

Vol. III. No. 38.

CHICAGO.

ews, the Rev. R. T. Kerfoot and the Rev. John

K. Lewis; also the Rev. Dr. C. E. Swope, the

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

NEW YORK.

WHOLE NO. 142.

THE BURIAL OF A BISHOP.

Correspondence of the Laving Church. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 14th, '81.

After the excessively hot weather, a comparatively moderate day was given us in which to lay away, for the long sleep, all that remained of the earthly form of the lamented Bishop of Pittsburgh. He died on the fourth Sunday after Trinity, at Meyersdale, Somerset County. The end came gently; in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the soul of John B. Kerfoot was with Christ, which is far better.

He is greatly mourned here, for he was a true man. There was that about him which impressed you as pure gold does. There was not a trace of artificiality or unreality in his character. If he had a fault it was so transfigured by Dr. W. H. Daly. Among the clergy were the the light of his honesty, that it was easy for one Rev. Drs. Alsop, Camp, and Earp, the Rev. to forget it. He was an earnest and successful educator before his elevation to the Episcopate. It had been said that he carried something of Brown, Hodges, and Martin. The remains were the pedagogue into the Apostolic office. Certainly he carried the paternal spirit, the scrupulous attention to details, and the indefatigable industry that characterize the true teacher. If he sometimes seemed peremptory, it is a questo enable a man to succeed in the Episcopate. To be at the head of things one must have a mind of one's own, and be ready to assert it.

fearfully loyal to them. He is your born Orangeand popery. He hates prelacy with Calvinistic presented the following severity. He sees mischief in an altar, and misery in a cross. To plant the Church of the Prayer Book in this neighborhood is a stern task. So Bishop Kerfoot found it; so will his successor. Still progress has been made. All honor to the indefatigable industry with which he pushed his work! He who puts on the mitre just laid aside will realize it, and will find his burden lighter because his predecessor bore his so bravely.

Of some of Bishop Kerfoot's traits, it is sufficient to say that they were of the kind that shine out brightly on the back ground of death. Now it comes to be known that he did not disdain the humblest opportunities of doing good. He loved to minister among the poor and lowly. He willingly tired himself out on the struggling Missions. He had a kindly word or a consoling message for people in any distress of mind, body, or estate, and there were humble folk at his burial, to-day, who had tears to shed because in the death of a Bishop they had lost a friend.

Rev. John P. Norman, and other relatives and intimate friends. Upon the top of the purple casket were two living palm leaves, crossed, and on the plate was

this inscription: "The Right Reverend John Barrett Kerfoot, First Bishop of Pittsburgh, Consecrated St. Paul's Day, 1866, died Fourth Sunday after Trinity, 1881, Aged 65." The clerical pall-bearers were, the Rev. Dr.

White, the Rev. Messrs. Getz, Byllesby, Mc-Nulty, Vincent, Stonex, Wood and Wilson, of Kittanning; the Lay Pall-bearers were Messrs. Hill Burgwin, Malcolm Hay, Wm. Metcalf, J. W. Paul, Robert Bruce, H. J. Lynch, H. W. Patterson, Reuben Miller, Ormsby Phillips, and Messrs. Carstensen, Day, Mackay, Griffith, Hudson, Meech, W. H. Wilson, McCandless, buried beside those of the Bishop's son, who died a year ago.

On their return from the cemetery, the Clergy and Laity assembled in Trinity Chapel. The Bishop of Illinois was requested to preside, and tion whether that is not a quality much needed the Rev. Thomas W. Martin to act as Secretary. The Right Rev. President on taking the chair, spoke a few touching words with reference to

the character, learning and devotion of the de-This Western Pennsylvania is a difficult field ceased Prelate. The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock moved for us. The Scotch-Irishman is not a broad that a Committee be appointed to prepare an apbeing. He takes to prejudices kindly, and is propriate minute. The Chair appointed as the Committee, the Rev. Drs. Hitchcock and Alsop, man, and sees no difference between a surplice and Rev. Marison Byllesby. The Committee troops, and as the dispositions of the population

MINUTE.

Since it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this world the soul of His servant, the Bishop of this Diocese, we desire to give expression to our sense of loss, by the adoption of the following minutes

First of all, we thank God for the good exam-ple of His servant, who, for more than fifteen years, adorned the office of a Bishop in the Church of God.

In the simplicity and goodly sincerity of his walk and conversation, in the quick and ready sympathy which he showed towards the sorrowful, the suffering and the sinful, and in the devout spirit of his public services and private life he was a pattern to his clergy and his flock. Not less beautiful than his active life was his perfect resignation to God's will during his long illness. No impatient or complaining word escaped him. He was ready either to take up his work again, or "to depart and be with Christ," as his Lord should decide. Of him, we may use the Apostle's words, "Whose faith follow, considering the end of his conversation."

We further desire to express our affectionate remembrance of his faithfulness as a Bishop. He ever held and used his office as that of the death of a Bishop they had lost a friend. Some twelve or fifteen of the bishops had been telegraphed to, but, by a seeming fatality, only one—the Bishop of Illinois—found it pos-sible to be present. Several were sick, or had the Episcopate, but sought out the scattered member's of Christ's body, made it his study to know them and minister to their wants. By personal intercourse as well as public teaching, he worked for the good of souls, and made his ministry fruitful. To the youngest and to the humblest, as well as to the matured and the honored, he was "their servant for Jesus' sake. We would also bear testimony to his abundant labors in the administration of his diocese. As its Bishop he was foremost in all missionary work, and in such works found his refreshment and delight. To him it was never a burden but a joyful service to exercise his office in the remotest village, among the humblest of laborers, or in the rudely scattered homes of those who are cut off from the regular ministration of the Church. The Diocese was ever first in his thoughts and his prayers. How to extend the Church, which he held to be the divinely appointed means of salvation, how to dispense its blessings most freely to a sinful world, how to make it felt on those who are strangers to its privileges, this was his constant study. To his clergy he was a loving father, a faithful friend and sympathizing counsellor. In labors, in selfsacrifice, in prayers he was unceasing. His life was literally laid down in behalf of the flock over which he was set. His large attainments in theological learning, his wide range of classical and modern knowledge, were all consecrated to the service of the Church, and made him a pow-er in the Councils of his Brethren in the Epis-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The relations between France and Italy are day by day more strained. Italy cannot view with composure the extension of French soveignty in the Mediterranean, and the destruction of the long-cherished Italian dream of one day possessing Tripoli and Tunis. Old Bismarck is doing all he can to set the dogs on. The riots at Marseilles, followed by the demonstrations in Rome, Naples, and other large Italian cities, point to the existence of those international jealousies and hatreds that sooner or later find their satisfaction in open war. The respective governments may hinder any outbreak at the present time, but it may be expected, with confidence, that France and Italy will be found ranged on opposite sides, whenever Europe is again a prey to war. The riots at Marseilles, formidable as they were, were provoked by the most trivial cause. The belief that hisses proceeded from the Italian club, as the French troops marched past on their return from Tunis, was sufficient to excite the French mob to an outburst of fury against all Italians, and the

Italian population of Marseilles, some fifty thousand in number, were for a few days in danger of their lives at the hands of the infuriated rioters.

Things are not going on smoothly in Afghanistan. The puppet the English set up in Cabul, seems a very tottering one, and the old Ameer, Ayoub Khan, is maturing his preparations for renewing his enterprise. This time he will not have to encounter the resistance of British are said to be far from adverse, his chances of gaining possession of Candahar are considerable. The discomfiture of Abdur Rahman at Candahar would imperil his position at Cabul. It is more than doubtful whether he would be able to maintain himself without foreign aid. would probably be prepared with offers of assistance in the event of reverses befalling the Ameer. The Indian Government has been deliberately debarred from the exercise of influence will be that Afghanistan will fall under the prono long time will elapse before this obvious contingency of the future is realized. Of course. all the Tor.es rejoice with joy unspeakable over their enemies of the Gladstone Government. The trouble in Ireland, in the Transvaal in Cyprus, and in Afghanistan are nuts to them.

The English are in a peck of trouble about Cyprus. One of the Speakers in Parliament tributes marked the high appreciation with which compared the getting of it to the celebrated bargains of Moses in the Vicar of Wakefield, when ance. he sold the family horse for a gross of green tacles. Sir Charles Dilke, Secret ary for

reviewed a large body of troops at Longchamps, General Farre, Minister of War, and a brilliant gathering of officers and civilians being in attendance. General Lecointe, Governor of Paris, accompanied the President. There were 52 battalions of infantry, 13 batteries of artillery, 24 squadrons of cavalry. On the arrival of President Grévy upon the ground, a salute of twentyone guns was fired and the troops presented arms, after which the march past began, the regimental bands playing the "Marseillaise." In the evening, there were displays of fire-works at Belleville, Montmartre and other quarters; the theatres were thrown open by order of the Government, and the whole city was en fete.

had no fear. At this grand féte President Grévy

The French are having more or less trouble in Tunis. They took away their troops too soon. They are undoubtedly tiring of strife in Tripoli. Indeed, Pan Islamism is in a bad way just now, declare a holy war, and that there will be stirring French Minister of War. The correspondent are told that

declares that the Minister's incapacity and mismanagement are solely responsible for the present situation; that the premature withdrawal of the troops from Tunis encouraged the risings. There are nine French iron-clads on the African coast, six of which are of the first class. Admiral Seymour has six British iron-clads in the Meditterranean.

S. Gabriel's, Peekskill.

Correspondence of the Living Church. A local paper gives a very full and interesting account of the closing exercises of this well known and admirable school, which took place at the end of last month, and which excited a great deal of interest, not only in the surround-Russia is already represented in Cabul, and ing community, but among the friends of a right education generally.

The Musicale took place on Monday evening, and reflected great credit on the Institution. On Wednesday afternoon, the closing exercises or control in Afghanistan. The inevitable result proper occurred, and were attended by a large and distinguished audience from far and near. tection of Russia. There is a clear prospect that The instrumental pieces were admirably rendered, and the Latin Salutatory was ably delivered by Miss Tompkins, of Peekskill. A principal object of attraction seems to have been a Cantata, written and arranged specially for the occasion, in which several of the young ladies took part, and performed their role to perfection. Enthusiastic applause and handsome floral the assembled company received the perform-

The Rev. Father Torbert, Chaplain to the Institution, in a few appropriate words, awarded

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

From our English Correspondent. LONDON, June 30th, 1881.

A curious illustration of the manner in which the most likely-looking reforms fail of their object has been afforded by the modern dealing with the Universities and public schools. These institutions have accumulated about them a very large number of scholarships and exhibitions, and it was thought that they might be turned to better account if they were treated as prizes for proficiency in the various subjects of study which it was considered desirable to encourage. In practice, however, it has been found that the new plan of competitive examination has only transferred funds which were intended to help poor students, to the pockets of those who need no help, but whose ambition leads them to take part in the contest. Your readers will rememand it is rumored that the desperate Sultan will ber Chaucer's charming portrait of the Clerk of Oxenford-thin and threadbare, who would times. The Paris correspondent of the Times rather have twenty books of Aristotle "than makes a severe attack upon General Farre, the robes rich, or fiddle, or psaltrie;" and how we

He busily gan for the soule's prey Of them that gaf him wherewith to scholay.

But in these days the poor clerk would stand no chance, under ordinary circumstances, against the son of his benefactor; for the money that should go towards assisting the humble scholar would be spent in paying "Crammers" to help the benefactor's son to win the prize for himself. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on a recent occasion, professed himself satisfied on the whole with the new system, but has since admitted the terrible blot which I have just pointed out, and he urged it as a reason why Churchmen should support the Ordination Candidate's Exhibition Fund. In like manner Canon King, at St. Edward's, Oxford, pleaded for the foundation of non-competitive scholarships both at public schools and at the Universities, but it seems hard that the old scholarships should be filched from the poor, and that Churchmen should be called upon to make up the very serious loss which has been caused to the less favored classes of students by modern legisla-

A great Church institution-King's College in the Strand-is celebrating its jubilee this year, and the auspicious occasion is to be commemorated by the foundation of a department for the higher education of women. I am glad to find that King's College has set its face against the fierce system of competition to which the ambition of the authorities at Girton has given rise. These good people actually procure the examination papers of the neighboring University (Cambridge), and have their best students placed as they would stand if they were University men. The Cambridge system is thought by many good judges to be far less desirable than that which prevails at Oxford. At the latter there are a series of classes and the names in each are arranged alphabetically; whereas, at Cambridge there is a fierce struggle for every place from that of the Senior Wrangler down to what is facetiously called the "wooden spoon." There are many reasons why such a system as that is not expedient for women-the most obvious being, of course, the fact that young ladies do not indulge in athletic sports. But, as I was saying, the example of Girton upon the high schools for girls is very pernicious. I am constantly hearing bitter complaints from mothers respecting the inconsiderate way in which their daughters are, to use the mildest term, encouraged to read beyond their strength. I have several times seen in American Church newspapers, proposals for a revised version of the Nicene Creed. Besides the Filioque, there is quite a large number of minor variations between our English and the original Greek. One of these strikes me as very unfortunate. It is where we say, "And I believe One Catholic and Apostolic Church," but where the original-reads 'in One Holy, Catholic, etc." The omission of the word "in" is of course due to a similar omission in the Latin from which our translation was made. I am not sufficiently learned in the niceham Williams, and Rev. J. H. Houghton, and at ties of mediæval grammar to say whether the Lake George by Rev. Drs. Langdon and Wil- force of the Latin is precisely the same as that liams and Rev. F. M. Cookson. At the Morning of our own wording; but there is no doubt that the current Roman teaching is exactly the same as our version of the Creed suggests, which is merely "I believe what the Church teaches." But the leading idea of the Greek is belief in the existence of the Church, and in the attributes predicated of her. It is as if the Creed ran thus: "I believe that there is a Catholic and Apostolic Church and that she is Holy and One."

sible to be present. Several were sick, or had sickness in their families, or were absent from their dioceses, or were chained down by imperative duties. Similar causes prevented the presence of some of the diocesan clergy. There were about forty of them present. The services were held in Trinity Church, that magnificent edifice of which the Church may be justly proud, where the late Bishop so often officiated and where he often performed episcopal acts. The Church was simply but appropriately draped, the Altar and Episcopal Chair being hung in purple cloths. There were a few white flowers in the altar vases. The lay pall-bearers bore the body to the church door, where it was received by the clerical pall-bearers, preceded by the clergy and lay officers of the diocese in procession. Bishop McLaren said the sentences as the cortege slowly moved up the aisle. The body was deposited in the Chancel facing the Altar. The Anthem, "Lord, let me know mine end," was exquisitely rendered by the choir. The Rev. N. W. Camp, D. D., of Sewickley, read the Lesson, and "Rock of Ages" was then sung. The venerable Doctor Crampton, respected and loved by all Churchmen here, led the congregation in the Apostles' Creed. The Rev. S. Earp, of Washington, said the Lesser Litany and appropriate Cellects; the Benediction, at the close, being said by the Bishop present. While the solemn procession retraced its steps, the choir sang the hymn, "Who are these in bright array?"

An hour's ride brought us to Homewood Cemetery, a lovely spot, upon the high hills that overlook the eastern suburbs of the city. A fairer rural scene eyes never gazed upon, and the serenity that rested on it seemed to tell of nature's sympathy with the duty that called us there. Again the long line of vested priests was formed, followed by the purple-clad coffin and the company of bereaved kindred, and closed up by sympathizing friends of the laity. The Rev. to the Church papers. Expressions of obliga-Robert Meech, of Alleghany, said the sentences. Bishop McLaren, representing his brethren of Bishop McLaren, and after devotions, the meetthe Episcopate, then read the Committal and the ing adjourned. . conclusion of the Burial Service.

From another correspondent, THE LIVING CHURCH learns the following additional particulars of interest:

residence to the Church door by Mrs. Kerfoot are anxiously seeking for some remedy, and this, moved through the crowd in an open carriage, and her two daughters, the Bishop's brother, Mr. it is hoped, may come by uniform law and re-S. H. Kerfoot, of Chicago, the Bishop's neph- gulation of general government.

copate. In the most distant parts of his Diocese, as well as in its chief centres, among the poor and afflicted, in the homes as well as the Chruches of his people, his face will be missed, but his memory as the first Bishop of this Diocese, will live on as a blessed remembrance and a precious heritage.

sympathy, feeling their grief as our own, and we pray the God of all comfort and consolation to be with them in their trial, and to sanctify their

On motion of Rev. Dr. Crumpton, the Minute was adopted by a rising vote. The Secretary was requested to send copies of the Minute to the Bishop's family, to the next Convention, and tion were, made for the presence and service of

The evils of marriage and divorce by civil authority are great enough at the best, but under our American system, or lack of system, they are multiplied by the great diversity which exists in The remains were followed from the Episcopal local laws. Far sighted and public spirited men

Foreign Affairs, said in reply that it was worse, for the spectacles cost nothing while Cyprus was a very costly possession. Noboby seems to want it much. The Greeks cannot afford to pay the rent. \$300,000 a year. To hand it back to Turkey will be to plunge it into that pool of wretchedness and corruption which is fast sinking into the sands. It is a real white elephant, this once lovely island, dedicated to the goddess of love. Its worried owner can neither sell it, nor leave it, nor give it away. He must hold on, and all the John Bulls growl over it, and the Ministry wish that they could send it to the bottom of the sea. The late murder in the Brighton train has aroused a great deal of attention in England, and the American system of open cars is urged. It is rather ticklish to be shut up with one man (as is often the case), who may be a victim of emotional insanity, or a thief, or an escaped convict for all you know. With our cars it can never happen. The boon of certainty which people feel in transacting every day business, cannot be crushed without universal panic, and something very much like a panic prevails at this moment in reference to journeying by rail. No one feels safe. Poor Mr. Gold, who got into the Brighton' train safe and sound, and in less than half an hour found himself struggling desperately for life, and in a few minutes more was being hurled

dead or dying out of the flying train into a dark tunnel-this might have been anybody's case. It might have happened to you if you had been Thirdly, to his family we tender our heartfelt there; to my husband, my brother, my friend. Such is the sort of talk which now goes on in people travel by rail every year, it is but natural that a murder in a carriage should make a tremendous impression on the popular imagination. A bad accident, with the loss of a score or two of lives, would not have produced half so much consternation.

> The past week was a brilliant one in Paris. The old Imperial féte day was Aug. 15, but the Republic has put it a month ahead, to make it a celebration of the taking of the Bastile. It was very.splendid, for no people understand the arrangement of any such thing as well as our tors. Gallic friends, who remember well some twenty years ago, the crisis of the August festival, and next the marble face of the Emperor as he of whom could have shot him in a moment. He this annual slaughter of the innocents.

the testimonials to those who had completed the Academic and special courses.

S. Gabriel's is a charming place, as all know who have had the privilege of visiting it. It is situated on an elevated spot, commanding an extensive view, and occupies about thirty acres of ground, covered in part with beautiful shade trees, and affording at various points, the most charming prospects over surrounding country. We are glad to learn that S. Gabriel's School s very prosperous. Nearly sixty young ladies, from all parts of the country, attend it. This is only one out of several educational enterprises conducted by the devoted Sisters of S. Mary, and it is gratifying indeed to find that their selfdenying labors are appreciated by the community.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

A Session of the Convocation of Trov was held at Warrensburg and Lake George on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, the following clergy being present: Rev. Drs. Tucker, Carey, Shackelford, Pelham Williams, and Langdon; Rev. Messrs. Hooper, Ogden, Lancaster, Smyth, Houghton, Cookson, Woodbridge, Wm. H. Cook, Wm. M. Cook, Dean, Prout, Flagler and Delafield.

Missionary Addresses were delivered at Warrensburgh by Rev. Drs. Shackelford and Pel-Session at Lake George, the sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Houghton, of Salem, and the all directions, and at a time when millions of Holy Eucharist celebrated by Archdeacon Carey. The enjoyment of this Service was greatly enhanced by the delicious organ voluntaries of Mr. Geo. W. Warren, organist of St. Thomas' Church, N. Y. Among the visiting clergy were Rev. Messrs. Graves, of Vt., Oberly, of N. Y., and Rev. Dr. Shecheff and Rev. Mr. Dows, of N. Y. The report of St. John's Clergy House, East Line, was read by the Secretary. A discussion on the new "Revised Translation" of Holy Scriptures, revealed a unanimous condemnation of the work of the transla-

Eight children in Baltimore have recently died of lockjaw, produced by burns from the firing of caps on toy pistols. There is hardly a daily pamoved through the crowd in an open carriage, close to which thousands were pressing, any one it seems a pity that we cannot celebrate without

A new tenor bell, from Meneely's, was placed in the Tower of St. James' Church, Birmingham, Conn., early this month, to take the position of one which was cracked some years ago. On Sunday, July 10th, the chime was rung again after a long silence, to the great delight of the dwellers in this part of the Naugatuck Valley. The chime of St. James' makes sweet music, which is heard far and wide among the hills of this region. There are but three chimes of bells in the State of Connecticut, one at Hartford, one at Waterbury, and one at Birmingham.

FOUNDERS' DAY.

The Burd Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia

Correspondence of the Living Church.

The first Thursday in June was observed, as usual, this year, at the Burd Orphan Asylum of especially Latin, many a college class would be St. Stephen's Church, and the account, though proud to exhibit such ready translations, as had late, is forwarded in the hope that it may find a been given of various passages promiscuously place in your columns. The building, situated on Market St., west of Sixty-third, was tastefully decorated. The beautiful chapel was made more beautiful with flowers, ferns and trailing vines. After the entrance of the pupils singing the processional hymn, the services were conducted by the Revs. N. F. Robinson, of St. George's Church, Cardington; Dr. John A. Childs, C. Maurice Wines, and J. G. Bawn. The following clergymen were also present: Rev. Drs. T. L. Franklin, and Lyle, Revs. R. E. Dennison, G. M. Fiske, D. C. Loop, Wm. W. Taylor, and H. E. Meigs. The Bishop, who is visitor of the Institution, was unavoidably absent. A history of the Institution was read by the warden and chaplain, Rev. Gideon J. Burton, who said:

"The object of the day's celebration is to do closed by the Episcopal benediction. honor to the memory of the foundress of this asylum, Mrs. Eliza Howard Burd, the relict of Church, Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 28th on the Edward Shippen Burd. It was in 1856, just a occasion of the anniversary of the death of its quarter of a century ago, that Mrs. Burd took the late Rector, the Rev. Dr. Diller. The sermion first step in carrying out what appeared to have was preached by the Rector, the Rev. Geo. R. been her long-cherished purpose of founding a Van De Water. The offertory, which was exhome for orphans.

The Asylum was commenced in two houses, still standing on the south side of Sansom Diller's memory. A beautiful Communion Serstreet, above Ninth, and was during her life-time vice for the sick, of silver heavily ornamented and superintended by Mrs. Burd, who resided in the engraved, was presented by Mrs. Howell in memmansion then standing at the southwest corner ory of her daughter Mrs. Minnie (Howell) Auof Ninth and Chestnut streets. In 1859, Mrs. caigne, who also died in the "Seawanhaka disas Burd added a codicil to her will, bequeathing ter." The service consists of a ceborium, flagon. her fortune to the Rector, Church Wardens and paten, and chalice, in miniature. The first two Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Church, in trust, to are engraved "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus," and build and endow an institution to be called, in Mors Sanctorum in conspectu Domini pretiosa." honor of her beloved husband, "The Burd Or- After the Consecration of this set, the Celebraphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church." In 1861 tion of the Eucharist was proceeded with, the a lot of ground, consisting of forty-five acres, Rector being Celebrant, assisted by the Rev. situated on Market street, west of Sixty-third, partly in the city limits and partly in Delaware county, was purchased, and the buildings now occupied were erected. The orphans admitted by Mrs. Burd were removed to the new building, and others were received in September, 1863. The Chapel was completed and consecrated November 3, 1866.

The Asylum is essentially a religious and churchly institution. Mrs. Burd had no sympathy with the modern idea of education without religion. She directed that the doctrines of the Gospel, as held by the Protestant Episcopal soon as the jury is convinced. You convince Church, should be a part of the daily instruction men every Sunday and yet they go on withholdof those who should enjoy the benefits of her ing the verdict." "Ah!" said I, 'my legal friend, charity. The pupils learn each day a text of Holy Scripture, and the motives and principles of the Gospel are constantly distilled into their trying all the while to prove to the jury that they minds. And yet religion is not made gloomy or disagreeable to them. All but two or three who against somebody else; I am asking it against the have remained in the Asylum until their eighteenth year, the age fixed by the trustees for their discharge, have renewed their baptismal vows in Confirmation, and been admitted to the Holy Eucharist previous to their departure."

The Address concluded thus:

noble Christian woman. Placed by birth and friends and a not very prepossessing appearance, position in the circles of fashion and luxury, and the charge presumably true; but twelve re-

THE LIVING CHURCH.

The Vestry Question.

During the closing exercises, which were partly To the Editor of the Living Church: of a musical character, a report was read by the In your last number, a "Lay Communicant" Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, referring in high finds fault with the Iowa correspondent for the terms to the proficiency of the pupils as indifollowing expression: "He (Rev. Mills) might cated in the examination. In the languages, have added that a Vestry is too often a curse to the Church of Christ, for the simple reason that it is not composed of consistent communicants; and that the Church can exist very well without selected by the Committee. The work of Mrs. Vestries;" and Lay Communicant challenges Delano in the department of elocution was esyour correspondent to produce proof of when pecially commended. The examiners did not and where Vestries have been a curse to the omit to impress upon those present, the great im-Church in any of its branches. I do not suppose portance of the culture of the heart, as well as of that a man who approves of our present Vestry the head, and that we should fully recognize the system, can be convinced of the error of his fact that the Church is the best vehicle and exopinion by any rejoinder of mine. Yet, as I am ponent of a sound faith, on which alone can be challenged to produce proof of the statement built the superstructure of the most useful, begiven above, I feel in honor bound to make good cause refining, enlightening and lasting knowlmy assertion. As to "the scope and extent of edge. The Bishop then expressed gratification my experience" on this subject, perhaps I have at the rapid and successful growth of the school, not lived as long as Lay Communicant, or investduring its four years of existence. With its igated the question as fully as he, but I have healthful and beautiful location and ample buildlived long enough to see great injury done the ings, it could not but continue to grow. After Church by Vestries, long enough to have obthe distribution of prizes, the exercises were served in our own Diocese the injurious effect of having non-communicants in the Vestry. And A memorial Service was held at St. Luke's Lay Communicant must have been very unobserving not to have seen for himself these evils. At W-, at the consecration of the Church, one Vestryman who had never entered the place of worship, sat on the fence near by during the entire service, giving the solemn rite so much ceedingly liberal, was devoted to the procuring of his countenance as this! No wonder that of a tablet to be erected in the Church to Dr. after a little while the Church building was, without opposition from the Vestry, used for a school, and the little robing-room was found occupied by a litter of pigs. At N-A-, the Vestry, after permitting the joint use of the Church building with one of the sects, sold out or give away the Church's interest in the property, which could never be regained. At D-, at W-, at I-, at almost a score of places, the respective Vestries have striven to starve out faithful rectors by illegal and oppressive action, taken in defiance of civil or canon law. In the little Parish at D-, a Vestryman pawned part Mr. Kenyon, Assistant Minister of the Parish. of the communion service to buy liquor. At M-, at C-, at D-, at A-, at B-, and other places, the Vestries have, without the approval Law Practice and Gospel Practice. of the congregation or of the ecclesiastical authority, mortgaged the Church building and suffered the mortgage to be foreclosed, and the property was lost in several cases, without an Among my people is a lawyer. He says he effort at redemption. In one place, the Vestrywonders people hear the Gospel so often and so

men bought personally, at sheriff's sale, all of the Church property lost through their mismanagement. In B-, the Vestry took it upon itself, by formal vote to forbid the Bishop from administering Confirmation within the limits of the city. In C-, the Vestry unanimously recommended for Orders a man who within a few weeks was under arrest for some crime. In Mand D- the Vestries tried to convert the Church into a schismatic organization. In A-, the themselves are guilty! You are asking a verdict Vestry suffered the Church to be sold to the Romanists, without an effort for its redemption,

the building having been built for them by aid from abroad. In R-, the Vestry sold the Church for a stable; in W-, for a barn; in L-, for a shop. These are a few historical remin-I do. Remember you are endeavoring by all iscences of the evil done the Church by Vestries fair and honorable means, to convict the jury. "I commend to you all, the example of this Not to convict a poor wretch yonder, with few in a single diocese, and all within the last twenty

Does Lay Communicant wish further proof of my statement ? wrong in saying "that a Vestry is too often a curse to the Church of Christ for the simple reason that it is not composed of consistent communicants." I repeat the assertion "that the Church can exist very well without Vestries," for one consistent communicant can be better trusted with managing the affairs of a Parish, than fifteen non-communicants who go to church as a matter of business or fashion. Unbelievers and members of other religious bodies, wonder at and comment upon the inconsistency of the Church in allowing non-communicants to govern it. It is a reproach upon our Apostolic and Catholic Church, one that would not have been tolerated in the Apostolic days, and I hope and pray that the time is fast approaching when such a disgrace will be wiped out. For obvious reasons, the full names of the Parishes quoted above are withheld, but if "Lay Communicant," or any other, doubts their real existence, and the truth of what I have said about them, they can by applying to me, care of the LIVING CHURCH, learn still more.

believe in the fulfilment of that old prophecy, 'Ethiopia will stretch forth her hands unto God.' The Anglo-Saxon race have learned two truthsloyalty to Government, loyalty to God. Some time ago, he was the guest of the Secretary of the first Governor of Michigan Territory, and there were then only 8,900 souls west of Detroit; now there are 10,000,000, in what was then an unknown land. The charges of infidelity are not true; the tide-wave has been met and passed harmless by the Rock of the Christian faith. Minnesota 22 years ago was a wild territory, and during the first two years of his labors 800 of his people fell under the tomahawk. Ten long years were passed and but little success; now he had eight full-blooded Indian clergymen, two of mixed blood, and six churches. No white man is ever seen in their congregations, save occa-Н. М. С. filled.

A Letter from Long Island. Correspondence of the Living Church.

On July 6th, the Bishop of the Diocese consecrated the Church of the Redeemer, Mattituck, Suffolk Co. Several of the clergy of the Diocese were present, and assisted in the Service. There were also present, two representatives of the Missionary Committee of the Dioese. The Rev. Samuel Sayres, of Rockaway, preached the sermon, which, in the words of the Bishop, was "very forcible and appropriate."

This admirably-arranged Church is the fifth on the list of Churches built under the supervision, and largely by the earnest personal efforts of Rev. Mr. Cook. The Church is a building of moderate dimensions, (26x60) very churchly in design, and pleasing in appearance. It is built with open roof, has a recess chancel, and is ceiled with pine. The mouldings and trimmings with the pine gives a very pleasing effect to the interior. It is furnished with a fine bell and organ, and when carpeted will be completely furbut \$2,500. Committees contemplating the erection of Churches, would do well to visit the Churches and Chapels of the Associate Missions of Long Island, as they might, by so doing, save both time and money. The erection and consecration of this Church is a sure evidence that here in this part of Long Island, where a few years ago the Church was almost unknown. her influence is now felt, and her strength 1s steadily increasing.

On the day following, the Bishop visited Riverhead, where he confirmed a class of five perwith great clearness the truths which the Church virtues. teaches in a way peculiarly her own. The main points of his sermon were as follows:

First. The Church teaches Obedience to God. to parents, and to law.

Second. The Relation of Religion to Morality, in which connection he spoke very admirably of the Church's position in regard to marriage and which characterized all his labors. divorce, as contrasted with the loose views so popular at the present day, and of the disastrous To the Editor of the Living Church:

esults of such views to society and to morality. Third. Reverence toward God, His Church,

His Ministry, and things consecrated to His

JULY 23, 1891.

A MISSIONARY BELL.

A Memorial of the late Rev. James L. Gillogly.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

The friends of Church work in Utah will be glad to hear of the continued prosperity of St. Paul's Mission, Plain City, a scattered farming village, ten miles from Ogden, where at least one-third of the population have left the delusion of Mormonism, and form a nucleus for the Church.

A few years ago, two or three heads of families, deploring the ignorance of their children, consulted the late Rev. Mr. Gillogly, the faithful missionary at Ogden, concerning both the spiritual and temporal condition of the village, and placed their interests in his hands. He accepted the charge, and soon procured an eligible lot, sionally a trader. The Churches are always and built a commodious school-house, the peo-

ple themselves giving in labor more than half the cost. For four years Divine Service has been held in it every two weeks; Sunday-school every Lord's Day, and day-school ten months of the year. The teachings of the Sunday-school are supplemented by week-day instruction in Churchly ways; and many a Sunday-school in old, established parishes in the East, would be put to shame by the intelligent recitation of the Catechism in this far off mission. Communicants are added each year.

The people are all musical, and the influence of the Mission has been greatly increased, the past year, by the addition of an excellent cabinet organ, the gift of kind friends in the far East. Also by the foundation of a library, about a hundred and fifty books having been received from various sources.

Last winter, as the readers of the LIVING CHURCH know, the work in this vicinity received a terrible blow, in the sad and sudden death of are black walnut throughout, which, in contrast the rector, Mr. Gillogly. His great desire was that the work might go on, and his spirit animates those who are left. Crushed as the people of this little mission were by their grief nished throughout. The whole cost, owing to and loss, they are determined that no sin of unthe careful management of Rev. Mr. Cook, is faithfulness shall cleave unto them, and have increased their offerings, at real personal sacrifice, that the Services may still be sustained; and the Rev. Mr. Bleacker, assistant minister in Ogden, has gone out regularly since Mr. Gillogly's death, for Service.

> The great need now at Plain City is a bell for the school-house. There is none in the village, and no standard of time: therefore punctuality is a thing unknown. The desire to have one was the last expressed wish of Mr. Gillogly for

the mission, and his untimely end alone prevented the accomplishment of his desire. Now sons, presented by the Rev. Mr. Cook. On this it is proposed to get one as a memorial to him, occasion, the Bishop preached a very eloquent and to have it engraved accordingly, that at every and thoroughly practical sermon, his theme be- peal, the memory of his untiring energy and ing, "The Mission of the Church." He set forth devotion may incite the hearers to emulate his

> Only a hundred dollars will accomplish this end, and I ask those who are endowed with this world's goods, to devote a part of their treasure to this object. It will be a slight memorial of one, whose life was given to the Church, and will at the same time be of that practical utility

The Packet Line of Mississippi Steamers that plies between St. Louis and St. Paul, sets

reared amidst the indulgences which great wealth can give, cultivated by foreign travel, and familiar from a long residence abroad, with the gaieties and pleasures of Parisian life, she retained amidst it all the tender sensibilities, the generous impulses, the pure simplicity, and the humble faith of the devout Christian. And so, when the dark days of sorrow visited her once happy home, when her husband and children had been called away, and she was left alone, she found in Christ and in His Church, hope, comfort and support. She devoted the days of her widowhood to the service of God and His poor."

After an address by Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson. rector of St. Mark's Church, the benediction was pronounced by Bey. Mr. Burton.

The singing was under the supervision of George Frescoln; and Mr. D. D. Wood, of St. Stephen's Church, presided at the organ. After the exercises in the chapel had been concluded, the invited guests partook of a collation which was spread in the dining-room.

The children of St. Stephen's Parish school, which was also endowed by Mrs. Burd, were present and shared in the feast of good things.

The Burd Orphan Asylum is intended for the education and training of the more respectable classes of poor children. Mrs. Burd provides in her will for their instruction in trades, arts and professions. In admission to the Institution, the daughters of deceased clergymen, without respect to residence or place of birth, have the preference over all other.

At the public meeting recently held in connection with the effort to complete St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, it was stated that \$56,000 had been raised in four years. Work upon the building has been pushed as rapidly as the funds were furnished, it being a rule of the trustees to incur no debt. After a pause of some duration, work has just been resumed. The interior of the hospital Chapel, which is in a good stage of advancement, will probably be finished, with exception of the windows, before the first of August. The sum of \$10,000 is needed to carry the work upon the hospital through to the end. Special efforts are making to raise the money. It is earnestly hoped that the edifice may be ready for occupation by next spring.

der the deaconesses of Long Island, were recent-ly held. The examination took place a few days before, and was conducted by Bishop Littlejohn to be? When the case becomes hopeless, the prayers of the Church are eagerly sought. Ought this so before, and was conducted by Bishop Littlejohn to be? An attempt is made to introduce English months' march to the coast, and Livingstone's remains are buried in Westminster Abbey. I

spectable "gentlemen of the jury." Remember, too, that that same jury are to be the witnesses; that they have to bear testimony against themselves; and, furthermore, that this testimony has to be voluntary, you having no power to make a single juryman testify, nor to subject him to any cross-examination. Remember, also, that they need not bring in any verdict at all unless they please. Remember that the jury need not listen to you unless they want to; that they may set their minds on their neighbors' bonnets, or lean back in the pew-I mean the jury box-and stare at the ceiling, or get up and go out of the court-room, if they want to; and that the only way you can secure even a hearing is by the nature of your delivery, with always an implied condition that you do not address the jury too. long. Remember, in the midst of all, that the jury whom you would like to convict need not even assemble, unless it chooses; that there is no court to compel the jurors and witnesses to be present, although it be known that you are to address them on this most vital question of their own personal guilt or innocence; though they may be aware that you have spent much of the previous week in preparing arguments against them, which you have previously told them, when you could get them together, that it is their bounden duty to turn out, good weather or bad

BY THE REV. PAUL PASTOR.

Written for the Living Church.

long without being more influenced by it. He

says it is not so in his profession. I asked him

to explain. "Why," said he, "we get a verdict as

there is a great difference. You argue to prove

somebody in the prisoner's box guilty. I am

very men who are to bring it in!" "No wonder

Now, I went on, for I talk very plainly to my

parishioners, now suppose you try a case just as

they are slow to render it," he replied.

and the Committee on Christian Education.

other divergent lines that distinguish law practice from Gospel practice, but these will suffice. Now, my legal friend, for such a "case" and 'mode of practice" as that, just get an easy verdict, if you can. My friend smiled; said that if I were not a clergyman, I ought to be a lawyer, and walked thoughtfully off.

Member.- "What sick person did you pray for o-dav?"

Rector .- "Prayers were offered for A. B." M.-"Is he worse?"

R.-""Not that I know of. Why?"

M .--- "I thought he must be worse, or prayers would not have been offered for him."

Conversations similar to the above are of fre quent occurrence. They show the widespread existence of a sentiment that it is useless to pray for the recovery of the sick, until hope of recov-

ery is thought to be doubtful or entirely aban The graduation exercises of St. Catherine's doned. If it be thought that the sick will recov-Hall, Brooklyn, a Diocesan School for girls un- er, very seldom are prayers desired for them.

IOWA. [Here endeth this controversy.-EDS. L. C.]

ing of the Woman's Auxiliary held in Milwau-kee, June 23d. Without notes, the Bishop held the audience with unflagging interest for nearly two hours. In the course of his remarks, he

not a single spot on this earth, where the Gospel could not be carried and planted-never in the world's history have such victories been won for Christ by His Church as in the present generation. Men, with a sneer on their lips, talk about the failure of Missions; but do they remember that a World's Fair was held in Australia recently-a place which when he was a boy, was the abode of heathen savages.

Our Centennial displayed exhibits from lands, which within the memory of man were places of gross darkness. To-day, there are more Christians in India than communicants of the Church in this land. China and Japan have been laid open to commerce and civilization through the labors of American missionaries. Noble Livingstone went to the heart of Africa with the word of God-he died there; found dead on his knees in the heart of Africa. The natives treated that poor body as if it had been an holy

fervor, and warmed the hearts of his hearers until all felt that it was good to be there.

At the close of his Address, the Bishop remarked that as it was the tenth anniversary of the founding of Grace Church, Riverhead, it was appropriate for him to speak of the success of the good works and labors of his venerable brother, the Rev. Mr. Cook, through whose agency the Church in Riverhead had been organized and built, and who has continued as Rector; also, of his energy and success in the capacity of "Head of the Associate Missions," Suffolk Co.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, he said, had, during the ten years now past, erected five churches. Lastly, he spoke with much warmth and feeling of Rev. Mr. Cook's zeal, fidelity and devotion in Church work and Missions. Many faint and almost discouraged hearts were both comforted and strengthened by the earnest and timely words of the good Bishop.

"A Plea for Weary Mothers and their Little Ones," is the title of a circular sent out in behalf Judge Black is distinguished alike for his steadof St. Anna's Cottage, a sea-side charity in charge of St. John's Baptist House, 233 East 17th St., New York. Contributions have been received to complete the House, which was opened on July 2d. Aid is asked towards the expenses during July and August. Address as above. The following touching incident is told in the circular:

Early in last September, two of the German women, living in the quarter we have described, and their four little children were taken on a three-day's visit to the neighborhood of the place where the unfinished house stands. The delight of the little boys was unequaled at seeing the grass, the flowers and the animals, but their excitement reached its climax at the sight of apples actually growing on trees. I need not add that they returned home laden with all the ap-ples they could carry, and many other country treasures, and one of the women, a widow of a naturally reserved character and usually absorbed in the care of a small shop and of an invalid mother, confessed that those three days had been the happiest of her life! May we plead with your readers, dear Mr. Editor, to give this happiness to many another tired and suffering mother, by giving us the means to com-plete and furnish the unfinished house, and to sustain the charity through the coming months of July and August.

an example that is worthy of being followed. service. The Bishop spoke with great force and Some years ago the owner of the line, Commodore Davidson, abolished bars from his boat, and drinking among men and officers on board is unknown.

> The Commodore has Service aboard his boats of Sundays whenever he chances to have a clergyman aboard.

> On a recent Sunday, the cabin of the Gem City was converted into an impromptu Chapel, and a congregation of 75 men and officers and some 25 of the passengers assembled. The sermon was by the Rev. R. W. Lowry, of Washington City, who happened to be one of the passengers. Chaplain Kidwood also made appropriate remarks: after which Commodore Davidson distributed New Testaments and Bibles to such of his crew, and officers as might desire them.

The August number of the North American Review devotes a liberal share of its space to a polemical duel between Col. Ingersoll and Judge Jeremiah S. Black, the eminent jurist. Col. Ingersoll is master of some of the most effective arts of the rhetorician and the popular orator. fast faith in Christianity, and for the power and skill with which he is able to sustain any cause in which his convictions are enlisted. Col. Ingersoll has made his attack in the Review, and, sustained it with all his force as an aggressive assailant. Judge Black has taken up the challenge, as the champion of Christianity. It is well that the daring infidel should be called out, and that he should be met by such an antagonist. The cause of truth can have nothing to fear from a contest of this kind. Other articles in the August number of the Review are: "Ob-stacles to Annexation," by Frederic G. Mather, "Crime and Punishment in New York," by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby; "A Militia for the Sea," by John Roach; "Astronomical Observatories," by John Roach; "Astronomical Observatories," by Prof. Simon Newcomb; and "The Public Lands of the United States," by Thomas Donaldson.

At St. John's, Kennington, on Whit-Sunday, Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass was performed; and, during the singing of the Sanctus, while the voices were in full chorus, there was heard, clear and shrill, above organ and voices, the notes of a song bird, trilling away in intense de-light. All eyes were lifted to the direction from which the song came, and, right above the altar, perched on a stone angel's head, was a small brown bird with out-stretched neck and quivering wings, trilling out his thanksgiving to the Giver of all good. The effect of this little incident on the congregation was marked. The winged chorister was heard in the Ter Sanctus, after which it is not known what became of him. -Dominion Churchman.

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Bishop Whipple made an Address at the meetweather, to hear. I might trace some of the said: "At the present day, I rejoice to say, there is

THE CHURCH AT WORK.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

Vermont .- At the Annual Convention held in Burlington in June, the Bishop reported the Ordination of Rev. Ed. P. Lee, to the Priesthood, and of Wm. J. Tilley to the Diaconate. During the year the Bishop delivered 102 ser-

Bishop of the Diocese, Drs. Beardsley, of New Haven, and Vibbert, of Fair Haven, President mons and addresses, celebrated the Holy Com-Pynchon, of Trinity College, Rev. Messrs. Lobmunion 40 times, confirmed 191 persons, catedell, of New York, and Loomis, of New Haven. chised 30 times, baptised 4 persons, and consecrated one Church, viz.: Christ Church, Island Perhaps the best of the orations was that of Charles A. Deshon, of Leon, Nicaraga, C. A., a Pond. Five clergymen were transferred from nephew of the Rev. Dr. Deshon, of Meriden. and two to other dioceses; one candidate was re-Frederick D. Lobdell, son of the Rev. Dr. Lobceived by transfer, and six Lay Readers licensed. dell, of St. Andrew's Church, New York, re-Christ Church, Bethel, has added a new chancel with a beautiful window, the gift of a layceived the class honors and delivered the valewoman. Rev. B. W. Atwell began mission work dictory. Valuable prizes were given by Dr. at Newport in November, and a lot for a church Horton to C. A. Deshon, Nicaraga, 3 prizes; E. there has been secured. White River Junction B. Johnson, Hartford; W. A. Burtenshaw, Detroit; Peter Herdic, Jr., Washington, D. C.; W. and Norwich have been placed under the charge J. Studley, Claverack, N. Y.; W. T. Mathews, of Rev. Wm. C. Dawson, Rector of St. Thomas' Goshen, N. Y., 2 prizes; E. L. Wells, New Mil-Church, Hanover, N. H., and Hydeville and ford, 2 prizes; F. T. Brooks, Denver, Co.; W. A. Castleton are in charge of the Missionary at W. Rutland. The Bishop recommended the adoption Beardsley, Monroe; G, H. Tryon, Louisiana, of the plan proposed by the General Convention Mo.; M. B. Henderson, Mo., 2 prizes; J. B. F. Benher, Waterbury; F. T. Brooks, Dever, 2 prizes; for uniform subscriptions to Missions by the use F. B. Whitcomb, Brookfield Center; H. L. Danof subscription books in each perish. The Coniels, Waterbury; Alvin Hatch, Westville; Frank vention adopted this recommendation, and ap-Van Wyck, Huntington, N. Y.; and to the folpropriated three-fourths of such subscriptions to Diocesan Missions, with one-half the remainder lowing from New York City: Horatio Nelson, Jr., F. D. Lobdell, L. S. Faber, J. E. Mcllhanny, H. to Domestic and Foreign Missions, respectively. P. Nichols, Frank W. Tefft, Edward Dodge. A suggestion was made for the adoption of uni-Prizes for being "Good Boys" to Joseph W. form blanks for records of parish meetings, to Beach, Cheshire, and William Mc. L. Kruson, be recorded also by the Registrar of the Diocese. Parishes were also urged to avail themselves of Inwood, N.Y. A Remington rifle was awarded their ability to transfer the titles of all church to Major L. S. Faber, of New York City, as the best soldier in the Academy. The Principal reproperty to the Diocesan Board of Trustees, incorporated for that purpose. The revised ver- ported an average attendance of seventy boarders sion of the New Testament was alluded to, and and twenty day scholars. It is probable that \$1,000 of the debt of \$15,caution and conservatism urged in its examina-July 1st. The debt was incurred in the erection be subjected at the next General Convention.

The Provincial System, as reported by the Committee at the last General Convention, was place eight years ago. It is being slowly reduced, condemned as unnecessary and inexpedient; be- and the prospects of the school are bright and Bishop then confirmed eight persons, presented cause introducing an element not analagous to our encouraging in all respects. civil government, and, therefore, less American and less adapted to the work which the Church June, St. Paul's Church, Bloomsbury, of which has to do in this country; because tending to the Rev. Lewis Zahner is Rector, was consefoster sectional feeling, and to disable the General Convention which has been the means of so great blessings to us in the past.

Since Convention, the Bishop has made a secondary visitation to Trinity Church, Rutland, and confirmed 15 persons, making 28 within a fonte, Cameron, of Scranton; Gregson, of Latwelvemonth. The chapel of this church has been ornamented by the Sunday School with a set of illuminated tablets, containing the names and mottoes of the classes. Rev. C. T. Ogden, Bishop. The Rev. Messrs. Cullen and Hewitt late Rector of Immanuel Church, Bellows Falls, was presented by his parishioners, on his recent retirement from the Parish, with an elegant gold watch valued at \$150, and his wife was the recipient of a costly tea service at the same time.

Wisconsin .- In performance of Episcopal duties, during the past year, the Bishop has travelled over 8,000 miles; he has presided at 5 Convocations; preached 172 sermons; made 42 the consummation by pastor and people of longaddresses; celebrated the Holy Communion 79 cherished hope and self-denying endeavor. The times; held 50 confirmation Services, and con- church was beautifully decorated with flowers firmed 234 persons: ordained seven to the Priesthood and three to the Diaconate; consecrated and a most attentive congregation filled every two church buildings, and dedicated one; laid part of the building. A happier rector than Rev. two cornerstones of churches.

Bishop Wells, in his Annual Address, thus oke of the schools in and of the Diocese.

reception which took place on Thursduy even-Schools of Trinity Parish, took place on Friday. ing, under the direction of Prof. Loomis, of the 1st inst., going to Point Lookout, on the W. New Haven, was said to be the most brilliant & N. R. R. The party, though somewhat smaller gathering ever held in the town. Among those than usual (numbering 276), thoroughly enjoyed present at the anniversary exercises, besides the the day and suffered no mishaps.

> St. John's Church, 9th Ward, will not be closed during July, but for the Wednesday evenings when the Rector (Rev. T. G. Littell,) is out of town, will employ Lay Services.

> St. Andrew's Sunday School will be closed during July and August, but not the Church. Trinity (Old Swedes) afternoon school will continue open.

California.-Bishop Kipp visited St. James' Mission, Fresno, on Saturday and Sunday, July 2d and 3d. Saturday was spent in visiting several families belonging to the congregation, and inspecting the new church and parsonage which have been built during the last six months. At the morning service, Sunday, the Bishop preached and confirmed seven persons, presented by the Missionary, the Rev. D. O. Kelley, afterwards celebrating the Holy Communion; and at the evening service he again preached. The congregations, on both occasions, nearly filled the church. The community was in the depth of depression over the dastardly deed of the assassin, and a fitting prayer was offered by the Bishop in behalf of our stricken Chief Magistrate.

Long Island.-At St. Paul' Church, Glen Cove, on Sunday, the fourth after Trinity, Bishop Littlejohn ordained to the Diaconate Mr. Y. Peyton Morgan, until recently a Reformed Episcopal Minister, of Brooklyn. The choir of men and boys preceded the priests and Bishop into the church, singing the Processional Hymn. The Rev. Mr. Burrows, of St. John's, Huntington, preached the sermon from St. John xx.: 21. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Middleton, and the Bishop, in accordance with tion prior to the necessary action to which it will 000 upon the school property will be paid off the ordinal, took the remainder of the Service. In the evening the Service was entirely choral, of the new building, after the fire, which took as usual, and the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, from St. John iii.: 16. The by the Rector, and addressed them.

The Obligations of Vestries. From Bishop Talbot's Address, 1881.

crated, having been lately freed from a debt of The want of ordinary commercial honor and \$5,000. There were present, besides the Rector, honesty in the dealings between Rectors and the following clergymen: Rev. Messrs. Peck, of Vestries-a very common thing-is also a most Danville; Kirkland, of Pittston; Black, of Renunaccountable one. I frankly confess my want ovo; Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre; Hewitt, of Belleof ability to comprehend it. Not one of the corporation would repudiate his personal or comporte; Fessenden, of Catawissa; Rockwell, of mercial obligations. Every one of them would Sugar Loaf; Dodson, of Williamsport; Cullen, feel bound in these cases, until relieved by the of Freehold, N. J.-twelve in all besides the mutual cancelling of the contract; or, if that could not be secured, until delivered in due were former rectors of the parish. The instrucourse of law. The contract of a Vestry with ment of donation was read by E. R. Drinker, its Rector is inviolable except by such mutual Esq., Senior Warden. A very impressive serconsent, or through the operation of the Church's mon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cullen, from law. It is not a contract renewable year by year the text, Mark xiv., 14. Mr. Cullen also read the at the pleasure of either party, but an engagesentence of consecration. At the Holy Communment without limitation of time, except such ion a very large number received - it being limitation have been mutually agreed upon and especially a feast of eucharistic gladness for is set forth in the bond. While it legally endures, therefore, both parties are bound-the clergyman, to render the services which his office and his engagement require—the Vestry to and foliage, the music was excellently rendered, pay honestly and honorably, every dollar of the stipulated salary; and yet I have known this plain duty of honor and honesty to be utterly Mr. Zahner cannot be found in the diocese. ignored by men, as Vestryman, who would blush This makes the twenty-sixth church consecrated with shame to be found guilty of such conduct by Bishop Howe in his ten years' Episcopate, it in their private transactions with their fellow.

English Church Union.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of this Society was held in London on the 22d of June. There was a very large attendance of clergy and laity, and the proceedings were characterized by great harmony. The Hon. C. L. Wood, eldest son of Lord Halifax, was re-elected President, and Dr. Pusey and the Earl of Limerick, Vice Presidents.

Mr. Wood read a very able and exhaustive address, the first part of which treated of the Royal Supremacy, and the second of the Ritual persecutions, with special reference to the imprisonment of Mr. Green.

On the former subject he said:

The two heads under which our wants may be summed up are these-(1) That for the future, in eccordance with the Church of England's inherent right as part of the Catnolic Church, in accordance also with her constitutional rights, as guaranteed to her by successive sovereigns, all matters touching the Church's spiritual interests shall be decided in the last resort by the spirituality. (2) That the judgments of any future synods, or of courts reconstituted in accordance with these rights, shall be left entirely untram-melled by any existing legal decision.

That these privileges were enjoyed by the ancient Church of England he proved by reference to unimpeachable authorities, and showed that the object and scope of the Reformation statutes, on which the claim of Royal interference is based, was only to assert the supremacy of the Crown in all temporal matters.

One hundred and twenty-eight branches of the Union had been consulted on this subject, and Mr. Wood gave a resume of their recommendations as follows:

(1.) That the clergy and lay communicants of the English Church should have a real voice in the election of their bishops, instead of having bishops arbitrarily imposed on them by the Prime Minister of the day.

(2.) That the bishops thus chosen should gov ern their dioceses constitutionally, with the advice of their diocesan synods, the necessity for the restoration of which is in no way lessened by the assembling of diocesan conferences of clergy and laity, useful as those gatherings are.

(3.) That the Provincial Synods of Canterbury and York should be reformed, so as to provide for a more adequate representation of the parochial clergy, both beneficed and unbeneficed.

(4.) That the rightful position of the Convoca tions (thus reformed) in regard to ecclesiastical legislation should be recognized by Parliament, in accordance with our constitution in Church and State.

(5.) That Church courts should be appointed for the diocese by the authority of the diocesan synod—for the province by the authority of the principal synod—and as a Court of Appeal for the whole Church of England by the joint authority of the two provincial synods

(6.) That a further appeal should be allowed tanquam ab abusu, to the Sovereign in a purely secular court, but that such appeal should be allowed only in cases where the defendant in any suit alleges "lack of justice" in the Church courts, and prays that on this ground the case may be remitted to them, or to the sacred synod of the nation for rehearing.

In the second part of his address, Mr. Wood showed how the whole controversy hinges on the doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist, and after an animated and eloquent defense of the Church's teaching on this subject, he ended by saying

"The one thing essential is that people should be made to inform themselves upon Chur h matters, and nothing is so likely to compel this as the persecution of Church principles, and the imprisonment of the clergy. Meanwhile let us face what is before us. It is obvious that if persecutions go on the machinery for promoting them must eventually be brought to such perfection that, if a priest be attacked, and a persecution begun, he will be consigned to prison or eprived as a matter of course. Let. are to embark in this contest sound well the cost. We would keep none but willing combatants. It is not numbers, but faith and determination that wins battles for God, and it is better not to begin to fight at all than to lack the courage and resolution to continue the contest after it is begun. This Union is too proud of the cause it is pledged to support; it has too high a sense of its own position to condescend, for a single moment, to ask for the assistance of half-hearted supporters. The cause with which we have had the honor to be associated since the days when Cardinal Newman began to preach at Öxford, since the days when Mr. Keble penned the first line of the Christian Year, associated as it is with one still living in our midst, who, beyond all others, commands our deepest respect and affection has never yet failed to touch the imagination and to appeal to the hearts of men, because it has never forgotten what was due to itself. Let us see to it, in whatever degree it has been entrusted to us, that, at least it is not degraded in our hands. Not the increase of members, not the success of our cause, not peace for our-selves, not the support and good-will of men, are the objects we have set before us. Our duty is something much simpler than all this; it is to witness, through good report and evil report for what we know to be the truth, not caring to inquire what we know to be the truth, not caring to inquire what results of such witness may be to ourselves, but content to accept them as ordered for us by One Who disposes all things according to his good providence, and who knows far better than we do what is best for us and for his Church.

electorship and membership in Vestry is contribution to the parish. It is found that in four dioceses-Florida, Tennessee, Vermont and Iowa -none but baptized adults or communicants are elegible to office, while in forty others the law is that any one hiring a pew, or sitting for six months, or more, or being an attendant and contributing to the support of the Church is entitled to vote and eligible to membership in the vestry. Now the assertion may be made, without fear of contradiction, that such a condition of things can be found nowhere else, in no association, as permits persons who are not members of the society, to take part in managing its affairs, and to be made officers of it. We do not hesitate to pronounce such action vicious in principle and destructive in operation.

We are at a loss to discover whence this laxity has been derived. It is not copied from the world-"the children of this world are wiser." Analogy has been drawn between the government of the United States and the Church, sometimes; but the United States allows no man to vote, much less to take office, before he has been naturalized and has sworn allegiance to the government.

The Bishop of Central New York may well ask, "may it not be that secularism, in our day and land, is the *first danger* of the faith; and that many disorders and perils, which are ascribed to other sources, really have their origin and their power of mischief here?" And he goes on to say: "The Church has only to follow the same rule of common sense, that is followed by every corporation, viz.: to commit its offices to men whose knowledge, experience and hearts are in their business. We all know well enough what is urged. She needs the rich worldling's favor, or his wealth, or such driblets grudgingly yielded out of it as she may cajole from him by her compliments. Does she? The Church doubtless has many needs. God knows how well we are kept in mind of that; but she needs not a penny, for which she has to pay her Redeemer's honor. R.

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grow less embarrassing each year. Cheering gifts continue to come in from all portions of the Church, and we may yet anticipate for this school of the prophets, years of renewed life and zeal.

Racine, in all that relates to the work of the the guiding principle.

more grateful anticipations of the future, as realizing the wish of those who in its establishment devised a school of churchly tone and only hope that as in the past, so in the future and impartial judgment secured, according to character, and of good instruction.

Bordulac Seminary, Oconomowoc, is a most admirable institution, and is doing an excellent work for Christian Education in the Diocese.

The Cathedral School is doing a noble work in preparing boys and girls for Racine and Kemper Hall. It has between 70 and 80 names on its roll, and we trust during the coming year to increase the number to over one hundred. Nothing can exceed the thoroughness and excellence of its management in all respects.

Work in the Diocese for the year has been one of marked increase and progress, and I think that in all instances the record of material prosperity is an assurance to us of spiritual growth. Ninety-two parishes and missions in the Dioces have held regular services, and there are at present only two vacancies in the ranks of the clergy. The parish clergy are many of them among our most earnest and active missionaries.

Connecticut.-The Anniversary exercises of the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, closed a but altered inside to serve as show-rooms for year of more than average prosperity and success. The class was the largest that ever graduated tinue to worship, as heretofore, until a new from that old and well known institution, and they gave evidence of superior attainments and menced sometime during the fall. Meanwhile, discipline. This school numbers among its the Vestry is looking for a Rector and making graduates, many in Holy Orders who have attained distinction, and of whom the Academy town lot, on Delaware Avenue. This will bring may well be proud. Graduating day was the the church much nearer the body of the wortwentieth anniversary of Dr. Horton's connec- shippers. The Rev. J. W. Ashton, of Philadeltion with the school, and that eircumstance gave phia, continues to officiate, ad interim. additional interest to the occasion. The grand The annual summer excursion of the Sunday

spirit of past years, while its financial difficulties nearly ready for the sacred ceremony. After the subjected to the most heartless and cruel injustservice, the Bishop, Clergy and congregation ice and injury; injury from which every memwere entertained most hospitably at the residence ber of the Vestry which perpetrates it, would of J. H. Harman, Esq., a member of the Vestry.

Central Pennsylvania.- On the 28th of

numerous relatives and friends of the pupils,

were many distinguished men, including the

tant Minister of Trinity Church, was on Sunday life and example of the great Warden whose forcible presentation of the Christian ministry, as body sleeps beneath the shadow of the Chapel a divine institution into which none might rashly performance of his obligations, or by the pervery earnest and touching. The Bishop said at mark which you have set for yourself in the labors for Christ."

> The candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Easter, and being commended to the prayers of the congregation, the Litany was said by the Rev. with the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the light? Bishop being the celebrant. The Rev. Wm. Elmer will remain for the present in the same field of labor. At the evening Service the Bishop administered the rite of "Laying on of Hands" to a small class-the second class this year.

Delaware.-Trinity Chapel, Wilmington, has \$20,000. This includes the church and rectory. The purchasers are Churchmen, the younger being a communicant of Trinity Parish. We understand that the building will not be torn down, tomb-stones, etc. The congregation will conchurch is built, which will probably be comarrangements looking to the purchase of an up-

Nashotah continues to do its noble work in the being the fourth this year, with other churches men. Often, from this cause, clergymen are demand relief by law, were the case his own. I

Springfield.-The Rev. Wm. Elmer, Assis- pray you, dear brethren, the laity of this Diocese, to see to it that your several Parishes be morning ordained to the Priesthood by the Rev. not guilty of such wrong and such dishonor. If school and of the College, has been prosperous. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., Bishop of Springfield. mistake has been made-if the parties are not As the months go by, the influence of the holy The Bishop's sermon, on Eph. 18 7 to 14, was a mutually satisfied-if wrong has been done on either side, on that of the clergyman by the nonhe so dearly loved, seems more and more to be intrude. The exhortation to the candidate was functory and unspiritual performance of the latter, on that of the vestry by such acts as I Kemper Hall completes this year with a record its close: "We give you a hearty welcome among have described, if there be no way by friendly of work accomplished which will satisfy our us. I have heard only good of you from all. In conference together to settle such troubles, let the brief time you have been among us, you have the appeal to the Bishop which the canon law made good use of your opportunities, and we provides, be made, and thus a fair, disinterested you will devote your energies to attain that high both law and justice. Surely, it would tend to peace and order. It would protect both parties ministry. We have no doubt but you will do it. in their respective rights, and thus help to cure Brother, may God bless you in all your work and those crying evils in the Church, long vacancies of Parishes, and an ever-changing, and in that degree, useless ministry.

A. You say that St. Paul was not correct, in

anything about had a better knowledge of im-mortality than the Hebrews. A belief in immortality was wide-spread, and Jesus could not

have brought it to light. A. Perhaps you do not get at the Apostle's meaning. St. Paul was a man who had a large knowledge of the heathen world, and knew the Delaware.—Trinity Chapel, Wilmington, has heathen opinion about immortality. You must been sold to Davidson Bros., stone-cutters, for bear in mind that no amount of wishing and believing that there would be an immortality, would make one. People take their wishing for im-mortality, to be a way of getting rid of their obligations to Revelation for telling them that there is immortality. But I don't think St. Paul here refers to the promulgation of immortality as news, but to the discovery of the source of immortality. Death had passed upon all men on account of sin, and what men transmitted to each other was not immortality, but death. He who had life in Himself came into the world, and with Him came immortality. He redeemed man from the power of death. It is not that Jesus announces a piece of news, but that He makes a fact, the resurrection; and that if there is any immortality at all, He is its source.

> Two men and a kitten are to cross the Atlantic in a boat fourteen feet long. There is no suspi-cion of the kitten's idiocy.



To the Editor of the Living Church:

"To act that your action would bear to be made a law for the whole worlds," (Kant.) such, surely, ought to be the action of the Kingdom of Christ. Such is not her action, whenever she departs from the principles of justice and rightt and by worldly compliance seeks to win favor or to get money.

We have been looking into her action, in reference to the qualifications of voters at her business meetings, and of those chosen to office, and the investigation has revealed a singular state of things. An enquiry has "been addressed to the Secretary of every Diocese in the land as to the law governing in this matter. There is great variety in the practice prevailing. Answers have been received from forty-two dioceses, and we take this opportunity to thank the Secretaries for their kind and prompt attention. From some of those who have answered, we find that the Statute of the State governs; in some, Wardens are required to be communicants, but in

the great majority the only qualification for E. M. KELLOGG, Pres. FRANK B. MAYHEW, Sec.

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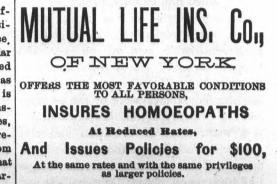
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Office, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Libing Church.

July 23, A. D. 1881.

Entered at the Chicago P. O.	
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Westminster in Mourning.

One of the best known dignitaries in the Church of England has just passed away, and for personal reasons his death will cause wide-spread sorrow in both hemispheres. ARTHUR PENRYHN STANLEY was in every sense of the word a distinguished man-a scholar, a statesman, a poet, a friend to liberty in every form. All this he was, but scarcely a Churchman. He was in the Church but not of the Church, and his ecclesiastical influence was always exerted in favor of that latitudinarianism which we believe to be opposed to true Christianity.

Having said this, and we have said it with no wish to censure, for the man was sincerity and honesty incarnate, we gladly turn to the more congenial task of celebrating his nobility of soul, his earnestness of purpose, his hatred of everything false, of every sham. That noblest line which antiquity has left us,

"Humani nihil a me alienum puto."

well applied to him, for he was ever foremost in all good works, ever advocating a noble cause, ever sympathizing with the oppressed of every creed and of every color.

He had been educated in a worthy school for he was the favorite pupil of the great Arnold, who never tired of instilling his own principles into the heart of the quick-witted boy. The disciple has written the life of the master, and in perusing it one knows not which to admire the more. The spirit of Arnold seems to have passed into Stanley, and we can recognize all that was noble and true in the former, and that was the whole man, in the conduct and life of the latter.

Dr. Stanley entered life under fair auspices. Scion of one of Englands noblest houses, son of a Bishop, who, more than any other during this century, has left his mark in the Church, pupil of him whom all England revered, his path was easy and pleasant. Early in life he secured for himself the personal and active friendship of his Sovereign, from whom he has received many marks of favor but seldom

An Irishman Abroad.

A clergyman of the Irish church has, it would seem, lately been in this country. He recently lectured in Belfast on "Some Phases of American Life," and is reported as saying:

"Each congregation had the appointing of its always foremost, exercising great influence own minister and the control of all affairs conover all his colleagues. The name of the "Jerusalem Chamber" will be as indissol-ubly connected with the Revised Version other appointed before the bishop was aware of the change. The evil of that system was apparent, for except a minister was a man of sterling integrity there was a strong temptation for him to say smooth things; and not to speak to the hearts of the people. The sermons he heard in America simply filled him with horror. The ministers were so far the servants of the people that they had merely to preach to please the taste of their audience without appealing to their souls. Many of them preached whole sermons without mentioning one Gospel truth."

One would suppose that all this has reference to our Church. If so intended, the statements made are simply untrue. Every one knows that in the American Church a rector is elected by the wardens and vestrymen of the parish but we need hardly say that neither vestry nor congregation can "discharge a minister" or "appoint another." It is, of course, utterly untrue that ery has much to do with this condition of our clergy "preach to please the taste of the peothings. But we must also take into account ple," and equally untrue that they labor under "a strong temptation" or under any temptation at all, to "say smooth things." Our clergy preach freely and faithfully what they believe to be the resources of a virgin continent. Where truth. In doing it they are under no restraint whatever, and they feel none.

This Irish clergyman evidently ran through the land and saw much and heard much, but in fact knows little of America or of our Church, and that little he knows vaguely and confusedly. He is from Ireland; probably a mere Protestant and an Orangeman, bent on seeing for himself and judging for himself. Hotel clerks no doubt informed him as to what preachers he ought to hear, and he heard them. Such a man would loiters in an old-fashioned way will have hear Beecher and Talmage, and men of that sort. So he returns and says that "the sermons that he heard filled him with horror," and that many of them preached whole sermons without mentioning one Gospel truth.

There are however many denominational preachers in America who preach such sermons. In the secular papers we have seen these subjects They must conform or go under. The and such as these announced: "Down among the Hogs": "Pontius Pilate and his wash-tub": "In the morning, Dress; in the evening, Fools;" "Thomas Carlyle"; "The Water-shed of Thought editor, the literateur, must keep up with in the Religious"; "A King's hate; a woman's the pace of the age even if it put every lust; a beheaded preacher; an evening on Marriage and Divorce." Some preachers are, we see, devoting themselves to pious panorama, and advertise the subjects of sermons "with picture illustrations." Others again we see, instead of a sermon have, at the evening service, taken to reading "stories from Miss Phelps and other popular writers." Only the other day a popular preacher in Chicago preached on the subject of "The Coming God."

These are preachers that the hotel clerk tells the Irish traveller that he must hear, and he hears them. No wonder that when he gets home he savs that "the sermons that he heard in America filled him with horror," and "many of them preached whole sermons without mentioning one escape, and that is the recognition of the Gospel truth."

Candor compels us to admit that one of our law of relaxation as obligatory upon all clergy in New York seems ambitious to distinguish imself as belonging to the class above described. mercial, or mechanical. A season of if the reports of his sermons in the papers are now she is entirely helpless, i. e., she has no use to be credited.

the wife of the late Rector. On Oct. 23d, 1878, the present Rector was chosen to the pastorate of the parish, and entered upon his duties on the Feast of Circumcision, January 1st. '79. Since his advent to the parish, the Celebration of Holy Communion on every Lord's Day, and on all the Holy Days of the Church, has been commenced. Many other very important changes and improvements have been made from time to time, which it is impossible for us to enumerate, and several valuable offerings have been made besides those above spoken of. Among the last of these are the following, made in the course of the present year: By John Stevens, an Altar and purple Altar-cloth; by the Sunday School, at Easter, a memorial window, and another memorial window (also on !Easter Day), by Mrs. W. P. Wright.

The Guild of the Holy Cross. To the Editor of the Living Church:

When I was requested by a few ladies of this city to act as Chaplain to "The Guild of the Holy Cross," the idea appeared to me almost chimerical, but of course I accepted. The ladies commenced in a very modest way, simply organizing the association, preparing a manual of devotions, and printing a prospectus which was kindly published in the Church papers. The result, to my mind, is very remarkable. Applications came from all quarters for membership. Letters also from England; as from Miss Yonge, Miss Jacobs, founder of the Society of Watchers and Work. ers, and the author of "Thoughts on Invalid Life," and others, commending the object, especially as the main design is Intercessory Prayer. The whole of Miss Jacob's letter should be printed and probably will be, as containing her rare experience in such kind of Church work. But I can only make the following extract: "We do all we honestly can to retard our growth, lest our work shall be marred by want of trained workers. We now number 433, of whom 176 are invalids, almost all of the educated classes. You have taken our original name, which of course is very natural, as it is obviously beautiful and suitable." Another letter of exceeding June 5th, we again set off on our wanderings. interest was from Miss Weale, of "Church House," etc., from which I extract the following: As regards the Guild of which you are Chaplain, I only know that which I have read in the Watchword, the Magazine issued by the Society of Watchers and Workers of which I am a companion. When I read that your special bond and gers cling to the stage for dear life, and wish work is Prayer, I rejoiced and gave thanks; for their limbs were insured, he calmly shuts his more and more (especially as in my own case, one has entered on the declining years of this earthly life) does one realize the might of prayer, and the virtue which He imparts to the intercessions of those whom He is chastening in His love." But what is of more practical importance, perhaps, the association has brought to light a number of waiting, watching and praying invalids, who seem to have extraordinary gifts for doing good, as in painting, sewing and embroidery; insomuch that any orders can now be filled for surplices, stoles, cottas, albs, chasubles, communion linen, altar cloths pulpit hangings, etc., at the most reasonable cost. and for the benefit of the poorer members. One very remarkable case I will mention with the name-Miss Helen Kate Powers, of Welling-

ton, Ohio. This young lady, about twenty-six years of age, was attacked with rheumatism in its most acute form, at a time when she was engaged in study to prepare herself for a teacher. JULY 23, 1881.

"In Journeyings Often."

Bishop's Tuttle's Idaho Visitation.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

On Wednesday, May 4th, Bishop Tuttle left his home in Salt Lake City for his annual visitation through Idaho, reaching Kelton, on the Union Pacific R. R., at midnight. You commence the journey of 250 miles down to Boise. in what, by courtesy, is called a "stage coach," but it is really a "jerky" or mud-wagon. After a tedious trip of three days and nights over long stretches of alkali desert, you reach the pleasant little capital, the "Gem of the Monntains," weary and literally buried in white dust. This little town is rightly named Boisé or woody place; for as you approach it from the table-land on the Kelton road it appears like a mammouth flowergarden. The peach, pear, and apple trees are loaded with pink and white blossoms, and the cottages are covered with climbing roses.

Sunday, May 8th, the Bishop preached and administered the Holy Communion. The next week he pressed on to Northern Idaho. Having to go through Washington Territory to reach this, he was met at Pendleton by Bishop Morris and with him drove on to Walla Walla, where, joining Bishop Paddock and several clergy, a conference of the three jurisdictions was held. On Sunday, May 29th, Bishop Tuttle held his first visitation Services in Lewiston, assisted by Rev. Dr. Nevius. Owing to the immense extent of his field in years past, the Bishop has been unable to reach this extreme point of Idaho: but being relieved of Montana, has been enabled to devote a much greater time to Idaho. Lewiston has been receiving half the time of Rev. Dr. Nevius, of Washington Territory, but the Bishop's visit awakened the interest of the people, and as Dr. Nevius intends remaining with Bishop Paddock, the townfolk desire Bishop Tuttle to send a resident pastor. Rev. Mr. McConkey will therefore go to Lewiston.

Another week's journey in the stage, brought us back to Boisé, where, after holding services We rise at 2 A. M., start out in the open wagon for the Boisé Basin. But the cold morning and the terrible jerking of the wagon make no difference to the Bishop. Thirty thousand miles in these vehicles have given him a perfect mastery of the art of sleep; while the rest of the passeneyes and sleeps in this strange horse-power cradle! After nine hours of such tossings, we reach Idaho City, thirty-five miles from Boisé. Here the Bishop, as is his usual custom, visits every family, of every creed, at their houses, and ever receives a hearty welcome; for all know that whatever their lot or station, they welcome a visitor who will rejoice with the joy of the happy, and sympathize with the woes of the sorrowful. Sunday, June 12th, services were held morning and evening; the Bishop delivered two clear and powerful sermons on the Holy Trinity, it being Trinity Sunday. The Pastor, Rev. F. W. Crook, presented a class for Confirmation: the Sacrament of Baptism was administered to one person, and the Holy Communion was celebrated.

Idaho City, in 1864, is said to have had from ten to fifteen thousand people; but the mining places being mostly worked out, and the town having been burnt four times, it has gone down to about one thousand. Our next point is Placerville, another small mining camp of about 200 population. As before, we visit each family. find the children to be baptized, and invite all to the services next day. Rev. Mr. Crook read the services, and the Bishop delivered an earnest sermon on the subject, "What must I do to be saved." There are several Communicants here, to whom the Holy Sacrament was administered. In the evening one child was baptized. Wednesday morning finds us again in the ubiquitous wagon, the only difference being the horses are poor and we take a back seat, three on a seat, the third being a Chinaman, queue and all. After thirty miles, through a delightful Canon, where the grand mountain stream lashes and roars itself into a foaming fury, we reach the beautiful valley of the Payette, and stop at the pretty village of Emmetsville. Here we are kindly entertained by a member of the Church, and the next evening conducted services in the school house. Although it was the Bishop's first visitation, and there are only three members, the congregation joined most heartily in the responses, and as the house was full, the services were quite hearty. Here three children were baptized by the Bishop's Chaplain. Dr. Burge kindly "hitched up" his sprightly mules and drove us back, the following day, to Boisé, about thirty miles. We now look after our mail, and get ready for visiting Owyhee Co. Again we rise at 2 A. M. The Bishop climbs into his cradle, and is soon oblivious to the trials and glories of "staging," the writer mounts the "front seat" (the desire of all travellers), and is entertained by the driver. Guild can supply, application may be made to a jolly fellow, who tells us all the good points in "Bud and Baby," two colts he has lately "broke." At 4 P. M., on Thursday, we arrived at Silver, sixty-five miles from Boisé, and about seven thousand feet above sea level. Silver City lies in a deep gulch, the houses being built on each side. On Thursday and Friday we visit the people of the town; Saturday we go to the mountains, call on the miners, and learn the art of "stopping" and "tunneling." On Sunday, June 26th, we conducted services Both the lady and her work are well known to the in the theatre, all other halls being too small when the Bishop comes. The building was filled at each service. The Holy Communion was ada nobler missionary than James Gillogly. Let ministered in the morning, and in the afternoon six children were baptized. The Church work here is in a healthy condition. Monday, June 27th, we bid farewell to the snow-capped peaks

bestowed on a subject.

One of the Oueen's constant habits when in London was to spend at least one afternoon, every week, at the Deanery, in friendly and intelligent converse with its occupant, and with that noble wife whose loss seemed to take all the brightness out of his existence. To Her Maiesty his loss is a severe one, one that she will keenly feel, and in which she will have the sympathy of her entire people. Nor, as we have said, will this sympathy be confined to England. This country owes him who is no more, a great debt of gratitude. During the late civil war he was always the friend of the Federal Government, and on every occasion manfully and eloquently advocated its cause. To his influence, joined with that of the Prince Consort, may be attributed, we think, the attested by a thousand cases in actual life. non-interference of Europe, and thus pergood and true, there was his name known the sunny hills of New Zealand, on the fitted for higher efficiency in their respecsnowy plains of Siberia, his name was tive avocations. mentioned with love, and invoked with fervor; and the cause seemed half won which gained him as a defender.

most remarkable men of the age. His "Life of Arnold" shares with Southey's "Life of Nelson" the reputation of being the best biographical work of the century, and his "History of the Jewish Church" is a masterpiece of erudition and eloquence. His sermons, too, are world-famous, and the announcement that he was to fill the pulpit always thronged the vast nave of the old abbey with an eager assembly.

brain-workers, whether professional, comchange and rest must be taken to be as religious a duty as prayer or the Sacraments. The railroad manager must not say, "I will if I can!" but "I can, because I must!" and all the vast army of brain-

When Convocation appointed a Com-

mittee for the revision of the Authorized

Version, Dean Stanley was naturally

chosen as the first member, and in the long

and arduous labors which ensued, he was

ubly connected with the Revised Version

He has gone, but he will not be forgot-

ten, and Churchmen, as they recall his

noble life and honorable career, can only

"Since thou wert such, would thou had'st been ours,"

Relaxation.

The proportion of brain-workers is large

in America. Moreover the amount of

brain work is excessive. Still further, the

methods of brain work are intense and ex-

haustive. The use of steam and electricity

and various kinds of labor-saving machin-

the fact that here in America we are chal-

lenged to keenest effort by the developing

opportunities are so enormous and the

chances of wealth so numerous, thousands

rush pell-mell into the race, and the re-

sulting competition gives additional in-

tensity to the eager strife for prominence.

brain. Its powers are taxed to the utmost.

There is no escape either. The man who

to accept failure. It is idle to say to the

New York merchant, "Make things easier

for yourself!" or to the Chicago lawyer,

"Put on the brakes!" Men do not have

it in their power to control the character

of the times in which they act their part.

same is true, largely, of professional men.

The bishop, the rector, the teacher, the

Of course this omnipresent strain has its

penalties. A great many fall on the field.

Cerebral apoplexy, paralysis, brain-soften-

ing, and other distressing maladies, slay

their thousands every year. "Overwork"

is the "foul fiend" who tracks his bloody

path across our modern civilization. Alas,

how many homes he destroys! how many

fair prospects he blights ! how much misery

There is only one avenue of relief and

nerve at its utmost tension.

he entails on the world!

All this means heavy strain upon the

as was King James' with the old.

sigh with Horace:

workers should make it a matter of conscience to follow his example. The clergyman's vacation is sometimes sneered at. but most unjustly. It is indispensable to his successful work the year around. A flying trip to Europe will put vim into his future labors. A month in the Adirondacks will tell on his Lenten sermons. A ing to the "upper chambers" of Apostolic times. trip to Denver, or the "unsalted seas" of better men of his parishioners, by his being himself made a better man thereby. This is not hyperbole, but honest fact, Relaxation, by change of scene and haps the speedier termination of the strug- rest from the drive and whirl of life, must Senior Warden, erected, by permission, a Megle. But in fact, wherever men were therefore be contemplated more in the oppressed, wherever there was sorrow, light of duty than of pleasure, and this is Grace. It is so built as to become, at some fuwhenever there were aspirations after the coming to be more clearly perceived every ture time, the south transept of the church year. It is the only way in which many proper. On the north wall is placed a tablet, and blessed. In Ireland, in Poland, amid lives can be prolonged, and many others

WE have expressed the apprehension

that the English-speaking world would Dean Stanley's written works alone never again be united on one version of would have proclaimed him one of the the Bible. There is reason to fear that even two versions will not be the limit of was wrecked, and the tablet lay at the bottom of variation. The President of the Union the Mediterranean for six months; but, after Theological Seminary, Dr. Hitchcock, has having been recovered, was taken back to Legedited, and Messrs. Ford, Howard & Hulbert are about to publish, an "American Version," giving the text as recommended by the American revisers. Of course, this America. It is quite in accordance with

own.

We have recently met with a neat little pamphlet, entitled, "An Account of Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J.," which gives an interesting sketch of that parish, from its organization in 1853, down to the present year. During that interval, it has had seven rectors including the present incumbent (Rev. G. C. Houghton), who entered upon his pastoral duties on January 1st, 1879. At its inception, the parish had the usual fortunes of similar enterprises, the twenty families which composed the congregation, worshipping for the first three years in "halls," answer-

In December, 1855, the corner-stone of a the far North, will qualify him to make church was laid by Dr. Doane, Bishop of New paints most beautifully in oils, on canvas, wax, Jersey; and the building which is of stone, and or wood, principally flowers and landscapes. in the Gothic style of architecture, was completed in August of the following year. The stances, are now poor, her father an invalid, and frontage is fifty-three feet, with an elevation of last year the family were mainly supported by fifty-six feet, terminating in a bell-gable. It is her work, the purchasers generally not knowing seventy-nine feet in depth. On the south-east at all the condition of the artist. The moment corner of the building, Wm. P. Wright, Esq., morial Chapel, in memory of his only daughter, bearing a bas-relief of a child, and the following inscription, written by the late Bishop Doane:

This Chapel For the Religious Instruction of the Young, was erected as the Memorial of an Only Child,

1850. Here shall the Lambs of Jesus Christ be fed, In Blessed Memory of a Dear One, Dead!

The Tablet was the last work of the celebrated American sculptor, Crawford, and was completed after his death by his friend. Randolph Rogers. The vessel on which it was shipped horn for repairs, and ultimately re-shipped to America.

In 1864, steps were taken to build a Rectory and school house, which were completed in 1866, but not without incurring a debt to the amount will be immensely popular with young of \$12,500, now happily reduced to \$2,000. In 1868, a boy-choir was organized, which now officiates, duly vested in cassock and cotta. In its spirit of progress, to have a Bible of its 1878, a brass Altar-cross and a white Altar-cover mountains echo with his memory. Contributions were presented to the parish by Mrs. Hodgson, | may be forwarded to the LIVING CHURCH.

of any of her limbs, excepting the right arm from the elbow, the thumb and forefinger. The sight of one eye is almost entirely gone, and her food is received in a spoon, through an aperture occasioned by the loss of two of her teeth, and she cannot masticate any solid food on account of the ossification of the jaws. Indeed, her condition physically is such that one can scarcely believe the facts in all their reality, as I could not, without seeing for myself. However, her mind is unimpaired, her habits are devout and spiritual, and she is a warm lover of the Church of which she was made a member in infancy. Every day this darling child of the Church is drawn to the window on a reclining chair, her work table placed before her, on which, with the use of thumb, forefinger and one eye, she Her parents, though once in better circum-Miss Powers heard of the Guild, her heart was drawn towards it, as an Institution in which she might be of some use to the Church, and so she applied for membership. We now visit her regularly, the Holy Communion is administered, to which a few Church people of the town are invited; and if the Guild of the Holy Cross has accomplished nothing more than the discovery of this wonderful "light in darkness," I should think it an unspeakable blessing. For further information, and for any of the work which the me, but I would rather it should be made to Mrs. C. P. Ranney, the Warden, at No. 787 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

JAMES A. BOLLES. Chaplain of the Guild.

One of the faithful teachers in Bishop Tuttle's mission school at Plain City, Utah, asks for a hundred dollars to procure a bell for her schoolhouse, as a memorial to the late Rev. Gillogly. writer, and it is earnestly hoped that this little sum will be raised. The Church never sent out us crown that little school-house in the wilder-ness with a bell that will make the encircling

1.

JULY 23, 1881

of Owyhee, and came on to Reynold's Creek, where last summer Rev. F. W. Crock, who has charge of Silver and Idaho City, commenced work at the request of the people. This is a farming community, and after the toils of a summer day many of them come some miles to the evening service, and all are glad to welcome the clergy. Tuesday saw us again landed at headquarters, but so burnt and covered with alkali dust, that our friends hardly knew us and we scarcely knew each other.

. Diocese of Quincy.

Correspondence of the Living Church. The Rev. Charles J. Shrimpton, late of Favetteville, Central New York, has accepted Grace Church, Galesburg, Diocese of Quincy, last Sunday, the fifth after Trinity, the Rev. Dempster Davidson, of the last graduating class in the General Seminary, was ordained to the Priesthood in the Cathedral of St. John, Quincy. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Wm. B. Corbyn, D. D.; the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell and the Rev. Robert Ritchey also joined in the laying on of hands. The Rev. John Woods Elliott, Deacon, was present and assisted in the service.

The Bishop's exhortation to the candidate was practical and earnest, illustrated by the most impressive and beautiful figures. The surpliced choir rendered the hymns and chants, under the direction of Mr. Lewis J. Duncan, in a manner that would do credit to an older organization. Bishop Burgess offered among the prayers a special thanksgiving for the recovery of the President. Mr. Wm. Bardens, a member of the Senior class of the General Seminary, was ordained deacon, at the request of Bishop Burgess, on Trinity Sunday, by Bishop Starkey of Northern New Jersey. He will remain to complete his course in the Seminary.

OFFICIAL.

The following thanksgiving and prayer is ap-pointed to be read in the Diocese of Quincy on the sixth Sunday after Trinity, and upon any day of Thanksgiving for the recovery of the President. ALEXANDER BURGESS,

Bishop of Quincy. O Almighty God, who hast all power on earth, and Who alone worketh great marvels, we render Thee hearty thanks that Thou hast saved from murder our beloved Chief Magistrate. For lifting him up from distressing and weakening results of violence and wounds, for refreshment and for returning strength, we praise Thee. We beseech Thee to continue to him courage, farti tude, patience and cheerful hope. Rising to his former health, may he rise to complete confidence in Thee the Counsellor and Shield of the Nation and its ruler.

O God, teach this people their relation to Thee, Lord of all lords. Bring them to thorough submission to Thee and true loyalty to those set over them in Thy name.

We pray Thee, permit no general calamity, because of this abhorrent crime to befall our nation. "O God, shall one man sin and wilt Thou be wroth with all Thy people ?"

Continue to this land Thy loving kindness and make us to be high among Christian people, guided, defended, saved by Thee, through the merits of our one Redeemer, Jesus Christ. Amen.

.....

The Late Rev. J. Milton Stevens. The death, last week, of the assistant minister of St. James' Church, Chicago, at the early age of twenty-nine, has filled many hearts with sad-

ness. Though afflicted with long illness, it did not seem that the vigor of early manhood could be overcome by disease. Rest from labor and change of climate seemed to stay but slightly the ebbing of life's tide, and the young priest returned from the far shore of Florida to die with-

in sound of St. James' chiming bells. On Wednesday, July 13, a Meeting of the North Eastern Deanery was held in the Vestry Room of St. James' Church, the Rev'd Dean Dr. Locke presiding. A committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Morrison and Courtney and the Rev. Mr. Ritchie was appointed to prepare suitable and will enter upon his work in September. On resolutions concerning the deceased. The Resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the death of the Rev. J. Milton Stevens at the early age of twenty-nine years, has deprived the Church of the services of one peculiarly qualified to "minister about holy things;" able and willing "earnestly to contend for the faith which was once delivered to the Saints;" "ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word;" and to commend both by word and good example, "the comfortable Gospel of Christ" to those who are at present strangers to it.

Resolved, That the Clergy of this Deanery sincerely sorrow over the loss of one who, while manfully setting forth and defending his own opinions, never failed to manifest true Christian courtesy, and always discriminated between principles and individuals; thus securing for himself a high place in the esteem, and a warm one in the hearts of his brethren; who venture to extend to his bereaved relatives the assurance of their deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the LIVING CHURCH and in the ARTHUR RITCHIE, Sec'y. Churchman.

Personal Mention.

The Rev. E. H. Rudd has removed from Kewanee to Knoxville, Ill., and should be addressed at the lat-ter place.

The Rev. D. W. Dresser has gone to Minnesota for a few weeks' rest. Mr. Dresser has been in the min-istry over twenty-five years, and this is the third va-cation he has ever taken:

The Rev. George W. E. Fisse has resigned th torship of St. George's Church, Salem Co., N. J. F address for the present will be Station "G," Phila.

The Henry A. Coit, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., is spending the summer in his cottage, at Newport, R. I. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee, sailed for Europe on Saturday last, in the Steamship "Egypt,"

Burope on saturday last, in the Steamship "Egypt, of the National Line.
 The Rev. Sidney Corbett, D. D., of Battle Creek, Western Michigan, is passing his vacation at Sarato-ga Springs N. Y.; and the Rev. William Wilberforce Newton, of Boston, Mass., at Elberon, Long Branch.

The Rev. Dr. Davies, and the Rev. Alexander J. Miller, of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, the Rev. Messrs. Hubbard, of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, William M. Pickslay, of Grace Church, Newark, N. J., and B. H. Yarrington, of Greenwich, Conn., have been seeking rest in the Catskill Mountains.

The Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, N. Y., has received the honorary degree of D. D., from Williams College.

The Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector of the Church of the Holy Aposties, New York City, has received tide degree of D. D., from Nebraska College. The Rev. J. M. C. Fulton has been elected to the ectorship of St. Paul's, Oxford, N. Y.

The Rev.Percy C.Webber has received the honorary degree of M. A., from Hobart College, and has ac-cepted the position of Head Master and Chaplain of De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y. On Saturday, July 9th, Miss Margaretta Scott sailed for All Saint's Hall, Liberia, Africa, in company with

her father. At the recent Commencement of Kenyon College, the degree of D. D., was conferred upon the Rev. W. C. Gray, Rector of the Church of the Advent, Nash-ville, an alumnus of the Institution, by the Faculty of the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio. The Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., Son of the late Bishop of Norwich, died at the deanery of Westminster on Monday, July 18th.

WANTED.—By a graduate of an Eastern College, the second in his class, who can bring the best testi-monials as to character and scholarship, a position as teacher of Latin and Greek in some academy or high school (a Church School preferred). Address "G" Living Church Office. HARCOURT PLACE. **Private Boarding and Day School**

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Calendar.

JULY, A. D. 1881.

- Third Sunday after Trinity.
 Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
 Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
 Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
- **25.** St. James. **31.** Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

We are buried with Him in Baptism into death ROMANS vi. 4.

What does being baptized into Christ's Death mean? That it is with a view to our dying as He did. For Baptism is the Cross. What the Cross then and Burial is to Christ, that Baptism hath been to us. And if thou hast shared in Death and Burial, much more wilt thou in Resurrec-S. CHRYSOSTOM. tion and Life.

Nay, I will drink his cup; my vow is taken, With his Baptiring Blood mine own shall blend; Ne'er be that heliest charge by me forsaken, The dying Saticur's trust to each true friend. JOHN KEBLE.

A German Protestant Christening. Foreign Correspondence of the Living Church.

Having had the privilege of being present at a recent baptism in a wealthy German Protestant family, I send you a short account of the proceedings:

At half-past twelve in the day, the guests being all assembled in one of the drawing-rooms, and having ranged themselves behind the members of the family circle, the clergyman entered the room by a side door, and took his place before a small, low table covered with white muslin. Around the table was a beautiful wreath of roses; upon it, the Lutheran Bible, a silver dish and jug. Remarkable did it appear that not once during the service, which lasted about 25 minutes, did the pastor or any member of his audience kneel in prayer. The address was extemporaneous, very quietly delivered, and most attentively listened to. It was founded upon the words applied to the infant son of Zacharias, in St. Luke, i., 66. "What manner of child shall this be ?" The preacher showed the influence which God-parents and especially parents, could bring to bear upon children, and that upon right guidance and influence much of the children's future might depend. At least, they could endeavor, with God's blessing, to make them true Christians and inheritors of eternal life. In this way, the best answer would be found to the question of the text. The recitation by the clergyman alone of the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, one or two other prayers, and the benediction, closed this deeply interesting service. At the proper moment after the address, the Godfather had stepped forward, and held the infant, while the pastor thrice poured water over its forehead, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Congratulations followed the conclusion of the service. The clergyman doffed his robes, and all descended to a bountiful and luxuriant repast. The remainder of the day was devoted to social intercourse of the most cordial description, most of those present being relatives. Indeed, the only members of the circle outside the gathering of relatives, were the clergyman, Godfather and doctor, with their wives. Thus ended a day full of happiness to people. all concerned, and full of happy augury for the latest scion of a noble house.

To one nurtured in the Anglican Church, there were of course points of difference which did not appear worthy of imitation, in this service, while others seemed an improvement on our

in all things which is the Head, even Christ." In short, the whole sacramental life should be a growth in the supernatural graces of God the Holy Ghost. Of these graces, distinctly named and promised, is the spirit of wisdom. It is God's will and desire to change the heart, convert the soul, correct the life and remedy the defects of the natural man. If his desire were only ours-real, deep, true, constant-we should not be the lame, halting creatures that we are. Half the practical evils that now hinder the cause of Christ would at once vanish away, if only in larger measure the spirit of wisdom characterized both priest and people. It is not their God-given work that most taxes the strength of men. Rather, it is the aggregate of little annoyances and cares, that come of lack of wisdom in the people of God. It is not his real work that tries the average clergyman half as much as a thousand and one little things, each of themselves of no very great moment, but in the aggregate, great and wearing. Seldom do we need fear the torrent that drowns, but often the percolating drops that wear out the soul. The idle word, the silly, but not less wicked gossip, the petty jealousy, unfaithfulness in that which is

> A True Indian Romance. Written for the Living Church.

least-these are the things that mar our peace

and wear out our lives, and in the case of many,

alas ! ruin souls for whom Christ died.

Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, a private soldier, wandering over a battle-field in the far West, soon after a bloody conflict between our troops and a band of hostile Indians, found an infant lying among the dead and dying. Its parents, in all probability, had been slain. The man took charge of the little waif; and, upon his return home, gave it into the safe-keeping of his wife. For several years, the young orphan remained with this couple; until, sad to say, both husband and wife became drunkards, and the former eventually found his way to prison for some offense against the laws of the land.

The Indian maiden, thus left once more alone in the world, was found by some ladies in Annapolis, Md., and by them was consigned to the charge of the All Saints' Sisters in Baltimore, with whom she has now been for more than a year. By them, conjointly with the Rev. Calbraith Perry, she was instructed in the Christian faith, and prepared for Holy Baptism.

Easter Eve, last year, was the day fixed for her admission into the Church. Not long before the appointed hour, Mr. Perry, happening to hear that the well-known native Indian priest, Enmegabbowh, from White Earth, Minn., was temporarily in the city, accompanied by a Christian chief, found both, and secured their presence at the Baptism. The chief, who had lost his only daughter, taking a fancy for the child, offered to adopt her, and arrangements are now in progress for the orphan Indian child to proceed to the White Earth Reservation, under the charge of one of the White Earth Sisters, in order to enter her new home among her own

There are two or three incidents connected with this narrative which add somewhat to its interest. One is, that as the child, when found, was unable to speak, it was impossible to ascertain to what particular tribe she belonged. Another is that the girl whose Baptized name is own practice in the administration of this Holy Elizabeth, notwithstanding her attachment to the nesses that she has received from them, longs to dwell among the people of her own race, and has an earnest desire to be an instrument in God's

THE LIVING CHURCH.

of knowledge and true godliness;" and the Eu-Hymne d'un Jour de Printemps. charistic participation of and union with the Traduite de l'Anglais, voir le Living Church, du 23 avril. living Lord, is that we may "grow up into Him Unis a la pure et brilliante aurore.

Nos chants joyeux s'élèvent en ce jour: D'un feu nouveau le zénith se colore, S'étend, monte vers l'éternel Séjour; Ainsi vers Dieu mon cœur s'élève, adore!

De toutes parts les ruisseaux tortueux Les eaux, jaillissant des limpides sources Cachent leurs flots daus les recoins herbeux Réjouis, charmés par leurs voix si douces;

Ainsi mon cœur s'épauche, et vit heureux. Charmantes fleurs nouvellement écloses

Sur ces coteaux, comme en tous autres lieux Mai va ressusciter nos belles roses. Nous embaumer d'un air délicieux;

De-meme, en Dieu, renaîtront toutes choses.

Tout ce qui vit tourne aujourd'hui les yeux Vers le soleil, dont la chaleur croissante Vient entr' ouvrir mille boutons joyeux,

Orner la terre, la rendre florissante: Mon cœur aussi se tourne vers les cieux.

Vêpres sonnent; voici la journée close; Le troupeau fatigué, silencieux, Sous un abri, comme l'oiseau, se pose.

O cœurs troublés! La paix nous vient des cieux

Allons a Dieu! en Lui seul tout repose. Pensionnat Ste Marie, a Knoxville, Ill.

God Sets Some Lives in Shade Alone.

Written for the Living Church. So, howsoever thick the shadows lie About my pathway, I shall never try From their dark presence and deep gloom to fly. For, if God chose my life in shade to be, He knew that life alone was best for me, And I will trust Himthough I cannot see Why the bright sunbeams 'round me may not play; Why lowering storm-clouds hover o'er my way Why piercing storms beset my path alway. And peace shall dwell within, if not deep joy; Nor shall life's gold be mixed with base alloy; One Light for me shade never can destroy! This, too, I know, dark ways may lead to light, And Brightest day may follow darkest night, And He who guides my feet will guide them right. MILDRED MAYNE. MORAVIA, N. Y.

Bishop Whipple Among the Indians. Correspondence of the Living Church.

MINNESOTA, July 9, 1881.

Bishop Whipple is making his annual visitation to the Indian Missions among the Chipeways in Northern Minnesota. He was accompanied to White Earth by a party of laymen and laywomen interested in the good work there going on; as also by Rev. E. S. Peake and Dr. Knickerbacker. Mr. Peake had been associated with the sainted Buck, of blessed memory, in work in behalf of this people, twenty-five years ago, and his interest in it is as ardent as ever. It was a joy to him and his good wife to meet with many Christian Indians who had been their sanctions, should throw overboard altogether the former pupils in the Mission School at Gull Lake. Mr. Peake is also giving a good deal of his time and attention to completing the work of and shawms had their share, but then it is possithe new stone church of St. Columba; a difficult ble that our Presbyterian friends would answer and expensive work, on an Indian Reservation, twenty miles from the railroad. The work is progressing favorably, however, and the Bishop had the pleasure at this Mission, Wednesday should be read the opposite way in Presbyterian afternoon, July 6, of laying the Corner-Stone, in the presence of a large assembly of Indians. The Service was conducted in Ojibway, by Rev. Enmegabbowh and Rev. Mr. Gilfillan. The Bishop, Dr. Knickerbacker, Rev. Mr. Peake, music in Divine worship certainly leaves them and Enmegabbowh making addresses, Rev. George Johnson, son of Enmegabbowh, acting as interpreter. The church is located beside the old wooden chapel in a commanding position, and its tall cross-topped spire will make it and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible interest in his work, he secured \$7,000. It will sum will be forthcoming from the American Church. Thursday, at 10 A. M., in St. Columba Church, year has been principal teacher in the Government School, and a preacher and pastor to the in the laying on of hands in the office for Ordination; probably the first instance in our Church | no longer required. where a Red Priest has assisted in this way in rrdaining a White man. Mr. Beaulieu will continue to labor among his people. His life has must have communicated. After the Service, all the clergy and white visitors were invited to Industrial Hall to partake of a feast provided by the Indian Womens' Society connected with St. Columba. It was ind ountiful feast, the bill of fare including wild ducks, fish, moose, etc. After we had enjoyed the feast, the President of the Society extended a cordial welcome to the Bishop, clergy, and friends, and told us that one of the objects of the Society was to work for finishing the new church; and she brought forward and presented to the Bishop \$18 in coin, and a large quantity of elegant bead-work, to be disposed of for this object. It was soon taken by Post.

the visitors present, and must net a handsome sum towards the finishing of their new church of which all the Indians are very proud.

On Friday, July 8th, the Bishop again held Divine Service in St. Columba, and Confirmed a large class presented by Mr. Johnson. From White Earth the Bishop visits the Indian Missions at Wild Rice, Red Lake, Cass Lake, and Leech Lake, spending two weeks in his annual visit to his red brethren. Mr. Gilfillan will accompany him.

Length of the Mississippi.

Mark Twain mourns over the diminished length of the Mississippi in this strain: Therefore, the Mississippi between Cairo and New Orleans was 1,215 miles long 176 years ago. It was 1,180 after the cut off, 1722. It was 1,040 after the American Bend cut off some years ago. It has lost 67 miles since. Consequently, its length is only 973 miles at present. Now, if I wanted to be one of those ponderous scientific people, and to prove what has occurred in the long past by what had occurred in a given time in the recent past, or what will occur in the far future by what has occurred in late years, what an opportunity is here. Geology never had such a chance, nor such exact data to argue from ! Nor development of species, either. Glacial epochs are great things but they are vague-vague. Please observe. In the space of 176 years the years the lower Mississippi has shortened itself 342 miles. That is an average of a trifle over one mile and a third per year. Therefore any calm person, who is not blind or idiotic, can see in the old Oolitic Silurian period, just 1,000,000 years ago, next November, the lower Mississippi river was upward of 1,300,000 miles long, and stuck out over the Gulf of Mexico like a fishing rod. And by the same token, any person can see that 742 years from now, the Mississippi will be only a mile and a quarter long, and Cairo and New Orleans will have joined their streets together; and be plodding comfortably along under a single mayor and a mutual board of aldermen. There is something fascinating about science. Une gets such wholesale returns of conjecture out of such a trifling investment of fact.

Speaking of the abhorrence of the Irish Presbyterians for instrumental music in church, the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette says:

Some of our Presbyterian friends are, no doubt, unaware of the fact that in this opposition to the use of instrumental music, their strongest ally is the founder of the Scholastic Philosophy, on whose teaching some of the most fatal errors of the Church of Rome rest. It was St. Thomas Aquinas who first brought the charge of "Judaising" against those who used instrumental music in public worship. The learned Moderator and the Pope may also shake hands over the matter, as they both agree on this question at least. No organ notes violate the sanctity of the Pope's chapel. This Puritanism of Irish Presbyterianism is also backed up by the orthodoxy of the Holy, Orthodox, Catholic, and Apostolic Church of the East. To us it seems the strangest of inconsistencies that that body of Christians which, more than any other, appeals to the Old Testament Scriptures for many of its bearing of these very Scriptures on this ques-tion. It is more than probable that our Lord took part in a public worship in which trumpets that that was a "Jewish" Service, in the same way, that the Plymouth Brethren reject the use of the Lord's Prayer as being a "Jewish" form of words. To be consistent, many of the Psalms gatherings, and instead of such inspired words as these—"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the harp with a solemn sound," and they should read, "it is an *evil* thing," etc.; their action in th, matter of forbidding instrumental open to a charge of the kind.

Cardinal Newman and the Bible.

JULY 23, 1881.

Current Literature.

THE PAST IN THE PRESENT. What is civilization? By Arthur Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. Harper & Brothers, New York. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, \$3.00.

The Past in the Present makes interesting reading for every one, but more especially for those engaged in archæological inquiries. Close comparison is made between the prehistoric and the present man. The progress of India and Europe is contrasted, in which it is shown that while India has a culture and civilization of its own, a literature from which much may be learned, a religion which may be, we might say, is, "utterly and deplorably wrong," yet it is not by any means destitute of lofty conceptions. We might en passant, instance the character of Sidartha, in re-

In passant, instance the character of Starting, in re-lation to the infliction of physical suffering upon the lower animals. We are not reviewing Mr. Arnold's Light of Asia, but in this we have a rule, or concep-tion, never more beautifully presented, of man' durt in this respect

tion, never more beautifully presented, or man duty in this respect. A comparison drawn between the pottery makers, among the present peasants of the Forth, of Sootland, and the pottery makers of prehistoric America, shows a decided superiority in favor of the latter, especially in the art of ornamentation. The Crag-gans of Barvas being decidedly inferior in this re-spect; indeed, it is shown that better work, and not inferior in the direction of the fine arts, was done by the cave men.

spect; indeed, it is shown that better work, and not inferior in the direction of the fine arts, was done by the cave men. The Querns, rude mills in common use in the Shet-lands, are the anologue both in construction, and we might say, with considerable truth, in action, of the North American Indian's method of reducing corn to meal, and also of that of the African women, who while at the hospitable labors intent, sang of the "poor white man, who, far from home and friends, had no wife to grind his corn." So, too, the anologue is par-alleled in other domestic economies—the stone beds let into the thickness of the walls, the non-project-ing roof, and so on, is but an expression of the same ideas manifest in the ruins of our own "Far West;" nor is this primitive mode of living any argument agrant degradation. The ancient civilization of Cen-tral and North America, is not to be questioned by merely negative evidence; indeed, a high civiliza-tion, as shown by Dr. Mitchell, is an attribute of ag-gregation, and although the slums of a people seek the great cities, there, also, the highest culture in art and science is found. This book is of the highest interest, and its study will throw much light upon vexed questions in Ameri-can Archeeology. To those interested in such studies, it is invaluable as formulating propositions, from actual and present methods of living, among a peo-ple noted for their excellence, physically, mentally and morally.

and morally.

LITERARY STYLE AND OTHER ESSAYS. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. For sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

This is the latest of Prof. Matthews' books, and by no means the least interesting and instructive. Mr. Matthews' style may itself be an illustration of his own statement, that the claim of literary work is in the way of putting things together, not in the absolute novelty of thought. He has a talent for surveying thought, from what DeQuincey calls "rival stations and odd angles"; and he brings together delightful bits from authors and about authors, so combining them as to deserve the credit—not indeed of finding out new material, but of imparting new life to whatever he discovers. Says the author: "The crystal clearness and matchless grace of Paley's pe-riods, which were the envy of Coleridge, continue to attract readers in spite of his antiquated science. The racy, sinewy, idiomatic style of Cobbett, the greatest master of Saxon-English in this century, compels attention to the arch-radical to-day, as it combining them as to deserve the credit-not indeed The racy, sinewy, inlomatic style of Cobbett, the greatest master of Saxon-English in this century, compels attention to the arch-radical to-day, as it compelled attention years ago. Men are captivated by his style who are shocked alike by his opinions and his egotism. For the pomp and splendor of his style, glowing with Oriental color, rapid as the charge of an Arab horse, even more than for his colossal eru-dition, is Gibbon admired; it is the 'ordered march of his lordly prose, stately as a Roman legion's, that is the secret of Macaulay's charm, and it is the unstudied grace of Hume's petiods which renders him, in spite of his unfairness and defective erudition, in spite of his toryism and infidelity, the popular historian of England." Among other cesays "Angling" and "The Season of Travel." are very seasonable. "If you would know a man," says Matthews, "go a fishing with him." "Travel lifts the bodily machine and the mental out of the rut in which they have been cabin-ed, cribbed, and confined"; "it reproduces and recre-ates the man." Yes; and a delightful companion for the traveller to whom rests does not mean stag-nation, would be this new volume of Prof. Matthews.

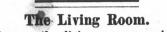
THE MOSAIC ERA. A Series of Lecturss on Exodus. By John Monro Gibson, M.A., D.D., author of "Ihe Ages before Moses." New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Cloth, pp. 359. Price, \$1.50. Dr. Gibson has succeeded in writing a very fresh, interesting book on an old theme. Childhood stories about Moses and Pharoah are among the pleasant recollections of most of us. The book is easy and simple in style, but full of original and vivid touches, that make the well known faces and events very new and very real. It has the advantage, too, of "Who will not say that the uncommon beauty facts brought to light by the discoveries of modern Egyptology and Oriental investigation. We com-mend it to laymen as profitable and pleasant Sunday reading. The author, who is a Presbyterian, takes (it should be said by way of caution) views on the Christian ministry which are not in accord with those which this Church has received. But the point is touched upon very lightly indeed, and the rest of the volume is unexceptionable. Something of the au-thor's style may be gathered from the following sen-tences, which refer to the fulfillment, in Christ's cru-cifixion, of the Jewish ritual of the day of Atonetences, which refer to the fulfillment, in Christ's cru-cifixion, of the Jewish ritual of the day of Atone-ment: "He came not in the robes of glory and beau-ty, but in the plain linen garments of his humanity, assumed in order that He might make atonement for us in the flesh. But though the garments of His hu-manity were plain, they were white, for 'He did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth.' And thus attired, He advances to the altar; and the blood of the Victim flows. The awful sacrifice proceeds; un-til, at last, when all is over, 'behold the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom.' 'It is finished.' Heaven is open now..... 'The holy places made with hands' were but 'figures of the true;' but now the Holy Place not made with hands, even Heaven itself, is recondied, and ready for the even Heaven itself, is reconciled, and ready for the entrance of a redeemed and purified people

Sacrament. The extemporaneous address of Sisters, and her full appreciation of the kindabout ten minutes in length might well be adopted (on special occasions at least) in our own Church. It is a decided advantage when a clergyman has the gift of earnest speaking, and it hands for their good. impresses the solemnity of the ceremony upon the hearers. The question immediately presented itself to my mind, Why do we never give an address at a christening, as well as at the wedding, or the Holy Communion ? It is certainly a point worthy of consideration, and one can scarcely help wishing for a time to come when such shall be the rule.

But when our has said this, one has said almost all that one can in favor of the German Protestant "use" (in the present case, the "Baden Landeskirche.")

The black robes of the pastor were surely incongruous at a baptism. No kneeling, no responses except the solitary "yes" of the Godfather; no hymn of joy and praise ! It seemed indeed more of a civil than a religious ceremony, much like a registry wedding. In this case, too, why not have repaired to the House of God ? It was a glorious June day, warm and halmy, the infant five weeks old, the mother hearty and strong. Genial and happy were all concerned, but adoration was wanting, the felt presence of God was wanting, the solemnity of the sacrament was not realized by the great majority, if by any of those present.

Great are the promises of God. Grand, too. would be our lives, if only we believed the promises-really believed them. Thus it is written: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth mot; and it shall be given him." What a magmificent promise ! What a splendid gift to be had for the asking ! What blessing would be upon Priests and people from the possession of this gift in any adaquate degree ! It might be curs; it ought to be ours; ours generally, and owners would let it or not. net as now the rare gift of the few. It ought to characterize the whole sacramental host. It is the covenant gift of God to be had only for the asking. In the laver of regeneration is the first implanting of this supernatural gift of wisdom. The laying on of hands is for confirmation in "the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit



I look upon the living room as an important agent in the education of life; it will make a great difference to the children who grow up in it, and to all whose experience is associated with it, whether it he a beautiful and cheerful room, or a homely or bare one, or a merely formal or conventional one. All that gives dignity or poe-

try to this subject, or makes it allowable for a reasonable man to give much thought to it, is its relation to education. For it has a serious relation to education and plays an important part in

life, and, therefore, deserves to be thought about a great deal more than it is. It is no trifling matter whether we have poor pictures on our walls or good ones, whether we select a fine cast or second-rate one. We might almost say it makes no difference whether the people we live with are first-rate or second-rate. **** We want books in our living room; we want pictures and "objects," and furniture, and comfort, too. We want our books, not necessarily, as Leigh Hunt said he liked his, where he could lean his head against them, but in close companionship, and where we can get at them easily, and where we shall be often tempted to get at them.

It is by no means my notion that the living room should be a homely, matter-of-fact apartment, consecrated to the realities, while the Muses and Graces are left to amuse themselves in the hall. On the contrary we want the living room for a foundation; that the furniture shall be the best designed and best made that we can afford, all of it necessary to our comfort and intended to be used. These wants being first provided for, we will then admit the ornaments of life-casts, pictures, engravings, bronzes, books, chief nourishers in life's feast; but in the beginning these are to be few, and the greatest care is to be taken in admitting a new comer. The room ought to represent the culture of the family, what is their taste, what feeling they have for art; it should represent themselves and not other people; and the troublesome fact is, that it will and must represent them, whether its

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

As if there were not enough ways of spelling the name of him who was not for an age but for all time, a Frenchman suggests this: Chaquespehare.

An editor, who thinks that he knows all about farming, says, in speaking about strawberries, that the best way to raise them is with a spoon.

conspicuous. Near by is located the Bishop Whipple Hospital, founded and endowed a few that can never be forgotten, like the sound of years since by Mrs. Watkinson, of Hartford, Ct. | church bells, which the convert hardly knows Opposite is the Mission House of Rev. J. A. how he can forego. It's felicities often seem to Gilfillan, the faithful superintendent of the be almost things rather than mere words. It is work; whilst not far away is the comfortable home of Enmegabbowh, "the man who stands before his people," and who is now reaping the hood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of fruits of long years of devotion to his work. It all the griefs and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his will be a grand work for him to have secured best moments, and all that there has been about this noble stone church. Last year, by his own him of soft and gentle, and pure, and penitent, efforts in visiting the Churches and awaking an interest in his work he secured \$7 000. It will lish Bible. . . . It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed, and controversy never take at least \$3,000 more to complete the church soiled. In the length and breadth of the land and furnish it for its work. Surely this needed there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him, whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible."

HOW TO KEEP A SITUATION .- Be ready to the Rev. Clement Beaulieu, Deacon, graduate of throw in an odd half-hour or an hour's time, Seabury Divinity School, and who for the past when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily, Though not a word be said, your employer will make a note of it. Make yourself indispensable mixed blood on the Reservation, was advanced to him, and he will lose many of the opposite to the priesthood, Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker pre- kind, before he will part with you. Those young senting the candidate. The Service was said in men or women who watch the clock to see the Ojibway, a large congregation (of Indians being leave, no matter what state the work may be in, present. The Bishop preached an earnest ser- at the precise instant-who calculate the exact mon to which they gave close attention. All the clergy present, including Mr. Johnson, united goods--will always be the first to receive the notice, when times are dull, that their services are

ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.-The influence of a Christian is determined by his devotion to those duties which his profession places upon him. The been spent among them, and his influence must impression made by a church upon the community be for good. The Holy Communion was cele- depends upon the consistency of its includes their daily walk, and the enthusiasm or indifferbrated and at least a hundred Indian Christians ence of the members with reference to the church's interests. The attachment of people to their church is tested fairly by their attendance upon its services and their contributions of time and labor and money to its support. But the most visible, most apparent, expression of that attachment, is regularity in attendance. Just as the congregations are large or small, will the strength or weakness of the church be manifest. If you love your church, therefore, do all you can to increase its strength and influence by honoring all her appointments as far as in you lieth.—Parish Messenger.

> A gentleman in Albany has rented a vacant lot near his residence, fenced it in, and fitted it up as a playground for the boys of the neighbor-hood. He was bound to have one spot in town that the boys would keep away from .- Boston

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHURCH. By Alexander Marks, Rector of Trinity Church, Natchez, Miss. T. Whittaker, New York, For sale by Jansen, Mc-Clurg & Co., Chicago. The Rev. Mr. Marks has cleverly put together the

usual argument in apologetics for the Church's system of administrations and grace, and very well presents them in this series of lectures prepared originsents them in this series of fectures prepared origin-ally for his own congregation. The second one, or the Church's historic character, with a sketch of its Catholic continuity, is concise and able. As a whole, the lectures make up a short hand-book on the Church. Whittaker has produced it very tastefully, and it would be a suitable little gfft to make to any who de-sired information in brief as to the Church, carefully and interestingly written. We think that it will ac-complish some of the good that Mr. Marks has hoped for by its publication.

DRYDEN. By G. Saintsbury. Series of Morley's Men of Letters. Harper & Brothers, New York, Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, 75 cents. This volume is the least interesting of the series, or the reason that Dryden is the least interesting of English Men of Letters. The author laments the cantiness of materials for a life of Dryden. We think the world none the poorer for the lack. Drythink the world none the poorer for the lack. Dry-den's poetry does not touch the heart. So rich in-deed are the resources of English literature, that we can well be content to let Dryden remain shelved. Certainly Mr. Saintsbury's book does not arouse us to any enthusiasm for the poet or the man. There are few who have the leisure that warrants searching Dryden's dramas for exquisite lyrics; fewer still who would care to make the search. The book is well printed and attractive, and a marvel of cheap-ness. As a link in the series it has a value, and could hardly be spared.

AT THE SEASIDE, and other stories. By Mary Cecil Hay. Price, 15 cents.

VISITED ON THE CHILDREN. A novel. By Theo. Gift. Price 20 cents.

A COSTLY HERITAGE. A novel. By Alice A. Hanlan. Price, 20 cents.

These popular works are just published by the dessrs. Harper, in their admirable "Franklin Square Library," and placed on our table by Messrs. Jansen. McClurg & Co., Chicago. We must highly commend the well directed energy which gives the reading world, in such a cheap and handy form, everything worthy its perusal, and thus cuts the ground from under the feet of that pernicious literature which was formerly alone within the reach of the masses. JULY 23, 1881.

The Household.

Hardly any piece of furniture is more troublesome to bring into harmony with the conditions "The House Beautiful" we have a description and cut of one which we admire very much, and which serves a double purpose. "It is made of plain, white pine, brought to a good surface and shellacked. It is twelve feet long, the top and bottom being each one piece, and it is about three feet high. The bottom of the lowest shelf is four inches from the floor, and the ends run up nearly five inches from the top, and are connected by a strap at the back of the same height. This makes a wall of protection for whatever may be set on the top of the book-case, and "finishes it," at once usefully and handdivisions by three upright partitions, on each side of which slats are sunk for the ends of the shelves to rest in, these shelves being plain boards, all of the same thickness and sliding in and out with perfect ease. This book-case will easily hold four hundred books. Moreover, the shelves being a foot deep, as many more books or pam-phlets that are not designed to be discarded can be ranged behind the other books. The top of such a book-case as this, will be found an ex-cellent place on which to set many useful and ornamental things that find their natural home in the living room, and which yet, under ordinabooks in the house, the books upon which the family is to be fed, ought to be made as accessible as possible."

GARMENTS MADE WATERPROOF .- A writer in an English paper says: "By the way, speaking of waterproofs, I think I can give travellers a valuable hint or two. For many years I have worn india rubber waterproofs, but will buy no more, for I have learned that good Scottish tweed can be made entirely impervious to rain, and, moreover, I have learned how to make it so; and for the benefit of your readers I will give the recipe:

In a bucket of soft water put half a pound of sugar of lead, and a half a pound of powdered alum; stir this at intervals until it becomes clear; pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. This is, I think, a secret worth knowing; for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is in every way, better than what we know as most waterproofs."

One of the most delicious ways to serve the early vegetables is this: Take new potatoes and young beats, boil until done in separate kettles, then slice into the dish in which they are to be put on the table; first put a layer of potatoes, sprinkled with pepper and salt and little lumps of butter, then a layer of beets, treated in the same way, and so on until the dish is full, then pour over all a little sweet cream or milk, if you cannot get cream; only a little, not enough to make a sloppy sort of dish, but so that there will be a few spoonfuls in the bottom of the dish, which everyone will wish for. This with a tender, juicy beefsteak, cooked on a wire gridiron over coals, a tempting salad, a good bread and butter and iced tea, with some very light desert, makes a dinner for which one may be thankful.

The prettiest shaving cases I have ever seen are made by using for a foundation little Japanese paper fans. Cover the fan with silk or silesia, or combine; cut a piece of pasteboard the size of the fan, and as this is to be the outside of the case, cover it with silk or satin, trim the edge with narrow lace or plaited ribbon, ornament it with a bow, or paint a spray of flowers on it, or put on neatly a pretty transfer picture, or an in-itial, according to the means and taste of the maker. Fasten the paper leaves, which may be pinked, to the fan part, and then put on the cover, catching it with silk to the upper part of the fan near the handle. Put a loop of ribbon or chenille at the end of the handle to hang it up by. This is an acceptable gift for a gentleman.

BIBLE STUDIES.-NO. XXV. Written for the Living Church.

Something that is mentioned only once in Holy Scriptures, and then in connecof our modern room than the book case. In tion with a reproof to mere formalists. It was cultivated in the gardens of Eastern all, the conscientiousness with which they chain with both hands, lift his head clean countries, and was highly esteemed as a medicine, in the time of Hippocrates. Pliny speaks of its medicinal qualities. About twenty species are known, all natives of the Eastern Continent. In the United States we cultivate it. The ancient Romans employed the leaves for culinary purposes, and even now, in some parts of Italy and Germany, these enter into the somely. This book-case is divided into four composition of certain dishes, and especially salads. We have come to use the word that represents this plant as an exword that represents this plant as an ex-pression of regret and warning. The Is-raelites held the plant in great favor and raelites held the plant in great favor and made it help to pay their lawful dues. What was it?

ANSWER TO BIBLE STUDIES, NO. 23. Name of the woman, Eunice. Her His Bishopric was Ephesus.

ANNIE S. MORROW, Peoria, Ill. S. J. S., of Salterville, N/Y., also the pattern, and directions for the "holy sends correct answers to Nos. 22 and 23.

Anecdotes of Archdeacon Kirkby. Written for the Living Church

Archdeacon Kirkby visited, for the first time, a tribe of Indians near Great Bear Lake, and gave them a three weeks' course of instruction in regard to their Christian duties. He had the happy faculty of explaining the Ten Commandments in so simple and effective a manner, that they were enabled in a comparatively short time to comprehend clearly what was required of them. Before he left them, they promised faithfully to do as he told them, and they understood that when he year from that time, they were to tell him

truthfully how they had kept their promses. He was enabled to return in just twelve months, according to his intention, and

found the Indians watching for him, and glad to see him, but all having very sorrowful faces His experience with other bands had led him to believe that he should find, as a rule, that they had been faithful, and he therefore wondered at such an exhibition of sorrow. He asked chair. many questions, before learning the true cause of their trouble. Had they broken the eighth commandment, by taking anything which did not belong to them? No. that respect. Had the mothers thrown loing when they did not wish to be troub-

done nothing of the kind. It was at a time when game was scarce, sat in it a d asked the solemn question and they had been without food for sev- that precedes Confirmation, "Do ye here, eral days, when, on a Sunday morning, a etc." Bishops Onderdonk, Hobart, Wainnumber of deer came in sight. They were wright, Potter, and Littlejohn, as well as greatly troubled, and did not know what visitors from other Dioceses. Now the to do. If they failed now to kill one of Bishop of Quincy looks out from the old these animals, it might be their last opdeath. So, after holding a council, to the book of Common Prayer. determine what should be done, they decided to fire just once; and, if they did this relic of departed days. Until then, not kill any, they would regard it as a I can scarcely spare the influence that it

THE LIVING CHURCH.

quite correct; not a single'mistake having Just when you feel as if you couldn't pull been made during all that length of time. The entire confidence these poor redother similar illustrations.

The Bishop's Chair. Written for the Living Church.

Of cherry wood, darkly stained to imitate black walnut; gothic in shape, and the gunwale, then the chain within four covered with crimson plush. In the cor- inches of your hand, then his nose again. ner of my parlor it stands, a silent yet The shark stops dodging for a moment; a porting a mitre of wood, with a crimson and levers. Then you sit down and try damask lining. The mitre is now detached to draw a long breath-perhaps you will, and is in the keeping of people who are but I didn't. I concluded one was enough far away from the old chair. The object for me, and in the future I would help of its removal was to make it another yell. In the evening I went to teachers' mother's name, Lois. Name of her son, chair that has its place within the new the divine care for animals. I asked if it color, and fasten it above the modern meeting, where the question came up of chancel.

What a singular ornament it seems now-a-days, and yet so long ago as God gave 'No.'"

garments" and the consecration of the the fore front of the mitre it shall be."

above another, out of which rose a cup of beak. should come back to visit them again in a gold which resembled the calyx of the

herb called by Greek botanists Hyoscya-

is significant, as was the case on my old

The rising generation lacks the rever-ence for holy things which our forefathers felt and showed. It seems to me just as sacrilegious now, to use the sacred vessels, they had not once wronged a brother in or other consecrated furniture belonging to God's house, as when Belshazzar and their little children out on the snow, to his impious feasters profaned the vessels perish, as they had been in the habit of that were brought from the temple at Jerusalem; and yet no warning hand wrote led with the care of them? No, they had upon the wall when my old chair was taken John Stevenson & Co., for a step-ladder at a Fair. Since then it When he finally came to the keeping of has fallen into my possession, and none the Lord's Day holy, they said they had but the clergy are ever permitted to occupy on one occasion broken that command. it. How many holy servants of God have chair. Above his head is a dove, the emportunity, and then they would starve to blem of the Holy Ghost. Beside him is When I die, some church must have sign that the Great Spirit was angry with gives to the room. F. B. S.

another pound, his great ugly head comes The entire confidence these poor red-men manifest in the teachings of their right in the midst of it the shark gives a beloved missionary, and their childlike flounce and pours a bucket of salt water obedience to his commands, and, above into your face and breast. You grab the keep the promises made to him, are all out of the water, and then the brute plays very touching, as shown by these and he is in anger, and turns himself over and over, you think, at the rate of forty times a minute. Then you yell in right-down earnest : 'Hit him ! hit him ! hit him !' Meantime the crew are not idle. Armed with clubs three feet long, they pound first his nose (his brains lie in his nose), then was right to take the life of an animal just

Henry Berthoud, in his "Stories of Bird Priests, the mitre is mentioned. "A plate Life," tells of two swallows who were of pure gold, and graven upon it like the building their nest of mud and straw, engravings of a signet, Holiness to the when the female tore her foot with a piece Lord. And thou shalt put it on a blue of glass. The male compelled her to enter lace, that it may be upon the mitre, upon the nest, and began to utter the most piercing cries. At this signal, two other Commentators say that the word trans- swallows came to the nest, and the male lated plate, in our version of the Bible, bird put some moist earth upon the properly signifies a flower. In the Septua- wounded foot of the other. Then the gint it is rendered "leaf." Josephus de neighboring birds stayed and helped till scribes the High Priest's mitre as differing the nest was finished, when they returned from the turban of the common priest, in to their own homes. The wounded bird that above it was another with swathes of was unable to move about much for sevblue, embroidered, and round it was a eral days, but the male bird caught gnats golden crown, polished, of three rows, one for her, and fed her daily from his own

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure.

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure. *mus*—that is our common "henbane." It was conical in form, and was only worn while the high priest was engaged in his official acts. "His holiness, the Pope, uses four different mitres, which are more or less richly adorned according to the festivals on which they are assumed." Our Bishops do not wear this badge, but it forms a feature in Church adornment, and is significant, as was the case on my old prominent druggists.

> PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is an excellent regu-lator of the stomach and bowels, and should always be kept on hand, especially at this season of the year, when so many suffer from bowel complaints. There is nothing so quick to relieve attacks of Cholera. Sold at only 25 cents a bottle, by druggists gen-erally. erally.

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The Literary Revolution.

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"You never know how long you and your chil-dren will have each other. At least, they will not always be little children. Make the life you live together as happy and full of yourself as possible. If you can do but little, put plenty of love and sunshine into that little. It is worth a great deal to them to grow up with the habit of being happy. If this habit comes, not because every wish is gratified, but because they are always busy at some cheerful or helpful work, never fear that they will grow up querulous and selfish. Children so trained are not apt to fall into fashionable listlessness or to give themselves up to idle grief, when disappointment and sorrow comes into their maturer lives."

One use to make of a colored tablecloth which is too much faded to look well on the table, is to turn it into a cruncloth. Starch it as stiff as possible, iron it nicely, keeping the edges straight. Instead of tacking it to the carpet pin it in place; it will then be little trouble to take it up when it needs washing: it will keep clean a long time. It is a good thing to know this, even if you have a handsome crumcloth, as this can be put down when that has to be taken up and cleaned.

Teach your children the fear of the Lord and the truths of revelation from their earliest infancy. Even if they cannot fully understand them, and in after years when you are no longer present to direct, they will be like the loadstone to the mariner in navigating the trackless sea. It may seem like casting your seed upon the waves, but some of it will find a lodgment where it will grow to heavily and blass long after your it will grow to beautify and bless, long after your voice has become silent in the grave.

Towels with handsome, bright borders should never be boiled, or allowed to lie in very hot water; they should not be used till they are so much soiled that they need vigorous rubbing to make them clean. It is better economy to use more towels than to wear out a few in a short time. A gentle rubbing in two suds and then conscientious rinsing in warm water and then in cold, ought to be all that is required.

There are hundreds of young people in this restless country and in this restless age, who are sighing for a career. To them, I would say, yourself indispensible somewhere, at make home, in business, wherever you may be placed, and there is your career, and no mean one either.

"Life consists of two parts-Expression and Repression; each of which has its solemn duties. To love, joy, hope, faith, pity, belongs the duty of *expression*; to anger, envy, malice, revenge, and all uncharitableness, belongs the duty of repression.'

"Influence is a slower acting force than au-thority. It seems weaker, but in the long run it often effects more. It always does better than mere force and authority without its gentle modifying power.'

The home education is incomplete unless it includes the idea of hospitality and charity.

them, and they would not fire a second time. But, if the shot was effective, they would believe the Great Spirit was not very angry with them, as they were nearly starved to death, and they would not, under any circumstances, fire more than once. In relating this story, the good with them for doing as they did, under the circumstances."

Among the Indians on this occasion, following explanation.

here a year ago, you told us we must keep gins. If you ever lived on a farm, and the Lord's Day holy, and never hunt or tried to lead a cow in the road, that was do any work then, because, if we did, the Great Spirit would be angry with us; and and then bound to go both sides of the we promised to do as you said. When road at once, then go backward, and then you left us, I was going far away, where to climb trees, you can imagine what it is my people live, beyond the mountains (he to haul in a shark. You yell all the time; belonged to a different tribe); and where there would not be any one to help me to know when the Holy Day came, and I was much troubled in thinking how I could remember. Then I took this stick, and cutting it so as to leave these square corners, I made a notch on the edge for every day as it came: and, on the Holy gunwale. You rally, brace your feet, and corners, I made a notch on the edge for every day as it came; and, on the Holy Day, I made a ring all around the stick, so I could not possibly forget, or make a mistake in counting." The Archdeacon the Archdeacon of the pant and howl, and strain hand over hand,

Shark Fishing.

A sojourner at Nantucket says: "I wish you had been here a few days ago and gone out 'sharking' with us. Eight went in a whale-boat, and caught nine in about missionary said—"You may be sure I told them the Great Spirit was not very angry ered with small fish; eight feet of chain are attached to the hook, and then sixty feet of rope strong enough to hold a horse. We let the bait sink to the bottom, and wait Archdeacon Kirkby observed an old man in tranquility for a bite. By and by there with a peculiar-looking stick hanging sus- is a gentle tug at the hook. or a 'sensapended from his neck. Supposing it to tion,' as some of our party called it-easy, be a charm, or, in the eyes of the wearer, slow, you are not quite certain whether possessed of some special value associated he is there; you hold your breath, whisper with heathenism, he questioned the In-dian in regard to it, and was exceedingly The shark starts off with the bait; you let interested, surprised and pleased at the him run about a yard, then with one

Said the old man: "When you were and haul in. That is where the fun bestick, counting all the notches and rings made on it for a whole year, and was very much gratified to find that it came out wales, but you still hang on and yell. REPAIRS FOR STOVES manufactured at Troy, All bany, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and else where, at W. C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolph S.



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GENESIS I. AND SCIENCE.

8

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

Myself .- We agreed not to let our discussion wander off to what others have said. We have before us the narrative itself. We are not inquiring as to the truth of somebody's explanation or theory, but as to the statements of Moses himself.

Professor .- If we are to be narrowed to that, I must of course admit that the first evening and morning after that division were literally the first day of the earth. But for all that, it seems hardly credible that so many persons should have thought Moses meant to say, God created things thus far in one day, if there had not been good grounds for their belief.

Myself .- Many good men have thought the stars were specks of light; and the sun infinitely less than our earth. You do not find in their belief any good reason for rejecting the conclusions of more modern observers. Where they differ from present astronomers you do not make it a question of authority, nor even of numbers, with which you shall side, but you appeal directly of the third period which pertains to vegto the volume of nature. As to what Moses meant, it is equally right to appeal from ancient or modern commentators to the written record which he left has us.

Professor.-I must admit that he should not be condemned for what others have said. He should be tried by his own words, and certainly they do not say that all this was done in one day. But, admitting your exposition to be true, we know that this process of cooling was very long, and consequently that there was no abrupt change from a luminous to a non-luminous condition, and hence no day so marked. The change must have been imperceptible. How then can you speak of any one day God made the firmament and divided the son of my being carried into Connecticut the when it was completed?

Myself.-True, the process was gradual, and so is the growth of a person from boyhood to manhood. There is a day up to which he is an infant, and on which he is invested with all the rights of manhood. You would think it strange to be accused of falsehood, or even of inaccuracy, because you spoke of the first day of your being a man. So in regard to our planet; it perhaps was impossible to say at what moment the change from a luminous to a non-luminous state was completed. It may have been when the last lake of glowing lava skimmed over with a black crust; but whenever it was, it marked the end of the old condition and the beginning of the new. It was the natal day of a world.

Just then the striking of a clock re-

To the Editor of the Living Church: pear so long before the sun. Now we hear THE EARLY AMERICAN BISHOPS.

BY THE BISHOP OF IOWA. [Copyright by William Stevens Perry, 1881.] CHAPTER XIII.

This was the testimony of a temperate, dispassionate writer, and recites the condition of the clergy, as he had personal knowledge of it, up to culties. Our agnostic friends, with easy the 31st of October, 1776, four months after Inforgetfulness, seem 1 ot to remember that dependence had been declared. In the meantime, Seabury, who had been permitted to remain at home in comparative quiet until the spring of this year, found his position becoming less secure. Insulted and harrassed by the parties of recruits constantly passing through West The following diagram, which I have Chester to join the Continental army in and about the City of New York, each of whom in illustrates the development of the land and

his exuberant patriotism deemed the worrying of a Tory parson rare sport, and even praiseworthy; with constant levies on his property in forced contributions or actual peculations, he still prosecuted the work of the ministry in evil report and troublous times, till the retreat of the American forces after the final engagement on Long The varying width indicates the greater or Island, August 27th, 1776, afforded him a welcome opportunity to take refuge with the Royal

troops at Brooklyn which he did on the 1st of is absolutely indispensable to understand September, and during its advance through West Chester County rendering such services as were in his power. He tells in his own vivid style, will be well, therefore, to study this table in the story of these eventful weeks, and we cannot wisely omit a word of the narration by which we are, as it were, admitted behind the scenes and of our civil and ecclesiastical annals most impor tant:

NEW YORK, Dec. 29th, 1776. "REV. SIR:-Since my last letter I have un-

dergone more uneasiness than I can describe; more, I believe, than I could well support again. When the present unnatural rebellion was just beginning, I foresaw, evidently what was coming on the country, and I exerted myself to stem the torrent of popular clamor; to recall people to the use of their reason, and to retain them in some written under the character of A Farmer, which gave great offence to the Sons of Liberty, as the Rebels then styled themselves. These were attributed to me and were the principal reawaters which were under the firmament past year. If I would have denied those publications, I would have been set at liberty in a few days; but as I refused to declare whether I were or were not the author, they kept me till they sent to New York and New London, and where ever they could hear of a journeyman printer

twenty or threy men would every day of two, sometimes two or three times a day, come through West Chester, though five miles out of their way, and never failed to stop at my house, I believe only for the malicious pleasure of in-sulting me by reviling the King, the Parliament, Lord North, the Church, the Bishops, the clergy, and the society, and above all, that vilest of all

An incident occurred in St. Matthias Church, Waukesha, Wls., last Sunday morning, which deserves more than the passing notice it received from the Chancel. It deserves notice because of the exceedingly unostentatious and quiet way in which the act was done, reminding one of certain acts done to our Blessed Lord while here below, and which drew fourth His commendation. I refer to the placing upon the Altar and Credence table in season for Morning Service and Celebration, of a full set of Vessels for the Holy Communion. This offering was intended as a memorial to a dear, departed uncle, who fell before the rifles of Indians, bravely doing his duty.

The set is beautifully engraved with the name of the Church, and the words, "In Memoriam." The gentleman who engraved it, and who procured it for the lady who gave it to the Church, is a member of the Church; and until the of fering was made was the only person who knew of it, save the giver. The parish was much in need of the Holy Vessels, and the universal sentiment is gratitude to her into whose heart God had put the thought. Such an act is cheering to a Rector, especially if he has disappointment and discouragement in his work. May our dear Lord send his choicest blessings upon this faithful and devoted daughter of His Church! W.

Churchmen want for their children a church college, where the Positive philosophy that believes in nothing not included in the category of made acquainted with each little detail of a period the senses has no professor. They want a college that has room and a place in it for Christ. who is the Truth. The Churchmen of Ohio have such a college at Gambier. Kenyon College is thoroughly Christian. Its President, its Faculty, its Trustees, all believe that Herbert Spencer has not yet driven God out of the Universe; that God is King; that He is the Truth; that all truth comes from God, and that no one has so good a right to it or knows as much of it as a thoroughly trained Christian scholar. The most pressing demand at present seems to be an increase of supervision, and the exclusive service of a "spiritual pastor," who is not overwhelmed with professorial duties; and when these shall be protheir loyalty and allegiance. Several pamphlets vided, to keep pace with the increase of students, appeared in favor of Government, among others the College will more than ever deserve the patronage of all Church people. By the indefatigable energy of its President, the conspicuous ability of its Faculty, and the wise management of its Trustees, it is in other respects being lifted out of the depths into which it fell for a time, and is fast taking high rank among the best colleges of the land .- Standard of the Cross.

> The following flattering testimony to the value of their remedies has recently been received by the Elec-tro Magnetic Company, of 205 Clark street; they are extracts from private business letters

VINTON, IOWA, June 29, 1881.

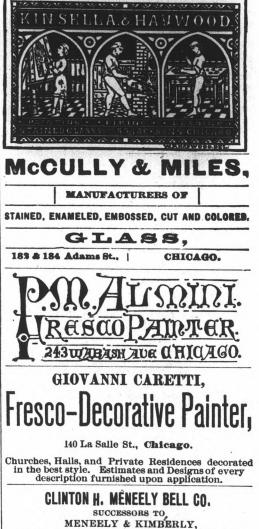
sent to New Fork and New London, and where-ever they could hear of a journeyman printer who had wrought for Mr. Rivington at the time these pamphlets were published and had them examined. But finding no sufficient proof, upon my putting in a memorial to the General Assem-bly of Connecticut, the gang who took me pris-oner thought proper to withdraw their guard and let me return. I continued tolerably quiet at home for a few weeks, till after the King's troops evacuated Bos-ton; when, the Rebel army passing from thence to New York, bodies of them consisting of twenty or thirty men would every day or two, sometimes two or three times a day, come DEAR SIR:

A man of noted health was asked how it was

he seemed to be always well. "I am not particular in my meals; I eat what I like; and whenever I feel un-der the weather. I regard to my the weather, I resort to my

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, which I keep always in the house." Wise man, and economical as well. He does not resort to violent means for relief. He uses nature's remedy, in the shape of his aperient.





JULY 23, 1881.

minded us of the lateness of the hour We agreed to stop here, and to resume our conversation the next evening.

There is one old objection to the truth of this account which its opponents, for a long time, thought was fatal, and which has given its friends much needless trouble. To meet it, they have devised many strange theories. I refer to the fact long thought so unaccountable, that light is made to ap-

the herb yielding seed after his kind, and and the society, and above all, that vilest of all itself* after his kind.

nothing of it, and as the reader, perhaps,

has noticed, the Professor did not even re-

fer to it. Of the correctness of this order

there is not to-day the slightest question.

I mention it only to note how the advance

of knowledge sweeps away supposed diffi-

THE ORDER OF CREATION ACCORDING TO

prepared from Dana, Morris, and others,

of plants and animals. The vertical lines

mark off the successive geological Ages.

The left hand end of each dark band

marks where, according to our present

knowledge, the type it represents, began.

Some amount of geological knowledge

the argument in this appeal to facts. It

connection with our discussion of that part

etation. The reader will specially notice

that Dicotyledons and Palms (trees whose

seed is inside the fruit) reached their full

expansion by the end of the Tertiary, as

did also the dry land; and that nearly all

"living" animals-almost all of the verte-

brates, and a large majority of the inver-

tebrates-began to exist after the Glacial

OUR SECOND EVENING.

THE THEME-GENESIS 1, VERSES 6-13.

And God said, "Let there be a firma-

ment in the midst of the waters, and let it

divide the waters from the waters." And

from the waters which were over the firma-

And it was so. And God called the

And the evening and the morning were

And God said, "Let the waters under the heaven be gathered unto one place,

And it was so. And God called the dry

And God said: "Let the earth bring

forth grass; the herb yielding seed, and

the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind

whose seed is in itself, upon the earth."

land Earth, and the gathering together of

And God saw that it was good.

less expansion of the type.

Epoch.

ment.

firmament Heaven.

and let the dry land appear."

the waters called he Seas.

the second day.

And it was so.

GEOLOGY.

such an objection was was ever made.

And God saw that it was good.

the third day.

The Geological Time corresponding to the above, extends from the Azoic Time to the end of the Tertiary.

*In which (fruit) is its (the tree's) seed; that is, fruit-tree whose seed is in its fruit. See Dr. Conant's "Genesis" on this verse.

And the earth brought forth grass, and Lord North, the Church, the Bishops, the clergy,

the herd yielding seed after his kind, and miscreants, A. W. Farmer. One would give one MR. CUSHMAN, Dear Sir: hundred dollars to know who he was, that he might plunge his bayonet into his heart. Anoth-And the evening and the morning were er would grawl fifty miles to see him roasted. But happily for the farmer, it was not in the power of any person in America to expose him. This continued about a month. Matters then became pretty quiet, till they got intelligence that General Howe was coming to New York. Independency was then declared by the Grand Congress at Philadelphia, and the petty Congress of New York published an edict making it death to aid, abet, support, assist or comfort the King or any of his forces, servants or friends. Till this time I had kept the Church open. About fifty armed men were sent into my neighborhood.

I was now in a critical situation. If I prayed for the King, the least I could expect was to be sent into New England; probably something worse, as no clergyman on the Continent was so obnoxious to them. If I went to Church, and omitted praying for the King, it would not only be a breach of my duty, but in some degree countenancing the Rebellion and supporting that independency which they had declared. As the least culpable course, I determined not to go to Church, and ordered the Sexton on Sunday

morning to tell any person who should enquire that till I could pray for the King and do my duty according to the Rubric and Canons, there would be neither prayers nor sermon. About half a dozen of my parishioners, and a dozen Rebel soldiers came to the Church. The rest of the people in a general way declared that they would not go to Church till their minister was at liberty to pray for the King.

Soon after this, the British fleet and army arrived at Staten Island. The Rebels then became very alert in apprehending the friends of Government. Many had retired to West Chester from New York. These were first sought after; some escaped; many were seized. My situation became daily more critical, as they began to take up the inhabitants of the country. At length, two ships of war came into the Sound, and took their station within sight of my house. Immediately, the whole coast was guarded, that no one might go to them. Within a few days, the troops landed on Long Island, and the Rebels were defeated. A body of them took post at the DES MOINES, IOWA, July 6, 1881.

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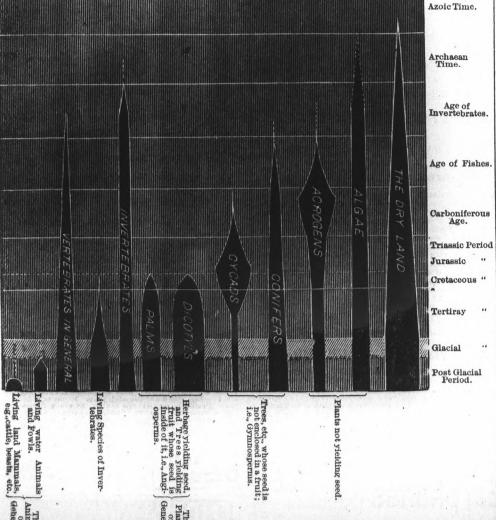
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