Congress an the Church Congress to Albany.
details of the early history of the Church in Albany. The Rev. Thoroughgood Moore was the frist
Church of England clergman in Albany, in 1704. The first church was built in 1775 ,nowtwithstand ing the violent opposition of the Dutch, whoresisted
the Engish infuence, but without suceess. The
church was built and " "even the dosg began to torke church was built, and "even the dogs began to bark
in broken Eng ish." The original structure was replaced 'wice; and in 1858 the present nob
trucure was erected. The Vessels of the Eucha ist, given by Queen Anne, are still used, Trinity
Grace, Holy Innocents, and St Pulls, Grace, Holy Innocents, and St. Paul's', are colonies
f the Mother Church. The Church in. Albany bolds a posiiion, and wields a power, which is felt
lhrough ihe Slate. The Cathedral is an estabished success. The instutuions that have grown about
it and out of it-St. Agnes 'School, the Child's
Hostial and the Sistend Hospial, and ihe Sisternood of the Holy Child
Jesus, are a benediction and a benefaction. Bi hiop Doane referred also in a graceful way to the eaver
of the Church Congress, which has wont its wa and deponstrated its saison dratre.
Dr. Wides, the secretary inghe
he death of Thos. J. Lee, Esq,., Robebrt Mason, De Koven, D. D. ., who were ardent friends of the Congress. He alluded graccefully to Bishop Whit ingham's death. While that preate had been was fiting that notice should be taken of the.deat of so distinguished a Bishop.





















and swine-but his early. Farental instruction. To
educate the intellect without the development o
the moral faculty, is to train
the moral faculty, is to train up a devil. To edu
cate the moral affections by neğlecting the intellec

## is to create a fanatic: True education ing out of all the faculties in harmony.

The volunteer speakers were Dr. Gallaudet, Mr
Pierson, and Rev. Messrs. Newton, Johnston, Tuck

## r, and Appleton

favor of the Church collegses and schools, and cite
the work done in the College of William an
Mary, in Virginia, and at Columbia College, as
proof of their necessity. Were they to throw
the experiences of such men as Samuel Johnson
Hobart, and James De Kôven, the martyr to posi iive Christian education in the Church ? They di ot send their children to Church Colleges an
Schools, from any desire to shut them up, but from he conviction that God has given them a trust
His Church; that it was the Church of the living God to which they belonged, and they were boun
o train their children so as to prepare them for the oo rrain their children so as to prepare them for the
battle of life. That ought to be the aim of ever
school in the country; and tuition would never b
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
ect was introduced in a carecully prepared and
nteresting paper by Rev. J. H. Rylance, of Ne

 in connection with tho mobs and riots of Paris, an done this, he proceeded to depict in glowing colors rom the minds of the most enlightened, the most nselfish, and the most respected apostles of social
reform. His views and phrases were unmistakably colored and vivified by deep sympa.hy with the
theory of a communistic society, "in which there hould be no idlers and no men of leisure; in which none have need." Yet after aill, he deemed it bur


## St. Agnes School, <br> School




Educational.EDWARD De. ANGU
Conservatory of Music
authority. We condense the following from Satur-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { day's Nex } \begin{array}{l}
\text { place of } \\
\text { to hand }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to hand: } \\
& \text { Thursday }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { English, of the growth of dogma in the Christian } \\
& \text { Church. Though there can be no increase of truth, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { he held that there could be an increase in the per- } \\
& \text { ception of it, and that the primitive body of Divine } \\
& \text { Truth had been increased bv new docmas. which }
\end{aligned}
$$

Catholic. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, hel
hat no Church can maintain a dogma that is op

 ices more elastic in time and character, by multirequent Eucharists. He was enthusiastically ap
uded.

Brattleboro', Vermont,
Home School,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thurday was the great day of the feast. Three } \\
& \text { Bishops and a clergyan read papers "The Au } \\
& \text { thority of Dogma." The first was by Bishop Mc. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Theological Seminary

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Church. Though there can be no increase of truth, } \\
& \text { he held that there could be an increase in the per- }
\end{aligned}
$$

had come to be authoritative, because they stood
for the larger llumination and needs of the Church



Osgood, of New York, who thought that if theolo
gians would consent to cease from putting fort
Rev Dr. A. H. Vinton followed in an antempt toshow that neither right reason nor the moral con-
sciousness, but an infallible Bible, was the propeNew York, replied to Dr. Vinton with much vigor
showing that right reason was not the private rea

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { son of an indiviual, but the œecumenical mind o } \\
& \text { all Christian men. This was a sufficient Canon fo } \\
& \text { the interpretation of the Bible. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In the evenng the topic was "The Causes and } \\
& \text { Remedies of Non.attendance at Church." It wa } \\
& \text { ably discussed by three laymen: Francis Wells, of }
\end{aligned}
$$


tion of those who labor, the swarm of Sunday pa pers, and the want of moral independence among
the clergy. The Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, of New
now managed, for having done a great, part of the
mischief. The Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan, - o Montreal, chiefly reiterated what had been alread
said, and the discussion closed with a telling speec
rom the Rev. Arthur A. C. Hall, of Boston, who
said that the problem of absence fro.n church wa
to be solved by free churches always open, by ser


FALL 7 ERM BEGINS OCTOBER and.

Madame Clement's School

Grace Church School
Hinsdale, III.

Female Academy,

De Veaux College,
Suspension Bridge, Niagara Co., N.r


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { all Christian men. This was as a } \\
& \text { the interpretation of the Bible. } \\
& \text { In the evening the topic was }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ably discussed by three laymen: Francis Wells, o } \\
& \text { he Philade'phia Bulletin, Astley Atkins, of Nev }
\end{aligned}
$$




$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { "Memorial Arr" was discussed this morning by by } \\
& \text { e Rev. Dr. Horato N. Powers. of Bridgenort }
\end{align*}
$$

Educational
Cottage Seminary
Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa

ED.

## St. Margaret's

 Racine College,

Racine, Wis.
REDUCFD TERMS.


STEVENS PARKER,

## Riverview Academy

Poughkeepsie, N. V
 Boarding School for Boys,

Poughkeepsie, N.IV


St. Mary's Hall!
$= \pm=4$ Miss Jones's Seminary

## 

College of St. James'
 Charlier Institute,


## New York City:


Collegiate School,

St. John's School
$\operatorname{Sing} \operatorname{Sin} \sigma, N \cdot r$
 Maplewwood, Conn:

 Clifton Springs Seminary,

 Episcopal High School, Near Alexandria, Virginia


## Edgeworth School,



## Hobart College



The Misses Leeds
English and French Boarding and Day Schoof


## St. Mary's School,


In Rator reduced to $\mathbf{8 3 3 0}$ por Your

THE LIVING CHUUCH.

## Some and obrjool.

## Willie's Signal.

At twilight, in old Hospital St. Luke And kinging, The cruel anguish of the sick and dyying. In the forth ward a boy with broken bones
Lay dreading what the morrow should
 Tor he had borne a knife that day, and strain
On his weak limbs of surgeon's cord and s spl

And ohi, wait the rest- 'tims wore, he sid,
 "They sit tax every night the ioving Lord Andt have prased that men He walk our we


## At midroight, in old Hospial St, Like, While lamps burned low o'er lives get lowe



## 


 Erec. and cold above the cou ferpane
W.
resignation in its helptess fhigers.



## What Answer Shall I Give?"

## "Has your Church sufficient Discipline over her beoplee""

 Discipinine is an anct of authority exercissThe for Ahm good of the dosisini ine oprry)
The school, and the Family The All fone Discipipine needfula and use
have Nor is the Church, where she is
fol ful. Nor is the Church, where she is so
conditioned as to be able to exercise it, an



 of conduct, as shat oconutct touches Mor
ality on the one hand, and Reli icion on the ohther; and theses she will faithfully endeav our ton have well-known and respected and
fagrant and repeated violation of them
dum duly punished. Her goverment will bel
mild, and her scale of penalties wisel gradauted. Her obece peill be to benenit
the erring, with a view
vo a speed and loving restoration to favor and priviege.
Alas! that the Church, in this age, is soo so conditioned as to be and disord his nearly paralyzed the arm of Discipline. wordly sinitit too, ,ers prospect of being
once more abbe to exercise $a$ more healthful discipline over her members, would be
beiter. Thus, tions of Christendom on the one side, an
entangled by the meshes of the world entangled by the meshes of the world on
the other, her Discipline has become well nigh a dead letter on her statute books
What Discipline shculd be provided when it should be exercised; by whom
and under what limitations and safeguards and under what limitations and safeguards; ing these, upon an exhibition of peniten and a promise of amendment; and the ed relations; these, and kindred branches of the main question of Godly Discipline,
would require too much space, even were I able, or willing, to enter upon their proper discussion. I may; however, say,
that the Church has provided a Discipline for her laity; and that it may be found scattered through the pages of her Book of
Common Prayer, ind the Canons, General and Dio esan. This Disripline relates to
both Morality an I R ligi It does not and distinctions. It doees not enter upon is no walking of tight-ropes, and handling
of balancing-rods. It does not make re of balancing-rods. It does not make re
fined distinctions between fish and fowl for Lent. It does not prescribe, as the Church wear all the gold chains they please, that "no one shall wear any chain of gold." It
is simple, straightforward, brief and plain is simple, straightforward, brief and plain

It leaves much-most, indeed, to the indi-
vidual conscience. The broad road, some Vidual conscience, The broad road, some
of the buech , ighays, now and then a

 index.figures at every turn. Thurch leaves to her clergy to exerersise. She chloltheases them
 be tempted to shrink from the exercisis of
the power which ist theiss.
But tht that she
in the corporate in the corporate life, has done her duty
none will
question.
Further on, I will
 The obiects of her Discipininary legisla.
tion are-the good of the individual, the preservation of her own purity, and the presentation of a a odly y example to other
bodisis of Christians, and to the eorld at large. Hence, privet discipline is beter
than public, if the tateter can be avoided. Personal appeal may firt be resorted to,
in neessary,
noner ungrant and decided re.


 Bishop's revisory power, the case emy be
T-henar. The Bishop may, indeed, if he
consider the Rector.


 the individual conscience, in the main, the
directing por personal action and cond
She would have her members lothed with the responsibility of adults, not led in the
booldggot of servants and chidren. The
evils of Roman Catholic disine evill of Roman Catholic discipline,
sometimes exercised, are manifest.
$E x x$

 bread and water"
party dicicilined.


 hardly be questioned
cess of of tare more.
promise chatch her hequires, atized the very fontidren shall'
 life t that, when duly read, they shall be
confried , that they shall be properly
that taught ind all. Cinsisain things; and that, to
that end, pastors,. Spopsoros gre provided theo, the
 young in the way in which they should go
and who, if they fail to do so so do not, a any rate, cast shame
only on themselves.
The Church also requires that persons shall come to the reception of the Holy
Communion, duly instructed, and with a right preparation of heart and mind, as
respects both God and man. If anyone be respects both God and man. If anyone be one forgive, and the other not, the latter
must tarry from the Holy Table. If any have wronged other, he must make the
fullest possible reparation. Those who are in sin must first repent and resolve $t$ mend their lives. Of the sincerity of the of a better life, only God can tully judge.
These things must be left where God has left them-in the forum of conscience
There the Church does leave them. Sh nstructs the penitent to examine himse by the Spiritual Rule of God's Law ; an ion, and by charity to all.
But here the Church makes merciful
rovision for the sin-laden soul. "Becaus provision for the sin-laden soul. "Because should come to the Holy Communion, bu a quiet conscience ; therefore if there be any * * * * who, by" such means
as are above indicated, "cannot quiet his own conscience herein, but requireth fur-
ther comfort or counsel, let him come Word, and open his grief;" God and to what other end, but-as the Prayer
Book of qur Mother Church, which is the legitimate interpreter of our own, plainly
says-for the exercise of the Ministry of Reconciliation, "together with godly coun

## Our striving against nature is like hold-

 soon as the force is with one's hand; as with the wind.-Thomas Adam.When a boy bats a ball through a'parlor
window, the boy may not lose his inning but the man who owns. he window is in-

T
ches us is revoren which Reve the Church
fear of the Lord,", is the very bege the fear of the Lord," is the very beginning come almost profane. How beautifully pening words of our Lord's Prayer. The wherhood of God is the dearest an
weetest of thoughts ; but while we apmul to Him by that benignant title, we He is in Heaven and we upon earth.
I need not dwell I need not dwell upon the illustration
that stately reverence which pervades that stately reverence which pervade he Church's worship from beginning to
nd. She carefully excludes from her pub service the things poor, trivial, absur and garrulous, which even the well-mean ing and most gifted are sure to utter, whe hey venture in public on unpremeditate
prayers. Some of our brethren say the would be greatly. comforted if they ha
guide, to introduce petitions of thei
wn. They do not realize how this ob trusion of individual opinions and feeling would mar the solemnity of our worship.
Indeed, this reverence which pervades our service is largely due to the ignoring of attention to one or another, and so all our thoughts can be turned Godward. Revthe use of epithets and titles, not multiply-
ing extravagantly, but rendering hanor ng extravagantly, but rendering honor to
whom honor is due. To the well trained whom honor is due. To the well trained
Churchman, it is painful to hear men speak of Matthew, Peter, Paul., The
Church says always, "St. Matthew"-that
holy Matthew, whose pen was guided by
the Holy Ghost; the mother of our Lord he Holy Ghost; the mother of our Lord
" Blessed Virgin Mary," neither more
or less; the Gospel is the "Holy Gosor less; the Gospel is the " Holy Gos-
pel ;" baptism is "Holy Baptism ;" the
and Especially is this true of her mention of
God and of the Savior of mankind. Nowhere can men find in Her any authority
for the flippant and irreverential way in which they speak of "going to Jesus," and
the like. If She cries to God, She adds some epithet expressive of His greatness or
His mercy. Her Jesus is "Our Lord and
Savior Jesus Christ;" Her appeal is "O Holy Jesus,", or "O Savior of of the world,
who, by Thy cross and passion, hast" We live in a rationalistic age, prone to
weigh every thing in the iron scales utility and duty. How few appreciate the
reverence and the avoidance of supersti tion which prompt the rubric about the
disposal of the consecred disposal of the consecrated elements, the
fragments that remain when the Feast is ended. But true reverence overflows the
bounds of duty absolutely enjoined. bounds of duty absolutely enjoined.
good son not only buries his father de
cently, but he values the very staff o
which he leaned, and the arm-chair, h was wont to oceupy by the firm-chide. An the Church would have us so to venerate
Almighty God, that we shall revere the book, the house, the chalice, the morse
of bread hallowed by His blessings. The Boy who Became a Wheel.

## That is what Ping Wee's mother said

 "I will."That is what Ping Wee did not say, but
hat Ping Wee thought.
"Ping Wee, if you keep turning over s,
ou will catch it. You will have trouble,' As before, Ping Wee said nothing, mean ing to do just as he had done before.
The very wise booby! So Ping Wee kept at it, standing on hi head, turning somersaults, doing outwardly One time Ping Wee made a turn or two
but found to his surprise that he kept turn ing. At first, he was greatly delighted ve successive turns without stopping.
"Won't Chang Pi and Hang Ho,

## chums, envy me hought Ping Wee.

But he began to be a little alarmed when
e found he could not stop. If he could he found he could not stop. If he could have stopped, one would have seen that last he was going like his granny's spin
ning-wheel, over and over, around and
"What's that?" said his granny, Tang Tee, looking out of her little yellow framed window. "Is it a big gooseberry rolling wheel? Dear me, my spinning-wheel !"' was her ancient and beloved spinning wheel all right in its place. What else the
flying object might be, big gooseberry cheese, or grindstone, she could not say
If she had only known it was her der Ping Wee rolling on to threatened destruc tion! As for Ping Wee, he groaned and cried As for Ping Wee, he groaned and cried
out as he saw her, "Oh, why don't granny
come out and stop me? come out and stop me? Tut, tut!' he
exclaimed suddenly, "what is that?"
There was reason for saying "Tut, tut 1 ",
Right ahead were his two chums, Chang Right ahead were his two chums, Chang
Pi and Hang Ho. Chang was holding a "Look out !" said Ping, Wee; look out

Chang couldn't hear, any more than his
father a mile off in his tea shop, Ping Wee
made such a racket turning. The nex
hing Ping Wee did was to go crashing hing Ping Wee did was to go crashing
the turning. The nex How could
Ping Wee did not, could not, stop to
epair damages, or even offer an explana-
ton. He left the astonished Chang to his
"What next?" thought Ping Wee. "Oh
ear me, that apple-woman !"
It was old Mrs. Tong Fa, at the corner
It was old Mrs. Tong Fa, at the corner.
While Tong Fa was admiring her apple she never could imagine.
"It took my breath away," sh
the rat peddler the next day.
"But what was it ?"' he asked.
'Oh, I couldn't say. As great, round,
rrid-a great, r und, horrid-"'There
It was Ping Wee. He saw the disaster, It was Ping wee. He saw the disaster,
but could not prevent it. He struck that
heap in the middle, and away went those apples, as if veritable cannon balls sent out the mouth of a columbiad
Poor, pitiful, persecuted Ping Wee !
"What next, this hot July day!" Yes, What next? Say quick, for he ning fearfully fast.
"Dear me," thought Ping Wee, "there' will surely kill me."
Steer out of its way ?
No, sir, impossible.
On came poor Pingie, trembling, shiver
ng, anticlpating certain death. At full
seed, and with all his power, he struck speed, an
that tree.
"Ugh,
Ping W
Ping Wee was sitting up in bed, rubbing sing a Western laundry and had caught "Where am I?" he said. "Oh, my " !"
He crawled to the window. Up in the
sky there was a big yellow moon, with a try there was a big yellow moon, with a
traall bobtail. The man in the moon winked at Ping
Wee, as much as to say: "'That is what naughty boys have, ugly
dreams and all sorts of scarecrows, when dreams and all sorts of scarecrows, when
they persist in turning over. You have
had a rush of blood to your head. It hurts you. You had better stop. And another
thing, Ping Wee, boys sometimes get in thing, Ping Wee, boys sometimes get in
the habit of saying or doing naughty things, and they find it hard to stop. Look out
for your habits. Don't make a wheel of Stop right off."
Ping Wee stopped.-Rev. E. A. Rand,

## The Horrors of Siberian Exile.

 Of the treatment of political exiles in scription from the pen of Mr. Robert scription from the pen of Mr. RobertLemke, a German writer, who has visited the various penal establishments of Rus-
sia with an official legitimation. He had sia with an official legitimation. He had
been to Tobolsk; after which he had to make a long, dreary journey in a wretched In its torn and craggy flank the mountain showed a colossal opening, similar to the mouth of a burnt-out crater. Fetid va pors, which almost took away his breath ascended from it.
Pressing his handkerchief upon his lips,
Mr. Lemke entered the opening of the rock, where he found a large watch-house, his papers, he was conducted by a guid through a long, very dark and narrow cor
ridor, which, judging from its sloping de scent, led down into some unknown depth In spite of his good fur, the visitor felt
extremely cold. After a walk of some ten minutes through the dense obscurity, the ground becoming more and more soft, a
vague shimmer of light became observable "We are in the mine!" said the guide pointing with a significant gesture to the
high iron cross-bars which closed the cav ern before them.
The massive bars were covered with thick rust. A watchman appeared, who room of considerable extent, but which was scarcely a man's height, and which
was dimly lit by an oil lamp, the visito was dim
asked:
"Whe
"In Were are we
In the sleeping room of the congallery of the mine; now it serves as a The visitor shuddered. This subterra noon, was called a sleeping-room. Al here, on a couch of damp, half-rotten straw, covered with a sackcloth, the un dortunate sufferers were to repose from then
day sork. Over each cell a cramp-iron was fixed, wherewith to lock-up the pris indow anywhere.
Conducted through another passage,
where a few lanterns were placed where a few lanterns, were placed, and
whose end was also barred by an iron gate, Whose end was also barred by an iron gate,
Mr. Lemke came to a large vaillt, partly Mr. Lemke came the mine. A' deafening
ito This of pickaxes and hammers. There
noise of he saw some hundreds of wretched figures, with shaggy beard, sickly faces, reddened
eyelids; clad in tatters, some of them
barefoot, others in sandals, fettered with
heavy foot chains. No song, no whistling.
Now and then they shyly looked at the visitor and his companion. The water dripped from the stones; the tatters of the
convicts were thoroughly wet. One of convicts were thoroughly wet. One of
them, a tall man, of suffering mien, labored hard with, gasping breath, but the
strokes of his pickaxe were not heavy and firm enough to loosen the rock.
"Why are you here?" Mr. Lemke asked.
The convict looked confused, with an armost of consternation, and silently "It is forbidden to the prisoners," said their banishment!""
"Entombed alive; forbidden to sar Entombed alive ; forbiaden to say asked the guide, with low voice.
"It is Number II4!" the guide replied, "This I see," answered the visitor "but what are the man's. antecedents? To hat family does he belong?"
"He is a count,", replied the guide; "
well-known conspirator. More I well-known conspirator. More, I regret The visitor felt as if he were stifled in
the gravelike atmosphere-as if his chest were pressed in by a demoniacal night urn with him to the upper world. Meet ng there the commander of the military "Well, w
'Well, what impression did, our penal Mr. Lemke stiffly bowing
he officer seemed to take this as a kind of satisfied assent, and went on:
"Very industrious people, the men be"'But with what feelings," Mr. Lemke uswered, " must these unfortunates look "Rest!" said the officer ; "convicts
must always labor. There is no rest for them. They are condemned to perpetual
forced labor; and he who once enters the "But this is barbarous!"

## The officer shrugged his shoulders, and

 hours; on exiled work daily for twelve,They must never pause. But, no ; I am mistaken. Twice a year, though, rest is permitted to them
-at Easter time and on the birthday of at Easter time and on the birthday of
is Majesty the Emperor."-Karl Blind in the Contemparary Review.

## The Psalter.

Query.-How is it that the Psalms in
Prayer Book are differeut from those in
It is because they are two separate and distinct translations of the Psalms, made at different times and for different purthe older of the two, and being designed for use in Public Worship, is much
smoother and more rhythmical it is spec smoother and more rhythmical; it is specwas also that of "the Great English Bible" which was in use in the Church in Eng-
land up to the time of James I., when the present received translation was made; and not only the Psalter, but all the rest of
holy Scripture used in the Services of the Church, and also printed in the Book of Common Prayer, continued in accordance with this older translation, until 1662, at
the Restoration-when the Epistles and cospels were made to conform to the ver-
ion of the Bible, then, and now still in ase; while the Ten Commandments, the Sentences in the Burial Service and elsewhere, and the whole of the Psalter were
still retained as before. The version of the Psalms made at the
ime of the revision of the Bible under King James, is designedly a more literal
rendering of the Hebrew, but, for that very reason, often fails to convey the full
sense and spirit of the original to English ars so well as the freer, but to us more Thus, both versions are derived from the same source-the Church of England -and have equal authority; for the one has not been superseded by the other, but
the older version is still retained for the the older version is still retained for the
use and purpose forwhich it was originally designed; and while the Church has seen fit to provide another for reference, she
has never yet authorised its use in Public has never
Hood, in his History of Music in New England, speaking of the early part of the
eighteenth century, says, "Singing psalm at that day had not become an amusemen among the people. It was used, as it ever
ought to be, only as a devotional act. So reat was the reverence in which their psalm tunes weie held, that the people put off their hats, as they would in prayer word were uttered.

## ade you so black Sambo?

asked a gentleman of a colored servant. dis ; de day dis chile was born dere was dis ; de day
an eclipse."
©urrent Zuiterature. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Sin", he settles very peremptorily and we } \\ & \text { think sensibly, by saying with St. Augus- }\end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \text { heare arrived at Paterson, N. J., during the }\end{aligned}$
hirk sensibly, by saying with St. Auguswhat the Apostle meant well if some of the ingenious exegetes modern times would have the courage to say as much about other difficult problem of interpretation.
The author collates all that is said in sa-
cred literarure about the Apostle's appearance, and concludes that he was short, with a slight stoop, if not positive
bend, in the shoulders; that his nose was aquiline ; and that his thin hair was early white; that his face was pale and liable to and that when his ophthalmia did not dis figure him, the grace and dignity of his
presence removed the first unfavorable im aspect caused by the insignificence of his We would fain dwell longer on this
grandest monngram of St. Paul which the must close, heartily commending it to all our readers both clerical and lay.

The Rochemonts; by Emma Marshall. E. P. Dut
ton \& Co., New York. For sale by Jansen,
McClurg \& Co, Chicago. Pr s.
This is the pleasantly told story of life
in three English homes. The Rochemon s are a clannish family. The Hall, the Co
tage, the High Bank House, constitute archal communities. At the Hall dwt
the Squire and Madame with t eir dang ters, five happy sisters, who "always us
the plural pronoun for all their po sessions,
and who 'cling with loyal allegiance and who "cling with oyal allegrance oo
each other and to their parents." At High
Bank Houseldwells the branch ofthe family who are "in trade." At the time of the
story a young Rochemont, a banker, is just
bringing thither his bride. At the Cottage, a kind of dower house, dwell a widowed
Mrs. Rochemont and her daughter Bridget.
This daughter is the especial heroine of the story, a girl of sense and spirit, the
"clever woman of the family." There is a scape grace of a brother, who leaves his
Italian wife with a little child, at the Cottage, while he is a wanderer, almost an
outcast. The story, while not of the most powerful interest, is sufficiently so to hold the attention of the reader. It may with

## All Aroun 1 the World.

 burden of Judaic ritualism. He broughtout with singular perspicuity the relation of faith to the work of making men just be curious fact in the history of opinions, that or system has been bred in the faith which he was destined to oppose. Sakyar-Moun Pascal was educated as a J Jesuit; ; Spinoza
was a Jew ; Wesley and Whitfield were ministers of the Church of England. So it was with St. Paul. The victorious enemy of heathen philosophy had passed his boy-
hood amid the heathen influences of a philosophic city. The deadliest antagonist of of the Hebrews. The final blow to the spir it of Pharisaism was struck by one whe was
himself a Pharisee, and the son of Pharisees. The style of these volumes is the rich and florid one which renders Canon Farrar's writings so attractive to the popur account' of St. Paul's conversion, there is an
exuberance of rhetoric scarcely consistent with the stately yet simple rhythm of the The more difficult problems of criticism
involved in the study of the Acts and the Epistles, are treated of in a very attractive
series of excursi appended to each volume, and to these we particularly call the attenspecially interested in Excursus X, vol in which the author treats of the much dis puted subject of "the thorn in the flesh. He rejects most of the conjectures which would not doserve mention except as belonging to the history of exegesis. He regards it as clear that the infliction, th "stake in the flesh" as he translates it, i.e
the piercing of the flesh by a splinter, wa nothing of a spiritual nature, as Calvin Luther, and others hold. At the same
time quite as decidedly he rejects the o in time quite as decidedly he rejects, the o in-
ion of most of the Roman Catholic expositors, that it was somie form of carnal temptation, an error which evidently grew out
of the Vulgate translation, stimulus carnis The "stake in the flesh" was some physica malady.
he view that ling to be said in favor of the view that it was epilepsy (as; says Dr
Bloomfield in his Greek Testanient, Bul
and Sherlock, Whitbv, Lord Barrington, Benson, Doddridge, Macknight and Ro senmueller, held, , but Canon Farrar in
clines to the view that acute was the malady from which St. Paul suffered so much. This has the advantage of following the analogy of God's dealings, by being a trial not arbitrarily inflicted but one which might have resulted naturally or rather providentially from the glare of light which
surrounded him when he saw the Lord We must refer the reader to the text for the seven reasons for this theory that are adduced. Th$\%$ y seem to us to be very con
clusive.
The diffcult question of the "Man of
over-crowded ; the home voyage is made the ninety-ninth anniversary of the capture Field Major André; on that day Mr. Cyrus Field of New York placed a stone to mark he spot.-George Eliot's health is seri
ously failing,
so that she has been compelled to relinquish several manuscripts pelled to relinquish several manuscript
which she had in hand, one of which is a essay on her former instructor and would be husband, Herbert Spencer. -The Hig schools in Bombay, India, are to give in ple of Baltimore are making efforts to ple of Baltimore are making efforts to
tain colored teachers for their schools-
The "Hood" fund now amounts to $\$ 5$,
837.17 - Peoria's distilleries paid $\$ 1$, ooo, ooo into the government treasury las
month.-M. Renau has been invited London to lecture on "Rome's part Ma.s., have found a bill for murder aunains Mas.s., have found a bill for murder against
the fanatical child-muiderer of Pocasset Charles A. Freeman.-There was
heavy fatl of snow at Leadville, Col., las $\mathbf{1}, 226$ against 2,852 for the same period
last year ; this is cited as one of the signs
of the revived prosperity. - Bishop Tyr. , ion.,oo to the church of Eivglan - Prince Bismarck's gait is by no means
so sprighty as it was, and he is looking
old and worn
$\square$ rray, of Chicago, after a lung legal con-
lent, has at last been recognized ans the original inventor of the telephone. Th
will give the professor an assured inc on
of $\$ 100,000$ at the least. A A gentlema learned in the origin of social customs, was
asked the meaning of casting an old shoe after a newly married couple, as they star
on their trip. He said: "To indicate that
the chances of matrime he chances of matrimony are very slip-
per-y. "- Prince Paul De Talleyrand,
g'and nephew of the land. nephew of the great Talleyrand,
dead. -The Ex-Empress Eugenie is
iting Ruen iting Rneen Victoria in Scotland. She $h$ xpressed a wish to be buried at Chise
hurst ; and proposes to start soon sor Zul land, to pray or the stat where her s.
met his. death. - "I am the oak ; you a
the vine" the vine," remarked an ardent thoug
silly lover to his Marianne. "Let the vi therefore, creep around the oak until nothing there," exclaimed
$\qquad$
5 or metital. They are a physical incarnative,
creasing brain and nerve power, by specially ye
ing the brain and nerve. Physicians have $p$ scribed 193,000 package in all forms of impair
viality. By druggists or mail, \$1. 66 Sixth avenue, New York

A lady officer St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, No folk, Va., writes : . My improvement isy wonderful
though slow. I bave gained in flesh, and they say that I appear twenty years younger. With mc
grateful thanks, and the wish that I could sprea he reputation of your wonderful agent, I am, etc.
All Information sent free. Drs. Starkey \& Palen
II Girard street, Phil-delphia. Pa No Safer Remedy can be had for Cough and
Colds, or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's Colds, or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's
Bronchial Troches.", Imitations are offered for
sale, sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine
Bronchial Troches are sold only in boxes.

## Hot Springs Arkansas. It will be interesting to the readers of the Living ChURCH to know that Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofu <br> CHURCH to know that Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofu la, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Catarth, Sore Throat, and la, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Catarrb, Sore Throat, and many other diseases, are perfectly curred by the use of the wonderful waters at the Hot Springs, Arkansas. If you would know all about these springs, addres M Messs. Stit, Rugg \& Co, proprietors Arling Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark ton Hotel is a great winter resort.

> Just pubi bservations Observations on Catarrhal, Bronchital, and Tuber culous Affections of the Air-Passages and Lungs,"
"The value of Change of Air," "The Design and "The value of Change of Air," "The Design and
Construction of the Proposed Hospital for Lung Diseases," etc., etc., by Robert Hunter, This pamphilet was specially plepared for the and those afflicted with bronchitis, catarrh, asthma,
and consumption, it shows by indisputable facts:
Firsut-That very nearly one-half of those who First-That very nearly one-half of those who
die in Chicago (and throughout the whole North-
west,) above the age of five years, are destroyed by west, ) above the age of five years, are destroyed by
these diseases. Second - That chronic diseases of the throat and
lungs are wholly incurable by gedicines given by
the stomach. That catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, and
Third -That catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, and
asthma, when treated by he stomach, run into con-
sumption, and end in death. sumption, and end in death.
Fourth-That the only
or cured is by local treatment, applied directly to
Fifth Thats by ins inhalationt.
Freatment has been adopted in
all hospitals for lung diseases throughout Eur
all hospitals for lung diseases throughout Europe.
Those interested can obain copies free by call.
ng or sending to Dr. Hunter's office, No.

## 

THREE GREAT CITIES OF THE WEST


By the CHICAGO \& ALTON RAILROAD. LoUIS, and UNION DEPOTS IN CHICAGO, ST. LCUIS ANDKANSAS CITY


 Meals in Palace Dinins Cares, 75 Cents. JAMES CHARLTON.


## ATLA <br> No. 822

## END

## THE LIVING CHURCH

## CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## VOL.\# 1

## NOVEMBER 2,1878-

## OCTOBER 30,1879

# Photographed for: <br> THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BOARD OF MICROTEXT PROJECT 

INCOMPLETE or IMPERFECT
"THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE COPY THAT COULD BE LOCATED WAS USED AT THE TIME OF FILMING. IF THERE IS AN IMPERFECT OR MISSING SECTION, AND IT IS SUBSEQUENTLY LOCATED, IT WILL BE FILMED AND ADDED TO THE REEL."

