# Livina Church.

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#### English Church Matters.

Holy Week Services .- Growth of Ritual. From our English Correspondent. LONDON, April 14th, 1881.

Since the Revival of Church Life here, it has been generally felt that our Matins and Evensong, though an admirable arrangement for introduction of new devotions, especially for not unfamiliar in the American Church; and, from its Scriptural simplicity, and its remarkable with us, from year to year. Another of these Services is called the "Stations of the Cross." these are said before fourteen pictures, representing real (and, it must be added, some imaginary) incidents, preceding our Lord's Crucifixion

The most striking example of this Rite used to be at St. Peter's, London Docks; where, in Mr. Lowder's time, the Stations were performed in the streets of the parish, every Good Friday. And, for anything that I know to the contrary, the custom will be observed to-morrow, as usual. It was found to have a valuable missionary effect upon the district, for numbers of persons whose attention was attracted by the proceedings in the street (persons who ordinarily could never be induced to enter a place of worship), used to follow the Clergy and their attendants into the church.

It is a great pity that those who adapted the "Stations" for use in our Communion, did not drop out the legendary matter; such, for instance, as the story of St. Veronics and her napkin.

Another favorite Service is one that is called Tenebræ; in other words, the "Matins" and "Lands" of Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Easter Eve. Strictly speaking, Matins ought to be said at 2 P. M., and Lauds at day-break. At the close of the latter, the lights would naturally be put out, because it was no longer dark; but, for many centuries past, it has been customary to say the two Services by anticipation on the previous evening. Hence, the extinguishing of the lights produced a darkness which has given its name to the Service. Another of the later ceremonies has been the removal of a taper from the summit of the candelabrum to behind the Altar, where it remains concealed while the Miserere met (Ps. li) and a Collect are said. \$5,000, as their Easter offering. The Church Then, a slight noise is made, and the taper is has now six Parishes and two Missions in Min brought forth again. This is supposed to symbol ize the Entombment and the Resurrection Travellers tell us that this devotion is very popular amongst the boys of some parishes in France, where they flock to the church armed with rattles and every other conceivable implement for producing a din. Happily, this feature of Tenebræ has not been imported into England, and the Service is generally felt to be a very edifying and impressive one. If, however, the American brethren should think of naturalizing it in the States, I would strongly advise them to select the (alas! extinct) "Use of Rouen." in preference to that in the modern Roman Breviary. It is in every respect far better; there is not a syllable in it to which any one can object; and, what is more, every word of it is Holy Scripture: with, of course, two or three readings from the Fathers.

A new edition of Mackeson's Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs has just been published, and it contains, as usual, much important and interesting information with regard to the progress of the "Catholic Revival." The following figures are worth printing:

The second of the second second second second	1871.	1881.
Churches,	651	877
Weekly Celebrations,	184	454
Daily "	22	43
Early "	210	533
Choral "	69	128
Evening "	130	267

The reader must not assume that these in creases are absolute; for they may be explained to a large extent by the fact that Mr. Mackeson's information has gradually become more complete. The right way to use the table is to notice the proportion which each item bears to the number of churches reported upon. The growth of sum of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 having been the practice of Evening Celebrations may surprise, and perhaps shock many of your readers; but it is consolatory to notice that the increase of Weekly Celebrations is 45, of Early do, 55, Diocesan Council shall meet at Stillwater, on the hamilde 9 But to regume!

Service,	1871. 188. 146 30 170 28	1.
<b>一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一点,一</b>	916 56	10

Thus, the chanting of the Psalms, which at one time was thought to be the most detestable of innovations, has now become the rule rather than the exception. The Anti-Ritual Movement began by mobbing a clergyman in the streets of Exeter, for preaching in his surplice; and the hostility of the Times was caused by the revival of Andrew's parish, at Waterville, confirmed six, called for, and seven hundred and fifty contribthe Weekly Offertory, at the parish church of the one of which was baptized at this Service. The

Walter), at Bearwood, in Berkshire. The fol-

TO ATTIR TAGITIE TIELE	morerore, a phe	OTHT TITE	OT GD
	•	1871.	188
Surpliced Choirs,		151	39
Weekly Offertory,	11 公公开 50 百种四	156	44
Free Seats,	ALL SET ASSE	102	31
Surplice in Pulpit,		180	58
Gregorian Tones,		44	12
A record of the	practices which	denote	"Es

ordinary days, are a rather inadequate provision treme Ritualism" have been but lately introduced for the more solemn seasons of the Christian into Mr. Mackeson's Tables; and his figures are Year. Hence, there has of late been a very large believed to be not quite complete, but they stand as follows: Vestments, 35; Incense, 11; Floral Good Friday. With one of these, namely, "The decorations, 219; Altar lights, 54; Eastward posi-Three Hours' Agony," you are already, I observe, tion, 234; Candles on Altar, 53. The enormous progress which these figures indicate must strike every one; and they account for a great deal of appropriateness to the occasion, it appears to be what is called the "lawlessness" of the Ritualist rapidly growing in favor among you, as it has School. They know full well that things which called forth infinitely more opposition thirty years ago than what are known as "the Six Like the first-named, it consists of a series of Points" do now-a-days, have come to be accepted Meditations, Hymns, and Collects; only, that all round; and hence they do not see in the fact that this or that improvement calls forth a measure of protest, or even of violent abuse, any reason why they should abstain from putting it forward.

#### Easter-Tide in Minnesota.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

The Easter Festival brought joy to the whole Church in Minnesota. The Bishop of the Dioese returned from his winter's sojourn in Florida, to be in his place in the cathedral during Holy Week and Easter. The cathedral was well filled on four occasions: one being a Service for Knight Templar, who attended in large numbers. The Bishop addressed the boys of Shattuck School, in the beautiful Shumway Memorial Chapel, at 4 P. M. The offerings of the cathedral Sunday-school, during Lent, amounting to \$70, were appropriated for a window in Bishop Clarkson's cathedral in Omaha.

Bishop Hare, detained by floods in Minnesots from reaching his diocese, spent Sunday at St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, and addressed the congregation. In Minneapolis, on Easter Day, a vested choir of men and boys (6 men and 12 boys,) was introduced in Gethsemane church: stalls having been placed in the chancel for that purpose. They rendered the music most acceptably. Five times on Easter day Gethsemane Church was crowded; and there were two Celebrations of the Holy Communion, at 6 A. M. and at 11 A. M. The offerings amounted to \$750. one-half being for missions. The Lenten offerings of the Sunday-school, for Diocesan Missions, were \$100. St. Mark's parish, by a strong and united effort, paid off their entire debt of neapolis, and all promise well. Rev. W. T. Pise, the earnest rector of All Saints' (one of the most promising of our parishes), has been prevented by illness from officiating all the winter. It is hoped that a summer's rest may restore him to health, and to his growing Church-work. Bishop Whipple visited some of the parishes in Minneapolis, on the Sunday after Easter, confirming in St. Paul's (Rev. F. W. Tompkins, Rector,) in the morning, 11; Holy Trinity, (Rev. T. M. Riley,) 4 P. M., 9; St. Mark's (Rev. Dr. Wells,) in the evening, 10; at All Saint's, on St. Mark's Day, in the evening, 3. Besides the above, he has confirmed, since his return, at Janesville, 7; at Waterville, 6; at Elysian, 3; a Owatonna, 2; at Farmington, 2.

The new Church of St. John, the Evangelist in St. Paul (Rev. Henry Kittson, Rector.) is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. Rev. M. St. Lawnce, a clergyman in English Orders, is associated with Rev. W. C. Pope, in his good work of the Parish of the Good Shepherd, and its Missions. The Brotherhood of Gethsemane are making an effort to secure \$10,000 for the erection of an additional building for the Cottage Hospital, of which they are in great need.

The Seabury Divinity School, at Faribault, has become the recipient of the valuable theological library of the late Dr. Washburn, Rector of Calvary Church, New York. He ever took a deep interest in this Institution.

St. Mary's Hall (Bishop Whipple's School for Girls,) is to erect new and commodious buildings for the increasing number of pupils who desire to have the benefit of this noble Institution; the secured for this purpose.

The Bishop is now engaged in his spring visitations, and expects to be on the move until the econd Monday in June.

Rev. I. T. Osborne, for six years the faithful hissionary at Alexandria, has resigned his sharge in order to go to Boisè City, Idaho. What s Minnesota's loss, is Idaho's gain.

At Ascension Church, Stillwater, a joyful Easter was commemorated. This church was much pleased with the vigor and prosperity of recently entered by a tramp, who broke in, and did much damage to vestments.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 26th, 1881. The Bishop of Minnesota, on his visit to St.

St. Chrysostom's Chapel, New York.

Correspondence of the Living Church. The children of this church had for the Object Lesson, at their Easter festival, a ship in full sail, with floral wreaths and a most beautiful floral heart and anchor. The ship was eight feet long from bow to stern, and about nine feet high; it was on a stand in the chancel; and was a very lovely object.

A special Service was held, and a very instruct ive lesson given. During the singing of the hymn, the ship was rigged, the best children from each class bringing a sail and wreath, which were put into their places, and the prizes distributed.

The ship was symbolical of the Church of Christ riding majestically over the troubled waves of the sea of the world. On the hull, in golden letters, were the words "Lo I am with you always," the Saviour's promise to His Apostles. She is in white, decked in gold; so is our religion pure and precious. She salls under the banner of the Cross. The Helm is the Word of God near which is the Binnacle; and on that the compass stands. On the centre mast is the emblem of the Holy Trinity; and the whole ship is bright. with triplet lights. The Alpha and Omega are the other masts.

The sails are symbols of Christian Doctrine tism." On the second, Christ our Refuge. The others Piety, Courage, Meekness, Humility, Charity, with floral Heart; Purity, submission; Mercy. Peace.

The Log Book, which was the Spirit of Misions. The Easter Banner, "Christ is Risen." The anchor of flowers, and Chart of the World. This completed the ship, which was lent by T. S. Clarkson, Esq., Potsdam.

The Easter Design on the Reward Certificate was quite new and very lovely; representing our Saviour advancing from the tomb in a halo of light; two bright angels standing on either side, and the sun rising over the mountains, with two Palm trees (emblems of His Divine and Human nature), and passion flowers and lilies, with a very appropriate hymn. The children enjoyed them-selves greatly, and the Church was quite full.

#### Vermont Church News.

ence of the Living Ch Two daily Services were held at Trinity Church, Rutland, through Lent, and the faithful ministrations of the good Rector, the Rev. Waler Mitchell, were rewarded by an evident, though quiet, increase of spiritual earnestness, which showed its fruit in a carefully prepared Confirmation class of fourteen, at the Bishop's others were providentially kept away, and another visitation will be held later. A large proportion of this class came directly from the Sunday School, as should always be the case. The latter is now in excellent training and efficiency, having, during the past year, doubled its enrollment, and more than doubled its interest. The Easter Services were delightful, three in number, at 7 and 10:30 A. M., (Holy Communion), and at 7 P. M. At the Holy Eucharist were present the largest number of communicants in the history of the parish. The Services were partly choral, and were repeated on the Octave, the following Sunday. The music was the offering of a volunteer chorus choir, nearly all communicants, under the direction of Mr. Chas. E. Parker. The evening Service was for the Sunday School, who brought their gathered offerings of the year for the support of a scholarship in St. Mark's School, Salt Lake City. At each Service the Church was crowded.

At the annual Parish meeting on Easter Monday, the Free Church System was, after a year's trial, adopted as the permanent system of the Parish. It has abundantly justified itself, socially, financially, and spiritually, and has added new life and sympathy to the congregation, and nearly exhausted the seating capacity of the church. All the above facts, crowned by the unanimity of the Easter meeting, indicate single desire to press forward in strength and harnony to new conquests. It is believed that the Convention Reports will show that this old and much-tried Parish will lead the Diocese this year in Baptisms, Confirmations and offerings. This augurs well, with God's blessing, for the future welfare of old Trinity, and justifies the Bishop's remark that the prospects of Rutland were brighter now than at any previous time in

At Calvary Church, Jericho, on Sunday, April 3d, a sermon commemorative of the late Rev. Dr. S. B. Bostwick, a native of that town, was preached by the missionary, the Rev. G. Graves. At the Bishop's visitation of St. Peter's Church Bennington, on Good Friday, he took part in four

On Easter day the congregation of St. James' church from debt. Seven hundred dollars were uted. It was a noble effort for this old, but by proprietor of that great journal (the late Mr. John | church was full, and the Service very pleasant. | no means, strong parish. The debt was incurred

two years previously, in making necessary repairs on the church building and the rectory. At the Easter Parish meeting the venerable Abram Stearns was elected Senior Warden, having already served in that office for forty years. At the beginning of Lent, the ladies of St.

Michael's Church, Brattleboro, formed a Women's Auxiliary, in union with the Vermont Branch, and began working for a school of colored children in Virginia, expecting to send away a box of clothing, as the result of their work and self-denial. In Easter-week, they met at the Rectory, and packed three barrels with clothing. groceries, delicacies for the sick, etc. Generous contributions of money were given by different members of the parish. The value of the articles forwarded to Mrs. M. E. Miles, Clover Depot, Halifax Co., Va., amounted to over \$100, aside from the necessary amount sent to pay all freight charges.

#### Easter in Baltimore. Correspondence of the Living Church.

BALTIMORE, April 25th, 1881. It would seem as if every returning Easter brought with it an increased desire, on the part of our respective Rectors and congregations, to honor this great festival with more profuse decorations, more jubilant and artistic music, and and Graces. The first unfurls the Doctrine of richer vestments. Even the different sects seem the Church, "One Lord, One Faith, One Bap- to have caught something of the spirit of the Church, in the desire which they are beginning to manifest, to set forth by outward ceremonies their joy in the anniversary of the Saviour's Resurrection. At "Mount Vernon M. E. Church." a magnificent mound of costly flowers was artistically arranged upon the font; and, on either side of the pulpit, were pots of flowers in full bloom.

> seemed to be flying towards the pulpit. At "Whatcoat M. E. Church," special East Services were held, and flowers profusely employed as decorations, among which a large cross occupied a prominent position.

> Among other decorations was a white dove which

At "Bethany Independent Methodist Church, the floral offerings were plentiful and exquisitely beautiful. On the organ front was the inscription "Christ is Risen." Many of the Lutheran Churches were alike elaborately decorated with flowers, and the Services rendered in accord with the teachings of the great festival.

In my last letter, I gave some account of the

Services in several of our own churches. Since then I have learned some additional details, which may not be uninteresting to the many readers of THE LIVING CHUBCH. At St. Paul,'s St. Luke's, Mount Calvary, and the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, there were three Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist. At Mount Calvary Holy Communion, and the offerings amounted to \$1,300.

At Grace Church, the offerings amounted to about \$13,000. In the afternoon, the Sunday-School celebration was held, at which the children contributed \$140. At the Church of the Ascension, the offerings amounted to \$1,500, of people) the decorations were remarkably fine, and the Services were peculiarly interesting. Lilies, and japonicas, and azaleas, were in great profusion, and cut flowers and flowers in pots bloomed round the altar, and in every part of the chancel. Handsome presents of lace for the altar, and for vestments were used for the first time. Over receiving Christian instruction in day school munion, and the offerings were about \$500. St. had similar Services, and was also profusely decorated with flowers. The well trained surpliced choir of this church rendered the Easter anthems. chants, and processional and recessional hymns, in a pleasing and devotional manner. In the afternoon, the Sunday-School united with that of St. Paul's, in the mother church, where addresses were delivered by the Rector and his

We have recently lost two of our clergy by death, both of whom were well advanced in day" in their Master's Service. The Rev. William Hodges departed this life on the 12th inst. For nearly twelve years he filled the position of Rector of Christ Church, West River. About a year ago he was compelled by bodily infirmity to retire from active work, but was elected by the Vestry Emeritus Rector, after his resignation as Rector had been reluctantly accepted. Dr. Hodges was the author of a work on Baptism, which will always remain as a proof of his ability

a theologian.

The Rev. John W. Osborne died at the Church The Rev. John W. Osborne died at the Church me, on Friday last, aged seventy years. Mr. borne was a native of Virginia, had been in ministry forty-two years; and, for a long time, longed to the dioeese of Illinois. For the last can years he had been engaged in work in this y and its vicinity. To within a few months of death, he had charge of the Mission at liveron, on the outskirts of our city, and was an earnest and hard-working priest, and his

#### New York and Vicinity.

St. Mark's Day was observed in most churches in New York and Brooklyn. The Services at Trinity Church were, as usual, especially at-

On Low Sunday, a Sunday School festival was held in St. Stephens, New York, of which the Rev. A. Bloomer Hart is Rector, and the Rev. Randall C. Hall, (Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary,) Assistant Minister. The school is under the superintendence of Prof. Hall, and numbers about one hundred children. After several Easter carols had been sung, the Rector made an address, in the course of which he read letters from Mrs. Hill's Girl's Mission, in Athens, Greece, and also from the little church which the children had founded through their offerings, in a town in Mississippi. The school then made offerings for both those objects, and the Services were terminated with the presentation of testimonials.

Bishop Starkey recently confirmed fifty-nine persons in St. John's Church, Jersey City, makng a total of seventy-one during the year. This church, of which the Rev. Edward Lothrop Stoddard is Rector, is a free church. It has grown, in eleven years, to be one of the strongest in the Diocese of Northern New Jersey. Four hundred and fifty-six persons received the Sacrament on Easter Day, and the offerings amounted to \$1,800.

St. Philip's Church, Mulberry St., New York, is an old and very vigorous colored congregation, under the Rectorship of the Rev. J. S. Atwell, assisted by the Rev. John Peterson. The parish was originally founded, we understand, in 1819. On Good Friday, the offertory was (as is becoming generally in the Church) devoted to Jewish Missions. The Easter Services were more attractive and more largely attended than usual; the offerings amounting to \$300. On the following Wednesday, the Bishop of New York made a visitation of the parish, and confirmed a very interesting class of 30 persons, the fruits of the Rector's earnest labor. The church was so crowded that not even standing room remained. The Rev. Messrs. Sprague, McConnell, Van Winkle and Morgan were present, besides the Rector and Assistants. The Bishop urged upon the candidates, in affectionate words, the importance of making use of all the privileges of the Christian life, especially that of drawing near to the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Body and Blood. There was no limit to advance in holiness, he said. The learning to be derived from Holy Writ was the best learning, and the example of Christ, the exact pattern of what daily living should be.

large size of his recent Confirmation classes. He has confirmed, within a brief space, 65 at St. Andrew's, Harlem, and 131 at St. John's Chapel.

The annual business meeting of the Church Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews was held at the Bible House, last Thursday. Very interesting reports were presented which the Sunday-School contributed \$280. At from the Society's school for Jewish children. the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, (for colored New York, and from missionaries stationed at New York, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Cleveland, and New Orleans. There are parish Clergy co-operating with the Society, in various towns and villages, in 26 dioceses, and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions. As far as reports have come in from these, they record Jewish children three hundred persons received the Holy Com- and Sunday Schools; the attendance of Jews. more or less, at parish churches; kindly recen James' Church (colored), a chapel of St. Paul's, tion, by Jews, of the Society's publications; and the presence, in many parishes, of regular Jewish Communicants, living consistent lives. The work has difficulties and encouragements of its own. Offerings in its support have been received from every diocese in the Church.

The Rev. A. C. Hohing has recently resigned St. George's Chapel, Newburgh, N. Y., and taken charge of the Chapel of the Holy Cross. New York, which is the center of the manifold work of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Services are held at different hours each Sunday, years, and had "borne the burden and heat of the in English and German, for the benefit of the mixed population, to which the chapel ministers. The Rev. Mr. Hohing has entered upon his work with great activity and earnestness.

The Rev. B. F. DeCosta has had temporary charge of St. John the Evangelist, during the winter. On the evening of Easter day, the Bishop of New York made a visitation, confirming 19.

The Bishop of New York lately made a visita tion of Bellevue Hospital, and confirmed 16 of the patients. The Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of the "Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society," said Morning Prayer; and the Rev. M. C. Willing, Chaplain of the Hospital, presented the candidates.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, New York, was held on Tuesday, April 26th, in St. Barnabas' Chapel, 06 Mulberry St.

ERRATUM.-In the Book Notice of Richard Baxter on the Sacraments, page 6, second line from the end, read "error of sacrament nstead of "error of sectarianism."

#### Henry Martyn in India and Persia.

By the Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

What Herbert is amongst our poets, and Wilamongst our missionary heroes. We cannot, indeed, go so far as Sir James Stephen, and say that "Martyn's is the one heroic name which adorns the annals of the English Church from the days of Elizabeth to our own;" but we can noblest worthies. Although in respect to direct missionary success, his life must be confessed as awakened the missionary spirit in more human hearts than any other ever given to the world; and not only has it stirred up many a brave spirit to has sustained and cheered many a soldier of the cross amidst his arduous conflicts. Thus Weit-Henry Martyn's life. Dear Martyn! how I love his tender heart and his intense love to his Saviour! If any reading besides the Bible is calculated to bring a missionary into a proper love, it is the Life of this holy man. It raised my mind to holy aspirations for the same spirit. Oh! how I can feel with him in griefs and sorrows, being tempted and tried by an unbelieving world much in the same way."

Born (1781) in the humble home of one who had been a Cornish miner, but who, having learned the value of a little education for himself, desired to give a fuller measure of it to his son, Henry Martyn fought his way through difficulties and adversities up to the highest honors that his university could bestow. Cambridge may well be proud of her senior wrangler, and St. John's may well link together in honor the names of two illustrious students, who within her walls knew and loved each other; destined each of them to shine with an undying lustre, though in a widely different sphere-Henry Kirke White as the poet, and Henry Martyn as the missionary. He was known amongst his fellow-students as "the man who had not lost an hour."

He had resolved on going to "the law" as a cross of Christ.

pity by those who esteemed their work as an as most polished and refined; with a voice and but it is a living for himself that he can always earnest but wild enthusiasm-in contempt by earmost musical; and her picture of her little command. those who considered them more in the light of Lucy, eighteen months old, creeping up to the fools than fanatics. It was the day when the pale, white-clad missionary, as he lay upon his myself, the position and prospects of a young authorities openly opposed missionary effort in sofa, with all his books around him, and perch- man just entering the Church, in this country. that the man who could be mad enough to speak needed at every turn, but from which his gentle and perhaps before the whole parish. (I mainof religion to the natives would fire a pistol into love would not displace her, is most beautiful tain that in any public body there is always a a magazine of gunpowder. Our missionary-de- and touching. signate had to encounter these prejudices, and to learn that not even his admitted talents or his public preaching to the natives; and his was a sidered, and the wisdom of the parish, after due Bishop is expected on or about the 22d of May. and misconception.

And yet, strange to say, it was not as a professit appeared scarcely justifiable to leave her unchaplaincy in the East India Company's service, to foreign lands; but how he used his position to further the great aim of his life, let his whole subsequent history declare.

And there was in his case, "a beautifui sad story" of tender and deep attachment to one who seemed well worthy of him, but whose union to the man whom she loved was hindered both then down to their heels; every countenance foul succumb. The bishop is powerless, and if he at the Morning and Evening Services, were and afterwards by circumstances upon which we have neither time nor heart to linger. It is very touching, as one reads his memoir, to see how her image again and again rises to his view, now as he gazes from the deck of the vessel that bears him far away, or again as he looks out on the pale moonlight of an Eastern sky, or once more as he finds himself amidst the solitude and dreariness of some comfortless caravansary. The last letter he ever wrote was to Lydia Grenfell, when, from his distant station at Tabriz, amidst illness and weakness, he looked forward to a meeting with her whom he hoped one day to call his wife. But it was not to be. Their union and their joy were to be reserved for

India was reached at last, and the heart of our missionary was filled with conflicting emotionsof joy, to find himself in the scene of his longanticipated labors -- of despondency, when he looked around and saw the "gross darkness" of the land, and the apparently insuperable hindrances in of this one man; and when he died, a monument his path. With all his enthusiasm, he was not the man to under-estimate the difficulties of his commemorate his devotedness and success. work; and with a temperament which was not so Truly the labors of Henry Martyn were "not in much the result of melancholy, as of an exquisite sensitiveness, his heart often sank within him at others, he was not privileged to see the fruits the scenes he witnessed, and the abominations for himself. by which he was surrounded. His righteous soul by which he was surrounded. His righteous soul was vexed, now by the apathy or the opposition shown by his fellow-countrymen in India towards the truth which he preached; now by their ungodly lives, which raised up the most fearful stumbling- blocks against the reception of Christianity, by would be "a work of more legislation of the protection of redress whatever, in case of the sooner justice, except public opinion. The sooner young clergy consider these facts and determine their own lives accordingly, the better. The poverty and dependence of the clergy may excite pity; but pity is not an element of strength, either in the Church or in the world.

HEROES OF THE MISSION FIELD. the natives. At one time we find him saddened his preaching would be, and therefore to this he and depressed by gross idolatries in the pagoda gave himself unremittingly. of Juggernaut, at another horrified in finding himself just too late to rescue a deluded woman consumption, the hereditary disease of his family, from the blazing fire of the Suttee. It was no had begun to show themselves, and his incesant son amongst our bishops, Henry Martyn is marvel that he should say, "I shivered as if toil had greatly enfeebled him. His friend, Mr. in sullen repose in this land."

assign him a foremost place amongst our best and for his use, and it was a joy to him that "the to last for half a century. But as you burn with place where once devils were worshipped has now the intenseness and rapid blaze of phosphorus, almost a failure, yet, in its indirect effects, no four months he was sent to Dinapore, and began flame may last as long, and perhaps longer in life has been more fruitful. His memoir has his regular duties as chaplain to the troops. To a Arabia, than in India. Where should the phoenix man like Martyn these were not matters of mere build her odoriferous nest, but in the land profollow him to the same great battle-field, but it the visitation of sick soldiers in the hospital. Comforter to come to the nations of the East?" He had special meetings in the evening for such as were desirous of further spiritual instruction: brecht writes: "During my leisure hours I read he gathered the native wives of the soldiers every Sunday afternoon for a service in their own tongue; he prepared for their use a Hindustani translation of our Lord's parables, with a simple commentary; and he opened, at his own cost, frame of mind, while engaged in his labor of five schools for native children. Frequently his duties were of a most painful kind. At one time he is remonstrating with a colonel who is living in open and flagrant sin, at another he is rebuking an apostate official who has apostatized from Christianity, and built a mosque in honor of the false prophet. But amidst all this his heart is bent upon his chosen work; he is mastering Arabic and Persian, he is disputing with Brahmins, and becoming acquainted with their tenets; he is studying the Ramayuna and the Koran; he is translating portions of the New Testament and of the Prayer Book into oriental tongues; and all this in a place where; to use his own regretful language, "not one voice is heard saying, 'I wish you good luck in the Name of the Lord."

Three years of this prefatory work, and he is transferred to Cawnpore (1809), where we find where his own health suffers continually from

who came in a cart, drawn by a bullock, was so sition. bloated as to look like an enormous frog; another had kept an arm above his head, with his hand clenched till the nails had come out of the back If he is conscious of unusual ability, and knows of his hand; and one very tall man had all his he can make his way, then he may risk somebones marked on his dark skin with white chalk, like the figure of grim Death himself."

Amongst some young Mussulmans who sat one evening on the wall of the missionary's garden, amusing themselves with the "folly" of the English padre, was a pundit named Sheik Salah. To him the word of God proved quick and powerful, and we meet with him afterwards in mis-Heber, and of whom that discerning and lamented prelate, in his journals, speaks with such commendation. More than forty Hindus were converted to Christianity by the instrumentality was erected by the Resident at Lucknow, to vain in the Lord," although in this case, as in

But his great work was the translation of the blocks against the reception of Christianity by would be "a work of more lasting benefit" than

He left India in bad health. Symptoms of standing as it were in the neighborhood of hell;" Browne (at whose instigation he first took up the and again, "The fiends of darkness, seem to sit work of translation), wrote to him with oriental expressiveness, "Can I then bring myself to cut His first home in India was appropriately the string, and let you go? I confess I could not enough in a ruined pagoda which was fitted up if your bodily frame were strong, and promised become a Christian oratory." At the end of why should we not make the most of you? Your routine; nor did he confine his ministrations to phetically called the 'blessed'? And where shall the ordinary services from the drum-head, or to we ever expect but from that country the true

#### [To be continued.]

Our Parochial System. To the Editor of the Living Church:

I have read with interest, several letters or articles in your paper on aspects of the relations which clergymen sustain to parishes by "Box CLAMANTIS;" and some of these letters, especially the last, have set me a-thinking upon some things relative to clergymen, that it seems to me are not sufficiently considered by my brethren in the Church. I am young in the work of the Church, and my experience in this Western country is of short duration; but in regard to the matter I wish to speak upon, this is rather an advantage to me, than otherwise.

The temporal conditions of the work of a large. clergyman in this country, and the temporal conditions of his work in England, are very dissimilar; and when all has been said, that can be said in favor of a free and voluntary and popular stole, made and presented by the ladies of the system, I hold that the English system is very much more just to the clergyman than that which same occasion, a handsome surplice and funeral prevails in this country.

Take the case of a candidate for Holy Orders. him preaching to a thousand soldiers drawn up in | in England. Generally, the bishop will not ora hollow square, when the heat is so intense that dain a man unless he has obtained what is techmany of the men drop down around him, and nically called a "Title,"—that is, a sort of agreement between him and some Vicar or Rector of ague and fever. It was here that he had the a parish, to the effect that when he is ordained, red and gold. happiness of meeting Mrs. Sherwood, whose the said Vicar will take him as his curate, and profession, and had preferred it to entering the Christian sympathy cheered him, and whose give him a certain stipend. A candidate has ministry, "chiefly," as he confesses, "because he graphic pen has left us such vivid portraits both generally little or no difficulty in obtaining this Hon. G. De G. Nelson; Junior Warden: Hon. F. would not consent to be poor for Christ's sake. of our hero and his work. Her first impressions "Title." The whole thing is an agreement be-But now a new ambition seized him, and he re- of him are thus recorded: "He was dressed in tween him and the Vicar, who is supposed to solved not only to become a clergymen, but to white, and looked very pale, which however was know best the wants of the parish. Thus he J. K. Edgerton, W. E. Hood, W. L. Carnahan, devote his life to the work of God amongst the nothing singular in India; his hair, a light brown, begins work, and if he have ordinary ability heathen. He accordingly offered himself, at was raised from his forehead, which was a re- and address, and be fairly diligent and faithful the close of the year 1802, to the Church Mis- markably fine one. His features were not re- in his work, even if his prospects of preferment sionary Society, and professed himself ready to gular, but the expression was so luminous, so are small, so long as he behaves himself, he is go to any part of the world as a missionary of the intellectual, so affectionate, so beaming with sure of a position and work, and \$750 or \$800 Divine charity, that no one could have looked at a year. This will keep him respectably as a It must not be forgotten that at the time Henry his features and thought of their shape or form; bachelor. He knows his prospects almost with Martyn came to this resolve the position of a the out-beaming of his soul would absorb the absolute certainty, and if he marries, that is his missionary was held in pity and contempt-in attention of every observer." She describes him own look out. Of course this is no grand thing,

Most of your readers know, really better than India, and when a Governor-General declared ing herself on the big Hebrew Lexicon, which he He is likely, enough, brought before a Vestry, It was at Cawnpore he made his first essay at measured, the bishop's recommendation is con- to 14 is in preparation for Confirmation. The weird and motley congregation. On Sunday exercise, decides that it will be best to call the evenings he opened the gates of his garden to young man. Through the instrumentality of the just been completed in Trinity Church, Logansthe devotees and vagrants who haunted the sta- Wardens he is "called" and offered a salary may port, with a weekly Celebration on Sundays. ed missionary this most devoted of all mission- tion, and who were easily induced to attend by be of \$500 or \$600 a year. The method of call- Holy Week had a daily Morning and Evening aries found his way to the East. Just at this the promise of a pice apiece. Sometimes from ing a clergyman, is in very many cases, an in- Service, and Good Friday, three Services. Eascrisis of his history all his little patrimony was five to eight hundred of these Jogees an Fakeers sult to a man of education and independence, ter Day, therefore, came gladly to prepared and lost, and as his sister was involved in the disaster, would crowd around him, as he read to them But there is no permanence about this \$500 or expectant hearts. An early Celebration, at 6 A. M.: some striking verse of Scripture, and then en- \$600 a year. The parish very soon makes up its then the usual Services and a second Celeprovided for, so long as his presence in England deavored to explain to them, in language most mind whether it will like its clergyman or not. bration; the P. M. Sunday School Service, and could alleviate or remove it. His friends, in simple but most beautiful, the Fatherhood of God Devotion to the Church, as the Church, Christian order to meet the difficulty, procured him a and the love of Jesus Christ our Saviour. It duty, etc.,—these things are secondary, and do Service at 7:30. The day was one to be rememwas a scene that might have inspired the pencil not weigh at all with most people, if they take a bered; and all the more, that not a Service, from and it was avowedly in that capacity he went forth of some great artist. Mrs. Sherwood says that dislike to a clergyman. It does not take long to the first, on Ash-Wednesday, to the last, on Sat-"no dreams in the delirium of a raging fever form a party of opposition; the contemptible and urday night, was intermitted. could surpass the realities" presented on these dishonest arts employed to get rid of a clergyman occasions. She describes the frightful crowd, are only too well known. If he is strong, wise, "clothed with abominable rags, or nearly with- and forbearing, perhaps he may stand the pressout clothes, or plastered with mud and cow- ure, and in the end, subdue or quiet his enemies; dung, or with long matted locks streaming but also in too many cases he is compelled to The discourses of Rev. John A. Dooris, both and frightful with evil passions; the lips black seeks to interfere in the interest of a clergyman, with tobacco, or crimson with henna. One man he most likely enlarges and intensifies the oppo-

A man is bound, in entering the Church in this country, to consider his temporal prospects. thing,-may risk much. But if he belongs to the rank and file, and knows that this must be his position through life, then he ought surely to pause before asking others to share the uncertainty, the poverty, and often the misery of a clergyman's life. Private means may compensate for lack of unusual ability. In the absence of these, it is folly, and worse than folly, for a sion history as Abdul Messeh, the earliest of our young clergyman, with the ordinary prospects of a Indian pastors, who was ordained by Bishop parish priest, especially in this Western country, to marry. A little Pauline independence is a very good thing to compel respect, but a young man of only ordinary ability, sacrifices much of his real strength and independence, in dealing with parishes, when he has a wife and two or three children to care and provide for.

Our Church does not undertake the responsibility of providing either parishes or incomes for its clergy. It does not even stipulate what shall be the minimum stipend. Our temporal interests are entirely in our own hands without any protection or redress whatever, in case of in

#### Diocese of Indiana.

Services at Trinity Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Easter Day, were as follows: 7:30 A. M. Celebration of the Holy Communion; 10:30 A. M., Second Celebration, with music; 3 P. M., Administration of the Sacrament of Holy Baptism; 7:50 P. M., Sunday School celebration. By the request of the Rector, all who could do so, communicated at the early Celebration; a very large number of the faithful were present. At the 10:30 Service, despite the pouring rain, the church was crowded.

The Services in the evening were without a parallel in Sunday School entertainments, in the history of Fort Wayne. Long before the doors were opened, a large assemblage gathered; and, when the hour arrived for Divine Service, every seat was filled, every foot of standing-room occupied, and hundreds were turned away, unable to gain admission. The crowning attraction of the evening was a full-rigged ship, its sails adorned with ecclesiastical emblems, and its appointments, including all things needed to make it a perfect symbol of the Church, as the Ark of God. Printed programmes were distributed through the church, upon which were found an elaborate order of exercises, which were faithfully carried out; the singing by the children, with organ and cornet accompaniment, being grand in all its varied parts. The offerings of the children (being their savings through Lent, amounting to \$75), were presented in baskets of flowers, which, as each was brought up, were placed in the ship. The address of the Rector was an explanation of the symbolism of the ship. The Easter Offerings at both Services were very

The Rector (Rev. Wm. N. Webbe) had a pleasant surprise on the morning of Easter Day, in the shape of a richly embroidered white satin parish. It had been intended to present, on the stole (black), but they were not completed in time. But the pastor, on his part, had also a surprise in store for most of his people, inasmuch as, since the church was last open to the public, he and a few others had caused it to be beautified with much taste, in fresco; blue and

On Monday in Easter week, the following parish elections took place: Senior Warden: P. Randall; Vestrymen: S. B. Bond, W. H. Withers, John Irwin, M. D., B. D. Angell, Hon. C. E. Graves.

At Christ Church, Indianapolis, on Easter Day, forty-three persons, eight of whom were deaf-mutes of Rev. Mr. Mann's congregation, were Confirmed by Bishop Talbot.

The Easter Services at Grace Church, Muncie, were celebrated in a most Churchly and hearty manner. The chancel was beautifully decorated with lilies and other flowers. Several emblems were on the lectern, font, and altar, sent "In Memoriam." The Church was crowded to overflowing by the congregation, and their friendsmembers of different denominations. The Offerings amounted to \$25.36. The Sunday School celebration was held in the afternoon, at which the Offertory was \$21.83. This was what the children had saved during Lent; only a small minimum of conscience.) He is weighed and amount came from outside. A class of from 10

> A very full calendar of Lenten Services has presentation of offerings, and then the Evening

> The daily paper of the place says that the Easter music was remarkably good; it was observed by many of the congregation that never had better music been rendered in that church. worthy of the day and the occasion. All the Services of the day were largely attended. In the evening, every seat was occupied, the very aisles being filled with chairs; and even standing room was at a premium.

> On Monday in Easter Week, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year: W. H. Bell, M. D., Senior Warden; H. C. Eversole, Junior Warden. Vestrymen: D. T. Bacon, N. W. Cady, M. D., W. A. Osmer, R. Carson, T. H. Simpson, Geo. A. Hurd, and Thos. Manders.

> The Reports of the officials for the past year prove the parish to be in a thriving condition. The membership shows a healthy increase, and the outlook for the coming year is bright.

> The Bishop of Indiana, held a visitation of Christ Church, Madison, on Sunday, 3d inst., preaching and celebrating Holy Communion in the morning; and, in the afternoon, preaching again and confirming six persons presented by the Rector, the Rev. Edward Bradley. The congregations on both occasions were large, that in the afternoon crowded, so that many who came were unable to find room, and were obliged to go away. The Rev. Mr. Bradley seems to have secured the warm affection of his people, and the work of the Church is prospering in his hands.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., the Bishop held a visitation of St. Thomas' Church, Plymouth, preaching and confirming six persons presented by the Rector, the Rev. J. J. Faude. This makes Bishop Seymour. twenty-five persons who have been confirmed in

this Service was large, as it is upon every occasion of the Bishop's visitation; and it was felt that much good had been done by the interest taken by him in the temporal as well as spiritual condition of the Parish. He visited the Industrial Society which was in active operation; commended its work, and spoke encouragingly of its possibilities. The congregation also was much cheered in the evening by his encouraging words in speaking of the temporalities of the parish.

#### Diocese of Springfield.

Bishop Seymour visited Holy Trinity Church, Danville, on Maundy Thursday; and at the Evening Service confirmed a class of four. During the course of a very interesting sermon. upon the text, "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward" (Exodus xiv:15), the Bishop administered a strong rebuke to those who will make their own private notions about mere details, paramount to their great duty of holding up the hands of the Parish Priest, in his endeavors to bring their Parish into a condition of greater prosperity and efficiency.

On Good Friday, he delivered the Meditations apon the Seven Words, from 12 to 3 P. M. A large congregation was present; and while all were intensely interested, many were deeply moved. The hymns were rendered by a volunteer choir from among the choir boys, and the

congregation all sang heartily.

On Easter Day, the Services were the most interesting ever held in the Parish, as marking a spiritual and material growth and advance "all along the line." There are 60 Communicants on the Parish List; but, as usual, a considerable deduction must be made for those who are not spiritually alive. At the Early Celebration, at 6 A. M., 27 received the Blessed Sacrament, and at the Choral Celebration, at 10:30, 22; a total of 49 Communions; being a far larger number than was ever before made at one time in Holy Trinity Church.

At 9 A. M., the Sunday School and a goodly congregation of adults sang Matins, and offerings were made for the Orphanage in Springfield, which amounted to \$16.67. The offertory at the Choral Celebration, for the Parochial Building Fund, amounted to \$35.83, which is paid into a Building Association. Total Easter offerings, \$52.50, which seems very satisfactory for a small

The greatly increased faithfulness of the Communicants, and the steady rise in the Offertory of late, is due in part to plain outspoken teaching of the Catholic truth embodied in the Prayer Book, and its exemplification in a reverent though not elaborate ritual, especially at the Altar; and in part to the hearty Services rendered by the surpliced choir lately formed in the parish. As a layman in a neighboring parish once remarked: 'A few prejudiced people may not like this sort of worship, but it fits into the Prayer Book order beautifully, and-IT PAYS." Sensible man! It does "pay," both spiritually and temporally. Given a free church, an efficient surpliced choir, a faithful priest, and Gideon's handful of devoted communicants, and your parish will grow and succeed, to the intense astonishment of "them that are without."

At 3 P. M., on Easter Day, Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, K. T., attended Holy Trinity Church, in a body, armed and in full uniform, to pay their Easter devotions to the Risen Lord. The sermon was preached by their Prelate, the Rev F. W. Taylor, Rector of the parish.

On April 6th, the Right Reverend Bishop Burgess, with the Dean of Cairo, visited Marion at the request of Dr. A. N. Lodge, who is one of the most influential physicians and citizens of Southern Illinois. At an early age he was baptized in the Methodist denomination, but imbibed his love for the Mother Church while a Midshipman in the United States Navy, from a good Church chaplain. One of his companions at the same time drank in the teaching of the Church, and has for many years, been an active and influential communicant. It was a pleasing episode in the missionary tour of Dean Irvine, to find in the midst of "Egypt" an intimate acquaintance of his friend, the Captain; and especially so, when after many years the good Doctor, like his shipmate in the midst of Williamson Co., declares openly for the Church, and seeks the Holy Spirit through the proper channel.

On hearing that the Bishop of Southern Illinois was to administer the Sacramental Rite of Confirmation, and to preach at Marion, the Church-people of Carbondale, with a number from the Denominations (amongst the latter the Rev. S. Allyn, President of the State Normal School), chartered a special train to run over for the Service. The good pastor of the M. E. Church placed his house of worship at our service, and accompanied the Dean to the station at Marion, to meet and welcome the Bishop.

The Bishop preached from Acts II, 2-42. The sermon was in itself a masterly and complete system of theology, presented in such a convincing and pleasing way, that both old and young were held spell-bound for the space of an hour, though the House of Worship was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Miss Lodge was baptized; and, immediately afterwards, with her brother Dr. Lodge and Miss Louisa Allen, daughter of Judge Allen, from Carbondale, was confirmed.

The people of Marion and Carbondale have pledged a certain amount of money, which, with the Diocesan Missionary stipend, will be sufficient for the support of a Priest. We want a live man for the position. He can reside in Carbondale, one of the best-located and most promising towns in the Diocese. What Priest can sacrifice a little for the great High Priest in Heaven? Let him send in his application to

At St. John's Church, Centralia, the Services this Parish within the year. The attendance at during Holy Week were as follows: Holy Eucharist daily, except Friday; Morning Prayer daily; Evening Prayer daily, with addresses tracing the events of the first Holy Week. On Good Friday, in addition to the usual Services, "The Three Hours" were observed, with meditations upon the Seven Words. A baptizing of infants was held upon Easter Even. Easter Day; Early Celebration at 7 A. M., Second Celebration ley. The Rector of St. Paul's Church, (Rev. R. at 11. The Bishop visited the Parish on Easter Monday, and confirmed five.

Holy Week was celebrated in St. Matthew's, Bloomington, by three Services and a lecture, Bible-readings in the chapel of St. Paul's Church. daily; Celebration of Holy Communion, on Maundy Thursday; on Good Friday, Morning chapel at St. Paul's is a large, comfortable room, Prayer, Litany, Ante-Communion, and sermon, Three Hours Agony, and Evening Prayer and

Easter Day was observed by two Celebrations received at the early, and seventy-three at the the singing of Tours Service in F; well rendered by the boy choir, and several adult voices. At this Service, the church was crowded with thoughful and devotional sermon by the Rector, the Rev. S. P. Simpson, who directed the mind of his congregation to the ease and naturalness season like Lent, to old sins-unless they detereffectual rising from, and victory over death. The decorations, while not especially showy or profuse-for they are not intended to be sowere in good taste, and reflect much credit on the ladies of the Church, who devoted much time and means to their arrangement. The new School children—the result of their Lenten savhigh, exquisitely finished, and of fine Ecclesiastical design. The work was done by H. R. Benwell, of Newark, New Jersey, and speaks well for his skill and taste as an artist in brass.

This Parish is improving and increasing in influence. During the Winter, nearly five hunish has subscribed since Advent, outside of reg-

The Bishop of the Diocese visited St. Paul's Church, Alton, the Wednesday before Easter. A large congregation filled the church at Evening Service, which was said by the Rector, Rev. T. W. Haskins, assisted by Rev. F. H. Potts. The Bishop's sermon was from the text "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go homeward." Ten persons were presented for Confirmation, among them, two of the Rector's children; seven of the class being men and boys. Daily Morning and Evening Service, with weekly Eucharist, has been held through Lent, with lectures in addition, and Services at Trinity Chapel.

Many members have been lost to this parish by their removal from the city; but Easter morning saw some of them in the large congregation, and others remembered their old Churchhome by gratifying letters and gifts. In response to earnest appeals from the Rector, the offering amounted to \$761.00, in addition to special contributions for Church work in Alton and vicinity, sent to the Rector by friends of the Church elsewhere. The Sunday Schools of St. Convention; a number of persons being still Paul's and Trinity Chapel, filled the church in under instruction, with a view to Confirmation the afternoon, celebrating their festival by the presentation of offerings with appropriate mottoes for each class, and floral emblems.

A Parish School is in active operation and will soon be removed to a lot adjoining the church, lately bought for that purpose.

At the Annual Parish Meeting, held on Easter Monday, after electing Wardens and Vestry, it was decided to close the church at once, for repairs. Service will be held at Trinity Chapel, and the congregation hope to re-assemble in a thoroughly renovated church by Whitsun-Day. If "the people will have a mind to work," and will heed the counsel and follow the example of their energetic Rector, a change for the better in Church affairs must certainly follow.

The Danville News lately had the following complimentary notice of the Rev. F. W. Taylor, and his work in that place: "The News wishes to say, without one word of consultation with Rev. Mr. Taylor or any member of his Church, that his charge here is prospering under his steady, systematic work. He is the soul of order and energy, having three eminently Biblical qualities: 1.—What his hand finds to do he does with his might, and he finds enough to keep it busy. 2.—He does everything promptly and in proper time. 3.—He does everything in order, and his people second his efforts with admirable zeal.

"The Episcopal Church in Danville may be reckoned not only as a fixed fact, but a living organization that will constantly grow. From all we can learn, the same spirit which is found in Holy Trinity, in Danville, has been inspired by Bishop Seymour throughout the diocese.'

To the Editor of the Living Church:

Will you be so kind as to let me ask in your paper, What ideas prevailed, before the coming of Christ, about the Resurrection? Perhaps some one better informed than I, will explain whether there was any belief of this sort among the Jews, before the time of our Saviour. R. T. B.

Church Life and Work in Michigan.

Miss Smiley in Detroit.—Confirmations by the Bishop.-News from Various Parishes.

Without question, the most noteworthy occurrence in this city during the sacred season now closing, has been the visit of Miss Sarah F. Smi-W. Clark, [Jr., ) met this wonderful lady at Clifton Springs, last summer; and she is now in Detroit as his guest. For about ten days, she gave daily The sensation was marked. The basement which can be made to accommodate about 325 persons. After the first day, it was difficult to find place for those who came. Miss Smiley's "Bible readings" are really expository sermons, of the Holy Communion. Thirty-four persons of topical structure and admirable finish. The subjects first treated were the Tabernacle, the late. The second Celebration was enriched by Cross, Faith, and Sonship. The Instructions were about an hour in length, and were delivered with scarcely any notes. Holding a small Bible in her gloved hands, by some invisible device people(nearly two hundred being obliged to turn | she seemed to be enabled to find the required away for want of room), who listened to a passages instantaneously. Without appearing to be so, Miss Smiley is really an elocutionist of extraordinary power. Her voice is soft and rich, and admirably modulated. Her instructions with which persons may slip back, after a holy evince not only great learning and patient research, but deep spiritual insight, and a very mine that Easter shall be a spiritual resurrection, acute judgment as to the matters mainly interestin the same way that Christ's resurrection was an ing to her hearers. And no one can listen to this Christian prophetess without having confidence in her sincerity, and in the depth of her religious experience. On some points, too, these Instructions would form a good model for any orator. The argument preceeds easily and naturally, without revealing at the outset the end to be Altar-Cross was displayed for the first time. It finally reached, except that of Scriptural truth. was purchased by the offerings of the Sunday The audience has the pleasure of the successful investigator, the delight of the miner falling upon ings. The Cross is of solid brass, over four feet hidden treasure. Apt and forcible in illustration, the Instruction becomes more interesting and affecting towards the close; and the peroration is a true work of art. It is easy to see that this admirable teacher

succeeds only by concentrating her highest energies upon this one work. Our parochial clergy dred dollars has been raised for the purchase of cannot generally do so well, because their labors a new carpet. The offertory on Easter was are varied and incessant. If the entire day could \$285; making in all about \$800, which the Par- be devoted to this one hour's work—the mind and the body being carefully guarded against over exercise, and fatigue, and anxiety during the rest of the day-our clergy would be more successful in their pulpit and platform offices. Miss Smiley declined to receive visitors during this period of Bible readings, except for a single hour each day. She received a large number of communications inviting her to take part in public meetings, to lecture, and to make addresses; but she declined them, and saved her strength for the single daily effort. If this is masterly, her success is gained by the mastery over self; for it is not easy to stand firm against so many enticements to distraction.

Miss Smiley gave a number of readings at the chapel of St. John's Church, during Holy Week. She also addressed the young ladies of St. Paul's,

and the Society of the Royal Law at St. John's.

At recent visitations, the Bishop of Michigan confirmed classes in Detroit Churches as follows:
Emmanuel (Rev. M. C. Dotten), 20; Grace Church, (Rev. Dr. Stocking) 16; St. John's, (Rev. Dr. Worthington), 45; St. Paul's, (Rev. R. W. Clark), 27; St. James' Chapel, (Rev. S. W. Frishee in charge), 21. A supplementary visitation. Frisbee in charge), 21. A supplementary visitation is to be accorded to Grace Church, before

On Wednesday, April 6, the Bishop visited Grace Church, Port Huron, and confirmed 35 persons presented by the Rector, the Rev. Sidney Beckwith. It will be remembered that last year's class in this parish was also uncommonly large. The neighboring Mission at Fort Gratiot which has been temporarily in charge of the Rev Mr. Beckwith, shows signs of life and promise The church has been repaired, and a clergyman has been secured in the person of the Rev. Gardner M. Skinner. A day of sunshine seems to have dawned upon

the parish at Hudson, with whose parochial vicissitudes our Church papers have been kept acquainted. Under the rectorship of the Rev. J Webster, the handsome brick church was built; and the high-spirited little parish was yoked to the burden of a heavy debt. For six years, it has seemed a protracted struggle for life. The last Rector, (Rev. Wm. J. Roberts,) collected some money for the parish from Eastern friends, and resigned last summer. The parish has since been vacant. Through the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Church Association of Michigan, during the last two or three weeks, has been negotiating with the parish, with a view to affording it a partial relief from its burden. The Church Association agrees to raise \$1,000 for the payment of the floating indebtedness. This amount will be donated outright. A mortgage loan of \$1,500 will be made to the parish, as seven per cent. The parish bonds, amounting to \$750, remain, as at present, in the hands of Eastern creditors. The parish has subscribed \$700 for the support of a clergyman, to be named by the Bishop, and agrees to pay \$100 per annum for the reduction of the mortgage debt. A clergyman is to be secured at once.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, by having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherer, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. A REMARKABLE ENGLISH INVENTION.

### LONDON GALVANIC GENERATOR.



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A great revolution in medical practice has spread throughout England. It has been discovered that most remarkable cures attend the application of a newly invented Galvanic Generator to diseased parts of the body. Experience has shown that they act immediately upon the blod, nerves and tissues, producing more relies in a ew hours than medicine has given in weeks and months. There is no snock or unpleasant feeling attending their use, and they can be worn day or night, interfering in no way with the dress or occupation of daily life. Build directions accompany each one Every mail brings us directions accompany each one Every mail brings us most gratitying letters from those using them.

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A Guarantee goes with every Generator, OUR MOTTO being, "NO CURE, NO PAY."

digestion and dyspepsis, caused by hurried eating while traveling, has made me a sufferer for years. Your Generator has made me a sufferer for years. Your Generator has made me a well man, and I would advise others to try it. Please send me three more to General P. O., Galveston, Tex. Inclessed is \$3. R. H. Sandpend.

om the Rev. C. Q. Huntington:—Aston House, N. Y. City, Thursday,—White visiting your trending a meeting of our clergy, I was induced to buy your Generator for indigestion and dystrom which I have suffered for years. Nothing hitherto tried did me any good; but, believing tricity, and having found an is fallible cure for headache in Dr. Scoti's Electric Hair Brash, I dired to buy a Generator, which, I am glad to say, relieved me at once, and I new feel entirely I shall lose no opportunity to recommend it, and take this method of thanking you.

[Rev.] C. Q. Huntington.

t Navel Officer: — PHILADELPHIA, P.a., February 5th, 1881. — Your Generator has proved t me. I have been a great sufferer from liver trouble and constipation, but am now relieved

Having purchased the sole right to introduce them in America, we will send them On trial, postpaid, on receipt of \$1, which will be returned, if they fail to relieve after a reason-ble time. Inclose it exists for registration. Remittance can be made in Check, Draft, Post Office Order, Currency or Stamps, and should be made payable to GEO. A. SCOIT, No.

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#### The Living Church.

May 7, 1881.

Entered at the Chicago P. O. as second-class mail matter. Subscription, - \$2.00 To the Clergy, - 1.50 Advertising Rates, per agate line, 15 cts.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D. CHICAGO. 162 Washington Street

Until June 1st, 1881, the LIVING CHURCH will be sent to new Subscribers, three months for 25 cents. Only the first thou sand subscribers on this plan can receive back numbers of Bishop Perry's and Dr. Warring's Series.

#### A Display of Unity.

A contemporary, who is very anxious for a "display of unity," says: "It is not organic unity the Church of Christ needs; it is visible unity." But when it explains what it meant by "visible unity" it is plain enough that it does not desire unity at all, but a mere pretense of that which does not exist. We are informed that "A few weeks ago, forty-seven ministers in Toronto, of different denominations, made a general exchange of pulpits. That was a display of unity." A display, certainly; but that was all that it was. It was not the thing itself. Forty-seven ministers in Toronto, or forty-seven thousand in our own country, might make a general "exchange of pulpits" to-morrow, and Christianity would not be one whit the nearer unity on that account. Suppose that in any city or town there should be a general "exchange of pulpits." What would it amount to? Simply this: The Baptist preacher has preached in the Methodist church to the Methodist people, and the Methodist preacher in the Baptist church to the Baptists, and the Presbyterian to the Congregationalists. The next day, however, the Baptist is just as much a Baptist, and the Presbyterian just as much a Presbyterian, and the lines between them all just as real, and the rivalry just as sharp as ever. It is a "display of unity" and that is all. It is the idlest talk in the world to say that an "exchange of pulpits" makes unity. The truth is, Christianity is divided, and that not simply as to order but as to faith as well. From a human stand-point it seems hopelessly divided. Nothing is gained by shutting our eyes to the fact. A "display of unity" does not make unity, unfortunately. It is crying "peace, peace, where there is no peace." It is the solemn asseveration of a falsehood. But the Independent is very anxious for such a "display of unity." Let there be this general exchange of pulpits" and "then if there be those who refuse to take part in such Christian fellowship, let it be seen who are the schismatics. Schism is a sin, according to the Scriptures, and that sin lies at the door of any body of socalled Christians that refuse," etc.

Of course, schism is a sin according to the Scriptures, but, from the Congregational standpoint, heresy is impossible and velopment of our planet. It was attained schism is impossible. There can be no such thing as heresy where there is no as schism if there be no "one body."

A PARTISAN paper, The Guardian, publishes an absurd story that one of our Bishops used oil in confirming. The Southern Churchman, usually careful not to admit and at length, after many centuries, reachfalse statements to its columns, permits its ing a temperature below 1,000 degrees F., amiable (?) New York correspondent to re- ceased to be luminous. Then, for the first tion the finite existence of matter, choospeat the story. The Bishop in question time, one side was illuminated as now, by ing to regard it as eternal. These, howhas declined to take any notice of the the sun, while the other was wrapped in ever, will be but few. Others may raise statement; but the LIVING CHURCH takes darkness. The earth itself formed the di- the question whether matter existed prior the liberty of saying that there is not one vision between the two, and from this to motion; whether it did or not, one word of truth in it. It was absolutely with- point, day and night began their alternaout foundation in fact, as we positively tion. know. Religious journalism ought to be particularly careful to keep within the ature, oxygen and hydrogen were permitbounds of the truth.

Carolina, has "gone to Rome." If Brother recollect that it contained the present Gilliam had gone out from some dioceses oceans. It is hardly necessary to add that that we could name he would have served such a covering excluded the solar rays. to point a moral and adorn a tale about The next great stage of development was "ritualistic tendencies," etc. As it is, a the deposition of the water and the admiscertain amiable editor will probably be sion of light, and for this was needed a temable to connect this defection with a serv- perature not much above the present. Life ice recently held in Chicago, where the could then be possible, unless prevented Bishop did not use the Chrism as was by some other conditions. charged. Of course, the clergy in North Carolina are all "Romanizers," if indeed of water as now fills the oceans, caused. a large proportion of them be not Jesuits

Genesis I. and Science.

A Series of Papers by Charles B. Warring, Ph. D. [Copyright, 1881.] CHAPTER IV.

FACTS IN OUR WORLD'S HISTORY WHICH HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON GENESIS I.

The only statements in Geology and Astronomy, pertaining to our earth's early history, which we are at liberty to regard as facts, are those as to which all, or at least nearly all, scientists are agreed. It ocean. is with these only that I propose to collate the Mosaic record.

I regret exceedingly that Huxley, or Tyndall, or Dr. Draper, or some other admitted authority in physical science, among those who have called this story a myth, has not aided us in forming a true estimate of its character, by clearly and distinctly setting forth, in simple anguage, their own version of the matter, placing each event in its proper order.

Any statement which I can make lacks the weight of their great authority, but I deem it fortunate that I address those(1)who are familiar with the facts of which I shall speak, and to whose friendly criticisms I can trust to set me right, if I err, either as to the facts themselves, or the order of their occurrence.

The following propositions are so generally admitted, that few who have considered the evidence upon which they are based, will refuse to assent to them:

First. The universe was not always as it is. It had a beginning in the Great First

Second. The earth was once a part of the nebulous mass from which the solar system was evolved; and,

Third. While it remained an integral part, it had no individuality, and of course, no form, nor shape.

Fourth. Light is a mode of motion and, consequently, before motion was imparted, darkness prevailed.

Fifth. Motion, in the last analysis, is due to the same source as matter, viz., the Great First Cause.

Sixth. At the earliest moment of the existence of matter, so far as science has any knowledge, it was not a solid, but it was a mobile substance, or in other words,

production of light.

the nebulous matter passed from a gaseous crust. to a liquid condition, and the earth became a ball of melted lava, it attained its pres-

marks an important advance in the dewhile the earth was yet self-luminous, "one faith," nor can there be such a thing began their alternations. The world had long turned upon its axis; but being, like the sun, self-luminous, there was no darkness upon it, and, of course, no division of time into day and night.

Tenth. The earth continued to cool,

Eleventh. By this reduction of temperted to unite as water, not yet a fluid, but covering the earth with dense vapor, THE Rev. Edward W. Gilliam, of North whose extent may be imagined when we

> Twelfth. The descent of such a body while it continued, the most terrific uproar.

1New York Academy of Science.

Not merely was there the falling of the waters of ten million Niagaras flung back again as steam, but there were the most violent earthquakes and electrical disturb-

Thirteenth. The close of this period was marked by an open space, above which, as now, floated the clouds, and through which appeared the sun, moon, and stars, while beneath it the waters of present seas rolled in one vast shoreless

Fourteenth. Although the atmosphere it was loaded with carbonic acid to a degree that rendered it unfit for its future inhabitants. (1) No life, either vegetable or animal, except the lowest orders, was then

Fifteenth. The waters at first covered the land as a rind covers an orange.

this condition continued; but towards the end of the Archæan time the continents began to appear. They slowly increased in area until, in the Tertiary, they attained their present outlines and surface arrange-

Seventeenth. Sea-weeds, lycopods, equiseta, ferns, lepidodendra, cycads, pines, cypresses, and other plants, covered the land, or filled the waters from the Archæan time to the Cretaceous period, but among them were only the inferior orders. All were either spore-bearing, or naked seeded. In the Cretaceous, new orders were added. The fossils henceforth present us with the remains of plants yielding true seeds, and trees bearing fruit which enclosed the seed, or, in the language of botany, angiosperms and palms. The appearance of these was the great event of that period.

. Eighteenth. Such a flora, beginning in the Cretaceous, spread more widely, and became more numerous during the Tertiary, in the latter part of which they became, as now, the predominant vegetation.

Nineteenth. It is an interesting fact that the continents were completed, and this more advanced vegetation became dominant in the same geological period.

Twentieth. After this, a remarkable climatic change occurred. During the time of its continuance, known to geolo-Seventh. The first visible effect follow- gists as the Glacial Epoch, intense cold ing the impartation of motion, was the took the place of the previous warmth. As to the cause of this change, scientists

However this may be, it is certain that ent properties, and was "good" for all its climate is indicated by the fossils of the Palezoic, Mesozoic or earlier Tertiary, Ninth. This perfecting of the light while after the Glacial Epoch evidences of such zones abounds.

For the present then I shall pass over the Glacial Epoch and only note, in concluand consequently, before day and night sion, the great biological fact that every living species of fish, bird, reptile, and mammal, made its appearance subsequently to that time, or, as Professor Dana puts it. "every fish, bird, reptile and mammal of the Tertiary is now extinct," and with this I end my summary of our earth's early history. It is but an outline, but it is true, so far as it goes. Some perhaps may questhing is certain, light did not precede matter, and that, for present purposes, is all that need be admitted.

This much for the record as read in the rocks and sky.

\*Some geologists deny the presence of any very large quantity of Carbonic Acid in the atmosphere, after life began. Whether they are right, or not, does not affect the above statement, since it refers to a period long preceding life.

THE Presbyterian paper of Chicago says 'the Episcopalians of Chicago are losing by graduating some of their members into Romanism." That is a utterly false, and, to prove it to be such, we challenge the paper in question to furnish the names of five communicants of our Church in Chicago who have entered the Church of Rome within five years. It cannot be done. The facts are all the other way. We have received many Romanists.

DIOCESE, PARISH, AND MISSION.

Church News and Church Work. [Reported for the LIVING CHURCH.]

Connecticut.-The first annual meeting of the Connecticut branch of the Women's Auxiliary was held on Thursday last, April 21st, at Trinity church and chapel, New Haven; and the occasion was one of unusual interest to all who had the good fortune to be present. At the business meeting, which was held in the chapel in the morning, reports were read by several of the officers of the Association, showing the result of the work accomplished since the last meeting, and the amount of money raised. The sum of was clear enough for optical purposes, yet \$2,500, which the Association undertook last fall Offering. Well done! old Galena. May your to raise for the benefit of the educational work in Western Texas, under Bishop Elliot, was more than realized; some \$3,400 having been collected. Bishop Williams, in his congratulatory remarks in the afternoon, upon the realization of this work, asked that the building to be erected be called after the diocese-Connecticut Hall. The Address of the morning was made by Miss Emery, whose never-flagging interest and activ-Sixteenth. It is not known how long ity in the work has accomplished so much. The assistance of the Association was asked in the sending out to foreign fields a trained nurse, who is only waiting for the necessary funds. The morning meeting was closed by the singing of the 176th Hymn. At noon the Officers and delegates from the several parishes were refreshed with a most ample collation prepared for them in the lower rooms of the chapel. At 2:30 the 29th, the Bishop confirmed seven persons in P. M. the members of the Auxiliary adjourned to Zion Church, Freeport. This parish, under the the parish church, where addresses were made by the Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. Horatio C. Potter, D. D., of Grace church, New York; Rev. Mr. McConnell, of Middletown; and Rev. Dr. Twing, of New York. A statement of the amount of money raised by the Women's Auxiliary, and the estimated value of boxes sent out under the direction of this Association, was made by the Bishop, and footed up a grand total of \$700,000. It seems almost incredible that so much could have been done. Through the direction of the Auxiliary, there is an equitable distribution of all the boxes, so that none of our Missionaries, under the present arrangement can go unaided speak for themselves, showing that the Auxiliary

> The next meeting of the Auxiliary will be held n Stamford. Oh Easter Day, St. John's church, North Haven, cancelled a debt of \$1,500, and started

operative work, and the report next year will be

more satisfactory still.

the new year clean and clear. The parish of St. James, Westville, with the aid of Trinity, New Haven (which contributed \$1,000), and and St. Paul's, New Haven (con-

tributing \$320), cancelled a floating debt of nearly \$4,000. And Christ church, Collinsville, lessened its debt by more than half.

St. Mark's Guild, of St. Mark's Church, New Canaan, held its anniversary on St. Mark's Day. There was Divine Service in the church at 7:30 Eighth. But it was not such light as we differ very widely. In a paper which I P. M. The young men of the Guild had organized now enjoy. It was faint and feeble, iden- read before this society last winter, I gave themselves into a choir for the occasion; and, tical in quality with that which is now tue reasons which had induced in my own although none of them thought they could sing Mission, Carthage, which was tastefully decemitted by true nebulæ. This, when ex- mind the belief that this period of cold well enough, they sang not only the chants and emitted by true nebulæ. This, when examined through the spectroscope, presents was due to the combined effect of the inkyrie. The Rector, the Rev. G. S. Pine, said and Evensong, followed the installation of a only three very narrow bright lines in the creased diathermancy of the atmosphere, Evening Prayer; the Rev. C. M. Selleck, of St. blue and green. As condensation went caused by the elimination of carbonic acid, Paul's, Norwalk, delivered a stirring address to on, the light improved in color until, as and of circumpolar uplifts of the earth's the young men, taking for his text "Thou shalt be a blessing." From these words, originally addressed to Abraham, the preacher showed the members of the Guild how they might be a rothing approaching our present zones of blessing to others. He was listened to most at- attended and fraught with great interest. tentively by all present. After the Service, which was largely attended, the members of the Guild were invited to partake of a supper which their

friends had prepared for them near by. The Guild is composed of about a dozen young men of the parish. They are ready for any Church work they can do. Lately, they have improved the grounds about the church; now they are interested in building a rectory, much needed in a country parish; for it is as good as a permanent fund. They raised, by subscription and otherwise, about \$1,500. The Rectory-Fund Association, composed of ladies of the parish, has raised within the last few years, by means of the above amount, is enough to allow the work to be begun. Ground was broken on St. Mark's Day. Young men can do something when they have the mind and the spirit to do it, even if they are not rich.

Western New York .- There is everywhere a quickening of the pulse in the life of the Church; a more genuine earnestness manifested than formerly; the great heart of the Christian world, seen in the resultant greater abounding in good works, and in the deeper interest exhibited in the ordinances of religion, and in all the various observances and acts of Christian Worship.

No where in the Diocese, perhaps, has this years ago, there were often, at its Lenten Week day Services, only two or three worshippers in Bedell. the pews, and sometime the Pastor had the Service all to himself. But what a change! During the Lent just passed, we had four Week-day Services every week till Holy week, when we had nine; and it is doubtful whether there is a city parish in all Western New York, where the average of the attendance at the Services during that solemn season was larger than in our church. At the Easter Eve Service, Baptism was administered to eighteen (including several adults), which is over double the number ever before reing glory of Lent, brought with it Services that tory of the school was liberal, and will be appro-

surpassed all others which our Albion Church has ever witnessed. Our energetic Rector, the Rev. J. H. Barnard, must feel that his years of labor among us have not been in vain. At Holy Communion, nearly a hundred partook of the Bread of Life. As Easter Eve afforded the largest Baptism ever held in Christ Church, Easter Day was the occasion of the largest Communion ever celebrated there. Verily, have we not abundant reason to thank God, and take

Illinois.—The Easter Offerings at Grace Church, Galena, amounted to \$104.61; and was all devoted to Nashotah and to Diocesan Missions. That is what we call an unselfish Easter Church work go on and prosper!

The Bishop of Illinois visited St. Paul's Church, Kankakee, on April 21st, and confirmed 10 persons. The church has recently been magnificently decorated by Schubert, of Chicago. A chapel has also been built (constructed so as to open into the church), at a cost of \$3,000. April 26th, Bishop McLaren confirmed a class of five persons, in Grace Church, Galena, preached, and addressed the newly-confirmed. This parish is exhibiting new life and progress under its new Rector. On the 27th, the Bishop visited the Mission at Lena, and confirmed two persons. On the following day, he was at Warren, where five were confirmed. At the latter place, there is some talk of building a church. Both of these places are under the charge of Dean Sweet. On faithful pastorate of the Rev. R. F. Sweet, is in a very prosperous condition. On Sunday, May 1st, Emmanuel Church, Rockford, had the privilege of a visit from the Bishop of the Diocese. He celebrated the Holy Communion, and preached, in the morning, in the parish church, at 4:30 P. M., he preached at a Mission in East Rockford, and at night, he again preached in the parish church, and confirmed a class of six per-

Quincy.—The Thirteenth Anniversary of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, was held on Wednesday in Easter-week. All the Bishops of the Province were present and assisted in the various where aid is needed. The results of this year services and exercises. The Bishop of Quincy catechised and addressed the pupils. The Rev. is alive and doing a noble work. Let all lend E. H. Rudd, of Kewanee, with his wife, who what aid they can this year, in personal, co- were for rly teachers in the school, were among the gues meeting of the trustees was held on Wednesday evening, at which measures were taken to provide for some needful changes in the organization of the Board, and for future enlargement. The school has been very prosperous during the past year, and increased accommodations are already needed.

> On Easter Day the Chapel of Trinity Mission, Monmouth, was very handsomely decorated for the Great Feast, and crowded with people. At 11 o'clock, semi-choral Service and Celebration. At 3 o'clock, full-choral Service, and Sunday School. At 7½ o'clock, semi-choral Service. This is the first time the Choral Service has been held in the Monmouth Mission.

> On the first Sunday after Easter Day, being the last day of the Great Feast, three full Choral Services were held in the chapel of St. Cyprian's orated with flowers. Morning, Choral Celebrasurpliced choir of fourteen men and boys. Evening, Choral Vespers. The chapel was crowded at each Service. W. F. Lloyd, Priest.

> Ohio.—The Lenten daily Services at Grace and Trinity Churches, Cleveland, were largely

On Wednesday of last week, the funeral of Miss Bertha Whitemarsh took plack from St. James', at 9 A. M. The Confirmation-class of last year, of which she was a member, met in the church, and were addressed by Rev. W. F. Whitmarsh; after which, Holy Communion was celebrated. At noon, the body was carried from the rectory into the church, accompanied by the class, and followed by the family. The following clergy received the corpse: Rev. Drs. Brown and Bolles, of Trinity; Rulison, of St. Paul's; White, of St. John's; and Rev. Messrs. Lyle, of the Good Shepherd; and Badger, of St. Luke's. Dr. Brown officiated, and Dr. Rulison read the five-cent subscriptions, \$500, which, added to Lesson. The floral offerings were peculiarly chaste. At the close of the Service, the body was conveyed to Warren, O., and laid in Oakwood Cemetry, by the side of her mother; Rev. A. R. Keiffer, Rector of Christ Church, Warren, officiating at the grave.

On Monday last, after a meeting of the Cleveland Convocation, the Church of St. Thomas, Berea, was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese; the following clergy assisting in the Service: Rev. W. B. French, Rector, N. S. Rulison, D. D., W. C. French, D. D., J. White, D. D., W. T. Whitmarsh; N. N. Badger, and I. Burton, D. D., of Cleveland.

The church was crowded, and great interest manifested in the proceedings. A class of nine awakening been more marked of late, than in persons were presented for Confirmation, as the the Parish of Christ Church, Albion. Thirty first fruits of the labors of the new rector. The Consecration-sermon was preached by Bishop

> Early next month, another church is expected to be consecrated in the diocese; and two Deacons, now in charge of Parishes, are to be advanced to the Priesthood. One of these is a recent accession from the Presbyterian ministry,

and the other the son of a Presbyterian minister. In the afternoon, the Easter celebration by the Sunday School took place. The children, in number about 200, marched from their room into the church, singing for the Processional Hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." After ceived into the Church in Albion, at one admin- several recitations, and singing of Easter Carols, istration of the Sacrament. Easter, the crown- the Rector addressed the children. The offer-

priated towards furnishing the new Sunday School room. Although the present church edifice was greatly enlarged and improved within the past year, it is now barely able to accommodate the congregation. The future of the Church here could not well be more promising. Probably no place in the State has more wonderful growth and prosperity than Youngstown.

The Services in St. John's Church, Youngs town, on Easter-day, were rendered with unusual spirit and devotion. Very large congregations were in attendance. The floral decorations were liberally provided, and tastefully arranged. The musical programme was especially well-rendered. The Rector, the Rev. Samuel Maxwell, officiated and preached on the great Easter miracle. The Offertory was large, and will enable the Building Committee to complete the chapel.

Easter-Day was duly and doubly observed a St. Mary's, Cleveland. The Holy Eucharist was celebrated at 6:30. There were 57 Communions made at this hour, and the pastor's greeting was based upon the mystical interpretation of the words from the Gospel "Then cometh Simon Peter," etc.

At the noon Service, a very large congregation was present, of whom 55 communed, making 112 Communions for the day-the largest number yet reached in the parish. The offerings, which were devoted to the liquidation of a debt incurred by the recent enlargement of the Church, amounted to over \$400, and the Sunday-School gave \$40 more at its festival in the afternoon. The recitation of Scriptures bearing upon the Easter event, and the report of the Sunday School classes for the year in attendance, lessons and behavior were exceedingly creditable.

On Low Sunday, the Easter Service, as far as possible, was repeated. The Early Celebration took place at 8 (the usual hour in this church throughout the year). The second Service was held at 10:30, and that in the evening at 7:30. At the last-named, the Bishop was present and preached from St. Mark II. 21 and 22, making the burden of his sermon "Conversion"—and confirmed 30 persons.

The Church was crowded, reaching fully 500, and the Service was very hearty. On the Sunday following, 23 of the 30 candidates made their first Communion at a special Service; and, after the Creed, were welcomed among "the blessed company of all faithful people." Other members of the class will make their first Communion on Whitsun-day.

Dakota.-For the first time in the history of the new and thriving little town of Casselton, about twenty miles west of Fargo, on the North Pacific Road, Divine Service was held in the latter part of last month, by the Rev. Percy Barnes (in charge at Fargo), and elicited considerable

A correspondent of the Glyndon News, speaking of Deadwood, in the Black Hills, says that the Episcopal Church is just completing the finest edifice in the Hills, if not in the territory. It is of brick, and has a seating capacity for about three hundred and fifty persons. There is, also, a basement appropriately furnished for Sunday and Parochial School purposes. The Rev. George C. Pennel, S. T. D., is the rector; "a 'live' man, who has had his training in the East. Coming from New York City to this mis- munity, and in the wide circle of his personal sion, he has infused life and vigor and brought friends. successful issue a doubtful beginning. He is a large man every way. His people love him, and he has thrown his soul into this work."

The Minneapolis Tribune has the following flattering notice of the parish in Fargo, and of the new incumbent, the Rev. Percy Barnes. "Gethsemane Church, Fargo, occupies a neat church building. The congregation are happy sion has been closed. under the teachings of their new pastor, Rev. Percy Barnes, who has only recently been placed tion to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, over the flock. He has preached, as yet, but few Bridgeport, Conn., to enter upon duties on Whitsermons. In these, however, he shows the student, the scholar and the Christian. This congregation, by the absence of a pastor, was virtually disorganized, but has increased its membership, and is fast taking rank if not the lead in Church societies. The Episcopalians seem rejoiced in the possession of their new pastor, and he is indeed an acquisition to the pulpits of our city."

Michigan .- Grace Church Mission, Menominee, which was organized February 1st, made every preparation for its first celebration of Easter. The hall was decorated with flowers; suitable emblems and Sentences adorned the walls. The Choir rendered the full music at the Celebration, as it was "an high day." A crowded hall testified to the hold already gained upon the sympathy of the community.

This Easter has been a very joyful one in Port Huron. In Grace Church a good congregation assembled at 6 A. M. More came at 10:30 than could get into the church. Forty-one more received the Holy Communion than had ever before received at one time. The Services were hearty, the music joyful, the decorations beautiful. The Ladies Church-Aid Society presented to the vestry the mortgage on the rectory, amounting to between nine and ten hundred dollars, paid and cancelled. The indebtedness of the parish (much of it of long standing) has been reduced two-thirds.

At the 6:30 P. M. Service for the Sundayschools, the church was too small. Our Churchwork is making very encouraging advancement. Bishop Harris made his annual visitation on April 6th, when the attendance was larger than the church would accommodate. After a most instructive sermon on "Faith," he confirmed thirtysix persons. Less than a year before, he had confirmed thirty-nine. Attendance at the Holy Communion has more than doubled.

Handsome Oxford Bible and Prayer-Books have been given, also a beautiful antependium for the lectern, and sets of exquisite book-marks in colors for the different Seasons, for the Bible and Prayer-Books.

The Sunday-schools are flourishing, numbering more than a hundred at the Mission, and more than two hundred at the church.

St. Paul's Mission, at Fort Gratiot (two miles above here,) is also growing. Seats have been put into the church lately, and paid for; and the Bishop has sent them a missionary.

Texas.—The Sunday-school festival of Christ Church, Houston, occurred on Easter evening, and must have cost those who were interested in it an immense amount of loving labor. Major J. P. Harrison, the Superintendent, must be a man of no little energy and efficiency in the position which he occupies. The Financial Report of the Sunday-school showed that the Offering by five-cent contributions, during the year, amounted to \$203.10. The Easter Offering was \$69.55, and during the year \$87.90 had been expended for Sunday-school text-book sheets, etc. The balance now in bank to the credit of Christ Church Sunday-school, is \$543.65.

A most interesting episode in the Series of the day was the putting in place of a beautiful memorial window in memory of two dear little children of the esteemed pastor of the parish, the Rev. J. J. Clemens, who, since the last Easter celebration, have been called, in the very springtide of their young lives, to the rest of Paradise. Two handsome metal altar-vases have also been presented, as memorials of these little ones; one to the memory of the boy, Scott, dedicated to that object by Christ Church Choral Society, of which the little fellow was a member. It was inscribed with the motto of the choir: "We Praise Thee, O God!" The other was simply dedicated to the Memory of "Fanny," by "Father and Mother," with the additional inscription, 'He Shall Restore the Lamb."

We observe that a vestry dinner at the rectory, at Easter, has become a time-honored custom with our reverend brother. The seventh annual observance of the event has just occurred; and, while we doubt not that it involved a large element of social enjoyment, it appears that business was not altogether forgotten; the opportunity being taken, of the occasion, to elect the parish officers for the coming year.

Bishop McLaren, on April 26th, at Grace Church, Galena, deposed the Rev. W. H. Hopkins, late rector of St. John's Church, Chicago. The Bishop of Western Michigan has deposed the Rev. W. W. Fellows, late rector of St. Paul's Church, Muskegon. Mr. Fellows, we understand, will devote himself to "liberal" religion, so called. Both the above named were formerly Methodists.

In this issue we are compelled to omit Bishop Perry's Series on the Early American Bishops, and our Foreign Notes, in order to make room for Easter correspondence which has already been delayed for some time.

Col. James H. Brown, an old and highly respected citizen of Chicago, met with a fatal accident on last Sunday evening, his horse taking fright at the escape of steam from an engine, and upsetting the buggy. The deceased was NINE to TWELVE per Cent. Interest born in the town of Mannheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was not quite sixty years old. He was a man much esteemed in the business com-

#### Personal Mention.

The Rev. Mr. Perkins, who was recently in charge of St. George's Mission, known as St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, in East 19th St., has been elected Assistant Minister at St. George's, for one year; and he is to act at present as Rector of the Parish. Meanwhile the Mis-

The Rev. Hobart Cooke has accepted an elecsun-day.

The Rev. F. B. Nash, Jr., has resigned his charge of Christ Church, Ottawa, Ill. Resolutions of confidence and esteem were passed by the Vestry.

The Rev. A. Lee Royce has resigned Christ Church, Janesville, Wis., to accept the position of Chaplain in the Navy. The Easter report of the parish showed a most encouraging financial condition. The contributions, during the four years of Mr Royce's administration, have been nearly \$8,000.

The Rev. Wm. Chauncey Langdon, D. D., has accepted a ministerial charge at Hoosac, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. (Diocese of Albany), and may be addressed accordingly, after May 1st.

#### Notices.

#### Official.

On Monday, May 9th, the corner-stone of the new church at Austin, Ill., is (D.V.) to be laid at 1 P. M. The Northern Deanery of Illinois will meet at De Kalb on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th

The Southern Deanery of the Diocese of Illinois intends to convene at Pontiac, on the 18th and 19th

#### Acknowledgements.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, Knoxville, Ill...... Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, Knoxville, Ill.
A. T. Daneer
From Nellie, Jemmie, Freddie, Harry, Howard, Joey, Robbie, and Baby, inmates of the Children's Home, of Trinity Church, Cleveland, O.
An Easter Offering from Mrs. F. N. Benedict, S.S. class, Christ Church, Ottawa, Ill.
From S.S. of Trinity Church, Jacksonville, Ill., ten dollars of which is "In Memoriam, I. D. and F. W. E."
Easter Offering of Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Myers, S. classes, St. Peter's Church, Puebla, Coi.
From S.S. St. Paul's, Manhattan, Ill.
Previous Contributions. 1.50 2.00 8.00 2.15 12.00 5.26 5.00 \$ 558.61 Previous Contributions..... MRS. A. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Previously acknowledged.....

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The Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New York, will preach the annual sermon before the Free Church Association in the Church of the Ascension, Lombard St., above Eleventh, Phila-delphia, on Sunday evening, May 8th, at 7:45 o'clock. The annual meeting of the Association will be held immediately after the sermon.

#### Miscellaneous.

VESSEL FOR AFRICA.

The barque "Liberia" will (probably) sail from New York for Monrovia, Cape Palmas, &c., Liberia, West Coast of Africa, on or about the last of May. The Secretary of the Foreign Committee will forward any packages sent to his care, (23 Bible House, New York). It is necessary that he should be advised by mail of the contents and value of each package. This information is required at the N. Y. Custom House,

Any one desirous of a Home for children under twelve years of age, with or without instruction, through the summer or longer, will direct to Box 1137, Beloit, Wisconsin. References exchanged and terms will be given on application.

Persons going to Europe, and others who desire to leave their children in this country, can learn of a quiet home (with educational advantages, if desired) in a beautiful New England village, entirely free from malarial influences, by addressing Lock Box No. 6, Brattleboro', Vt. Highest references given. WANTED TO BORROW.—\$1,000 at 7 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage, to redeem St. Andrew's Church, Edwardsville, Madison Co., Ill. Security ample. Apply to S. W. Haskins, Alton, Ill., in charge, Madison County Mission

County Mission. A Churchwoman, reduced in circumstances, would like a position as companion to a lady. Can act as correspondent or amanuensis. Address A. WAR-REN, City, in care of the Living Church.

A lady of much experience as a teacher in the English Branches, sister of a clergyman who has conducted a Church School, desires a position in a young ladies' school, or to instruct pupils privately. Please address M. E. M., Living Church Office.

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#### \*A Dream of Parnassus.

The Era of Cheap Books, and what the Immortals think about it.

I slept where the moon, serenely bright,
Shone full in my face through a summer night;
I dreamt I was in a Land of Light,
With Fielding and Moore and Shelley and White,
And Shakespeare and Milton—a goodly sight!—
With Addison, Dryden, and others, quite
Too numerous to mention:
And there the worthies, one and all,
Whom we the "classical authors" call;
Beneath the shade of Parnassus tall,
On Pegasus Place, in Helicon Hall,
Were holding a big convention.

Were holding a big convention.

Virgil was sitting beside Voltaire, And Pope curled up in the corner there,
While old Sam Johnson was in the chair,
Wall-eyed and grim, with carroty hair,
And he said, "Of course you are all aware,
Of the latest earthly advices:
The publishers seem to be gring to smeek

The publishers seem to be going to smash Beneath the great 'economy' lash,
For the Book Exchange is cutting a dash
Exceedingly reckless and awfully rash,
In selling for almost nothing for cash,
And ruining regular prices!

And ruining regular prices!

"I hold in my hand a letter from four American publishers who feel sore, And they speak for a score, or possibly more, Who live by a traffic in printed lore. I read: "We pray from this earthly shore—Ye authors of old, attend us!

O, give us a lift in this hour of need, For the publishing business is going to seed; The Book Exchange is making with speed As many books as the folks can read, And selling disgracefully low, indeed: It cheapens your fame—for you we plead!—Ye talented ghosts, defend us!"

"What word shall we send to this earthly band

Ye talented ghosts, defend us!"
"What word shall we send to this earthly band?"
Then Scott, with GOOD LITERATURE in hand,
Arose (amid cries of "Take the stand!")
And said, "This scheme will possess the land;
No good is the Harper or Scribner brand,
While Alden shows that he can command
The brains of sage and scholar:
A shiling for Pope—good binding on;
The same for the poems of Tennyson;
Six cents for your Pilgrim's Progress, John;
For the Iliad thirty cents: and Don
Quixote for half a dollar!"
Then Chaucer said, "I am rather old

Quixote for half a dollar!"
Then Chaucer said, "I am rather old,
But I am mighty glad this day to be told
How cheap my Canterbury Tales are sold,
And the poets and wits of the Queen Anne fold,
Steele the bright and De Foe the bold,
Berkeley the sober and Swift the scold,
From the time of Sir Walter Raleigh;
Shakespeare's works, and Smollett's and Sterne
Bacon, Bolingbroke, Byron and Burns;
And Babington Lord Macauley."

And Babington Lord Macauley."
Charles Dickens said, "Twould be foolish to let Good luck of mortals cause regret:
For the price of a theater ticket they get Milman's Gibbon—the perfect set—
Dante and Virgil, two shillings net,
For a dollar Adam Smith on Debt,
And Mill on the Laws of Nations;
And I see by this wondrous circular
Sent up by the Book Exchange that for
Three cents you get the Seven Years' War.

Three cents you get the Seven Years' War, For a dime King Henry of Navarre, And for thrice the price of a good cigar Will. Shakespeare's inspirations."

Will. Shakespeare's inspirations."
Then Goldsmith rose and expressed it thus:
"It is simply a case of de gustibus,
But I see no reason for all this fuss,
For publishers never did much for us,
While needy, summer and winter;
Therefore, confreres, I hold this view;
The high-price houses are doubtless blue,
But unto the man our thanks are due
Who sends our thoughts each palace through,
And into the humblest cottage too,
For the Many are always more than the Few
And the People are more than the Printer!"
A slight shade rose—'twas Edgar Poe—

A slight shade rose—'twas Edgar Poe— Who said, "I've been talking here with De Foe; We agree, and the ancients have told us so.
That he who makes two printed leaves to show
Where only one did formerly grow
Is as good a man as we want to know;
And this letter here, from the realms below,

Reveals its earthly animus; I move it be not received!" About A thousand voices removed all doubt, Ben Johnson and Halleck and Hood spoke out, Kit North and Irving and Father Prout, Mid a storm of cheers and a mighty shout, And the motion passed unanimous!

\* This unique production is from the pen of one of the most widely celebrated of American humorists, who, in this case seems disposed to add to his fame by assuming the even more widely-known name, "Anonymous." The Manager of the American Book Exchange wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is not responsible for either the titles, rhymes, or prices. ne is not responsible for either the titles, rhymes, or prices. The far-sighted poet who is thus able to report the convention on Parnassus has, perhaps, also had a vision of some future catalogue, and got the facts mixed with announcements already made. A correct catalogue of our present list of publications may be had upon application to the Headquarters of the Literary Revolution, No. 764 Broadway, N. Y.

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Rt. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, S. T. D. The eleventh school year will commence on Wednesday, September 14th. 1881. For Circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Commencement of Hobart College, GENEVA, N. Y., will take place June 30th, 1881. Examinations for admission will be held at Philosophical Hall, on June 28th, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to any of the college classes will inform the President by letter of their intention before the day of examination. For cata logues, information concerning scholarships, etc. address the Rev. R. G. HINSDALE, S.T.D., Pres't.

#### Calendar.

MAY, 1881.

2d Sunday after Easter, and Feast \
of St. Philip and St. James. \
Friday. Fast.
3d Sunday after Easter.
Friday. Fast.

8. 3d Sunday after Easter.
13. Friday. Fast.
15. 4th Sunday after Easter.
20. Friday. Fast.
21. 5th Suuday after Easter.
22. 8th Suuday after Easter.
23. Rogation Day. Fast.
24. Rogation Day. Fast.
25. Rogation Day. Fast.
26. Ascension Day.\*
27. Friday Fast.
29. Sunday after Ascension.
29. Froper Paslms: A. M., 8, 15, 21. P. M., 24, 47, 103.
21. Proper Preface in the Office for Holy Communion, and through the Octave.

#### Norwich.

SEPTEMBER, 1849. (See "Memorials of a Quiet Life.") The Good old Bishop was lying dead, His people knew he had wished to die, For after the life of the soul is fled, That the body might live to be clothed and fed,
Was a fear he had been troubled by.

In dismal black was the palace draped, Black were the plumes and funeral pall, And nothing about him the story shaped That a beautiful soul from earth had escaped, To dwell in heaven above us all.

Stately and grand was the palace gloom, The old cathedral was very grand, And very magnificent was the tomb, And the great old bell, with majestic boom, Toll'd the tale to a sorrowing land.

Sorrowing? Yes-there was sorrow there-For he was a wise and trusty chief. It was not the sorrow of a despair, Nor yet of a deep and a deathless care, But of a gentle and reverent grief.

Clergy and friends, and the nearer yet.
Will follow the good dead man with pain, And when in his grave they have seen him set, With the "tender touch" of a kind regret, Return to their pleasant homes again.

Such is the natural, proper course— Only one little chorister boy Wept with a wild and a vehement force, Wept with a passion that seemed like remorse, And that emptied the world of its joy.

A white-robed boy with a rosy fate, A baby eye and a dimpling chin; They crowded about him with kindly grace, The cause of this tempest of grief to trace, And to show him such grief was a sin.

But the little chorister raised his head. And shook his head at the gloomy bier: "It is such a pity," he sharply said,
"That a boy should live when a bishop is dead, And he should be there while I am here.

Thou innocent white-robed chorister, Is death the worst that a life can bring? Loyal the thoughts that thy bosom stir; But may not a good old bishop prefer A peaceable death to anything?

Grudge not the crown to the aged brow, He has lived his life and fought his fight; But pray that when death shall approach thee, thou May'st then be as ready to die as now, Innocent-hearted and robed in white!

#### The Episcopal Robes.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

We hear a good deal of comment on the "Bishop's Robes" at the present day, and your paper has on one occasion at least expressed itself on the subject. Permit me a few words, please. Our present Episcopal garb consists of two distinct vestments, the rochet and the chimere. The He told his wife to leave him with the care of the only law we have on the subject is in the Service children, to put on her snow shoes, and to go to for consecrating a Bishop. The rubric orders the nearest neighbors a long way off, to see if she that the Bishop-elect be presented, "vested with could obtain some food. She started, with no his rochet." So far the case is plain: the law is path and nothing to guide her, but she found obeyed everywhere. Immediately before the them at last, and though they were themselves Veni Creator Spiritus, the rubric says: "Then almost destitute, they gave her a rabbit to take shall the Bishop elect put on the rest of the back with her. When she entered her house, her ping such an acquaintance must be left to your-Episcopal habit." Now the question arises: What is "the rest of the Episcopal habit"? The rochet | years old—was sitting by his side, watching him, forms a part of that habit, but of what vestment or vestments does the rest consist? Rubric and Canon are both silent. This rubric from our American Ordinal is exactly the same as that in the English Prayer Book. The meaning and intention of the two is evidently identical. Have we, now, any way of knowing what the English rubric means by "the rest of the Episcopal habit"? If we can settle this point, we can then be sure what vesture our Ordinal requires a Bishop to wear. Is the black satin chimere with lawn sleeves the lawful Episcopal vesture, or is it only a substitute for it, tolerated by custom, and resting on no other warrant?

There is a rubric in the English book which reads as follows: "And here it is to be noted that such Ornaments of the Church and of the ministers thereof at all times of their ministration shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI." This, then, is conclusive, if him. These boys are now both Catechists. This only we know what the law was in the second is another bit of the silver lining. year of Edward VI. This rubric, remember, is our only warrant here in the American Church for the use of the surplice or any other vestment that is towards the North Pole. Here he came or ornament whatsoever. Let us turn, now, to the Book of Common Prayer as established in a very bright looking boy, he asked his mother if the second year of Edward VI. Do we find he might take him to York to educate him. He there any rule as to the "Episcopal habit"? We do. "And the Bishop, when he executeth any office in the Church, shall have on, besides his rochet, a surplice or alb, and a cope or vestment." to find out how to teach them ours. But the "The vestment" in the old service books means | mother objected, without giving any very satisthe chasuble, that being the vestment par excellence. The chasuble is the Eucharistic vestment, and so is to be worn only by the Celebrant at the Holy Communion.

Thus the rubric of our Ordinal as to "the rest of the Episcopal habit" would be obeyed, if the dressed so ever since." So that effort failed, but Bishop would wear over his rochet a surplice or alb, and over it a cope. The cope might be of Inlet, sixteen years old, whom he took down to any material or of any color, from cloth of gold to plain white linen.

French Bishops in mediceval times. But these very much to give him something which would it was not of black, but of scarlet satin. It is be a reminder of the gratitude and affection costly, but not beautiful; cumbersome, but not which he felt towards one who had done so much dignified, and there is not a shadow of legal for him. This gift consisted of a pair of goggles, | food,

authority for its use. How it came to inflict itself on the Anglican Church I know not. Perhaps some naughty ritualist can say, but I am a Prayer-Book Churchman, and altogether opposed to lawlessness.

If "Protestant simplicity" is desired, why is not a plain white linen cope preferable to this elaborateness of satin and lawn? If "decency and order", beauty and dignity are to be sought for, why not choose a cope of purple velvet, or present. When the Princess saw them she exa chasuble of white satin and gold, rather than the vesture now commonly worn? Fine linen must be more comfortable in the heat of summer, than heavy black satin, gathered and quilted.

I would note also that the order of 1549 requires the use of the Pastoral Staff. It is one of the "ornaments" of the chief ministers of the church, which is "to be retained and to be in use."

#### Archdeacon Kirby in New York Romance and Reality of Missionary Life

Correspondence of the Living Church.

[Coucluded.]

After a time, Archdeacon Kirkby decided to remove from York, and to advance across the country 2,500 miles to the Mackenize River. Here, two great trials awaited him. Of the first one, he would not speak; but the other was no less than a visitation of scarlet fever, which broke out, and ravaged the whole region. It was brought about in this way. Letters are received three times a year, goods once a year, and from England. He here digressed to illustrate this, by relating how he was once in urgent need of a coat, and he sent to England for it, but it was so long in coming that his wife at last took her black shawl, and cutting off the red border, made him a coat which answered a very good purpose. When the long looked for articles from England finally came, the scarlet fever above spoken of, came in the blankets and other goods, and was at once distributed far and wide. Five hundred persons died in consequence. In his own house all but himself were down with it, at the same time; his wife, children and servant. He was called upon to perform with his own hands all the duties of the household; to wash the dishes, prepare the food, nurse the sick, and then to visit the tents of the others and to perform for dark clouds always have their silver lining, and so did this one. One bit of the silver lining was the germinating of the good seed in hearts which before they had been moistened by the waters of affliction, seemed hard and unyielding.

Food was scarce. For nearly ten years, the Archdeacon did not know what it was to eat bread, though he was able sometimes to provide a small quantity for his children.

The suffering which these people are sometimes called upon to endure, can hardly be imagined you waiting. Bear as long as you can heat or but only less galling. And it is always the worst by those in this part of the country. Once, a family of Christian Indians, consisting of father. mother and three children, were in a starving yield a disputed point of precedence. All socicondition. One child, four years old, had already died. The father was too weak to go outside the are your numbered friends in the long run. house and shoot the patridges which flew by. husband was dead, and the little daughter-six and holding the sixteen months old baby. She said that after her mother had left them, her out suggesting any punishment in case of his father called her to his side, and told her to take good care of her little brother. Then there came a noise in his throat, and he fell asleep, and he have threatened him with punishment, but be-

A large number of orphans were left after the ravages of the scarlet fever, and as no other provision could be made for them in this emergency, they were sent to Bear Lake, because of the quantity of fish found in its waters, where months must pass before Bishop Smith's 49 they did well. Among them were two boys who years will be completed. could not forget what they had left behind them, and so they returned to the mission that they might learn more about the Master, and work for

In one of his journeys, the Archdeacon visited the last house in the world, in that direction, in contact with the Esquimaux Indians. Seeing was especially attractive in appearance, and sang very sweetly. The missionary hoped by this means to learn the key to their language, or else factory reason. At last, after several ineffectual attempts had been made to gain her consent, she said: "Well it is not a boy at all. I wished very much to have a boy, but it was a girl, and so I dressed it like a boy, and it has always been kept afterwards a boy was obtained at Chesterfield St. John's College, at York. Sometime afterward, when the Archdeacon was about to leave As to the chimere, it was the court-dress of the York, on his way to England, the boy wished

which in that region of snow are very useful in guarding against snowblindness. When the Princess Louise was preparing to come to Canada, she asked her oculist what she should take with her to prevent the effect of the snow, which she had heard was very bad in Canada. After considerable correspondence on the subject, a letter was finally addressed to Archdeacon Kirkby, who at once dispatched his Esquimaux claimed "The very thing I want!" So they at once entered the service as models from which a pair were made, though of a better quality, and which the Princess brought to this country with her. Thus this poor Esquimaux boy furnished that which London with all its wisdom could not produce.

"The second thing," said the Archdeacon, which we have been trying to do, is to make

There are not many books in that country; but, if we in this enlightened land with all its churches and other advantages, need books, how much more do those who are dotted over the surface of the country occupied by these tribes. Wherever there is a station, there is a trading post. Through the long winter, the Indians are away from the posts. The traders are good men; and while the Indians are at the posts, they are under good inteaching them during their long hunts in pursuit of fur, the missionary must go with them.

#### "The Soul Going to Play."

That is what the Japanese say of sleep. It is appropriate, as well as a pleasant thought. In these rushing time when the spirit as well as the body, is pushed to labor beyond all reason, there is need that it go out to play, while its physical companion rests. We are taught to believe that so long as both are linked together, the immortal will share the weariness and depression of the mortal; but, so soon as the former is released from the latter, it will mount up with wings as an eagle, it will run and not faint.

Our heathen friends have no idea of the blessedness which the Christian Faith reveals: and yet there seems a germ of truth in this notion of theirs concerning the soul. They feel that for sweet recreation, it must be wholly released for them the same offices, and, after all, at the close a while, from that which restrains and harasses of day, with only the village blacksmith to help it. They hold that too sudden an awakening him, to dig the graves and bury the dead. But might prevent its finding its way back; and so the man without it must perish.

Is there not here a faint glimmering of the glorious Resurrection-time, when those who sleep in Jesus shall have their refreshed spirits reunited to their renewed immortal bodies, and ply to the part affected. It will draw off the matto go again together, in a more vigorous being.

Never show a factious or peremptory irritability in small things. Be patient if a friend keeps draught rather than make others uncomfortable. possible policy to scold. Quiet and dignified re-Do not be fussy about your supposed rights; proof, of course, must be given, but scolding, ety has to be made up of these concessions; they

Never show that you feel a slight. This is worldly wise as well as Christian, for no one but a mean person will put a slight upon another, and such a person always profoundly respects a person who is unconscious of his feeble spite. Never resent publicly a lack of courtesy; it is the worst taste. What you do privately about drop-

THE RIGHT PLAN.-Never threaten children. Say to the stubborn boy, "Do this or that," withdisobedience. Simply order him, as a matter of authority, and let him obey you, not because you had not spoken to her since, and afterward there cause you have ordered him. If he disobeys came a beautiful bright thing, and it spoke to you, punish him, not because you have held up her, and told her not to be afraid. The Arch- the fear of a penalty before his eyes. It is cudeacon thought this was undoubtedly an angel rious how much more power a man has when he sent to comfort her. If the man had not been a thus concentrates his will upon a boy, than when Christian, he would have gone away and left his he virtually gives the boy the choice between obedience and suffering.—Sir Fowell Buxton.

> Some paper has stated that Bishop Smith had been bishop as long as Bishop White. Counted by years it would appear to be so. But Bishop White was bishop 49 years and six months. Six

> Make the bridge from the cradle to manhood just as long as you can. Have your child a child just as long as you can, especially if you live in a city. Be not in haste to force your child into premature development by intelligence or anything else.—Spurgeon.

> In conversation, endeavor not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more diffi-cult still, to leave unsaid the wrong things at the tempting moment.

A little boy, disputing with his sister on a certain subject, exclaimed: "It's true, for mother ertain subjec says so; and if mother says so, it is so, if it a'n't Advice is like snow; the softer it falls, the

onger it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind. "What a blessing it is," said a hard-working

more at all, at all.' The real owe de Colonge-The debt on the Cathedral.—Punch. Coal is so black that it is wonderful how a

Much as he loves roast beef, John Bull is continually getting into an Irish stew.—New Orleans

dealer can make it so light .- New Orleans

yer was lying at the point of death, exclaimed:
"My gracious! won't even depth stop that man's lying?"

#### The Household.

Query.—In the issue of January 6th you give directions for making a pretty, serviceable, and economical rug. Is there not some mistake about the manner of Cutting?

Answer.—Thank you for calling attention to the mistake in said direction. After knitting the strips as directed, they should be folded so that After basting them then dampen and press, and after they have been sewed on a foundation, which should be quite heavy and firm, they may be cut through the middle lengthwise. There need be no pains taken to ravel, as by rubbing the scissors or fingers over the surface, after the cutting, the knitting will ravel sufficiently to make a very good nap.

For burns or scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than "sweet oil and cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and fluences. But, in order to continue the work of anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied.

> Soiled undergarments or the wash clothes ought not to be put into a closet, ventilated or not ventilated. They should be placed in a bag made for the purpose, or in a roomy basket, and then put in a well-aired room at some distance from the family. Having thus excluded one of the fertile sources of bad odors in closets, the next point is to see that the closets are properly ventilated. It matters not how clean the clothing in the closet may be; if there is no ventilation that clothing will not be what it should be. Any garments after being worn for a while will absorb more or less of the exhalations which arise from the body, and thus contain an amount of foreign-it may be hurtful-matter which free

circulation of pure air can soon remove. It is said that the time-honored mllking-stool has been brought into requisition for artistic purposes. The top is slightly stuffed and rounded, and some pretty bit of curved work put over it. Then a curtain, in length to suit individual taste, is slightly pulled around its sides, and it becomes a useful and ornamental article of furniture for the drawing-room.

An exchange tells us that the skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apterand relieve the soreness in a few hours.

It is always good policy, if nothing more, to be courteous to servants, to recognize little voluntary acts of politeness on their part. Done in the right way it never makes a rule less stringent, never. Nothing that cannot be effected without scolding, was ever effected with it, unless it be the silent contempt of the servant for the mis-S. B. H.

" 'Having company' is an expense that may alalways on your table for a friend, is an expense her belongings were sufficiently out of place, to that appears on no account-book, and a pleasure be startling beyond measure!" Had a meteor that is daily and constant."

A teaspoonful of ammonia to one quart of water, will cause lice to disappear, and will not injure the plant.

Carpets should be beaten first on the wrong side, and then on the right. Ammonia and water will remove most spots.

"She who would thrive most prosperously, herself must every corner see."

Parsley eaten with vinegar is said to remove the unpleasant effect of eating onions.

It is not the work we do upon earth that makes the whole of life, but it is the way in which we do that work -- it is the motive.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

Meats of any kind should not be washed, but viped with a towel, to preserve the juices and quality.

Never stand, when you can do your work as especially every mother, should heed this. Have a variety of seats of different heights. It is a matter not only of comfort, but of health.

A small quantity of green sage placed in the closet will cause red ants to disappear.

In private we must watch our thoughts; in the amily our tempers; in company, our tongues.

Lime slacked with a solution of salt in water, and then properly thinned with skim-milk, from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and, it is said, renders the wood incombustible.—Ex.

A burning chimney, when the soot has been lighted by a fire in the fire-place, can be extinguished by shutting all the doors in the room so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney; Irishman, "that night niver comes on till late in the day, when a man is tired and can't work any fine salt upon the fire in the grate or upon the then, by throwing a few handfuls of common hearth, the fire in the chimney will be immediately extinguished. In burning the salt muriatic acid gas is evolved, which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.—Boston Laundry Budget.

A Few Dietic Aphorisms. - An hour of exercise to every pound of meat. We are not nour ished by what we eat, but by what we digest. Every hour you steal from digestion will be re-claimed by indigestion. Beware of the wrath of a patient stomach. He who controls his appetite in regard to the quality of his food, may safely indulge in regard to quantity. The oftener you eat the oftener you will repent it. Dyspepsia is Dyspepsia is It costs the average American five dollar's for a poor pedestrian: walk at the rate of four miles patent medicine to digest one dollars worth of an hour, and you will soon leave her behind.—

#### Current Literature.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN HOWARD RAY-MOND. Edited by his oldest daughter. New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlbut. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.50.

A fine steel portrait of Dr. Raymond, is given, showing a man of great intellectual power and strength, and kindliness of character. The book the lengthwise edges can be basted together. is a very handsome volume, and the narrative is well told. There is many a pretty picture given of him as husband and father; and his letters to members of his family are full of wisdom and tenderness. With all this, there seems to be some unwisdom; as in writing to a child who "desired to be a Christian," that "it takes a whole life to prove to a certainty that one is really a Christian." "Do nothing for the sake of denyiug yourself. It is not a Christian idea. It will do for Monks and Anchorites, for papists and pagans." Being read under Baptist influences, Dr. Raymond could not, of course, understand Catholic truth and worship. He characterizes the Cathedral service as "semi-sensuous," and his barren extempore form as "rational." He goes into sentimental rapture sover the service in Westminster, and then adds: "What a coarse impertenence seemed the intrusion into the very midst of that exalted worship (for it was worship) of the reading, first, of a dull chapter from the Chronicles; and, again, from the genealogical table (!) in the third of Luke, every word of which was droned out with a conscientous stupidity surpassing belief." In another place he says: The reading of the Scripture Lesson and the English of the intoned prayers, which constituted the rationalized parts of the service, I felt to be an intrusion, a sheer impertenence. \* giving no compensating stimulus to the intelligence in the forms of spiritual instruction or persuasions to holiness

Dr. Raymond's administration of Vassar College is the most important part of the memoir, and the work for which he will be known and honored. The President's reports and letters are given and are full of interest and suggestion. In organizing and conducting this first woman's college in America, without precedent and without trained helpers, Dr. Raymond had full scope for all his well-balanced powers. He was an able pioneer, and he laid sure foundations. He needs no other monument than his work at Poughkeepsie, in Vassar College.

A FAIR BARBARIAN, By Francis Hodgson Burnett. Boston: James R. Osgood and Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price \$1.00.

This fascinating story was for some months the chief attraction in Scribner's Monthly, and lovers of fiction not fortunate enough to be readers of that magazine, will gladly welcome the story in book form. It is an amusing account of a pretty Western girl, from the mining region of Nevada, who with Saratoga trunks, Parisian dresses, and diamonds without stint, suddenly appeared at the home of her maiden aunt, in one of the most prim and quiet of little English towns. Now "in Slowbridge, America was not approved of, in fact, was almost ignored, as a country whose laws were loose." The inhabitants, from Lady Theobald, down, were very conservative, "their taste in dress was very quiet." Judge then, of their amazement; when this fair barbarian appeared amongst them, "in georgeous attire, with rings and earrings flashing, her train flowing over the carpet, yet entireways be felt; but easy, daily hospitality, the plate ly oblivious of, or indifferent to the fact that all fallen in their midst, they could not have been more astonished than were they at the peculiarities of this lively American girl. Her self-possession was taken for boldness, while the utter calmness and familiarity with which she spoke of telegrams, silver-mines, gold-diggers, and other things, to their quiet lives almost unknown, fairly took away the breath of her hearers. Altogether, it is a most entertaining book.

> RICHARD BAXTER ON THE SACRAMENTS.— New York, E. & J. B. Young & Co. Price, 50 cents.

About the middle of the Seventeenth century Richard Baxter published "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," one of the most popular books of the century. In 1669 he put forth "A Call to the Unconverted," of which twenty thousand copies were sold, a great success for that age. Though not in sympathy with the Puritans he was a nonconformist. Though not always correct in his opinions, it is astonishing to what extent he held to the principle points of the Catholic Faith and Ritual. In this little book quotations are made well while sitting. Every housekeeper, and from his works to show that he took the highest ground concerning Holy Orders, Holy Baptism, Confirmation, Absolution, and Holy Communion, The same has been shown of John Wesley, by quotations from his writings; indeed, there is, perhaps, not a single great "father" of modern Sectarianism that did not hold and teach the soul-destroying" error of sectarianism, which their followers now denounce.

> ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL. Shakespeare's Comedy, Edited with notes, by William J. Rolfe, A. M., with engravings. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 70 cents.

The addition of two more volumes to this seres of Rolfe's Shakespeare, will be hailed with delight by many readers. The illustrations add much to the interest and attractiveness of the books; the notes are abundant and exhanstive, the text accurate and clearly printed, and an in-dex of words explained, is of value to the student of language. This admirable series of Shakespeare's Plays has now reached the twenty-second

INDEX TO HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Alphabetical, analytical and classified, Vols. I. to LX. inclusive. From June, 1850, to June, 1880. Complied by Charles A. Durfu. New York: Harper & Bro. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price,

Thirty years are gathered up in brief in the sixty volumes of old "Harper." It has always been a mirror of the time. The fashions, the ways of life, the thoughts and enterprises of the age are photographed on its pages. The index makes it all available to the student. The work is admirably done, and blank pages are left for further notes by the reader, if desired.

#### HERE AND THERE.

Great bitterness is felt at Athens regarding the recent acceptance by Greece of the proposals concerning the frontier, but no popular manifestations have been made. — The latest returns Rev. C. D. Bell, D. D., of the Church of Enfrom Scio put the number of persons killed by the earthquakes there as about 10,000. Some ten thousand more were injured. Nevita suffered before overwhelming numbers, discovered that the most, where 1,200 were killed.—Explosions of petards continue to occur in Madrid. behind. Her pleading cry for help was heard by Far no one has been hurt, and no one of the authors has been found. --- The National Exposition at Tokio, Japan, has proved a great success; during the first fifteen days over sixty thousand visitors were admitted. - England has four universities; France, fifteen; Germany, twenty-two: the State of Ohio has thirty-seven, but there are universities and universities. --- Edward A. Freeman, the historian, comes to America in the fall. - Electric lighting makes rapid headway. Edison has, at last, moved his headquarters to New York, and his system is going into immediate operation in a city district. His lamp factory at Menlo Park, under the charge of Mr. Upton, is already turning out 200 lamps daily. The cost of each lamp is estimated as under fifty cents. ——It cost \$13.55 per pupil for education the past year in Massachusetts. In 1850 it was \$7.41. In the same time the average salary of teachers has doubled .-- The King of Abyssinia has been killed in battle with the Assaimeracks, and has been succeeded by his son Michael. -- It is now said that the losses of cattle in the far West during the winter, have been greatly exaggerated. --- The Yorkstown Centennial Celebration is to last twenty days, beginning October 6th. President Garfield is to make an address; the States are to have special military parades; the Government will exhibit improvments in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, made during the century, and Virginia will exhibit her products. At the close of the celebration the Temple farm, upon which the monument is to be erected, will be presented to the United States Government; to be held perpetually as the Lafayette National Park. --- The extraordinary march of emigration to the United States still continues. Contracts have been made in England to bring sixty thousand Swedes and Norwegians to this country. - The Nihilists have written to the Czar informing him that the execution of the murderers of his father has only knit their ranks the closer. - Bradlaugh is in trouble again; he has been recently re-elected, and, on attempting to take his seat the, House of Commons decided on a vote of 208 to 175 not to allow him to take the oath. --- The German General, Baron von der Tann, is dead.---The thermometer registered 80° in the shade one day in Boston last week. -- Trichiniasis has made its appearance in Syria. Elkhiam, a city at the source of the Jordon, has lost quite a number from this disease. It was taken from a wild boar. - It is said that the recent improvement in the weather is owing to the fact that Mr. Vennor has resigned his position in the Canadian Geological Survey. — The celebrated "Consolidated Virginia" mine has produced \$64,970,-775.95 in bullion. - The new light-house at Eddystone will be visible in clear weather for 17½ miles. It is to be 133 feet above high water. It will be in full working order by March, 1882. -Gladstone has announced his intention to move a public appropriation to erect a monument to the Earl of Beaconsfield. - James T. Field, the Boston poet and publisher, died last week of heart disease. He died while sitting in his wished him to rule over them, but he declined Vinnie Ream, and was purchased by an.appropriation. - Five servants in the imperial palace, at Constantinople, have confessed that they sufveins in his arms to make it appear that he committed suicide.

#### Evansville, Indiana. Correspondence of the Living Church.

Lent and Easter have come and gone in Evansville, and we trust not without leaving good results behind them.

There has been a steadily increasing interest Services, which the oldest Churchman here asserts has never had an equal in the past.

Easter was a bright and beautiful day. St. lows: New frontals for Altar, Pulpit and Lectern, the material of which was white satin; sen-God;" on the pulpit, a gold Cross and passion-I have seldom seen them equalled. The painting is the work of the Rector's wife.

But the music was the great feature of the cornet and organ, Mrs. Holcombe and her sister, Sacred Song. The morning collection was \$800. Mission of St. Paul), where there is a very flourishing Sunday School. At 7 P. M., the children's Carol Service at St. Paul's was a great success. some of Hutchins' new carols were given. Several choice selections were given by the choir, which added to the interest of the occasion. The children presented their Missionary Offering, with flowers, which, for Lent only, exceeded \$60. Holy Innocents is moving on steadily, under its new Rector, Rev. John K. Karcher, and generally the impression seems to be that Church matters are looking up in Evansville.

#### FOR THE CHILDREN.

True Chivalry.

The following lines, headed, "A Soldier's Story," are taken from a volume of poetry by the gland. The story describes how a body of English soldiery, which had been forced to retreat the wife of a wounded comrade had been left them; and immediately the word of command was given, "Halt!" "Halt!" As they hear that stern command,

Silently turn our men, and stand. "What man will go, on foot or horse, And save a life from death, or worse?" Our Captain sprang from out the rank, Struck spurs to his horse's flank— The snorting steed, in mettled might, Started, and dashed right down the height. We saw them in the current's tide, Cleaving the waves to the other side.

Rifle and rifle sent forth its ball, Bullets like raindrops round them fall. And the waters hiss, and flash, and steam, Under the shot that ruffles the stream. Our Captain, caring not, rode on, Till at length the other side was won.

He reached the shore without a wound, [ground, And climbed the bank near the Frenchman's Then pricked his horse, and gained the place Where the woman stood with awe-struck face-

And terror in her straining eye, Lest he had only come to die He bent an instant; stooping low, He swung her up to his saddle-bow; He turned in haste his horse's head, And plunged again in the river's bed. Our hearts beat fast as we saw him come; We hardly breathed, stood still, and dumb; But he rode not now a ride of death, There was no need to hold our breath!

The French had dropped their muskets all; No bullet's whiz, no ring of ball, Came whirring on our Captain's ear— No cause he had for care or fear; For the cheer from the British lines that rose Was echoed back by our gallant foes,

Whose hearts were stirred by that brave deed, When our Captain bore on panting steed, Back to our camp the soldier's wife, Rescued at risk of limb and life.

#### Bible Studies.

NO. XIV.

A man quietly pursuing his agricultural labor. His first name signifies "destroyer." He had another name given him by his father, after he had grown up, in consequence of a righteous understand it was very soft, and poor Joseph and courageous act. His home was in a town of could only smile a weary little smile, and say the tribe of Manasseh; his heart was troubled because of his country's ills. For seven years some tribes had invaded the land, at the time of produce, and borne away the fruits of an industrious toil. This young man was secretly storing God visited him, and declared that by his hand than Namur." the country should be delivered from its enemies. Several peculiar signs were given him as proofs of the Divine favor. There was also a singular test by which he was to distinguish the men of to stay away for months, he must be found." sufficient valor to aid him in his warfare.

By a skillful stratagem he brought the fight to chair in his office. He edited the Atlantic from the honor for himself and his posterity, They 1863 to 1871. —The statue to the memory of then bestowed upon him much treasure which Admiral Farragut was unveiled in Washington he used for a wrong object, and it brought at that sprig of "Wayfaring Tree." "The Cathon the 26th ult. The statue was designed by trouble to him, and to his house, as well as to olic Church is here in England," he said to himthe children of Israel.

Who was the young man? What righteous act did he perform? Where was his home? Who focated Abdul Aziz, the late Sultan, and opened invaded his country? What signs of favor did God give him? By what test was the valor of his army discovered? What stratagem did he use against the foe? What was his wrong doing after his victory? Where did he die, and where was he buried? F. B. S.

who are just pushing their life-boat off shore to venture into deeper and more adventurous seas, during Lent, and a culmination in the Easter that it will make their home a great deal more cheerful and homelike if they concentrate their leisure, in-door hours in one place, and do not up in a little bag enough to take Charles and attempt to keep up a room in which they them-Paul's Church was tastefully and elaborately selves shall be strangers, and which will make a decorated. The leading features were as fol- stranger of every friend who comes into it. Happily, the notion that such a room is absolutely necessary to every respectable family is no longer tence on the Altar in gold letters, "Lamb of so prevalent, nor held so binding as it once was. \* \* I could fill all my chapter with illustraflowers; on the lectern, Easter lilies; and all tions of the absurd way in which the comfort and trimmed with heavy gold braid and fringe. domestic happiness of families have been de-These were painted in oil; and, for effectiveness, stroyed or hindered by the supposed need of making provision for a social life outside the cry for employment resounded on all sides. home life of the family. The best room in the house is taken for strangers, furnished with artiday. The choir, a double quartette, with flute, cles that are avowedly too expensive to be used, and the cost of which makes a serious hole in Mis. Phuters, of St. Louis, furnished the lead- the marriage money; and a double interest has to ing parts, a statement which will be very sug- be paid on this expenditure, one in cash, the gestive to those who have heard them together in other in just so much subtraction made from the sincerity and naturalness that ought to rule In the afternoon, the Rector of St. Paul's held in our daily life. Let us begin, then, with the he was very near to Jesus, in his great trouble. Service at the chapel of the Good Shepherd (a frank abandonment of any formal parlor, but The Wayfaring Tree, the Holy Catholic Church, taking the largest and pleasantest and most ac- had stretched qui her branches to him in that cessible room in the house, let us give it up to strange land, and the Precious Blood of the Nothing could exceed the animation with which the wife and children in the day-time, and to Saviour of the world had made him one with

> cried when he put his pearly teeth through the penny puff-"There's a chief among us takin' notes," as the banker told the detective when he sent him to look after his clerks.

comes .- The House Beautiful.

#### Stories on the Catechism.

The Holy Catholic Church.

THE WAYFARING TREE.—CONCLUDED. Ostend had been bewildering and noisy enough, but it was nothing to the scene of bustle and confusion now; and poor Joseph passed out of the ship and stood upon the wharf, and his heart sank within him, he felt so utterly lonely amidst all that busy surging crowd. He reached at last, a narrow, dark, dark little street, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Seven Dials. No. 9 was soon found,-a shabby, miserable-looking eating house, one or two roughooking men standing at the door, a squalid woman behind the counter. "Please I want my brother, Charles Didier," said Joseph, addressing the latter.

"You do, do you! and we want him too. We want to lay hands upon him to give him as good a flogging as he ever got in his life. He's been gone from here these six months, and the night before he left he let some fellows into the house. who robbed us right and left. If you don't want to have your bones broken, you'd better be off before the governor comes in; for if he knowed at last. you to be a relation of Didier's, wouldn't he give it you just!"

Hebrew or Greek would have been about as intelligible to Joseph as those words spoken by the dirty woman; all he knew was that she was angry with Charles, and he gathered that his brothwas no longer there.

Joseph walked wearily on; whither, he knew not; he went into a shop and bought some coffee and a roll, and thus refreshed, he again went on his way. On, and on, and on, looking with longing eyes at all the passers-by, lest perchance one of them might be Charles. The shadows of evening deepened, the shops were for the most them, but always spoke kindly to them, just as if part closed; it was too dark to look for Charles, now. He must find some place in which to He heard two people passing him speaking as you are." French; he asked them where he could get a bed for the night. One of them turned to a woman standing at the door of a wretched-looking house. and repeated the boy's question to her in Eng-

"I have an attic to let myself, if he has the money to pay for it; it's two shillings a week."

This was explained to Joseph, and he agreed to the terms, and followed the woman up long flights of tumbled-down stairs into the dingiest, dreariest place he had ever been into in his life. She was not a bad-hearted soul, that poor hardworking woman. She got the boy a candle,-a rushlight stuck into a black bottle,-and she shook up the heap of straw, sewn in sacking, which was to be his bed, and tried to make him

That night he wrote his mother a little letter. "London is very large, dear mother, and Charles has left that place he wrote from. It may be a week before we come home, because you see his harvest, for fear of the marauders, when London is larger than Dinant; larger, I think,

The answer to that letter said, "You must stay longer than a week, if necessary; you must not come back without Charles; even if you have

The week for which he had taken the attic had elapsed before he heard from his mother, and all that time he had been walking about from morning till night, trying to find Charles. There was only one comfort in the poor little life in those days; it came to him whenever he looked self. "I am not alone, for God takes care of me so long as I am good."

On Sunday morning he went into a church very near the street in which he lived, and although he could not understand one word of the Service, something of peace came to him as he listened to the music. The chanting sounded to him like a voice from home. He knew what words were being sung as he listened to the music of the Creed, "The Holy Catholic Church," and he pressed the twig of Wayfaring Tree to I should like to persuade a few young people his breast. "Oh yes! surely God is with me here, just as He was at home in the dear old church."

> A month had passed away; he had spent all his money but two or three shillings. He had sewn himself home, and he could not touch that; he must find work of some kind; his mother had told him to write and tell her when he wanted more money, but he would not do that. She wrote to him that she was ill, and he would not let her in anyway stint herself. He had not had enough to eat for all those dreary weeks; he looked thin and pale and hollow-eyed. His landlady tried to help him to get work of some kind; none was to be found, times were bad, the

The day came—it was the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels-when his last penny was gone. He had paid his week's rent, and he went once more into the church into which he had very often gone lately, and he said his prayers there, as he used to do in the church in his own! faraway home; and as he saw the priest at the altar celebrating the Blessed Sacrament, he knew that the meeting of the whole family when evening the strangers upon whose unfamiliar faces he looked, as he tramped his weary daily tramp along the streets. He had no money to buy any Sweetness is light," as Mr. Matthew Arnold food, no shelter for his poor head, no living creature to turn to in his trouble.

"I will go back to the church," he thought. "I cannot walk any more to-day. I can rest there. I must not touch the money that is to

is found we must go at once,-even now, perhaps, it may be too late."

was always a brawling crowd standing somewhere about the miserable place. On that even- there. ing there was more excitement than usual; "Go it, Tom! Go it Frenchy!" spoken in loud tones fell upon Joseph's ears.

the crowd, "and Tom Martin. They came to grief over a game of pitch-and-toss, and now, here's the end of it; and the Frenchman is getting the worst of it."

Some feeling-Joseph in after days could never tell what it was; he used to think it must have | ing kingdom. been God's own angel-led him through the noisy group until he stood side by side with "the Frenchman." And then Joseph saw that it was poor little hero knew that he had found Charles

mother. I have come all the way from Bouvignes to look for you."

the priests of that church where Joseph was on he knew all the roughs in the neighborhood, and And in their way they loved him, because they said he never preached to them, nor rowed to he were one of them.

"Tom," he said, "be a man, not a coward. sleep, and resume his search in the morning. See how pale and thin he is, and he's not as big

"He cheated," said Tom. "He's a sneak." "Never mind what he is, I'm going to take him home with me;" and he put his arm round Charles and bade Joseph follow them, and Tom, looking somewhat abashed, walked away, followed by a group of admirers.

Mr. Howard took them into his own house and told his housekeeper to give them a good tea, and then he left them to themselves, promising to come back in an hour. Charles told his story, and Joseph listened to it, the tears rolling down his cheeks; for his brother did not seek to hide his faults. He had fallen very low, he had committed many a deadly sin; he did not think that there was any hope of pardon or of peace for him, -- but, oh! if he could only get home and see his mother again, he would try so hard to re-

And Joseph could only kneel at his side, and put the bit of Wayfaring Tree into his hand, and tell Charles what the Vicar had said about the Precious Blood with has made all the children of the Holy Catholic Church one with their Saviour.

Then the kind priest came back, and to him the tale of each brother had to be told, and he promised them that they should start for Bouvignes the very next day. There must be no delay if their mother was so ill. Poor Charles looked down at his ragged clothes, and Mr. Howard saw what he was thinking about. "I have a suit that I think will fit you," he said: "we'll try it on now." It was not a very good fit,—made for some-one considerably stouter than the poor lad.—but it was clean and whole, and Joseph said that he looked just like an English gentle-

He went to his old quarters that night, taking Charles with him, for Mr. Howard had promised to pay for their night's lodging. There was letter awaiting him there, not from his mother, but from the Curé. It bade him come home at once, if he would find Widow Didier alive; and so it was that a great sorrow came to the brothers after their new-found joy.

Early next morning, according to appointment, they were with Mr. Howard. He read the Curé's letter, and then he said: "I think we had better telegraph at once that you will be home to-morrow, and that Charles is found." All they could do was to thank him, and wait on patiently until the evening, for the departure of the boat. Mr. Howard saw them off; and gave them his blessing, bidding them write and tell him how their mother was.

A dense fog delayed the steamer twelve hours. It was night when the brothers reached Ostend; it was ten o'clock in the morning when they arrived at Dinant, and walked quickly along the river's bank to Bougivnes. They were in the little narrow street now, very near home, very near their mother.

What sound was that, that fell upon their ears? what sight was that, that met their eyes? A solemn chant came wafted to them upon the autumnal breeze; a cross-bearer, holding on high the emblem of God's suffering and man's salvation, headed a little procession. The words of the chant were the De profundis,-"Out of the deep have I called upon Thee,"-the procession was a funeral procession. Some-one came towards them hurriedly-an old neighbor; they saw by his face who it was that was being carried to her grave, and a long, low wail from Charles joined with that burial chant, -Joseph was pale and calm and still. "We waited all day yesterday for you, my boys, we could wait on longer; the telegram came, and she died quite happily half an hour afterwards, rejoicing because Charles was found, and her last words were: "Tell Joseph to be good to him always, and tell him how I thank him for finding his brother, and I die loving him and blessing him."

They took their places behind the coffin, those

take us home, for there is no telling when I may chief mourners. They went into the church, find Charles, -and mother is ill, -and when he | Charles bowed down with shame and misery, Joseph very sorrowful, but thanking God that all the troubles of her life were over, the way-He had to pass through a wretched court on faring at an end, the rest begun. He had no his way to the church; it was always noisy, there flowers to place upon her coffin; that twig of the "Wayfaring Tree" was the only offering he laid

Only one or two words more. Charles, a humbled, sorrowful lad, entered the Belgian to the combatants, by their respective backers, army. Many a temptation came into his life, many a fall; but he is learning that the members "It's a ragged French boy," said some-one in of the Catholic Church must be holy, if they would win their promised inheritance.

And what of Joseph? He lives in his old home, and earns his daily bread honestly, and tries so to serve God in His Holy Church on earth, that he may come at last to His everlast-

AN EXAMPLE.—Set down first the number of years in which Solomon was in building the no Frenchman at all; in spite of the rags, in temple. Multiply this by the number of stones spite of the dirty, unkempt look, in spite of the which David carried with him when he killed blood flowing from his sose and mouth, our Goliath. Multiply again by the number of years which David reigned over Israel. From this subtract the number of shekels that Abra-"Charles! Clarles!" he cried, "come home to ham paid for Machpeleh, and you have the number of men whom Sampson killed with the jawbone. Multiply this by the number saved in He spoke in French, and there was only one the Ark. Divide by the number of sparrows amongst them all who understand him,—one of sold for a farthing. Divide again by the number of men sent in search of Elijah. Multiply by his way "to rest." In an instant his hand was the age of Joseph when Pharoah made him ruler on Tom Martin's shoulder; he knew him well, over the land of Egypt. Subtract the years in which the Israelites wandered in the wilderness. because of the love for his Master that was in his Add the length of Og's iron bedstead, and you heart, he was always loving and pitiful to them. will have the number of chapters in the Old Tes-

> Prof. Rudolph says: "The sun is a white-hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equaling in bulk 1,260,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas on fire 50,000 miles deep, darting tongues of flame more than 50,000 miles upward, volcanic forces that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous matter to the height of 160 miles; drawing to himself all the worlds belonging to our family of planets, and holding them all in their proper places. And thus he continues his sublime course through his mighty orbit, having a period of more than 18,000,000 years.

> "How do you define 'black as your hat'?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

> DESPERATE CASES.-Many of the cases which come DESPERATE CASES.—Many of the cases which come to us for treatment by Compound Oxygen are of a class which no physician of any school would undertake to cure. They are, in fact, such as have run the gauntlet of experiment within the regular schools of medicine, and of quackery without, until between disease and drugs the patient is reduced to the saddest and most deplorable condition, and one for which relief seems impossible. No curative Treatment can be subjected to a severer test than is offered by these cases. And yet, in many of these, the most brilliant results have followed the use of Compound Oxygen. A record of some of these cases will pound Oxygen. A record of some of these cases will be found in our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which is mailed free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I understand," said the Galveston Recorder, "that you are a confirmed drunkard." "Dat's whar you is too soon, jedge. I ain't been confirmed in no church yit, but de blue-light Baptist is giben Satan a heap ob worry about me."

A WOMAN'S SUDDEN WEALTH.—Many a story could be told of the sudden acquisition of beauty, soft skin, and clear complexion gained by the use of "Champ-lin's Liquid Pearl." It is free from all harmful in-gredients, and is a special preparation of one of the oldest and most reputable houses in Buffalo, N. Y.

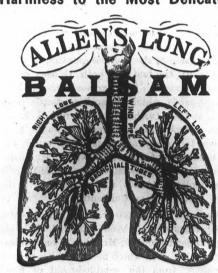
"Indigestion."—You have tried everything for it and found no help. We are no doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it might cure you as well; it will cost but a quarter of a dollar, and can be had at any Druggist's. Ask for PERRY DAVIS' PAIN AILLER.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other calls in market.

#### A GOOD

#### FAMILY REMEDY, STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate.



#### What The Doctors Say!

ISAAC R. DORAN M. D., of Logan Co., Ohio, writes, that "Allen's Lung Balsam gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success."

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "1 recommend you 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ills., writes of some wonderful cures of **Consumption** in his place by the use of **"Allen's Lung Halsam."** 

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes, "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy. AS ANTEXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O. two desolate lads who had the only right to be FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

#### **Provinces and Appellate Courts.**

By the Hon. S. Corning Judd, LL. D.

• [Concluded.]

In this connection, it is pertinent to note that at the session of the General Convention of 1877 the Committee on Canons of the House of Deputies (the Judiciary Committee of that body) had the subject of Federate Councils, etc., before them, and, after most thorough discussion and deliberation at different times for the space of eight or nine days, an exhaustive report, (prepared by the distinguished Canonist, the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, and which had the unanimous assent of the Committee) was submitted to the House, a portion of which bears directly upon the subject under discussion, and is quoted as follows:

Still further, there is grave reason to doubt whether one of the most serious defects in our whole system can ever be safely removed, unless by the voluntary co-operation of contiguous Dioceses. At the present, we have no Courts of Appeal in causes ecclesiastical; and it has been seriously questioned whether any such Court can be erected, which shall be superior in authority to the present Diocesan Courts, otherwise than by the consent of the Dioceses themselves; but, if several contiguous Dioceses were voluntarily to agree, and tolinsert in their Diocesan Constitution some such provision as this, that an appeal from a sentence of a Diocesan Court might be laid before the Bishops of the Dioceses so agreeing, together with an equal number of assessors to be canonically appointed, the present grave defect of the judicial system would be thus far measurably removed, without violence to the existing rights of Dioceses, or to the authority of the General Convention, WHICH HAS LEFT THIS WHOLE MATTER TO THE DISCRETION OF THE DIOCESES."—
[Journal, 1877; p. 101.]

Now, this is just exactly what is proposed by the Federate Council, for the consideration of the Dioceses; except that Canonical, instead of Constitutional, action is suggested, which makes no manner of difference, the Constitutions of the respective Dioceses interposing no bar.

It may be added, that when the Report was considered in the House, the propositions asserted in the extract quoted were not questioned by a ant to the Church-people in Kalamazoo. St. single member of that august body; including, Luke's church began the day with a Service at as it did, not a few of the ablest and most bril- six o'clock A. M.; morning prayer, carols, and a well as the prayers, "go up for a memorial before liant legal minds in the entire country.

tend the privileges of the Canon to Dioceses p. 102.] The proposed Canon, thus amended. half a dozen negative voices.

The House of Bishops declined to concur in [Journal; p. 309.]

The House of Bishops, of course, were advisrence was for quite a different reason.

we have seen, does not in the slightest degree antagonize the theory of Diocesan competency.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Blair serenely, (no, furiously!) sets his judgment upon his superiors and peers, for alleged "flagrant violation," "open defiance," etc.!

fiance" of the General Convention.

Were it not for the too great length to which this paper has already been extended, I would architect working together with God to shape reply to other features of Mr. Blair's communication, notably that in which he undertakes to draw an analogy from the establishment of State Courts of Appeal; thereby exhibiting his utter want of appreciation of the comparative sources and limitations of power as between Church and State. But I forbear.

I must not conclude, Mr. Editor, without calling attention to the fact that the effort to estabharmony with every dictate of natural justice, but Ecumenical Law. By the V. Canon of the General Council of Nicæa, it is solemnly decreed, in acts and mandates of the undisputed Ecumenical

open defiance" of the Universal Church; and it as in the really elegant character of the floral has been declared by the Highest Authority, with reference to comparatively trivial concerns. If a man "neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto to expend no money in Easter decorations. thee as a heathen and a publican."

I am aware that some people, who would be sorry to be ranked otherwise than as good Catholic Churchmen, are in the habit of ignoring Ecumenical Law, under some vague and undefined idea that such law is no longer in force. If these gentlemen can explain to their own satisfaction how laws of the Universal Church can be rendered nugatory by non-observance in localities, or even by local Churches, or on Easter-Monday, the reports of the officers yet even by counter legislation of National Churches; if they can explain this to the satisfaction of their own conscience, they certainly financial ability, it allows no deficiencies to acnever can to mine. How a man can claim to be a consistent Catholic Churchman, and yet at the same time ignore Catholic Law, is beyond my comprehension.

Acts of the Church Universal, such as those indicated, if they are not inspired (as the best authorities claim they are) are, at the very least, superior to the authority of Provincial Synods or National Churches; and, as such, should be reverenced and obeyed in the spirit, if not in the letter. Aside from these, the Church Catholic is without any Canon of the Holy Scriptures; and

Whatever others may do, Mr. Editor, I propose, in my humble way, to give my energies toward upholding the sacredness and authority of Ecumenical Law. S. CORNING JUDD.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1881.

#### Easter in Western Michigan.

The Kalamazoo Churches.

St. Luke's .- Notwithstanding the clouds and pouring rain, Easter-Day proved notably pleas-Salutation filled with the Resurrection triumph, God." The report concluded by recommending by the Rector, Rev. Jas. F. Conover. At 101 amendments to Canon 8, Title III., so as to ex- o'clock the Litany was said, followed by a Sermon, and the Celebration of the Holy Commun-"within the limits of two or more contiguous ion. The music of the day was joyous and displayed and announced, and appropriate verses States," and to dispense with the necessity of hearty; the chancel was beautifully decked with the approval by the General Convention before plants and floral emblems. The offerings at this any determinate action of the Council should be Service, devoted to paying the floating debt of flowers from each class was arranged upon a had; substituting, instead, the authorization or the parish, amounted to nineteen hundred dolratification of the Dioceses concerned. [Journal; lars. At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the Sunday-schools of the parish held their anwas adopted by the House, with not to exceed nual celebration. The short opening Service and symmetrical "Changed Cross." consisted of suitable Sentences, Collects, the Easter Anthem, the Creed, Scripture lessons and the proposed amendments, "for the reason," carols. The Secretary's reports also were read, specifically stated, "that the entire subject of from which it appeared that the average attend-Federate Councils and Provinces" was then "in ance of Sunday-school children was sixty; and Baptism. A shadow was cast over the spirits of the hands of a special committee, with directions that the offerings for the year have amounted to all in the parish and Sunday-school, by the sudto report at the next General Convention." \$131.98; St. Barnabas' Mission School, with an den death of Mr. Frank R. Mitchell, an estimable average attendance of thirty-one, had contribut- young man who, for a year and a half past, has ed \$31.10 during the past year. The reports ed of the positions assumed by the Committee were followed by an object-lesson, conducted by stance of the varied duties of the Ministerial on Canons of the House of Deputies; yet not a the Rector. A large picture of a temple was office, and of their close-crowding upon each word is objected because of opening wide the placed before the children, having a massive other, it is noted here that the Rector, within door for Appellate Courts, but the non-concur- foundation, bearing the words, "Jesus Christ, the space of about twenty-four hours, was called the Son of God," in large letters. Directly above upon to officiate at a Baptism, a wedding and a Thus, the course suggested by the Federate this, the stones bore the names of the fruits of funeral! Council to the Dioceses in Illinois, in respect to the Spirit, with its offering for the day. Each establishment of an Appellate Court, has class carried to the Rector a card bearing the the express sanction of both Houses of the name of some Christian grace, as Purity, Cour-General Convention of 1871, and the implied age, Obedience, etc., which, having been exsanction of one House, if not of both Houses, plained by appropriate texts of Scripture, was in 1877, aside from the action of 1880, which, as placed upon the temple above the foundation. The offerings amounted to \$60.83, (of which St. Barnabas' gave \$12.15). After speaking of Solomon's Temple, and of the Divine marks of favor intelligent conduct of its affairs, soundness of toward it, with an allusion to the consecrated Houses wherein we are accustomed to worship God, the Rector enlarged upon the lesson: "Be-Time and space forbid a discussion, in this sides this external temple," he said, "we read of paper, of the abstract question of the right of the another, composed of Christian men, women and three Dioceses in Illinois to establish an Appel- children, a Spiritual Temple not made with late Court for themselves, by the voluntary co- hands, whose Builder and Maker is God. Its operation of their respective Conventions; but chief corner-stone and its eternal foundation is that the right exists, is as capable of demonstra- Jesus Christ, the Son of God." Upon this tion as that two and two make four. Aside from theme the reverend speaker enlarged in a very any discussion of the abstract question of right- happy manner, dwelling upon the development ful authority, the fact that both Houses of the of the spiritual life in the souls of all who had General Convention have expressly declared that been born again of Water and of the Spirit; and the right exists, which declaration stands unre- he concluded as follows: "You, dear children, versed, and the further facts in regard to the are being shaped in character. If the Fruits of matter, indicated in what precedes, ought to be the Spirit are growing in you they are putting excellent method of holding policies in force by sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind, that into the character of each one, these virtues the Churchmen of Illinois, at whom Mr. Blair's whose names you have put into this temple. If reckless denunciations have been hurled, are in this Sunday-school is doing its work, it is buildno way violators of Law, nor have acted "in de- ing, upon the foundation of Jesus Christ, these virtues into every boy and girl, through the grace of the Holy Spirit. Each teacher is an these living stones for their place in the temple of

St. John's Church.-Easter at St. John's Church was a happy Festival. At 6:30 A. M. a choral Service with anthems was well rendered, and heartily appreciated by an audience of some two hundred people. The regular Easter Service at 10:30 was also largely attended in spite of the rain which began falling as the time of aslish an Appellate Court in Illinois is not only in sembling drew near. The chorus choir carried the musical portions of the Service excellently, also in obedience to the spirit if not the letter of and the Rector (Rev. C. T. Stout) preached on "The Victory Over Death," after which the Holy Communion was celebrated. In the afternoon the most unmistakable terms, that, in every at 4 o'clock, the children of the Sunday-school Province, Synods shall be held twice a year, for assembled with the congregation, and had an the purpose of hearing appeals. The XXth especially delightful Easter Service. The self-Canon of Antioch (approved by the General denial practised by the children during the Lent-Council of Chalcedon, and thus having Ecumen- en season, was illustrated by their offerings, ical sanction,) has a similar provision. To the which, with some sums handed in afterwards by those who were prevented by sickness and the Councils, so far as they are of general bearing, inclement weather from attending, amounted to and not of merely local or temporary applica- one hundred dollars. The floral decorations tion, all Christian men are bound to yield sub- have never been surpassed in Kalamazoo in har-

mission and obedience, or else they stand "in monic effect and tasteful arrangement, as well offerings themselves. We speak of "offerings," because it is the practice of this congregation Every flower and plant is contributed without solicitation. And this in itself is by no means the least part of the enjoyment of the High Festival. The Lenten Services held by the two parishes here have been well attended, and have resulted in the building up of the spiritual life of many of the sons and daughters of the Church, and we hope also, in bringing many others into the fold of Christ. At the parish-meeting held showed a satisfactory condition of the temporalities of St. John's parish. Though of limited

#### Easter at Des Moines, Ia.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

During the Lenten Season, we have had seven Services each week. Five o'clock P. M. seems a good hour for these services; and the attendance this year has been better than for some time, probably because the people find it more convenient to attend after business hours and before tea, than either earlier or later in the day.

The Easter Services were both earnest and without these, the Definitions of the Nicene hearty. The church—which it is hoped will soon Creed are shorn of their sancity and binding be replaced by a commodious stone structure, to hold some eight hundred people-was tastefully and elaborately decorated with plants and flowers, through the friendly offices of a Decorative Committee, who accomplished the task through both purchases and donations of flowers.

The music was rendered with spirit and in excellent taste by a quartette, and the responses were a fitting index of the earnest enthusiasm of the numerous worshippers; for the church was crowded with people, while scores were unable to secure even standing-room. A large Offering was taken up, as the Pastor impresses upon all who are connected with the parish that the almsgiving is an act of Worship, since the alms as

In the evening, the Sunday-school Services were held, and were full of interest. All the classes had names and emblems, and these were of Scripture were repeated to illustrate them; and a beautiful bouquet of fresh and fragrant large cross, and transformed it, before the astonished eyes of the little folks, from a rough, uncouth piece of wood, into a beautiful, attractive,

A beautiful marble font, the gift of the Sunday-school to the parish, and costing over a hundred dollars, was found in its proper place, and used for the first time at the ministration of Holy been a consistent Communicant. And as an in-

A GOOD WORD FOR A GOOD COMPANY There are two things, which, good or bad, belong to every individual, and which are as fully the inalienable property of a corporation as of an individual; namely, reputation and character. The former is what the public think of them, and the latter is what they really are. It takes years, perhaps, to establish a reputation. Twenty years of wise and able management, of honest dealing, assets, liberal and just treatment of policy-holders, should be sufficient indication of what a Life Insurance Company's character is. And such we do not hesitate to say is all true of the

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should be as large as may be consistent with the most complete security. Of the dividends of the WASHINGTON, we are able to say from experience that they are not only satisfactory, but also progressive. An additional fact should be set down to the credit of the WASHINGTON, namely, its

Life insurance per se is a good thing, and we advise those who are not insured to obtain policies without delay, and for as much as can be kept up. No investment that can be made will be likely to prove safer or more remunerative to the families of those who insure, and we know of no company that we can more cordially recommend to the public than the WASHINGTON Life Insurance Company of this city.—New York Christian Advocate, Nov. 11, 1880.

The following interesting letter from B. C. Leonard, of the American Bank Note Company, Boston, was received by the Electro-Magnetic Company, 206 Clark St., of this city:

AMERICAN BANK NOTÉ COMPANY, Milk, corner of Congress St., Postoffice Square, Boston, April 22, 1881.

Postoffice Square, Boston, April 22, 1881.

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