Living

Church.

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

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CHICAGO.

letters doubtless miscarried.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

NEW YORK.

WHOLE No. 144.

Alone with Jesus

Written for the Living Church. Alone with Jesus; passing sweet, To sit and learn at His dear feet. The busy world shut out, and naught To trouble our absorbing thought.

So full of carking care is life; So tossed are we by daily strife; Blessed the quiet hour that bring Communion with the King of Kings.

Who would not run to see His face, And joy to meet His kind embrace? Let me forgo earth's highest bliss, For such companionship as this.

Oh holy Saviour, Friend divine, This raptured heart is truly Thine! Fix my desires on things above, And bind me with Thy perfect love! F. Burge Smith.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Confirmations in the Anglican Communion.

An Interesting Table of Statistics Secured by Special Correspondence of the Living Church.

The following are Confirmations in the Anglican Communion throughout the world, for the year 1880, as far as they have been reported. Some of the Bishops give averages for two or three years.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLA	ND AND WALLES.
Canterbury	
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Path and Walle	
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Durham	
Chester	
Carlisle (annual aver	age)
Manchester (annual	average)
Sodor and Man	
Total, England and	l Wales
No returns receiv	red from the Bishops of L
pool, Gloucester, a	nd Bristoi.
	SCOTLAND.
Aroyle and the Islas	
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Edinouigh	······································

No returns from the Bishops of Moray, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and St. Andrews. IRELAND. Armagh and Clogher (annual average)...... Cork, &c.(annual average)..... 467 Total, six Dioceses..... 7,167

Total, three Dioceses......

No returns from the Bishops of Meath, Down, Cashel, Killaloe, Limerick, and the Archbishop of Dublin.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Fredericton....

Nova Scotia	040
Ontario	1,000
Quebec	509
Niagara	562
Newfoundland	1,633
Montrool	676
Montreal	
Toronto	1,784
New Westminster (half a year only)	41
-	
Total, nine Dioceses	7,663
has one of the largest Dioceses.	
INDIA.	
Madras	1,853
Bombay	214
Lahore (annual average)	322
Travancore	1,098
11414440010	2,000
Total, four Dioceses	3,487
No returns from three Dioceses including	Cal
cutta, the largest in India.	Ca1-
WEST INDIES.	
TI AND A ALIAN ALIAN	

Niger Mission Total by two Bishops..... No returns received from eleven other Bishops in West and South Africa and the African Islands. PALESTINE.

Trinidad Jamaica (Bishop only took charge late in year) Guiana (in South America).....

No returns received from three Dioceses.

WEST AFRICA.

UNITED STATES. No returns are included in the above from any of the twenty-seven Bishops of the English Church in Australia, New Zealand, China, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, Sandwich Islands, Melanesia and British Honduras, nor from Mexico, making with these in Great Britain and Ireland. British America, West Indies, Africa, and India, sixty-five Bishops, whose confirmations are to be

added to this. RECAPITULATION.
 Scotland
 1,320

 Ireland
 7,167

 Brittsh America
 7,663

 India
 3,487

 West Indies
 1,531

 West Africa
 920

 Relaction
 50

 West Africa
 920

 Palestine
 53

 United States
 25,903

 Onited States. 25,903 Dr. Quackenbos was not only honored and able name and that of Martin Luther were admired for his intellectual qualities, and the brought into unpleasant prominence. The varied talents which he conscientiously improved.

persons confirmed during the year would foot up From our English Correspondent. from two hundred and seventy-five thousand to three hundred thousand. It is proper to add that some of the Bishops from whom no returns were received were not written to; and some

Parish of the Ascension, Chicago.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

Last Sunday completed the sixth year of Mr. Ritchie's pastorate in this parish, and the Reva review of the work which, by Divine assistance, he had been enabled to perform.

Some of the results announced by him are signal blessing has been bestowed upon his tween Church and State have been gradually getlabors. While I neither expect nor wish to see ing intolerable. By the ancient constitution, the entire ritual of the Ascension imitated Church and State in this country were conterthroughout the diocese, I cannot refrain from minous expressions. The King was a "godly equally tortuous labyrinths of Romanism.

minds an ornate ritual is a necessity, then it does not greedily assimilate. Nevertheless by is located in a rapidly growing portion of the churches like the Ascension are also a necessity, virtue of the survival of old forms and raditions, and must be provided. The Church's mission is the House of Commons, with its quasi-foreign to save souls, and she is bound to neglect no elements, and its unquestionably unecclesiastical means of fulfilling it. Let not Churchmen now characteristics, is in theory the representative of be found disputing amongst themselves as to the laity, and in practice it assumes to legislate vestures and postures. Cataline is at our gates for the Church of England. The Public Worship and our city is threatened with destruction. Regulation Act is the latest example of its handi-Unity alone can keep the enemy at bay—an work in that capacity, and no man can tell, if it brated, and the Bishop delivered a congratulaenemy strong, fierce, determined, advancing in- is to go on acting as the Church of England by sidiously but surely, seeking now, as it sought representation, what atrocity it may commit next. John's, St. Cloud, and Grace Church, Sauk eighteen hundred years ago, "the destruction of Of course, the natural and proper step for Rapids, to become Vice Rector of Shattuck the Christian name and of the Christian Relig- churchmen to take in self defence is to create a ion." Low Church, High Church, Broad Church, sort of parliament of their own. In point of what matter the names. The battle cry of Clovis fact your Triennial Convention is the very thing and his soldiers, CHRIST! that is the name under | we want; but the difficulty is how to get it? To which we wish to fight. And with that name establish such a body with legal authority, or a only shall we go to victory.

grown from 33 to 124, the number of communic- thority of a national synod resting upon the fiat ants from 65 to 277, and of pupils in the Sun- of a godless Parliament would be about as small day School from 50 to 370. In this period 199 as can be conceived. It would be so vitiated by H. T. Welles. It is called the Welles Pavilion, persons have been baptized and 155 confirmed, its Erastian origin that it would have no force Eucharist. The total communions number 17,- scarcasm. Still there is a way by which what we Lake, on the 8th of August. 731, and \$45,637 have been raised for different want can be obtained. In the first place we can purposes by a parish which was six years ago one have Diocesan Conferences, the lay-members of of the weakest in the diocese, and stands sixth in rank.

I commend these figures to the writer of the record from any church which is so fortunate as to meet his approval in the matter of ritual.

procedures, but I may be allowed to express the wish that every church throughout the land may soon be in a position to show a record of work accomplished equal to that of the Ascension.

In the sudden death of George Payn Quackenbos. LL. D., of New York, which occurred on Sunday, July 24, at New London in New Hampshire, not only the educational interests of the country, but the Church also has met with a great loss, for he was one of her most faithful and devoted sons. In the first place he was eminent as an author and an instructor. There are not many schools in this country where the name of Quackenbos is not familiarly connected with the most approved text books in use. He published great many series of elementary histories, arithmetics, grammars, natural philosophy, and rhetoric. 'Whatever he offered for school uses was prepared with the greatest deliberation, and carefully revised. He was very enthusiastic in educational matters, and it was his great aim to simpify and improve the prevailing methods of instruction. He was also a good journalist, wrote many valuable essays, and for two years edited the "Literary American" which attained wide-spread influence.

Being a native of New York City, where he was born in 1826, and spending the earliest and most impressible years of his life amid all the privileges which the Empire city has to bestow, he reflected these advantages as perhaps few do, for he improved his rich opportunities well and After graduating from Columbia College, he left the city for a time, but soon returned, and entered upon the career which has made him prominent as an educator

W. 20th st., and held the position of acting he was more than once invited to hold forth besuperintendent of that large and flourishing Sunday-school, to which he devoted a considerable share of his valuable time and energies. Many will remember the interesting entertainments, wherein profit and pleasure were combined, which he provided for the benefit of the

school, and which were largely enjoyed by others. If those confirmed by the sixty-five Bishops, but he was greatly beloved as a Christian of kind mentioned above, were included, there is little doubt but that the aggregate number of dren in the highest and most important sense.

LONDON, July 16, 1881.

I perceive that you are suffering in America from the unusual severity of the summer's heat. We are in complete sympathy with you, for this year, already phenomenal for cold and snow, is putting a finishing touch upon its eccentricities by a sultriness which is almost if not altogether beyond anything on record. Yesterday a temperature of 95 degrees was registered in the erend Gentleman took the opportunity of giving Strand. This is considerably more than any within the last two-and-twenty years. How much longer I am unable to say.

A very important meeting was held last week really remarkable, and lead one to believe that a in London. As you are aware, the relations beexpressing my opinion that its genial and en- prince"—that is to say, a member of the Church ergetic pastor is doing very much to advance the of which he was the supreme governor. Parliagood of the Church and the Kingdom of the ment was the parliament of England, and it con-Church's heavenly Founder, and this one can say sisted exclusively of Churchmen, but by the boldly, notwithstanding the "open letter" with gradual changes which time is always bringing W. C. Pope, Rev. F. J. Tassell, Rev. T. Wilcoxwhich you have just been favored by an Eastern about the whole aspect of the case is altered. son, Rev. G. B. Whipple. After the service, contemporary. Let that contemporary and the Her Majesty goes Presbyterian whenever she there was a social reunion and tea at the rectory. few who read it, say if it be not better that souls crosses the Tweed, as she does for certain weeks should be saved to the accompaniment of in- or months every year. Parliament has become cense and lights than that they should lose the parliament of the United Kingdom, and themselves in materialistic mysticism, or in the although the House of Commons seems disposed to draw the line at Mr. Bradlaugh, there If it is a fact, as I believe it is, that to many is no other form of unbelief or misbelief which body of which the courts would take cognisance, During the last six years the number of families is out of the question. It could only be done connected with the parish of the Ascension has by means of an act of Parliament, and the auwhile 4,069 public services have been held, over mens' consciences, and it would be the butt is to consecrate the new church at Glencoe, on including 2,491 celebrations of the Blessed alike of Roman Catholic and of non-conformist August 31st, and All Saints' Church, Howard which can be elected by bona-fide Churchmen These conferences now exist in nearly all the dioceses, with two notable exceptions, one of open letter," and ask him to produce a similar them being London and the other Worcester. As regards the former of these, great blame is due to the persistent holding-back of Bishop I have neither the right nor the wish to take Jackson. But his Lordship has at length given upon myself to endorse or to reprove Mr. Ritchie's way and our Conference is to meet next year. The Bishop of Worcester, whose diocese embraces the great town of Birmingham, still remains, I regret to say, obdurate. At the same time sufficient progress has been made to enable the next step to be attempted. This is to create a great Central Council by the election of delegates from the diocesan conferences. At the meeting last week representatives (three of each order in each case) attended from fourteen dioceses, and though that was but a small beginning (for we have thirty English Sees) yet it was a beginning, and it may be hoped that by next year our Convention will have got under way. What we hope and believe is that though the resolutions of such a body would have no legal force, they would carry weight enough to render them sufficient for the purpose.

A notable name has just disappeared from the religious world-that of Dr. Cumming, who till lately was minister of a Scottish congregation in a court opposite the Colonnade of Drury Lane Theatre. Early in life Dr. Cumming laid himself out for the office of "Defender of the Faith" in a Scottish and ultra-protestant sense. For many years he lectured and preached and wrote denunciations of the "Scarlet Woman." He also, Please add Texas to that list. took into his hand the prophetical destiny of the world; and it is understood that the Times virtually appointed him its ecclesiastical editor, though his avowed connection was confined to the publication of certain Virgilian treatises on bee-farming. However, there is no question that he was once, in his own way, a very great man. Ladies of title used to attend his sermons He was connected with St. Peter's Church in in the dingy quarter where he ministered; and fore Her Majesty when she was in Scotland. But the poor gentleman outlived his popularity. The world would not come to an end at the date sadder, a scandal arose in which his own respectable name and that of Martin Luther were fact I believe the congregation itself was showing the last you may hear from my lambs."

an alarming tendency to follow the example of the duchesses, when he resigned, and a subscription was raised as a parting token of sympathy. He is now gone, and the Times has characteristically enough followed him to his grave with jeers and sarcastic compliments.

Minnesota Correspondence.

The corner-stone of a new church to be erected for St. Luke's Parish, Hastings, was laid with the usual ceremonial, on Thursday, July 28th. The Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker conducted the Services and delivered the address, in the absence of the Bishop, unavoidedly detained. The former wooden church was burned down at the Christmas celebration last year. It was built through the efforts of Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson, and consecrated by Bishop Kemper in the autumn of 1837. The parish is now erecting a stone church to cost about \$5,000. The old church was insured for \$2 000. Besides the Rector there were present at the services, Rev. D. D. Chapin, Rev. C. H. Plummer, Rev.

The pretty new church of S. John, the Evangelist, erected through the efforts of Rev. Henry Kittson, S. Paul, was opened for divine service, on Friday, July 29th. The corner-stone was laid at Easter-tide. It has cost \$2,500, and will seat 150 persons. The seats are free. The church city, remote from other churches, and it must the Holy Communion, and Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Rector of Christ Church, delivered an address. Rev. W.C. Pope and Rev. Mr. Miller were present. In the evening a Choral Service was cele- forbear quoting: tory address. Rev. G. H. Davis has resigned S. School. A rectory has just been completed for Trinity Church, Onoka.

Bishop Whipple has returned from his visit to the Chippewas, greatly encouraged at the progress of mission work. He confirmed a large number at Red Lake and Leech Lake, and met 240 Indians at the Communion.

A pavilion has been added to Cottage Hospital, Minneapolis, providing two additional wards and ten beds, in honor of the principal donor, Mr. and has cost, furnished, \$1,500. Bishop Whipple

The Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, who is in riously impaired health, has resigned the Rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, to take effect Oct. 1. The letter to the Veswhere he is staying for the summer, and was the Chamber, and thus it will again be he who written under advice of his physicians. The delivers the message M. Grévy had intended to action of Dr. Newton was greatly deplored. In betta is right. It is not his fault if M. Grévy recognition of his services, during a rectorship does not use his right and publicly express his of nineteen years, and as a prevention of abso-opinion on the labors of Parliament. It was lute severance, he was elected Rector Emeritus, and an annuity settled upon him for life.

he graduated from the General Theological Seminary, and was admitted to the Diaconate. He shortly after took charge of the Parish of West not be too often repeated that they are wrong Chester, Pa., and was subsequently Rector of who predict defeats for M. Gambetta. They St. Paul's, Philadelphia, for twenty-two years. In the spring of 1862, he accepted the rectorship of the Epiphany, about the same time receiving M. Grévy is not that man. the degree of D. D., from Kenvon College. Dr. Newton's published sermons to children have made his name well known among all bodies of Christians in this country. Some of these volumes have been published in Europe and translated into as many as fifteen different languages.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

In the article of R., in your issue of the 27th inst., Florida, Tennessee, Vermont, and Iowa are given as the only dioceses where vestries are required to be composed of baptized persons. B. A. R. [The Editor thinks that Illinois, Quincy, and

Springfield should also be added.] A very interesting letter has been received by

Bishop Seymour from a clergyman in Maryland, enclosing an offering from two children, a boy and a girl, on the occasion of their thanks,giving for recovery from scarlet fever of which a little baby sister died. The Rector says:

"I spent a little time with them daily, while they were sick, and when they first spoke of going out I talked to them of their public thanksgiving, which they afterwards made, kneeling on obstruction raised to the final interrment of which he fixed for it, and what was perhaps even the chancel steps. While reminding them of Pope Pius IX. Enmity to the person is prethis duty I told them of your Orphanage at sumed to end with death. The characters of Springfield, and asked if they could not help, men live after them, as do their works. Death you somewhat to care for those who had no dear brings no indemnity against censure of acts, or stream of duchesses towards Crown Court home and father and mother. They send to you the reversal of their consequences. But to bar diminished, and at last altogether ceased. In through me their offering, and I trust it is not the way of a coffin to its grave is an outrage at

The Old World.

AFGHANISTAN is again in a state of anarchy, but the British will not interfere this time. England is tired of "Jingoism," and has no wish to see another Ireland in India.

THE Land Bill has "gone up" to the Lords, who will hardly dare to amend it. The Royal assent will probably be given within a few days, and the world will watch with anxiety and hope the working of this great effort of justice.

BISHOP and Mrs. Dudley dined last week with the Lord Mayor of London, in company with Kalakua, King of the Sandwich Islands, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Manchester, and other celebrities. The Bishop preached a memorial sermon in St. Margaret's, the parish church of Westminster, of which Canon Farrar is the incumbent, on the Sunday after Dean Stanley's

By the death of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, an English Prince, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, mounts the throne of that country. The new sovereign married the only daughter of the late Czar of Russia, and both husband and wife are very unpopular throughout Great Britain.

PUBLIC opinion throughout Europe is still occupied with the attack on the President, and universal joy is felt at the prospect of his speedy recovery. The expressions of good will towards this country called forth by Guiteau's crime, are well worth our attention, and must certainly be most gratifying to us as a nation. For the Presneeds grow into an important parish. At the ident himself, the highest respect is entertained. Morning Service, Rev. T. M. Riley celebrated The London Times says: "It was a great day for the cause of political purity when General Garfield was chosen as Candidate;" and Punch has the following graceful lines which we cannot

> So fit to die! With courage calm Armed to confront the threatening dart. Better than skill is such high heart, And helpfuller than healing balm.

So fit to live! With power cool Equipped to fill his function great, To crush the knaves who shame the State, Place-seeking pests of honest rule.

Equal to either fate he'll prove. May Heaven's high will incline the scale The way our prayers would fain avail To weigh it—to long life and love!

THE French are advancing still nearer to Tripoli, although they will not dare to occupy that country. M. Roustan, their Agent at Tunis, has now assumed the title of "French President," and all affairs of state have to be transacted through him.

THE recent Volunteers Review in England was one of the grandest military spectacles ever witnessed. Fifty-five thousand men were carried to Windsor, and taken safely away from it within one day, and the discipline and general arrangements were excellent.

It is now announced that M. Gambetta is try was forwarded from Narragansett Pier, R. I., going to deliver a great speech at the close of Vestry has since held a meeting in which the address to it before its dissolution. M. Gamevidently fitting that a voice of authority should be heard at the close of the first Republican The Rev. Dr. Newton is about seventy years Legislature which has lived through its full of age, and has been in Orders since 1839, when term. This itself is a sufficiently rare occurrence to deserve being pointed out, and M. Gambetta has done well to assume the task. It canwill only come to pass when he is confronted with a man who is capable of the contest, and

> VIENNA was in a very bad humor on the 11th of July. It had to drink its coffee without its morning papers, which had all been seized by the Government. The papers in question contained a report of the meeting of the German Association, held the day before at Pukersdorf, and the resolution passed there against the Czechish incroachments and the attacks of the Czechs against the Germans.

> THE details which have come to hand relative to the recent State trials at Constantinople do not give a very exalted idea of the judicial impartiality of the Turks. It may be that Abdul Aziz did not commit suicide, but was assasinated at the instigation of influential Pashas. But the actual trial of the supposed culprits can only fitly be described as "a mockery, a delusion and a snare." An adverse verdict was a foregone conclusion, and the carrying out of the deathsentence, which, however, it is hoped may be prevented, would be simply judicial murder.

> VAE VICTIS! has again been shouted in Rome. A sense of shame for human nature must have moved every reader of the description of the once upon humanity and upon reason.

EARLY AMERICAN BISHOPS.

BY THE BISHOP OF IOWA.

[Copyright by William Stevens Perry, 1881.] CHAPTER XV.

The story of these troublous times is continued in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Venerable Society, on the 29th of March, 1777.

"When I last wrote to the Society, my heart was so much oppressed with the distressed state of this unhappy country in general and of my own Mission in particular, that I neglected to inform them of the death of their Missionary at Rye, the Rev. Mr. Avery. *With regard to the circumstances of his unfortunate end, I can now only relate what has been commonly reported.

When the King's army were about to leave the

County of West Chester, the latter end of October last, one Brigade under the command of General Agnew, pushed forward about two miles beyond Rye, in hopes of bringing a large detachment of the Rebel army which lay there, to an engagement; but not being able to come up with them, they returned on a Sunday afternoon to join the Royal Army near the White Plains. That evening, the Rebels returned to Rye; and, as Mr. Avery and many of the Loyalists had shown particular marks of joy when the King's troops came there, they became very obnoxious to the Rebels, who showed their resentment by plundering their houses, driving off their cattle, taking away their grain and imprisoning some of them. Among the rest, Mr. Avery was a sufferer, and lost his cattle, horses, etc. On Tuesday morning he desired a maid servant to give the children their breakfast, and went out; sometime after he was found, some say under a fence, others in an out-house, with his throat cut, either dead or just expiring. Many people are confident that he was murdered by the Rebels. Others suppose that his late repeated losses and disappointments, the insults and threats of the Rebels, and the absence of his best friends, who had the day before gone off for fear of the Rebels, drove him into a state of desperation, too severe for his strength of mind. He had last spects, violent period of later-day history. The spring a stroke of the Palsy, which deprived him of the use of one hand, and affected his reason a good deal. He also about the same time lost his wife, a prudent and cheerful woman, which affected him so much that when I attend- natural destiny. ed at her funeral, I did not think it right to leave him suddenly, but tarried with him several days till he was more composed. I visited him again live and move on it, when all is complete; and a fortnight after, and found him much better, and would have repeated my visit, but the times became too critical to admit of it. I am greatly systematic processes of evil and good, which grieved to inform the society of the death of compacted together made up the social history their very worthy Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Babcock. † The latter end of October he was seized by the Rebels at his house, and carried off to the Provincial Congress at Fishkill. His papers and sermons were also seized and examcould ground any pretense for detaining him, he was asked whether he supposed himself bound by his oath of allegiance to the King. Upon his answering in the affirmative, he was deemed an enemy to the liberties of America, and ordered to be kept in custody. About the middle of summary measures, rather than to wait the slow February he was taken sick, and as his confinement had produced no change in his sentiments, he was dismissed with a written order to remove within ten days within the lines of the King's Army, being adjudged a person too dangerous to be permitted to continue where his influence might be exerted in favor of legal government. He got home with difficulty, in a Magistrate of the nation. raging fever and delirious. In this state he continued about a week (the greater part of the time delirious), and then died, extremely regretted. Indeed, I knew not a more excellent man, and I fear his loss, particularly in that mission, will scarcely be made up. And here I must beg leave, in behalf of Mr. Babcock's widow, to make application to the Society, for their generous accustomed benevolence of half a year's salary, assuring them that whether the worthiness of their deceased Missionary, or of his widow and amiable children (three in number) be considered, their bounty never was better applied. May I presume to ask the same favor for Mr. Avery's children? I loved the man, and I believe was beloved by him. He has left five or six helpless orphans, I fear in great distress. Indeed, I know not what is to become of them. I have only heard that the Rebels had humanity enough to permit them to be carried to Mr. Avery's friends at Norwalk in Connecticut. I know not whether Mr. Avery had any salary due, or in what or whose hands he hath left his affairs.

The Church in this country hath also sustained another loss in the death of the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, of this city. To avoid the insults of the Rebels, he had retired from this city, to Brunswick in New Jersey. When the Rebels were driven from hence, they endeavored to guard the passes in such a manner as to prevent the friends of Government from returning to it. The Doctor's anxiety to return to his charge was so great that he was determined to attempt it at all rates. By travelling in the night, and otherwise exposing himself, he caught a severe cold, which increasing, at length threw him into a fever, which proved fatal.

*The Rev. Ephraim Avery was graduated at Yale College in 1761, in the class in which the Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D. D., afterwards Bishop of Connecteut, and the Rev. Ebeneezer Kneeland, A. M., who also died in 1777, were members. He took his Master's degree at King's College, New York, in 1767. He was licensed as Missionary to New York in 1767. He was licensed as Missionary to New York in 1765. Further notices of him are found in Sabine's American Loyalists, L., 197, 198; in Hawkins Missions of the Church of England, pp. 306, 307; Clark's History, St. John's, Elizabeth, p. 119; Bolton's History of Westchester, and History of the Westchester Church, seepe; in Doc. Hist. of New York, III. 339, et al.

†The Rev. Luke Babcock was graduated at Yale in 1755, proceeded Master of Arts in 1758, taking an adeundem at King's in 1774; was licensed to N. E. 1770; was one of the "Protesters" at the breaking out of the Revolution against the course of the popular party, and died in 1777.

account of their Missionaries in Connecticut. 'I believe they are all either carried away from their cures or confined to their houses, except Mr. Dibble, who is gone to Sharon to be innoculated for the small pox, possibly hoping thereby to enjoy a few weeks' respite from persecution.

With regard to my own Mission, I can only say that it is utterly ruined. Before the King's Troops went into that part of the country, the people were robbed of their cattle, and otherwise plundered by the Rebels, and I am sorry to say that they suffered greatly in that way from the Royal Army. Little or no distinction was made. No redress could be obtained, and no stop was put to it. As soon as the King's troops withdrew, the Rebels returned in parties, and every party plundered the inhabitants. Many fled to this city with what little they could carry. Many were deprived by the Rebels of everything but the clothes on their backs, and sent off with only six days' provision, because they refused allegiance to the States of America. Children and infants have been deprived of their clothes, and women in child-bed have had the covering, even the sheets, torn from their beds by those Monsters, who seem to have nothing of humanity left, but the shape of men only. Many families of my parishioners are now in this town, who used to live decently, suffering for common necessaries. I daily meet them, and it is melancholy to observe the dejection strongly marked in their faces, which seems to implore that assistance which I am unable to give. To pity them and pray for them is all I can do. I shall say nothing more of my own situation at present than that I have hitherto supported myself and family with decency, and I will not distrust the goodness of God which has hitherto preserved me, nor render myself unworthy of it by repining and discontent.

Reflections on "Crushing Out."

To the Editor of the Living Church:

We are living in a strange, and in some reearth's crust has been formed by layers-each epoch in turn depositing its own formation. All together make up the shell of our planet. On and from it we have our being, and finish our

History, which is the shell of human society, is made up in the same way. The future will the philosophic key of the future man in his glorified humanity, will discover the slow and

It may not be unprofitable to notice in one or two particulars, the formative process of the present time. I choose the evil element. It is more to my liking just now. There are times ined, but as nothing appeared on which they when vinegar is more grateful to the stomach than sugar. My own mental digestion is in that

> The Sultans, one after another, recently have been disposed of. The Czar Alexander II. is blown to pieces; because the Nihilists prefer developments of political change. Sixteen years ago, Lincoln met his fate at the hands of J. Wilkes Booth, who with a few others decided to try personal violence to atone in some measure for failure on other fields. A few weeks ago, a if he has any more Irish clergymen in the Dioself-inflated assassin, preferring the Vice President to be his President, shot down the Chief

Now the question arises: How far were these acts personal to the actors? Or how far were the actors but the unconscious exponents of a murderous spirit-a self willed violence inpregnating the very air of social order! It is said that the physical system predisposed to a disorder, becomes at once the victim of the plague, if there be poison in the air. If the social elements are surcharged with murder, there are always evil minded men, who under different influences would be harmless, ready to draw the dagger, or pull the thigger of the assassin.

But let us descend into every day life. There this murderous spirit is ready, not always to kill the body, but to ruin the reputation, and to crush the heart. There is an especial, manifest and singular absence of fair dealing in matters pertaining to men's reputations. The spirit of the assassin is in the air. Good men, even, are poisoned by it; and the weak, morally or mentally, most readily inhale the malaria. They will do it unconsciously. Their judgments are tainted and they never suspect themselves of murder, when, by indirection or direction, they lend their influence to crush out-or starve out some unfortunate and luckless pastor who may have dared to offend one of the greatest of these large ones. It may be, a whisper is abroad, a vague objection to a man in place—a Rector of a church or of a school, or a man in some post more or less secular—an objection based upon some imagined incapacity, some austerity of manner, or some alleged violence of temper; or it may be there is a gross slander suppressed, the assassination! He must go; go by indirection ing of a National Church? Indeed, in the reputation as spotless as a man can possess, is

This utter lack of fairness, of even-handed system of indirection. The hearts of huntheir wives and children sicken within them; as voiceless tribunal for unfitness or wrong doing,

I wish I could give the Society a more pleasing Concerning the Scotch-Irishman. To the Editor of the Living Church:

One could scarcely read your issue of July 23rd without feeling that the old taunt for the perusal of Irish help, "No Irish need apply," expresses the feelings of some American correspondents towards Scotch-Irishmen and Scotch-Irish Clergy.

A "Scotch-Irishman," the Dean of Cairo, as he sits writing this communication with the thermometer up to that point which speaks of "Blood Heat" asks himself, "What has poor Ireland done?" I wonder whether I am going to lose my head and clerical standing-whether I shall ever again be permitted to preach in a church where there is a Priest of pure American blood, after this communication is heralded by your best of Church papers? Well, at all risks I must speak.

The worst criticism I ever heard of Ireland and the Irish was from a friend of mine whose grandmother was Irish. I wonder whether the writer of the two articles in the LIVING CHURCH have any of Hibernian elixir in their viens?

Surely the correspondent who with the deepest sympathy pens the account of the burial of the great and noble Prince of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Bishop Kerfoot, overlooked the fact that Irish and Scotch-Irish would read his words in the LIVING CHURCH, as well as Americans. Your paper has a wide circulation, and strange to say, though it is an upholder of "Altars." 'Crosses," "Surplices" and all that is truly catholicand primitive, many Scotch-Irishman like it for this reason, and do not think that the editor "is going to Rome.'

This which I quote from the Pittsburgh correspondent is bitter and to say the least, untrue. 'The Scotch-Irishman is not a broad being. He takes to prejudices kindly, and is fearfully loyal to them. He is your born Orangeman, and sees no difference between a surplice and popery. He hates prelacy with Calvinistic 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.'

I believe in your criticism of that Irish priest who made so many blunders about American vestries and rectors; the pardon is based on the fact that "He is an Irishman; probably a mere Protestant and Orangeman, who knows no better (?) than to seek for American Church news from hotel clerks." I wish I could frame words milder, sweeter, and such as would call forth a thousand times more gratitude, for thus excusing your good Pittsburgh correspondent. But no, though severe the irony of your criticism, I must never forget that I am a "Scotch-Irishman," and that when a boy my good old Irish Rector, who was not an Orangeman (Orangemen are chiefly Presbyters) who had an "altar" in this Church, and publicly spoke of the joy which the "Cross" expressed, taught me the sweet words of St. Paul: "Charity suffereth long and is kind." And, though Scotch-Irish, before I ever dreamt of coming to these U.S., I learned to love all these things-the Church,

"Her heavenly ways, Her sweet Communion, solemn vows, Her Hymns of love and praise."

All notices of Bishop Kerfoot's death read as follows: "The Rt. Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot D. D. LL. D., the first Bishop of Pittsburgh, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on March 1st, 1816." My advice to your correspondent is that ese, to nominate one of them, and strive with all his power to have him elected, and thereby perpetuate the great work in which Bishop Kerfoot with all his heart engaged.

This good Bishop, and other Irishmen, have of the American Church, but of "the Holy Church throughout the world." Dr. Littledale attributes to the Scotch-Irish, in his great argument against joining the Church of Rome, the habits of accuracy, prompt obedience, attention honor of keeping back ancient papal encroachments. For not from the Roman Patriarchate (which was after all of a small limit shut behind by Milan), but from Ireland and Scotland came most of the great missionaries who converted all the regions west and north of the Imperial another piece of testimony to what numerous historians say.

Of ancient Ireland I need not speak. Scotch-Irishmen have done, though in a humble way, some good for Christ and His great cause. If they were naturally narrow beings, they surely sought land enough on the continent to enlarge their hearts' sympathy and expand their minds.

The present Irish Church seems to be the mark at which the javelins are flung. To the dear old Church of Scotland we owe too much that we should rebuke her. Our Fountain-head of Episcopacy, Samuel Seabury, and our Communion Service, are both from her. For general criticism, therefore, we will drop the Scotch from the Irishman and briefly explain the position of the latter.

There is an old saying, "Circumstances make yet allowed to work out its end-and then comes | circumstances have much to do with the mouldor brute force—go down, step by step, until a history of the American Church this is true. What is the meaning of "Protestant Episcopal?" The name, though I care little about it for the things. And why? Because of circumstances Presbyterianism in its dark and replusive phases. they see husband and father condemned by a The Church of England was for many years, until good John Wesley, and, later on, the utterly unsuspected by those who suffer from Tractarians, moved its stagnant waters. And the wrong. On the Eternal Throne sits He who | why? Because of circumstances! The State X. X. for almost all its life.

And what is true of the former can surely be true of Ireland. The history of Ireland, from the time of Henry II. is but the history of wrongs and injuries. The Ancient Church, so far as she would not yield to encroachment, was unwillingly driven into the meshes of that Mother of Schism, Rome; and the English intruder, instead of trying to bring about a harmonious spirit, intensified the hatred of the Irish by tyranny and murder and robbery. Naturally enough, as the Church of Ireland in its Anglicised form began to grow and gather into its fold some who were willing to come from the Ancient Church, which as a whole ought to have been the Church of the English Colonists, the breach grew wider. The old Church associated the new with English robbery; and, as years passed, those without the "Pale" hated those within, and that hatred after a time became hereditary. The Church of Rome took advantage of this unhappy state of affairs, as can be seen by an impartial examination of history; and thus finally the Anglicised Church of Ireland, finds herself very bitter against Romanism.

It is not because Irishmen are narrow minded beings, that this hatred exists against errors, but because Irish Churchmen see Romanism in a darker phase than Americans are permitted to view it in this country.

Still, I can say for the whole of my people, that while some of them care little about excessive ritual, yet as members of the Church, they are as loyal and intelligent in ecclesiastical matters as those of any other race.

I hope that this letter will only be looked at from a calm and thoughtful stand-point. The cut from Pittsburgh was local in a sense, but it was put in a general way. I doubt whether the good Bishop now at rest would alienate one Scotch-Irishman" simply because he hated Romanism. I know to the contrary. And I am positive that the Church in the United States is not willing that some of her earnest sons should be discouraged simply because they are Scotch-Irishmen.

Yours, in the same citizenship and Church, INGRAM N. W. IRVINE, Dean of Cairo. McLeansboro, Ill., July 23d, 1881.

[The writer of this communication seems to have mistaken the spirit of our correspondent's Scotch-Irish Churchmen. The assertion was that it is not easy to make Churchmen of those who are not such. He would doubtless be willing to vote for the Scotch-Irish bishop.—ED.]

Diocesan School of Central Penn

Correspondence of the Living Church.

This flourishing school for boys which Bishop Howe has established, situated at the foot of Mount Penn, in the suburbs of Reading, two miles from the Cathedral Church, occupies one of those ancient family seats with which the older counties of Pennsylvania abound. With Mount Penn towering with all its magnificence of altitude and verdure in the background, the buildings are immediately surrounded by venerable trees and look out upon a stretch of hill and valley unrivalled in picturesqueness and natural beauty.

The Rev. Joseph M. Turner is head master, assisted by several competent teachers. The attendance during the past year has numbered thirty-three young men and boys. Some features of the daily life and discipline may be of interest to your readers.

When any pupil by diligent study and manly deportment, has attained a certain grade, and so shown himself worthy of honor and trust, he is placed in the rank of honor-men or exempts. He is freed from the pressure of ordinary school discipline, and placed upon his honor as a man. played a prominent part in the history not only If he in any way break his parole, he falls at once into the ordinary rank. The daily military drill and instruction is an important feature of the school as an aid to discipline; inculcating and self-control. The uniform is of blue cloth, single-breasted coat, United States regulation buttons, blue trousers with gold stripe, necktie, and white gloves; and the arm a light rifle with bayonet. Colonel Arms is in charge of the drill.

After the distribution of prizes, at the close of City. The great writer is only, in this, adding the last term, there was a competitive drill, the judges appointed being the Hon. Randolph Keim, Dr. Stone, and Canon Morrow. The gold medal for soldierly bearing and proficiency in military manœuvres and manual of arms was awarded to 2d Sergeant J. Moore, of Carlisle, Pa.

> In the evening a complimentary dinner was given to the Rev. Joseph M. Turner, Headmaster, at which the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese presided; and at its close some additional prizes were instituted-one for good conduct, by the Cathedral, through Dean Orrick: one for Latin and Greek, by St. Luke's, Lebanon, through the Rev. Chandler Hare; and another for mathematics, by the Lay Trustees.

The outlook for next year is extremely flattering. During the vacation, a new dormitory and gymnasium will be built. It may be added, as an evidence of the healthfulness of the site, the man," and can it not be as truly said, local that during the school's existence, there has not been a single case of serious illness.

LANCES OF LYNWOOD.—A story of the Days of Chivalry in England. By Miss C. M. Yonge. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price, name's sake, speaks volumes. It speaks of our \$1.25. This tale of old feudal times will be ustice, of open trial (for fear the world may struggle for life long ago. The Church of read with delight by all adventure-loving boys. fault the Church) the accused are condemned by Scotland is very primitive in its mode of doing The incidents recorded are supposed to have occurred in the time of Edward III. The story of dreds of devoted people bleed, and the hearts of It has been brought in contact with extreme the siege of the Chateau-Norbelle and its gallant defense, and the descriptions of the campaign against the Spaniards, will stir the blood in the veins of many a young reader. The author has drawn freely from that treasure house of old English history, Froissart's Chronicles, as well as from Breton tradition, so that The Lances of judgeth righteous judgment, and the end of all trammelled it, and it in return relied on the State Lynwood may be considered in the light of his-

The Book of Leviticus.-II.

Written for the Living Church.

The atoning significance of Atonement is seen in the Law of Sacrifices. A special offering was to be made, and that selection was required to be perfect in every respect; for the removal of sin implied, for the time being, perfection. Not an absolute sinlessness, but an actual forgiveness or removal or remission of everything injurious to the soul, or which marred, or disturbed in any way the happiness of the offerer. Repentance, Faith, and Obedience were required, but it was unnecessary to know on the part of the Priest, whether these were real or pretended. They were the supposed conditions of every offering.

The sacrifice might be made of the herd, of the flocks, or of the fowls. In each, the offering was perfect, as "an outward and visible sign"-tamim, whole, "without blemish," and so "an inward and spiritual grace" prompted the will to make the act, the hand to offer the gift, as a solemn religious service.

The significance of the Atonement being so perfect in itself, bringing untold happiness to the offerer, and being also an honor to the Jehovah who accepts the Offering, it was necessary that there should be no visible defect in the thing offered tamim, or in a moral sense there never could be what the Germans call untadliger, whole-mindedness, that is what may be regarded as innocent, blameless, good.

This word which the Authorized Version translates "without blemish" is the mark or note which gives the sacrifice its inherent value; the same word, in a Greek form which St. Paul used. when he said that the Church was "without spot or wrinkle," in other words-Holy; the same word precisely that is used to describe, an upright way or life, one blameless, wholly devoted to Jehovah, or a man of integrity.

The seven chapters of Leviticus, in which the law of sacrifices are so minutely given are intended, it would seem, to show the perfect nature of the Atonement, and the atoning-significance of the same, by what may appear to us to be an unnecessary amount of details. We can understand the selection and leading forth of the most perfect creature of the herd the best, the strongest Lamb or goat, the soaring dove or remark. There was no reflection at all upon young pigeon, so that none among rich or poor might appear empty-handed before Jehovah. The highest motive must not be put out of sight or mind, by what may be considered the greater or lesser pecuniary value of what is offered; the divine formula gave it its true worth; it must be for all alike "an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto Jehovah." The law of the burnt offering, of the meat offering, of the sin offering, and of the trespass-offering, received the fiat each in turn, "It is most holy." Flour is ground, and wholly separated from the chaff-nothing is more clean and pure when properly prepared; the fruit of the olive is beaten, strained and pressed, and without dregs or sediment burns with clear light upon the Altar, or is mixed with the flour; one person, separate, alone, wends his way to the forest, casts his eyes upon a most towering monarch of the libanon diaphane, and in the stillness of the solitude he makes, according to the perfect number, Sheba, seven incisions in the tree, and there exudes the pure, white, frankincense; and the three-the flour, the oil, and the frankinscense mixed together, Aaron and his sons the Priests burn the "memorial of it (i. e. the mixture, the tree in one) upon the Altar. Besides these three, every acrifice shall be salted with salt at the moment of the offering, not for the preservation of the meat-offering, but as a further sign that it was without blemish, and that there could be no possibility of its "seeing corruption" before it was properly consumed.

In this way, and from the parallel references, it is presumable that as Christ is made one Oblation and Sacrifice for the sins of the whole world, and that a perfect sacrifice, as "a great High-Priest," "the Apostle and High-Priest of our profession," so the twelve whom He personally ordained were high-priests, in a higher and more sacrificial sense than a mere messenger or ambassador could be. Without this, the argument that the High-Priest, Priest and Levite, answer to our Apostle or Bishop, Priest and Deacon, is lacking in logical force.

In the original law of sacrifices we see under a variety of form, but with a single intent of purpose, the completed aim for that paam echath, one time of each sacrifice, whether it was the simple offering for the outward "Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin," or the atonement made for the wealthy owner of herds and flocks. The Hebrew word given above is identical with ephapax in Heb. x: 10, and other places of the N. T. In both there is shown the measure or standard, according to which some-

thing is executed. In the two parts of this paper, I have tried to show upon philological grounds, the official. authoritative voice and act of "Aaron and his sons the Priests," as Priests, answering to our Bishops and Priests; the continual efficacy of the sacrifice, in which a diakonos, minister, could never take part, except as a waiter or attendant; and the holy nature of each sacrifice, which, unless it were a perfect one would never answer for that "one time."

Place therefore, side by side, the law of sacrifices in Leviticus I. 7 and Hebrews III. 1; V. 10, remembering at the same time that an adoring faith in a present, real Christ is in all, (Heb. XI. and XII.) and we ought to perceive clearly the wise discrimination which the Church makes between the acts of a Priest, and a mere minister, in the "Absolution or Remission of Sins" and in the Holy Communion.

WM. N. IRISH.

The widow of Dr. Rufus Hathaway died recently, at Roxbury, Mass., aged nearly 103 years. She was the mother of eleven children. "All the Day Idle."

Written for the Living Church. "All the day idle!" In the distant fields, Upon the sunny slopes the reapers stand, And bind the golden sheaves. The harvest yields Rich stores to him who works. The busy hand And brain doth treasures gather in. A slothful man has naught and surely runs Through indolence to endless grief and sin. Thus spake our Saviour to the idle ones: To him who at the eleventh hour will turn From his sad ways a good name to retrieve, Be given the same reward, as they who bear The heat, and burden of the day receive.'

Greater may be the one who conquers sin, Than he who righteous from his youth has been. ALICE GRAY COWAN. SALAMANCA, N. Y.

"This Rock." S. Matt. XVI., 18. To the Editor of the Living Church:

Roman Catholic controversialists of the present day, are very dependent upon S. Matt. xvi: 18-"Thou art Peter; and upon this Rock I will build my Church." Before the Vatican Council this text was all important, as far as Scripture was concerned, to prove the Supremacy of the Pope. Now, since the promulgation of the late True, S. John xxi.: 15, 16. 17, and S. Luke xxii: 32, are called in to aid; but it is little support these texts give to the doctrines in question. been enjoined as rightfully on the feeblest disci-

of this text, and many learned men in the Roman All that is needed is the establishment of addi-Church, as well as some of the greatest of the tional places of whorship in different parts of Church Fathers, have thought that the "Rock" upon which the Church was to be built was not Church shall be conducted in accordance with S. Peter, but our Lord Himself, or the true Faith which S. Peter confessed. Palmer in his Treatise on the Church, alleges that Dupin and Alexander Natalis, two Roman historians of the seventeenth century, show that Origin, Cyprian, Jerome, Augustine, Theodoret, Bede, Paulinus, Rabanus, Anselm, Lombard, Innocent III., etc., understood "this Rock" to mean our Lord. This was what one of the infallible Popes thought about it. I suppose, however, in this he was only speaking as a private doctor! Palmer says At the close of the Service the body was borne these same two Roman historians give the names of the following as holding that the apostles it was laid to rest beside the remains of the Rev. generally were meant by "the Rock," to wit: Origin, Cyprian, Jerome, Augustine, Etherius, Beatus. Paschasius, etc. My author again al- rest. leges that the latter of the two above named historians of the Roman Communion, gives the folloss in the decease of Rev. Herbert Smythe. lowing list of persons as teaching that "the Rock" Mr. Smythe was one of the assistant Priests is the true faith: to wit: Hilary, Gregory Nyssene, Ambrose, Hilary the Deacon, Chrysostom, among the colored people in connection with tion from the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Grace Augustine, Cyril of Alexandria, Juvenalis, Leo, the Church of S. Mary, the Virgin. He left this Church, Martinez, California, asking the Church Petrus Chrysologus, Theodoret, Eucherius, Felix III., Gregory the Great, Bede, John Damascenus, Hadrian I., Druthmar, Jonas Aurelianphanes, Theodorus Abucara, Stephen VI., Odo
21st, entered into his rest. Mr. Smythe was a
Cluniacensis. Rupert Tintensis. Innocent II. Cluniacensis, Rupert Tintensis, Innocent II., graduate of Racine College, and of the General commemorate the deeds of that great missionary, Hadrian IV., Urban III., Thomas Aquinus, Stephen, Bishop of Paris, Alphonsus Clictovaeus, Eckius, Renatus, Benedictus. In this by Bishop Potter, of New York. He had been great sacrifices in extending Christ's Kingdom. array of names, a tolerably well informed divine assistant minister with Rev. Mr. Perry, at the and if there were a monument to his memory in will recognize many as belonging to the list of great men in Church history. And what a sprinkling of Popes is discovered here-Popes who actually thought S. Peter was not meant by "this Rock" in the important proof text under consideration! Pope Adrian I. says, on Matt. xvi.: 18, as I find him quoted in Denton's Commentary on the Church's Gospels: "Super hanc, inquit Petram, quam canfessus es, et a qua vocabuli sortitus es dignitatem; super hanc soliditatem fidei Ecclesiam meam ædificabo." And how did the Council of Trent understand this verse from S. Matthew's Gospel? Denton, in the above-mentioned commentary, gives the following as decreed at the Third Session of that Council to show that even this great body thought "the Rock" meant the faith in the Incarnate Saviour: "Quare symbolum fidei, quo sancta Romana Ecclesia utitur, tanguam principium illud, in quo omnes, qui fidem Christi profiten tur, necessario conveniunt, ac fundamentum firmum et unicum, contra quod portæ inferi nunquam prævelebunt (Matt. xvi.) totidem verbis. quibus in omnibus ecclesiis, experimendem esse censuit." In this quotation, "contra quod portæ inferi nunquam prævelebunt"-against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, applies not to the Church, as the words are generally understood by us, and I think by Roman Catholics, the best which parishes can make. stood "this Rock" to mean the Faith, for there is nothing else in the sentence that can mean it. Is it possible, though, that the Tridentine fathers, while understanding Peter to be meant by "this Rock," and the promise to be that the gates of hell shall not prevail against the Church. chose to apply this promise in their decree to the Faith, or the "symbolum fidei?" Has any Ro- bleau. Its name was Fanny, and it was supposed man Doctor, understanding the text as it is al-

known so to use these words? Does any other decree or act of the Trent Council throw any light upon this language quoted from the Third Session? I would thank any clergyman having access to a good library, to help herein the investigations of A COUNTY PRIEST.

The Church for the Colored People.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

Your readers will remember that in a previous letter I spoke of the formation of a society of clergy and colored laity of this city, for the purpose of furthering the work of the Church among our colored population, under the name of The Society of Simon the Cyrenian. This society is about to commence active operations, and is now, by means of its various committees, making arrangements for holding a Grand Union Church Picnic at Irving Park, which is situated at the junction of the Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis Railroads, about twenty miles from either city. Arrangements are also to be made for bringing colored people and others from all parts of the State, accessible by rail, at reduced rates. A band of music will be in attendence. and addresses will be delivered during the day, dogma, it has to do double duty, to prove the by distinguished speakers, both of the clergy Pope's infallibility, as well as his supremacy. and laity. One of the features of the proposed meeting is to have choirs of the colored congregations of Washington, Annapolis, and this city, unite in rendering some of the popular hymns "Feed my sheep," could have been said with the and anthems of the Church. This festival, or utmost propriety to the humblest member of the "Church picnic," as it is called, is to take place Apostolic College; and, "when thou art con- on Thursday, the 22d of September next, and verted, strengthen thy brethren," could have the proceeds will be devoted to the support of additional missionary work among our colored ple sho was to go through and come out of an people. After reading an account of the serexperience like S. Peter's; for such a feeble one vices held by the colored people at Chesterwood, would, under these circumstances, be well fitted which I gave in my last communication, the need to confirm and strengthen others. The admon- of such additional work among this people will itions would have conveyed no powers to such be apparent. The colored people are an impersons, if addressed to them. Why should pressionable race, and easily swayed by emothey to Peter? If the words addressed to the tions. Therefore, the form of worship which is Apostle imply some hyper-apostolic power in best adapted to their tastes and capacities, must him, that power must have been conveyed on be either beautiful and glorious, and of a charsome other occasion and by other words. Does acter to gratify their love of ceremonial, or it S. Matt. xvi.: 18, convey such authority? The must be of an entirely emotional character which history of the interpretation of this text is some- will manifest itself in shoutings and bodily conwhat significant, and I would like to lay before tortions, the result of hysterical influences, rather the readers of the LIVING CHURCH a portion of than of devotional feeling. They are naturally a what my studies have revealed to me on this religious race, and are soon led to love the imposing and beautiful ritual of the Church, and Four different interpretations have been given soon become familiar with her grand old Liturgy. the city and diocese, where the services of the Catholic and primitive usage, and the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ preached with earnestness, simplicity and love.

The funeral services over the remains of sister Mary Clement, a member of the order of All Saints' Sisters of the Poor, connected with Mount Calvary Church, took place in that Church on Monday, July 11th. They consisted of a Celebration of the Holy Communion, at 10:30 A. M., and the Burial Service of the Church, at 5 P. M. to the churchyard of St. John's, Waverly, where Mr. Richey, the Rev. Mr. Vinton, and Sister Harriet. May the Lord grant unto them eternal

Mount Calvary Church has met with another whose labors were principally given to the work city, June 30th, in good health, to spend his va- people of the East to assist in raising money for cation with his father, the Ray. W. H. Smythe, a memorial window to the Rev. Dr. James Lloyd at Port Austin, Mich. Immediately after his Breck, the founder of the parish. Peace to that Theological Seminary. He was ordained Dea- having been intimately connected with him for con by Bishop Harris, of Michigan, and Priest fifteen years. I know personally many of his Church of S. Mary the Virgin, for about two every church of every diocese in which he layears. He was an earnest and indefatigable bored, the number could not keep his memory worker, and his loss will be deeply felt by the sufficiently green in the hearts of the people congregation in which he has so faithfully whom he has benefitted. In March, 1868, I labored. May he rest in peace.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

The article in the LIVING CHURCH, headed Cardinal Newman and the Bible," was not written by Newman, but is from the pen of the late F. W. Faber, and is to be found in his essay on "The Interest and Characteristics of the Lives of the Saints," p. 116, prefixed a. a., "Life of S. Francis d'Assisi (1853), which forms vol. xxv. of the oratory series of the "Lives of Modern J. ANKETELL. Saints."

S. MARK's, New Castle, N. Y., July 25.

Indiana.-Bishop Talbot, in his annual Address, thus spoke of the parish in Plymouth: St. Thomas' Church, Plymouth, is rapidly becoming strong, under the care of its faithful and earnest rector. Its prosperity as a parish, and its love for its pastor, are both attested by the work in which it is now heartily enlisted—that of the erection of a commodious and comfortable rectory for his use. I repeat what I said in a recent address to the people, that, as a mere investment, the erection of parsonage houses, is too, but to the Faith. If the Council of Trent applied the words thus, they must have underto the support and to the comfort and happiness of rectors. But to do all this, they must be built and paid for, as this will be, by the people themselves, and not out of the Rector's income. They should always add just the value of the rental to

A Paris paper has published an obituary for a fish which lately died in the lake at Fontaineways used by their controversialists, ever been from the hands of a number of kings.

New Mexico and Arizona. Correspondence of the Living Church.

The Second Annual Convocation was held in Santa Fe, on July 12, 13, Bishop Dunlop presiding. The Rev. A. H. Boyle, of Cimarron preached the sermon. The Rev. H. Forrester of Albuquerque, and Rev. James A. M. La Tourrette, were also present. The Hon. W. C. Hazledim was among the laymen. The Bishop, in his address, gave a pleasant account of his call and consecration to the work and of his first visit to his jurisdiction. He spoke with affectionate gratitude of Bishop Spalding and his labors during the two years of his administration, in addition to his own great work at home. The address noticed also the enterprise of the Church Building Commission, and the subscription scheme for Missions, and urged co-operation in both these measures.

A report was presented and adopted favoring the support of the clergy from a common fund. The Rev. H. Forrester and the Hon. Wm. C. Hazledim were elected delegates to the General Convention.

The Bishop appointed the officers of the jurisdiction as follows: Standing Committee-Rev. J. A. M. La Tourrette, president: Rev. Henry Forester, secretary; Hon. W. C. Hazeldim, and H. C. Baldwin, Chancellor-Hon, L. Bradford Prince. Treasurer-Mr. W. W. Griffin.

A resolution complimenting Bishop Spalding upon the services rendered the Church by him, and welcoming Bishop Dunlop to his new field of duty, at the same time assuring him of loyal and hearty support on the part of the members of the Convocation, was unanimously adopted,

A missionary meeting was held on the evening of the last day, attend by a large congregation. Rev. Mr. Boyle made an address, Mr. La Tourrette spoke upon the Indian question, giving some reminiscences of Kit Carson with whom he was personally acquainted.

Rev. Mr. Forrester gave a history of this jurisdiction, which showed the great advancement of the Church during the past decade. Bishop Dunlop occupied only a short time during which he dwelt upon the progress of the Church and the fact that it had advanced of late years more than any other religious body.

On Tuesday evening there was a very pleasant gathering at the Bishop's residence. Unfortunately, he had to take a house a full mile from the plaza, which makes him rather inaccessible after dark, but there was a goodly number present. nevertheless. Mrs. Dunlop, who has been confined to her room nearly all the time she has been in Santa Fé, was able to entertain her guests much to their satisfaction.

One of the duties before the Convocation was the adoption of a Constitution. It was as brief as possible. It allows representation to congregations; one delegate to each twenty communicants, but not more than three delegates to any congregation. The delegates are required to be male communicants, and to be elected by communicants.

The Convocation was most pleasant and profitable. Everything that was done was in the right time, and it is to be fervently hoped that future Convocations will not swerve from it, but progress along with it till a model Diocese is developed in this field, which may well be termed the last opportunity of the Church in these United States. N. M.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

In your issue of July 2d, I see a communication took charge of the mission work at Martinez, Cal. Prior to this, services had been held there by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, then Rector of St. Paul's Church, Benicia, now Rector of All Saints' Church, Chicago. The people began to agitate the question of church building shortly after I entered upon my duties there, and an earnest layman procured pledges to the amount of \$1,500. Before the church was commenced, however, I was compelled to leave there on account of my arduous duties as Head Master at S. Augustine's College, Benicia, which took up all my time. The Rev. Edward P, Gray, now of Baltimore, took charge of the work, at the earnest request of the people, and furnished the plan of the church. It is to his taste and judgment that the parish is indebted for its beautiful little church. Before its completion, Mr. Gray was compelled to resign the work on account of other labor. At the solicitation of the people, I again took charge and opened the church for divine service. The Rev. Dr. Breck was present at that service, as also were Rev. Messrs. Gray and Smith. They all assisted in reading the Service, and I preached the sermon. The offertory, amounting to one hundred dollars, went toward liquidating the debt upon the church, and the remaining one hundred was raised in about six weeks. The same clergy assisted at the consecration, and by the appointment of the Bishop I read the sentence of consecration. I have plainly shown that Dr. Breck was not the founder of the parish. The sainted man whose dust reposes on the brown hillside above the Straits of Carquinez, could he speak, would promptly deto be 400 years old. It had been fed by crumbs cline the honor conferred upon him, wishing for from the hands of a number of kings.

West is full of monuments of his zeal, imperishable as the Christianity which he taught by precept and example, and for which he gave his life. How truly it may be said of him, "He being dead yet speaketh." E. CROSBY COWAN. RANDOLPH, N. Y.

> The Guild of St. Elizabeth. Correspondence of the Living Church.

This Guild has issued its Fifth Annual Report. It was organized in 1876 by Dr., now Bishop, Seymour, for work in Bellevue Hospital, and the Institutions on Hart's, Ward's, Randall's, and Blackwell's Islands; but especially in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

There were present over two hundred of the more prominent clergy and laity of New York City, and from adjoining towns. It was an occasion of great interest. They formed in procession and marched through each one of the thirty wards, singing the sweetest of the Church's hymns, and halting for kindly words of sympathy and encouragement, by the different clergy who were present.

The object of this Guild is the personal ministration of its members at the bedside of the sick and dying, to those in the prison cells, and to the poor, the erring, the unfortunate, wherever they may be found; to supplement their Christian teaching, sympathy and prayer, with bodily comforts, and after the tenantless frame of the child of the Church needs nothing more, to provide for it Christian burial according to the rites of the Church, and in consecrated ground.

But not a tithe is done of what ought to be accomplished, for the laborers are few, and they are in constant; need of additional funds with which to provide clothing, delicacies, and assistance in many ways, for the thousands who are daily to be found in these varied Institutions of charity and correction.

The Guild meets on the second Wednesday of each month, in the parlors of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples at 487 Hudson St., which is under the charge of Sister Amelia, the Almoner of the Guild. The meetings are always opened with the following prayer:

all men, help us, we beseech Thee, to behave with Christian charity and wisdom to all that are in distress, poverty or suffering. Let none of us come under Thy condemnation on the great day of judgment, for want of mercy or charity to our brethren, who in this world of trial were hungry, or thirsty, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and to whom, when we had the power, we did not minister. Help us to deny ourselves, that we may each in our measure have to give to them that need; and that we may ever work with Thee and for Thee, in diminishing the sorrows. the miseries and the sin of this evil world, for the sake of Him who suffered and died for all, Thy blessed Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ.

The most remarkable circumstance in connection with the publication of the revised version. says the London Truth, is the feverish anxiety with which several eminent prelates have repudi ated the work. The Archbishop was perfectly wretched at the report that he had presented a copy to the Queen, and denied it with almost ridiculous earnestness. The Bishop of Gloucester was mysteriously unwilling that it should be supposed that he was personally responsible for sending a copy to Windsor. The Bishop of London's warning against ignorant criticism is certainly well-timed, for some of the alterations savor of the narrowest pedantry. It seems doubtful whether the book will ever supersede the authorized version, whatever may be the verdict of Convocations: but as a commercial speculation it is a brilliant success, and the large profits will be a very seasonable windfall for the Universities.

A Church without children in it pews, at its services, and at the Lord's table, is practically a contradiction in terms. The best, strongest, most growing and most useful Churches are those which are constantly nurturing children in the fear of the Lord, and receiving them into their fellowship, and training them up as young essential functions. No Church can prosper which neglects its children and youth.

Eliot's Indian Bible was the first Bible ever printed in America, and the following is the longest word contained in it: "Wuppetesittuk-qussunnoowehtunkquoh." It signifies "kneel-It is in the language of the ing down to him." Natick Indians, an extinct tribe, and it is said there is only one person living who can read this Bible, Mr. J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn. It was printed in 1661, at Cambridge,

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The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue, very serious results may follow. "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cents. 3 boxes for \$1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists.

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The Living Church.

August 6, A. D. 1881.

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

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D. CHICAGO. 162 Washington Street New York. No. 40 Bible House

Readers of the Living Church who order goods advertized in these columns, confer a favor by naming this paper

After Stanley, Who?

The death of Dean Stanley leaves the numbers and narrow in prospects, without leadership. The New York Times editorially discloses the fact that Dean Stanley, "before a private company of clergy in this country, three years ago, admitted, what is now seen to be the case, that the men who ought to be taking the place of Thirlwall, Maurice, Hare, Kingsley, and Robertson, were not forthcom-

This simply means that the logical reaction has set in. It begins to be seen that there is no via media for honesty, between the Catholic school, which is now dominant in England, and Stopford Brooke, who, when he found himself no longer able to accept the Creeds, dropped his surplice. When we speak of the Catholic school we mean something higher and founded by the Incarnate God. The zation. Catholic school does not antagonize the right of free inquiry, but it does contend produce the highest development of averthat within the pale of the Church, at age morality, and the more tenaciously least, among the men who have taken the individual souls grasp this conception, vows of priesthood especially, freedom is the more purely will their lives stand out subject to limitations, and the liberty to as exponents of holiness. Now mankind investigate does not carry with it a license | must derive its notions of God from some to deny. Moreover it discerns a higher source above itself, something higher than type of manhood in the Stopford Brooke itself. If that loftier ideal be simply a who renounces the Church when he finds stronger force, fetichism is the result. If that he must renounce her Creed, than in it be a nobler morality, the God will be those who can luxuriate in the emoluments simply a perfect man. But if it be the soul, this dreadful thing exists as a curse, and honors of the office which they re- Infinite, the Absolute, the Unconditioned, a mania, a contradiction, a fatality. depreciate. Honesty is the best policy in the blinding splendor of the incompre- of rightful mastery, the demon has occuwhat of the forbidden fruit of "modern or defined by any formula of words. thought" (so-called), but draw back with The Christian idea of God is formed by they discover whereunto this dalliance Perfect Man. It lifts God up to the numbered with the self-anointed prophets but, at the same time, it reveals Him in continue and deepen.

ranks are growing thin, and the "latest re- pressed in our own idiom. We understand ligious development" will prove to be like God better, and we think we can serve that last chapter in Heine's life-a return Him better and more closely approach from the husks of philosophy to the most Him in our effort to become like Him. fine wheat of the Catholic Faith.

Pennsylvania, has crossed swords with the are at peace. Now we know not only that gentleman from the Illinois river known God is, but that He is our friend; not as "Bob" Ingersoll. This latter person- only that we must serve Him, but how we just sufficient lack of culture, to appreciate find refuge from it in His mercy. his peculiar oratory. Why a gentleman infidels. The writer has visited towns remark. But he who rises to the height in the Church, but it is also, as we believe, dry Journal. Now if general and special paready, generally "fast" men or persons Nicene Christianity is the moral sheetligion that says drunkeness and adultery and you must bid farewell to the ethics, Body of Christ, the Catholic Church. are capital offences, and that of those not sooner or later.

thus described he disgusted very many more than he persuaded. What he says against religion has been said a hundred times and with far more force. "As a logician or theologian," says the New York Times, "he is amazingly verdant." Too much is made of him. The best answer he can get is to let him alone. If Judge Black wants to indulge in polemic, let him choose a foeman worthy of his steel.

The Idea of God.

true religion in the world allied with wrong eth his own soul; all they that hate Me conceptions of the nature of God, no one love death." will deny. A Unitarian wrote, "Nearer, "Broad" section in England, narrow in my God, to Thee." Buddh, who taught nature is its tendency to reject wisdom, to an atheistic religion, practiced the ascetic prefer to walk in the path of folly, to hate life. Many of the laity of the Christian the things which ought to be loved and to Church adorn it with the holiness of their love those which should be hated; a bias lives while holding very inaccurate notions which manifests itself early in life and be purer and nobler as it is associated with an enlightenment of the conscience does

"For modes of faith let senseless bigots fight," He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

It is a very cheap argument which consists in a sneer at senseless bigotry. It very adroitly covers the fallacy that modes of faith make no difference in men's lives. We are willing to concede the virtue of nobler than a "ritualistic party." Catholic the pagan, the beauty of the heretic's life, theology represents the supernatural as a the graces that adorn the character of some distinct intellectual conception and as a atheist like John Stuart Mill; but we are true historical development, and while it by no means willing to concede that in a does not deny the possibility of added world in which ideas are almost omnipoknowledge concerning some of the deep tent it makes no practical difference, in things of God, it does distinctly traverse the morals of communities, what men and deny the proposition that the nine- believe concerning God. Cicero's exteenth or any other century can discover quisite treatise De Natura Deorum makes any new truth essential to salvation, or much for Cicero's marvellous spiritual inmake any new statement of old truth that sight, but it does not disprove the verdict will more accurately formulate the facts of history as to the ethical effect of the leads to death loves death. There is no and doctrines of that religion which was popular polytheism on the Roman civili-

The highest conception of God will ceived from a Church whose faith they there will be a Great Spirit to bow before. emasculate and whose institutions they But the mind which adores also gropes in pleasure in it. By terrible transposition the long run, and the best principle, too; hensible. St. Augustine said that since and there are a great many minds in Eng. God is the "summus spiritus" He cannot land and America that have tasted some- properly be thought out by any intellect

with rationalistic methods of thinking highest throne. It clothes Him with all must inevitably lead them. There are the inconceivable glories of absolute beof the new dispensation of conceit and in- endearing relations to Humanity, in such tellectual arrogance, who now sit at the wise that when we lay our heads upon the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in their right bosom of the Incarnate One, we rest not mind; and this process of reaction must only on the Infinite but on the Human. Thus the tender, the sympathetic, the Leaders are not to be found because the winning elements of His nature are ex-When we approach the idea of the Infinite we seem to meet with problems. But THE HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of when we contemplate the Man-God, we

The Love of Death.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and all that a man hath will he give for his life. It would therefore seem to be a paradox to speak of the love of death. That it is practicable to man to love death, however, is the testimony of a sacred writer of ancient times, and we suspect his statement will be vouched for by every right-minded and intelligent person. In that wonderful description of wisdom, recorded in the book of Proverbs, it is writ-That there has been a vast amount of ten. "He that sinneth against Me wrong-

The most discouraging feature of human of God. Still it is true that religion will among all the nations of the earth. Even purer conceptions of God. We insist upon not rectify the action of the perverse this with vehemence, for the reason that will. "Meliora probo, mala sequor," said since some serve God well under all views the pagan moralist, and St. Paul freely of His nature, it has been inferred that it translated it, "The good that I would, I matters little what views of His nature are do not; but the evil which I would not. that I do." To such a degree does this pestilence of the soul manifest itself that there has arisen among men a school which thinks itself justified in the exaggeration known among theologians as "total depravity." That is the extreme of the pessimist, but the pessimist's view always implies something very bad. His exaggeration points the way to the truth that man is "very far gone from original righteousness." And this serious bias to evil, infecting all souls, will develop to its legitimate consequences in individual souls, unless some powerful force interpose to counteract or restrain it.

> Its effect is that the heart hates wisdom. Its penalty is that the being who was created for immortal good, falls in love with death. The man who loves that which divorcement possible in morals between cause and effect, and few indeed are the souls which know not, when they play the fool in their relations to God, the Church, and man, that their folly must lead to its penalties. Why, then, do intelligent beings court their own misery? Why do immortal spirits surrender to evil? There is only one solution of the mystery. The answer is because men love darkness rather than light. They hate wisdom because they love death.

This is the awful mystery of sin. In the cannot disguise the fact that men take pancy of the throne and exults in making us have a relish for intrinsic evil. There are sins of inadvertence, sins of ignorance; but nearly all the sin in the world is committed because we deliberately delight to undisguised confusion of face as soon as the conjunction of the Infinite with the do it. Conscience may the next instant strike us through with the dagger of shame, but in the crisis of ill-doing we are happy in our deed. Like the drunkard, we revel priests not a few among us, but yesterday ing, abates not one jot of His infinitude, in the stimulated joys of a midnight orgie, heedless of the horrible reaction of the

> Sin is a frightful infatuation. It deludes and mocks the soul. It blinds the perceptions and lures the will to become the instrument of its own paralysis. It enacts in every life a horrible tragedy, for it causes a being who is endowed with eternal life to love death.

'O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Rights and Duties.

proclivity for blatant proclamation of our rights while we "sing small" about duties, and we think the criticism quite as applicable to day as it was fifty years ago. In Church, we wish however to make a distinction which, when understood, will clear the atmosphere of much m st and smoke.

There are laymen and there are laymen. acterized not a few of her clergy, while a supreme legislation influenced by non-communicating, and even unbaptized men.

The evils attendant upon that condition than for piety in parishes.

to deal in the frankest manner with current problems, ventures the remark that the laymen who are making so much noise about "rights" belong to this class. There are laymen and there are laymen. There are laymen who are always attentive to their parochial duties, recognizing the rightful authority of their "spiritual pasors and masters," modest, humble-minded men, frequent at the Altar, casting a holy and elevating influence upon their fellowmen, "ready to distribute" of the means with which the Lord hath entrusted them, not given to overmuch speech-making nor ambitious to secure honors in the Church by arts learned in the political world. These are not the laymen who Church is small. On a certain occasion, prate about their "rights." They are the laymen who have found that men who attend faithfully to their duties are apt to enjoy all their rights. Of the other class, men who think they can bring their worldly spirit and ways into the Church, and control it by caucus, printing-ink, money or the withholding of money, or by any other means, there is but one word more to say: That class of laymen has had its day in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Church Paper.

It is not strange that one should appreciate the importance of his own work, nor is it strange that he should wonder that others do not see the importance of that which to him is so plain. The believer wonders how there can be unbelievers; the earnest Christian wonders how any Christian can be other than earnest. A constant wonder of the Church journalist is that so many Churchmen seem to have no adequate appreciation of the importance of the Church paper. In everything that relates to material interests, men appreciate the There is considerable talk in certain importance of the press. They want to quarters about the rights of the laity. The know the news, the market, the gossip of age is an able stump speaker, and there are may serve Him; not only that we need laity have rights, and it would be an ill the world. Millions take and read the daily a great many people, East and West, of not flee from His wrath, but that we may day in which they should be deprived paper. The number of periodical publicaof them. The Living Church believes tions is a marvel. It is a still greater won-He who abandons theism exchanges a thoroughly in the American experiment der that there is hardly a trade or calling and a scholar like Judge Black should pit higher for a lower idea—an idea which by which the clerical Order donates to but has a paper devoted to its special interhimself against this stump-speaker is more wrought out upon the life of a nation will those not in Orders a certain portion of ests. There is, for example, a Journal of than we can explain. "Bob" makes no demoralize it. History corroborates our its rights and prerogatives. It is a novelty Chemistry, a Harness Review, and a Launwhere he has "split the ears of the ground- of supernatural theism, reaches the top- a success; and to such an extent that the pers are necessities to most men, it would lings" with his jests and gibes, and the most conception of God. There may be Church of England shows some signs of seem that a Church paper would be thought testimony of intelligent observers was that problems which it leaves unsolved, but it admiration for it, while Bishop Moberley a necessity to Churchmen. Yet our Church most of his hearers were unbelievers al- gives an ethical outcome which justifies it. found in it the suggestion of a divine papers do not have anything like the nummethod in the administration of the Holy ber of subscribers that they ought to have. pirit within the living and life-giving so far as the Living Church is concerned, we have no complaint to make. It has a large and rapidly increasing list. Still it needed want is at last supplied. who have reasons for not accepting a re- anchor of the world. Banish its theology Spirit within the living and life-giving So far as the LIVING CHURCH is concerned,

sideration which it would be well to bring is not half as large as it ought to be. We prominently into view, and that is that are not speaking in the interest of the Livrights become such, in a moral sense, ING CHURCH alone, but for Church papers only when they are justified by duties. generally, or rather in the interests of De Tocqueville criticises the American Christ's Church Militant. We have an able Church press. It ought to have ten times the support that it has.

No Churchman will be an earnest one who is not intelligently a Churchman. applying the remark to the laity of the This he will not be unless well-instructed and well-informed. In order to this, a Church paper is simply a necessity. The clergy know it; at least, it might be supposed that they do. Yet few compara-This American Church of ours, like the tively give the matter any practical atten-Mother-Church of England, has had her tion. Now and then, we find those who period of Hanovernian coldness and spir- do. The earnest Bishop of Wisconsin has itual inertia. A low standard of religious thought the matter nothing beneath mendevotion and earnestness too largely char- tion even in a Convention address. For their own sake he urges upon his flock the worldly and secular spirit was the charac- importance of taking a Church paper, and teristic of many of the men who adhered we cannot but thank him too for his hearty to her organization. When the General commendation of the LIVING CHURCH. Convention required the lay deputies of There is not a thriving parish in all the that body to be communicants, it showed land where there is not a very considerable that the Church was inspired with the mo- number of Church papers in circulation tives of a higher and nobler standard. It among the people. If a large number are was the work of God the Holy Ghost. taken in any parish, there surely will be There was a loud cry and protest, and found a large number of earnest, well-inmuch trumpeting of "rights" encroached formed Churchmen. Find anywhere a dead upon; but the Church enacted her law parish or mission station and there will be and made it impossible henceforth that few who take a Church paper. Find anyshe should be scandalized by having her where a parish or mission where no Church paper is taken and there you will find a dead or dying interest and work.

This is a fact which every clergyman, at of things have not wholly disappeared. least, knows well enough. If only our Baptism and the Holy Communion do not clergy would urge upon their people the assure the Church against worldliness importance of taking a Church paper, there among the laity. The presumptions are would be an increase of zeal and activity greater, but in point of fact the danger is in every parish throughout the land. It the same in kind though not in degree. is safe to say that every efficient parish Moreover some of the old traditions still priest will know just who of his flock take remain, and laymen of the former type a Church paper. As he goes in and out are still to be found who are more distin- among his people he finds opportunity to guished for prominence in conventions speak of it, and he will follow the matter up until in many houses the Church paper Now the Living Church, always ready finds its way. He will be told by many that they mean to subscribe, but will find that they neglect to do so. They know they can do so at any time, and what they can do at any time the many not do at all. But is it not a matter of enough importance for the clergyman to offer to receive and forward the subscription? It will take time. Yes, but what of that, if it is to help the members of a household to a greater interest in the cause of Christ? There are parish priests who do this, and in every such case you will find an earnest, unselfish rector, and not a few earnest, unselfish souls among his people.

It is a small way of doing good. Yes, so it is. But no way of doing for Christ's the late saintly Rector of Racine College, wrote these golden words: "I was not weighing this opportunity of usefulness and that, and trying to determine which was the greater. It was only what, on the whole, seemed intrusted to me by Him to whom there is nothing little or great except the doing His will."

The fact is, success in all kinds of work largely depends upon attention to details. Every agency that a rector can set to work for interesting and instructing his people in Church work and principles, should be employed. His personal attention and exertion will be needed for the circulation of the Church paper as well as for maintaining any other agency for good in his parish.

A PAPER of more than ordinary interest and importance will appear in the next number of the LIVING CHURCH—a translation of an article that lately appeared in the "Threskentike Phone," of Athens. furnished by the Rev. Dr. Hale.

Bishop Wingfield, of Northern California, has issued a pastoral letter, warning his flock not to countenance the rector of St. John's, Petaluma, who has been substituting a liquid other than that commonly known as "wine," at the celebration of the Lord's Supper. He says: "Such intruding of individualism into the administration of the holy sacrament is reprehensible in the extreme, full of fanatical intemperance, and fraught with evil. Any minister using a substitute for 'wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received' and heretically administering the Lord's Supper in but one kind, has, in my humble judgment, violated his solemn ordination vow.

On Sunday July 24th, the new Church of S. Peter of Galilee, was dedicated by Bishop ScarThe atheist Bradlaugh seems likely to be obliged to remain outside the charmed circle of the House of Commons. He will be ruined financially by the cost of defending the suits against him, for law is even dearer in England than in America. Some one has ferreted out an old law of Queen Elizabeth which will proscribe him for not having taken his seat when scribe him for not having taken his seat when elected. He threatens, unless let in, to appear with five thousand men at his heels, early in August, at the door of the House of Commons, but the House does not seem to be much afraid. It is understood that the Speaker has made ample provision for insuring the preservation of order, and if Mr. Bradlaugh appears with his host, he will not only be roughly handled, but the ultra-radicals who have hitherto supported him, and papers like the Pall Mail Gazette, which have earnestly pleaded his right to his seat, will seize the opportunity to throw him overboard. Mr. Gladstone will only be too glad to get rid of him.

The Bishop of Springfield made a short visit to Christ Mission, Mansfield, Piatt County, on July 20th, when a small class was presented for Confirmation. Christ Mission was placed under the care of the Rev. H. C. Whitley, in 1879, and was at that time made a separate charge.

Personal Mention.

Bishop Spalding recently passed through Chicago and was registered at the Grand Pacific. The Rev. A. B. Jennings has been elected to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Hale, of Baltimore, is spending a few days at Deer Park Hotel, Garrett Co., Maryland.

The Rev. Charles N. Spalding has accepted the Rectorship of St. John's, Lancaster, Pa. The address of Bishop Seymour, from July 27th to September 15th, will be 424 West 23d St., New York.

The address of the Rev. Walter Scott is changed from Allegan, Mich., to New Albany, Ind., as he has accepted St. Paul's parish in that city.

Bishop McLaren's address during August is Point Pleasant, Ocean Co., N. J. Bishop Burgess is at York Harbor, Maine. The Rev. Claiborne Garret of Davenp rt, is offici-

ating at Trinity Church, Chicago, during the absence of the Rector, the Rev. R. A. Holland, who is now at Geneva Lake.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, Grace Church, Chicago, is taking a rest in the White Mountains. The church is closed during August, for repairs.

The Rev. Washington Rodman has accepted the Rectorship of Grace Church, West Farms. New York City, and entered upon his duties, the Sixth Sunday after Trinity.

The Rev. E. S. Thomas, Rector of St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., sailed from New York for Queenstown, Ireland, on the Cunard Steamship Batavia,"

Mr. F. E. Church was in town (N. Y.) on Saturday. Ve are glad to learn that the health of this distinuished artist has greatly improved since his trip to footier.

The Rev. John Fulton, D.D., of St. George's Church' St. Louis, Mo., has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama.

The Rev. Newland Maynard, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's, in the eastern district of Brooklyn, sailed in the Amerique, July 20th, intending to visit Constantinople and Greece.

The Rev. Stephen H. Green (Dean of St. Matthew's Cathedral, Dallas, Texas), with his family, is spending a few weeks at Highland Park, Illinois, at the residence of the Rev. J. P. Lytton.

The Rev. James W. Clark, late. Assistant Minister of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., and in charge of the Chapel of the Holy Communion, has accepted an election to be Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, Washington, of which Rev. Dr. I. L. Townsend is Rector.

In St. Paul's Chapel at Riverside, on Sound, the Rev. George C. Houghton of Trinity Church, Hoboken, sometimes officiates. He is showing a special interest in the music of the congregation, and his ready and valuable aid in rendering frequent personal assistance, is appreciated by the members, who, in large numbers, attend his rehearsals and kind instructions.

At the last meeting of the vestry of Trinity Church, Houghton, Michigan, the Rev. S. J. French, the rector, was granted leave of absence for an indefi-nite time, and left with his wife for Cleveland, Ohio. It is hoped that his stay in a more genial clime will fully restore him to health. The Rev. W. B. French, his brother, having been appointed assistant minister, will fill his place.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Perry Scott, D. D., Missionary Bishop of North China, accompanied by his brother, the Rev. Canon Scott of York Cathedral, arrived in New York, Thursday, July 21st. The Bishop preached a Missionary sermon in Trinity Church, on the morning of the Sixth Sunday after Trinity, taking as his text, Ezekiel, xxxvii, 3. "Can these bones live?" He is on his way accross the Continent, taking Cincinnati, Chicago, and other places en route, and sailing from San Francisco, August 10th

Potices.

Notices of Deaths, free; Business Notices, two cents a word: Obituaries, Appeals, Acknowledgements, Marriages, etc., one cent a word. All notices must be prepaid.

MARRIED.

CLEMENT-PAYNE.-By the Rev. D. F. Smith at Hinsdale, Ill., at the residence of the father of the bride, on the 27th ult., John S. Clement of Racine, Wis., and Susan Payne of Hinsdale, Ill.

DIED.

PIRTLE.—At Louisville, Ky., Sunday, July 17, Mrs. Jane A. Pirlle, widow of the late Chancellor Pirtle, of Ky., and Mother of Mrs. Wm. A. Snively, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAINE.—In Minneapolis, Minn., July 28, 1881, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Frederick Paine, Mary Mackie Paine, of Providence, R. I., only daughter of the late Capt. Amasa Paine, U. S. Navy. "Grant her, O Lord, eternal rest, and let perpetual

light shine upon her."
[Miss Paine was a neice of both Bishops Burgess.]

Acknowledgements.

BELL FOR PLAIN CITY, UTAH, IN MEMORY OF THE REV.

JAMES L. GILLOGIY.

Mrs. Robert Mathews, Rochester, N.Y., \$1.00; Mrs.
C. W. L., Illinois, L.00; Mrs. George Burgess, Brookline, Mass., 10.00; Mrs. Storres, Brookline, Mass., 10.00;
Grace Church S. S.. Hinsdale, 10.00; Miss Musgreive,
Plain City, Utah, .50.

st. Paul's Orphanage, Springfield, Ill.
Writing-desk, Miss A. P. Higgins, N. Y.; tablecloth, Mrs. Charles Ridgley, Springfield; tablespoons, 4, ——; spring and summer vegetables,
Mrs. Charles Hay, Springfield; dress goods, hat,
aprons for child; 2 boxes soap, fish, tomatoes, M. C.
Hay; 2 jars of preserves Mrs. Herndon, Springfield:
apples and pickles, Mrs. Johnson; sugar and potatoes, Mrs. Harlow; jar of choice butter, Mrs. Leffingwell, Knoxville, Ill.; Bible and book of lessons,
Messrs. Pott & Co., N. Y.; 45 yds. unbleached muslin,
Mrs. A. Campbell, Springfield; remains of a supper
given for the benefit of the Orphanage, Miss Green:
also from Mrs. Black's entertainment; corned beef,
Mrs. Harlow; preserves and clothing, Mrs. J. W.
Campbell: cloak, Mrs. Haynle; 6 yds, fiannel and domestic, Miss J. Hurst; 1 pair pillow slips, Miss V.
Dresser; children's clothing, Mrs. Clark; milk, daily,
Mrs. Johnson, Springfield; 2 dresses for child; roast
of mutton, corn, tomatoes, and ice, one week, Mr.
Johnson; peaches, raspberries, meat, cucumbers,
and many other things, for the entertainment of Rev.
Mr. Metcalf and family, Johnson; slippers, dress hat,
3 egg cups. Miss Moss; groceries, Mrs. W. S. Smith,
Chicago; \$2, Misses Ida and Maud Burrows; 1 bolster
slip full of clothing, and promise of more, Mrs. Burrows, Decatur, Ill.; clothing, Mrs. Chambers, Decatur; a pretty bed comfort, from the voung ladies'
Altar Soclety, Jacksonville; \$5.50, Ward of the Holy
Child, Trinity Church, Belleville, Rev. F. M. Clendennin; 1 pair stockings, Louie Hile, 9 years old,
Amboy, Ill.; \$1, 4th of July present, Rev. E. 4. Larrabee; butter-k ife, Miss A. P. Wiggins, N. Y.; 25 cts.,
Mrs. Herndon, Springfield; sewing done by Mrs. ST. PAUL'S ORPHANAGE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Official.

Members of the Diocese of Quincy, or others, desiring a copy of the Journal for 1881 will please address Secretary, office of the LIVING CHURCH.

Granite Falls, Monday, A Montevideo, Tuesday, Appleton, Wednesday,	ug.	1,	71/2	P. M
Appleton, Wednesday,	**	2.		
Appleton, Wednesday,	66		71/2	66
()		3,	71/2	66
Ortonville, Thursday,	44	4,	71/2	66
Grac ville, Friday,	46	5,	71/2	66
Excelsior, Sunday,	66	7,	.,.	
Lake Minnetonka, Sun.,	44	7,		
Howard Lake, Monday,	66	8,	71/2	66
Litchfield, Tuesday,	66	9,	71/2	66
Willmar, Wednesday,	66	10,	71/2	. 66
Penson, Thursday,	66	11,	71/2	44
Morris, Friday,	60	12,	71%	6.6
St. Vincent, Sunday.	44	14,	1/2	
Crookston, Monday,	46	15,	71/2	66
Fairmount, Sunday,	4.	21,	. /2	
Blue Earth City, Monday	66	22,	71/2	66
Wells, Tuesday,	***	23,	71/2	64
Albert Lea, Wednesday,	46	24,	71/2	66
Austin, Thursday,	44	25,	71/2	66
Fortherst Sunday	44	28,	172	
Faribault, Sunday,		30,	71/2	44
Redwood Falls, Tuesday, Mankato, Wednesday,	66	31,	71/2	

Miscellaneous.

WANTED .- An Organist and Choir-master, who can also take charge of a choir school. Apply to the Rev. John Sword, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED.—The 31st of July and months of August and September for permanent supply duty, address, Rev. S. B. Duffield, 24 Sherwood Ave., Bridgeport,

WANTED.—By a graduate of an Eastern College, the second in his class, who can bring the best testimonials 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.

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WANTED.—In an Indian Boarding School, a female communicant of the Episcopal Church, who is a patient, cheerful and thoroughly competent teacher of the elementary branches in English, and who can also drill in calisthenics and who can teach simple and the contract of the elementary branches and who can teach simple and the calistic contract of the elementary contracts and the calistic contracts of the elementary contracts and the elementary contracts of the elementary contracts and the elementary contracts are elementary contracts and the elementary contracts are elementary contracts and the elementary contracts and the elementary contracts are elementary con music, vocal and instrumental. Address Bishop Hare, Greenwood, Charles Mix Co., Dakota.

The Assistant Priest, Church of the Annunciation, Philadelphia, will take into his family, in September, two boys over 14 years of age, to educate. Refers to Rev. Dr. Batterson (Rector), the Bishop of Connecticut, and the Rev. President of Trinity College. For terms, etc., address the Rev. E. B. Taylor, 1826 North Eleventh Street.

A member of the Invalid Guild of the Holy Cross will be glad to take orders for Church work; Surplices, Embroidery, etc. Orders to be sent to Mrs. Chas. Ranney, 787 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., Warden of the Guild of the Holy Cross.

The Dental Parlors of W. G. Cummins, M. D., are located at 70 State Street, in the very heart of the City. All of the street car lines pass the door. All departments of dentistry receive prompt attention. It will be to the interest of readers of the Living Church, requiring work of this kind, to visit these parlors.

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Address the Rector at Knoxville, Ill., or call at 162 Washington St., Chicago, during August, for a personal interview.

The next term begins Tuesday A. M., Sept. 6th.
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Edgeworth Roarding and Day School

Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. Trinity College examinations for admission will be held at Hartford, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13th and 14th, 1881. For Scholarships, Catalogue, and general information, application should be made to the President.

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The Examination of Candidates for admission will be held in the Library on Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at 9 A.M. Candidates for admission are required to present evidence of having been admitted as candidates for the Priesthood, or similar testimonials, with evidence that they are graduates in Arts, and to pass an examination in the Greek Grammar, the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, in the original, in the rules and principles of English Composition, and present an original Essay in English. For further particulars see catalogue.

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Calendar.

AUGUST, A. D. 1881.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

24. St. Bartholomew.28. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. If so be that we suffer with Him, that we may

be also glorified together. ROMANS viii., 17.

Tribulation comes, it will be as ye choose it, either an exercise or a condemnation. Such as should fail? So when the tempest beats furiously against thine heart, beware of shipwreck, awake up Christ. Present faith, is Christ present; waking faith, is Christ awake; slumbering faith, is Christ asleep. S. AUGUSTINE.

When clouds awoke by sorrow's wand, Come o'er the soul in heaviness, Sweet is the thought of Heaven beyond, A cave of holy quietness: Like clay beneath the waters seen Housed in a blue and deep serene, A strange, unearthly deep repose, 'Mid hanging rocks all calmly laid. But touched not by their darkening shade, The towers of Heaven beyond earth's woes ISAAC WILLIAMS.

"Dies Irae, Dies Illa."

"That day is a day of wrath." Zephaniah I., 15. Written for the Living Church.

The authorship of this, the grandest of all Latin Hymns, has been long contested. It has been erroneously ascribed to St. Bernard, to the Bishop of Ostia, in the thirteenth century, to Latinus Frangipani, and to others of less note. Critics seem now to agree in giving to Thomas à Celano the credit of being the author.

But few instances in his life are recorded, and the dates of his birth and death are involved in obscurity. It is probable that he lived in the early part of the thirteenth century, and was a contemporary of St. Francis. His life is shrouded in the darkness of unrecorded history, but his name will never be forgotten, for he has bequeathed to the Church a legacy not to be des-

The Dies Irae is a hymn, which for grand simplicity, for vivid imagination, and for marvellous composition, stands unrivalled in Medieval Literature. As we read it in the original or in English, we are carried along as it were by an irresistible force, and are compelled to acknowledge a fascination which is wholly inexplicable.

The "Dies Irae" was introduced into the Sertranslation was by Sylvester, in 1621. All are familiar with the beautiful use Sir Walter Scott makes of this hymn in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." His translation of a part of it is retained in the Hymnal.

The great Dr. Johnson was unable to repeat the tenth stanza in Latin without tears:

Quarens me sediste lassus, Redemisti crucum passus, Tantus labor non sit cassus.

Which, translated by Dr. Phelps, is: Weary, waiting. Thou hast sought me On the Cross from death bath bought me; Be not vain what thou hast wrought me!"

mility and contrition, kneeling before the Great White Throne:

Lowly, bowed, before Thee pleading, Heart in ashes, broken, bleeding; Help me in the hour of needing.

The veil which hides the future from human scrutiny seems almost lifted. It is as if we Dr. Knickerbacker. Here he has spent his neard the loud thunders rolling, and saw the whole ministerial life, and his genial face is heritage ever yet given to any power of the globe, dead arising, some to eternal glory, and others known to thousands not members of his parish, fast filling up with the sons of the Church, is at heard the loud thunders rolling, and saw the whole ministerial life, and his genial face is to lasting woe.

prayer of the Church:

Pie Jesu Domine, Dona eos requie! Amen! C. F. LITTLE.

In India they have very curious institutions, hospitals for sick animals. An Englishwoman, a Mrs. Guthrie, lately visited one and has written a very bright account of it. We subjoin an extract: "A square in the centre, inclosed by palings, was occupied by animals that were munching from bundles of dried grass with evident satisfaction. Round the walls ran low houses and sheds, the manager and the veterinary surgeon living in the former, and the latter sheltering the beasts. Opposite the door by which we entered was a well-barred cage, containing a couple of fierce and hideously ugly babboons, which, with a pair of porcupines that had a right to be fretful, were the only creatures that had the air of being badly provided for. One longed to restore them to their native jungles. Flocks of pigeons were circling in the air; a curious breed of ducks with very red wattles, came quacking up; a pensive pea-hen regarded us from the top of the wall, and we were closely followed by a lame donkey. There were said to be turtles in the tank, but they did not put in an appearance.

soft, clear eyes. "What is it here for?" "It is blind," was the reply. "All the bullocks in this shed are blind. There are above fifty." In an open shed, with bars in front, were a number of dogs terribly afflicted with mange. As they were hoped that they enjoyed life after a fashion. Another collection of dogs appeared to be healthy. They had probably been rescued from cruel treatment. We inquired for the reptiles and insects, but they were kept at one of the country establishments along with the cats, deer, pigs, sheep, poultry, monkeys, snakes, and a large it shall find you to be, will it be. Tribulation is collection of vermin. The snakes, after a time, a fire; doth it find thee gold? It takes away the are taken into a jungle, or some uninhabited filth; does it find thee chaff? It turns it to spot, and set free. Horses are also sent out of ashes. Wherefore art thou disturbed? Thine the town. We were finally conducted to a closed heart is disturbed by the pressing troubles of building; a man unlocked the door, and returned the world, as that ship was in which Christ was with a handful of weevilly grain from the baasleep. Did not thy Lord tell thee the world zaars, which he invited us to inspect. As it contained life, it could not be destroyed.

Anecdotes of Archdeacon Kirkby.

Written for the Living Church

A Christian Indian girl was dying of consumption, that dread disease which carries off many promising Indians, both young and old. Her mother was dead, but she was tenderly loved by her father, who used to sit by her couch and watch her with affectionate solicitude,

One day she said to him, "Father, will you pray with me?" He replied "No, my child, I cannot do that, I am not a praying man." She looked at him very sadly, but made no reply. It is not considered proper for an Indian child to renew a request which a parent has once refused, at least, not till some time afterward. So day by day she would repeat the prayers which had been taught her by the good missionary, and recall the texts from her Bible, and the Hymns she had learned, but which she was now too weak to sing any longer. At last she felt that the arrival of new settlers is constantly going on. time of her departure was drawing near, and one pleasant morning, she said, "Father! will you take me once more to look upon the river?" Gently he wrapped the blanket around the quite unable to contribute any important amounts wasted form of his little daughter, and carrying her to the river she so longed to see again, he laid her tenderly down on the green bank.

She gazed upon the sky and the trees and the sunlit waters, and felt that it was for the last time. In a few minutes she was so weary, she asked to be taken back again to rest upon her little bed. Then with the most intense longing animating her countenance, she again asked, "Dear Father! will you not pray with me?" The father replied as before, "My child! I cannot, for I am not a praying man." "Oh!" exclaimed the dying child, in tones of bitter anguish must I go and tell Jesus that my father is not a praying man?" The poor man fell upon his knees and uttered his Saviour's name with all the vice of the Church soon after it was written, and earnestness of a broken hearted and believing became universally admired. The first English penitent, and the dear child closed her eyes, with a smile upon her face as she went to tell Jesus that her father was a praying man.

A very interesting occasion has been the "Silver Wedding" of the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker and wife, at Minneapolis, Minn., in the parish of Gethsemane, which he has served without intermission since his marriage. On Friday, July Then again, between Red River and Lake 22nd, they attended a Celebration in the Church, at which the Rev. T. M. Riley officiated, assisted by the Revs. Geo. B. Whipple and L. F. Cole. twenty-five regular churches, while the Presby-The altar and chancel were beautifully decked terians and Methodists have fifty-two. I say The first six stanzas picture with solemn and with flowers. The dear old church, hallowed by dreadful grandeur, the Last Day, the Resurrec- its many memories of sorrow and joy, never tion of the Dead, and the Judgment. The sev- witnessed a more touching and fitting service. enth asks to what we can trust for safety, and | The gathered friends then met in the rectory to who will plead for us in that day. The rest of greet the groom and bride; and throughout the the hymn is a prayer; beseeching pardon and day many other friends, both old and new, dropmercy for the repentant wanderer, and citing the ped in, bringing tokens of love and esteem. forgiveness shown to Mary Magdalene and the Among the gifts was one from members of the thief on the cross, as encouragement for the parish, and which was highly appreciated. It sinner. Then, with a pathos that is truly beau- consisted of a ship, full rigged, and freighted tiful, we are shown the suppliant, in deep hu- with silver dollars—the one so long waited for to "come in." The mail, likewise, brought many tokens of remembrance and love from all parts

"Few men (says the Pioneer-Press) are so identified with the history of Minneapolis as is who gladly would have assisted in keeping the Let the closing petition of this hymn be the feast. Dr. and Mrs. Knickerbacker, by their long residence, their hospitality, their many good works, their example of patience and cheerfulness under the bereavements of their family and life, have endeared themselves greatly to all who have had the opportunity of knowing them. It is to be hoped that they may be spared to each other and the community for many years.

After twenty-five years of faithful service here the doctor has set his heart upon building a new church, the present one being entirely inadaquate. No more grateful service can be shown in attesting the regard his laborious service has given, and the good that his broad, human and kindly heart has projected and accomplished, than in generous contributions for this purpose.

THINK A MINUTE.—I was sitting in my porch on a pleasant summer morning, when up ran little five-year-old Bella, intent on a visit to a playmate across the way.

"Papa," she asked, "may I go over and play with Carrie a while?" And then she seemed to see a refusal in my face, so she put her rosebud lips to mine, and quickly added, "Please, don't say No; think a minute first."

My darling taught me a lesson about being hasty and inconsiderate. I could not refuse her wish, and I thought that we are often all too ready to deny the requests of the little ones in things that seem trifling to us, but are very important to "What a beautiful animal!" I exclaimed, point- them. When their little appeals come, before coat like satin, a deep, pendent dew-lap, and us think a minute first.

The Wheat Field.

Written for the Living Church.

Night in her moon-beam chariot hath fled, Aeolian harp-tones tell of coming day. Sort harvest strains, of low, fond sweetness, play very clean and had plenty of water, it is to be On golden wheat fields with God's smile o'er spread.

Prescient with thought of Eucharistic Bread, Each heavy head of grain doth bend and sway, In adoration of the Agnus Dei On Whom the Church long ages blest hath fed. Upon the wheat field breaks the morning light, Around it rises dewy incense white. And as I gaze, methinks it is God's Board, And Christ the living Bread is there adored, Beneath the wheat-veiled consecrated Host. By saintly lives that love and serve Him most, July 20th, 1881. E. CHRYSOSTOM BURR.

The Church in Rupert's Land.

A correspondent of the Dominion Churchman gives some very interesting particulars concerning the condition, the needs, and the prospects of the Church in the Great North-West. We subjoin some extracts from his letter.

The Province of Manitoba, as at present constituted, is a tract of land 132 miles in length by 102 in width; it contains 13,464 square miles, and over 8½ millions of acres. By a bill soon to be passed by the Parliament of Canada, the Province will be 510 miles in length, by 274 in width, containing 140,060 square miles, and 89,600,000 acres of land, rich beyond expression in fertility of soil, in the wealth of the mine, in the productions of the forest, and in the hoarded treasures of her vast waters.

It is probably known in a general way that the early missions of the Church in this country were established, and have been supported al most entirely by the S. P. G., the Church Missionary Society, and the Colonial Church Society of England. The Churches thus established extend along the Red River about one hundred miles, and on the banks of the Assinaboine about seventy. The grants made to these churchesabout twenty all together-were originally intended for the heathen, and to this day, the congregations are largely composed of half-breeds. They are, however, gradually changing; for the The grants are not large, and the clergy are very poorly paid. Living is especially high, and the result is that, as a rule, all these Churches are in straightened circumstances. They are therefore

to new missions West of the Red River there is an immense extent of country rapidly filling up; and, now that the Pacific Railway is being pushed forward, a very large influx may be expected. These outlying districts are now the cause of serious thought. They are almost entirely unprovided with the Services of the Church; and the evil is daily increasing. In the southwestern part of the province there is a large, and a rapidly increasing population. Here the Presbyterians and Methodists have each four missions, while the Church but has one. The result will be inevitable; these people, or very many of them, will be lost to us, unless steps be immediately taken to furnish them with churches and clergymen.

Then again, in Western Manitoba is a splendid country, fast filling up. Already are there a number of villages, each an active centre of a busy, and thriving population. Will it be credited, that the only point in this beautiful country (stretching 140 miles from east to west), at which the Church has a mission, is Rapid City; while, in the same district, the Methodists and Presbyterians have five—again ten to one. Some idea of the wonderful rapidity with which the population has increased in this superub country may be had, when I state that you may travel six hundred miles throughout it and never be out of sight of a house, or a cultivated farm; and yet the great Church which we never tire of eulogizing has but one small mission in it, while our Presbyterian and Methodist friends have ten. Superior, a distance of over 400 miles, not a solitary Church clergyman is to be found. The church of England has in this diocese nothing of the Roman Catholics, or of the Baptists and Congregationalists, all of whom are of course represented. In order to afford some idea of the enormous influx of strangers into this country (an influx, be it remembered, which, during this and subsequent years, will be increased a thousand-fold), I will give you a statement of the increase of the population of this city and province since 1871: First, take

Winnipeg: 1871, 500: 1880, 12,000; Manitoba, 1870, 12,000; 1880, 70,000. Winnipeg has three churches; but they are all poor and struggling. Extended church accommodation is imperiously demanded, and the resources of our people are stretched to the ut

most in providing for our own necessities. yet be Canada, the magnificent possessions of which Ontario, Quebec. and the Maritime Provinces, will, within a few decades, be mere outlying districts, this country, the most glorious this moment in the grasp of Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists, ten of whose houses of worship may be seen dotting the immense expanse, while but one edifice dedicated to the services of the Church of England will meet the eye.

Such a statement as the above speaks for itself, and affords the writer a powerful plea for aid. The Metropolitan says that he is in sore delivering the messages, the matter of distance need of \$5,000; that with that amount, he could is of but little consequence. It is a well ascerneed of \$5,000; that, with that amount, he could establish six missions, which, for one year at least would meet the immediate necessities of the case. We doubt whether many of our American Churchmen have any idea of the close resemblance that exists between the needs of the Church in North-West British America, and those of the Western States and Territories of the Union; the same cause operating in both cases, namely, the enormous immigration that is pouring westward.

The astonishing immigration still continues. The German steamships are crowded. We give as one great cause the German military service, but that would only apply to young men. There are other causes. One great one is the overor: wling is Germany, and the favorable reports of abundant work and high wages in the United States. Those who form the bulk of the immigrants are farm laborers who have to work at to any church nudder. home from morning till night to get a mere living. Many who come register themselves at Castle Garden as clerks; but as many of them ing to a creature at the door of a shed. It had a letting the "No" rise too quickly on our lips, let have not sufficient money to go into business, they go to the West and turn their hands to any-

thing that offers. The struggle which large families have to obtain support is another cause of immigration. They seem to have no apprehension as to the possibility of earning a living; in fact, they look upon the United States as a land ract, they look upon the United States as a land words might, without exaggeration, be applied to overflowing with milk and honey. There are the sick bed of the wounded American statesbe a good harvest in Central Europe this year, as seems to be expected, there may be a noticeable decrease in immigration. It is the general opinion, however, that immigration to the United States will continue very large during the next persons sending for kinsmen and friends; and the bedside of the greviously-wounded president one person going from a district is sure to have half a dozen following him, who are merely decided by his departure.

Superintendent Connolly, of the Castle Garden Lacor Bureau, is besieged with numerous letters daily from railroad managers, builders and contractors, superintendents of coal and ron mines, and cotton, woolen and silk mills, requesting men and women or families to be sent to them. From the superior class of immigrants now coming, Mr. Connolly says it is not this moment we can see the union of that manly a difficult matter to select good material, but the courage which is common to brave men in all supply is not equal to the demand.

Lord Beaconsfield was not only a brilliant orator and distinguished statesman, but he was well versed in all the mysteries of bric-a-brac, die at home; but in modern America the true and knew the difference between one old China position and dignity of womanhood are better dish and another, and was an unerring judge of pictures. They have just been selling his art collection, and the sale attracted much attention. Among the objects of art were many elegant Dresden vases, a lyre clock in chased ormolu, ten marble medallions representing the passions (from the Grimaldi Palace at Venice), friends." It is not every man who, when told by Oriental arms, an Italian bronze group of Hercules and the bull, a fine Worcester china dessert service, a pair of magnificent candelabra, formed of white marble vases, with ormolu lily branches, a beautiful cabinet inlaid with Dresden plaques, and a breakfast and tea service of modern porcelain, each piece painted with an Earl's coronet and Lord Beaconsfield's monogram. In addition to these, and an extraordinary collection of personal knicknacks, £250 were obtained for the stereotype plates and grayh. copyright of Lord Beaconsfield's edition of the works of his father, Isaac Disraeli, the literatuer, with a memoir and notes from the pen of the ex-Prime Minister.

It makes one's blood boil to write of the careless way in which the beautiful art treasures of Venice are treated. St. Mark's has been irreparably injured by "restorings," and now a correspondent writes:

To give you a notion of the care taken of works of art here, let me say that I saw to-day, in the Ducal Palace, on the floor, face downwards, one of the large pictures, with two or three carpenter at work on the stretcher or wooden frame on which the canvas is extended, hammering it together with the pictures in it. There was no custodian present to watch the proceed-

Some excitement has been caused at the Louvre by the mysterious disappearance of a small picture by Lenain, called "The Card-play-It was carried off by someone in the middle of the day, while the galleries were open to visitors, and none of the officials perceived the theft. It is now stated to have been returned just as mysteriously.

In Paris, a new and curious museum has been arranged. It is wholly connected with matters most interesting. It has been organized by means of collections, either given to the city or bought by it, and comprises books, engravings, medals, faience ware and other memorials; the walls are decorated with historical paintings representing different phases of the great struggle between the people and the aristocracy; and the visitor to the museum is allowed to sit down in Voltaire's favorite chair, to walk on Beranger's carpet, and to hold the palette of the great artist, David.

From the North American Review.

A comparison of the rates paid for telegraphic The Church therefore in the North-West, the communication by the people in the principal garden of the Dominion, the country which will countries of Europe, under a government system will show how great is the imposition practiced upon the people of this country by the present telegraph companies. The average price paid per message in the United States is over thirtyeight cents, according to the official reports of the Western Union Company. The ordinary message is restricted to ten words. But, in England, the ordinary message may contain twenty words, which is sent throughout the Kingdom for twenty-five cents; and the average charge of all messages sent for the past year was but twenty-seven cents. In explanation of this fact, the company will claim that the distances are much greater in this country. But, as the principal expense is in sending, receiving, and tained fact that every reduction in rates has produced a large increase of business, as well as augmented the receipts of the service. With a Government system in this country, we might easonably expect a reduction of rates to not exceeding twenty cents for twenty words to any part of the United States and the Territories. a large increase in the number of offices, and an enormous increase in the number of messages. How long the people will forego such benefits. and permit the exactions and extortions of private companies, remains to be seen. The commercial and social benefits to the people which would immediately follow increased telegraphic communication at reasonable rates, in a country of the vast extent of our own, can scarcely be es-

> The reason given by a colored man for not going too near the hind legs of a famous roan mule, was so satisfactory that we can afford to adopt it as an excuse for not doing a great many other things. "De reason," he said, "why nebber 'proach dat roan mule from de rear is dat I'm too fond of my family, an' don't belong

The conditions of a girl's successful growth food; care in all relating to her health; work so apportioned as to leave room for growth beyond the mere repair of tissue and sleep.

That Avenue house is to have a carved bronze door worth \$15,000, imported from Italy, but it will take something far more imposing to discourage the American book agent.—Boston Transcript.

Garfield's Fortitude.

"He nothing common did or mean upon that memorable scene," so the poet describes the de-meanor of the ill-fated Charles Stuart when brought to the headsman's block, and the same also many artisans coming here. Should there has good hereast in Central Europe this year, as be wasted, and would be out, of place in dwelling on the serene fortitude with which Gen. Garfield has met the cruel and unexpected blow that has fallen on him. Nevertheless, it is unquestionable that public sympathy is still more attracted than would otherwise be the case to one who sets such a heroic example of patient endurance in few years. The present tide is due in part to suffering. All the reports which reach us from depict him as cheerfully accepting the decree of providence, hard as it must necessarily appear. There is something of the old Roman fortitude about the way in which this representative of the new world bows before the might of destiny. To fall becomingly"-such was the object of the noble Latin when he knows that the hour of his death had arrived. Yet it would be impossible to hide from view that, at the bottom of the dignified serenity with which the president looks into the face of fate there is an element of true piety which hardly entered into the grim stoicism of the ancient Roman. In President Garfield at ages with a something tenderer, purer, and, in a single word, more Christian than the heathen world could ever show. Cæsar would have ordered the sobbing Calpurnia sternly to quit his presence had it been his fate, after having been wounded by his assassins, to be brought back to understood, and President Garfield's pillow is smoothed by the loving hands of his best earthly comforter and life-long companion. Tender as well as strong, the American ruler of men thought first of dispatching a message to his wife, which would break the bad news gently to her after which, it is reported, "he appeared to be more his physicians that he is in all probability near his end, can reply, "God's will be done. I am ready to die," in the simple unaffected words of President Garfield. Such a display of manhood, whatever may be thought of the intellectual powers or the political wisdom of the wounded statesman, is good to be set up before our eyes in an age and generation marked far too much by flippancy and frivolity. Whether the man on whom the thought of two continents are fixed lives or dies, he has, at all events, presented a picture of unfaltering courage and noble fortitude on his bed of sickness .- London Tele-

The Hen Question.

This is the time of year when hens leave their reservations and invade the gardens of peaceful people in order to hunt the wild earth worm and the timid grub. During the winter, hens are rarely on the worm-path, but remain at home, and lazily fatten in their wigwams; but the breath of spring rouses in them all their predatory instincts. The amount of injury inflicted upon the vegetables and tempers of men by hens is enormous, and there is no doubt that it far exceeds the annual sum of injuries inflicted by Indians upon frontier settlers.

It is a shameful fact that our Government has literally no hen policy. It simply ignores the existence of hens, and turns a deaf ear to their wild war-whoops and the indignant language of their victims. This lack of a hen policy is unquestionably due to a want of perception on the part of the Government of one of the finest opportunities ever offered to enterprising politicians. If we had a hen bureau, what a wealth of new offices would be opened to earnest workers," and what splendid fortunes would be placed within the reach of true statesmen. Suppose the Government were to assume the management of all the hen tribes. There would be room for thousands of hen agents, whose duty it would be to supply the hens under their charge with corn, worms and other necessaries of life. every agent sold for his own benefit only twobelonging to the French Revolution, and will be thirds of the corn designed for the use of the hens, he could grow rich in two years, and feel the proud satisfaction of having abstained from imitating the gross rapacity of Indian agents. The Government could keep hens on their reservations with as much success as it has achieved in keeping Indians on the Indian reservationsthat is to say, whenever a band of hens should leave their proper quarters, they could be shot down by Government troops, and afterward sold in the market. Contracts for building chickencoops and putting up roosting-poles could be made a source of blessing to thousands of deserving men who are suffering for want of a few hundreds of thousands of dollars, and who at present can get neither Indian nor star-route contracts. Let the Government establish a hen bureau, and place it in charge of Brady and Dorsey, and those eminent "workers" will not only aid the cause of civilization, but will consent to "harmonize" themselves with the Administration.

As things now are, every man lives in a state of war with neighboring hens, and, unfortunately, this state of war is not recognized by the courts. When Smith's hens make a raid into Brown's garden, the latter can protect himself only by shooting them. This is an effective remedy so far as the dead hens are concerned, but it is in some respects worse than the evil which it is intended to cure. When a hen is shot, an immediate quarrel follows between the shooter and the owner of the hen, and if the latter person happens to be a woman, the quarrel can never be made up. The owner of the hen sends in a bill charging for the deceased bird at the highest restaurant rates, and the shooter, after refusing to pay it, is dragged before the courts, where he learns that shooting hens, unlike shooting Indians, is an offense of which the laws take cognizance. Sometimes he is compelled to pay the full value of the hen, and at other times he is fined a merely nominal sum. This uncertainty of the law is even more trying to the temper than the certainty of severe punishment would be, for the man who wants to shoot a hen is harassed by the reflection that no one can possibly tell whether he will be punished or praised for his act. Such a state of things as this is intolerable, and it is marvellous that our reformers have not long since begun an earnest movement in favor of Governmental control of hens.-N. Y. Times.

Architect, (to Mr. De Newvo Ritch, who is considering the front elevation of a projected residence)—"If you do not like those towers, Mr. Ritch, we can have them eliminated." Mr. De Newvo Ritch—"They're real han'some as they be; but if 'liminatin' on 'em would make 'em han'somer, let's have 'em 'liminated."—Columbia Spectator.

A Fifth Avenue house is to have a carved

The Household.

DANGEROUS TIN-WARE.—Tin, as the article is DANGEROUS TIN-WARE.—In, as the article is usually called, is or should be, sheet-iron coated with pure tin, thus making what are known in the trade as tin plates. Pure tin, or block tin, is quite expensive as compared with lead, and, to save money, great quantities of iron plates are covered with an alloy made of lead and tin, and of this so-called tin much low-priced tin-ware is made as well as each for the lower grades of made, as well as cans for the lower grades of fruits and vegetables. This is a most dangerous practice, as lead is an insidious and fatal poison, not showing itself at once, but lurking in the system until it suddenly carries off its victim. A few months since some baked beans were shown at the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, and the cans were pronounced dangerous, a white coating showing itself inside when the beans had been removed, and the whole can, from its color and smell, presenting the appear ance of lead. In Switzerland, where our canned goods are much used and rightly inspected, salts of lead have been found in the outside layers of preserved meats. Do not buy any cheap canned fruits or vegetables; it is much better to use one-half quantities of an article known to be good, and fill with more bread, rather than run the risk of taking into your stomach this deadly lead poison.—Food and Health.

In preparing a meal for any one whose appetite is delicate, it should be made to look as tempting as possible. The tray should be covered with a clean white napkin, and the silver, glass and china should shine with cleanliness. There should not be too great a variety of viands, and but a very small portion of each one. Nothing more quickly disgusts a feeble appetite, than a quantity of food presented at one time. Never consult the patient beforehand as to what he will eat or drink. If he asks for anything, give it to him with the doctor's permission; otherwise prepare him something he is known to like and offer it without previous comment. One of the chief offices of a nurse is to think for her pa-tient. An invalid should never be teased with the exertion of making a decision. An invalid or even a convalescent should be saved from many visitors. One querulous acquaintance, admitted for half an hour, will undo the good work done by a week of tender nursing. A responsible person in charge should know how much the patient can bear, and should keep a careful watch on visitors of whose discretion she is doubtful, and the moment she discovers it is advisable, politely but positively dismiss them.

BREAKFAST-This meal is often slighted, but it deserves especial attention from the house-keeper. As its name reminds us, it comes when we have been longer without food than at any other time in the twenty-four hours, and need that which is nourishing, while not too heavy. It seems to be a sort of key-note to the day, and any discord here, is very likely to echo through the hours which follow. Care should be taken that breakfast be served at a sufficiently early hour for the members of a family whose duties call them away for a busy day, to have a comfortable and orderly meal before starting. Much dyspepsia and consequent ill-humor are caused by the habit of taking a hurried and insufficient breakfast, followed by a rapid walk to catch a boat or train. The housekeeper should vary the breakfast she offers her family from day to day, as much as circumstances and seasons will allow. The informal, free and easy ideas which many have in regard to breakfast, do much to undo the comforts of home, and impair the general

One of the first things provided for in house furnishing should be an unabridged dictionary. Let it have a stand or table to itself, and where it may always be accessible to all members of the household. A heavy dictionary in a bookcase, low down as such heavy books always are, comes to be of little practical use, but such a book always handy, is a fountain of much information, and has more to do with developing the real in-telligence and mental activity of a family of children than many expensive lessons and much wearisome study.

In the arrangement of a home, let each member, who is old enough and when it is possible, have his or her own room, to be kept in order answers No. 5: "Almond Tree," Gen. 43: think he had between his teeth? A pretty and made as individual as possible. Carry this principle out, if you can with servants. It saves trouble for them and for yourselves. If you have children let the nursery be the sunniest and most cheerful room in the house, with pictures and open fire. These surroundings are a part of education.

All merely ornamental drapery should be removed from the windows of a sick room, as it only serves to exclude the air and harbor dust. Useless articles of furniture should be taken from the room, and those allowed to remain arranged to occupy as small a space as possible. If the nature of the disease is unknown, or if it has been pronounced infectious, it is well to remove books, ornaments and trinkets. They absorb infection, and may communicate it to some one else long after the patient has recovered.

Do not take advantage of the hospitality of your friends, by untimely and unannounced visiting, but send word that you would like to visit them, if convenient, and then await a reply before venturing. When inviting a friend to visit you, be careful to specify a time, don't leave it indefinite. Sometime or any time, in many instances, means no time, and is so understood.

Let your servants' rooms have abundant means of washing, their own towels marked and given out once a week with the bed linen. Let them have comfortable beds and bureaus where they can keep their clothes. The idea that many have, that any kind of place is good enough for servants' rooms, has much to do with the carelessness and indifference of many of our ser-

Soot contains a large amount of ammonia when first brought from the chimney. Soot also absorbs ammonia after it has been spread upon the land; it also contains a large quantity of creosote which is useful in destroying insects, besides being an excellent fertilizer for all kinds of crops.—Christian Leader.

An easy way to make hard water soft is this: Fill the wash boiler with hard water, then put half a teacupful of wood ashes into a little cloth bag, let this lie in the water until that is warn enough to use. This is worth knowing.

Tasteful, æsthetic, appropriate dress is characteristic, and it is the duty of every one to dress as well and as becomingly as time and means will permit; but to spend upon expensive dress money which should be given to necessary and improving expenses is both ignorant and vulgar.

Boiled linseed oil and an old-fashiond rubbing, not sparing labor, will take scratches from furniture; and an old greasy marble may be made as good as new, by taking it out-of-doors, and scrubbing it powerfully.

The comfort and order of a household depend a 'great deal upon promptness in the morning.

Miss Lollipop's Housekeeping.

Little Miss Lollipop thought she must help To wash up the dishes and wipe off the shelf, To brush off the table and sweep up the floor, And clean off the stains from the paint on the door.

She put on her apron and pulled up her sleeves, She didn't want work that was only make be-

For muzzers who've dot yttle chillens," said she, 'Must have yttle housekeepers; dat's what I'll

Little Miss Lollipop went through the room, Whisked the dust high with the edge of the

Broke the poor cup which she dropped on the Left the paint twenty times worse than before. Spattered and splashed—but O! how could I

The little heart swelling with sweet hopeful

For how would my muzzer be able," said she, To get fro her work if she didn't have me !"

Dearer the love in the sunny blue eyes, Than the dust she is raising, which fades as it Better to miss the best cup on the shelf,

Than chill the dear heart which is giving itself. Dear little Lollipop! we are, like you, Spoiling the work we are trying to do— But surely the Father, who loves us, will heed And take in His kindness the will for the deed. -Wide Awake.

Bible Studies.—XXVII.

Written for the Living Church. A country, the name of which has, in the Hebrew form, two syllables, and in the Greek, three. It signifies "Red." One of two brothers, who were in a certain sense more closely allied than is usual, occupied this land with his posterity. Previously to their inheritence of it, this country went by another name, which it never entirely lost. The original inhabitants were called by the Hebrews Horim, and by the Greeks Troglodytes—that is, "dwellers in Caves," or "Cave dwellers." They lived in excavations in the mountains. There are, in that region, low hills of limestone, and lofty elevations of Porphyry, with sandstone and limestone ridges. East of the mountains is a high plateau of desert land. The mountains have on them One had Indian meal in it, and the other kidneys and liver, and no remedy can be of benefit tufts, and herbs, and trees, and the valleys nice sweet milk. In front of the pans which does not act upon both at the same time. The is only within the last century that the from one pan into the milk in the other in the treatment of liver disease is because the country has become familiar to Europeans, through the researches of Breckhardt, Legh, Bankes, Laborde, and others. The Bedouin Arabs now inhabit it, and are partially subject to the Pasha of Egypt, paying tri-

ANSWERS TO BIBLE STUDIES.

the correct answer to No. 24, already water and rub it between his palms; then published. She also answers No. 25. he would reach all around his body and of scientific invention no such remedy had been the stage the same time, it would be strange and the kidneys at the same time, it would be strange indeed, if in all the researches of this wonderful age of scientific invention no such remedy had been "Rue;" St. Luke, 11:42. Annie M., of Peoria, thinks the answer should be "anise;" him reach way around and wash his back. St. Mathews, 23:23. Little Walter B. One day, Isabella, not feeling well, was ing and patience, by discovering a pure vegetable Smyth, Hinsdale, Ill., agrees with Maggie. lying on her bed. Zippy was playing He writes: "It was called "the herb of grace." It was once used as an amulet grace." It was once used as an amulet like the bed, and was busy a grace, and what it has done for the kidneys it is against witchcraft, and is still used as a long while reaching up, and pulling and equally able to do and does do for the liver. Warner's stimulant." S. H., of Louisville, agrees picking at the slats over his head. By with the majority, as to No. 25, and and by he crawled out; and what do you practitioner, who proved its worth in his own case 11. "It fl wers in January and gives its little red coral ear-ring that Isabella had fruit in April."

A Missionary Story. Written for the Living Church.

ary at Havana, Cuba, is now recruiting shed in front of his little house. On the in Europe. At the present time he is with door of his house was printed in red let-Bishop Herzog in Switzerland, and took ters, "Zip Coon; he bites." - The Nursery. part in the interesting services, where two of the Old Catholic Bishops were conse-

Mr. Kenney had quite a romantic experience in Havana, in the year 1874, which in its results may prove of great importance. One day, at his hotel, he heard the voice of a child in tones of great distress and supplication. His pity was at once aroused, and a thorough investigation revealed the fact that a little boy, seemingly four years of age, was being unmercifully beaten, in one of the rooms of the hotel. A woman, belonging to an opera troupe, had tied him, in a perfectly nude condition, to a bedstead, and was thrashing him with a strap and buckles, the latter cutting and lacerating his tender flesh so that the blood was streaming from the wounds.

Mr. Kenney's sympathetic nature would not allow him to rest until this poor boy was rescued from his tormentor. With the zealous aid and co-operation of Mr. Hall, the American Consul General at Havana, the child was secured and brought to New York. Though called by a difficult name, he said he knew that his name was Charley, and the woman finally confessed that he was an American child and had been abducted, and that he was being trained as an acrobat. In this, he had already attained considerable proficiency when discovered by the missionary. When his case became known, there was considerable excitement in the Middle States, for many confidently believed that he was the missing Charlie Ross. That, however, was soon decided, for he was taken to

daughter of Fennimore Cooper takes a great intereat. Subsequently he attended the Union School, at Cooperstown, and The Unusual Attention which this Organ from that he has graduated, with perhaps the best record hitherto attained by any boy in the school. Miss Susan Fennimore lts Delicate Structure and Susceptibility to Injury from Wounds or Disease. showing the affectionate regard in which Charles Kenney is held by those who know him best. In his baptism he was given the name of his benefactor. Charles is hence less attention and care have been bestowed on now a very handsome, manly boy, of this organ than in the early days when it was supabout eleven years of age, with a bright, posed to play so important a part in making war and intelligent countenance, and shows in every way that he came of "gentle blood." the passions, has led the people as it returns a part in making war and cajoling love. Undoubtedly the discovery of the fact that the liver is not the seat of the affections, and of the passions. has led the people as it returns a part in making war and cajoling love. Undoubtedly the discovery of the fact He is now to be placed in a boy's school, lect what formerly was an object of great solicitude, where he will be fitted for usefulness ac- but the truth still remains that though it may not be cording to the talents and inclinations the special seat of love and passion, it is after all of which he may develop. They who know him most intimately, anticipate for him a bright future, and one which may be of about the injurious effects of wounds in this organ, advantage to the Church.

ZIP COON.

ing to tell you about one that was sent even an ordinary wound in the liver. No other proof from the South as a present to a lady is needed of the delicacy of its structure, nor of its whose name was Isabella. He was called extreme susceptibility to injuries, whether violent, Zip Coon, and a very wise coon he was.

like a gunshot wound, or as the result of disease.

Of course injury from a wound produces speedy re-Zip had a long, low body, covered with of course injury from a wound produces speedy results, and though organic diseases may affect the payellowish hair. His nose was pointed, tient for years, and render his life a continued burand his eyes were bright as buttons. His den, the same end is eventually reached. paws were regular little hands, and he used The structure of the liver is delicate and yet simthem just like hands. He was very tame; ple. It is composed of two lobes, which lie directly he would climb up on Isabella's chair, when the venous blood is circulating from the variand scramble to her shoulder. Then he ous parts of the body to the lungs, it passes through would comb her hair with his fingers, pick this organ, and is there relieved of its rank polsons, at her ear-rings, and feel her collar and part of which are used for digestion and part for a pin and buttons. Isabella's mother was quite ill, but sometimes was able to sit in her chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and eat her dinner from a tray to the chair and the chair a her chair and eat her dinner from a tray every coursing of the blood through the lobes of the on her lap. She liked to have Zip in her room; but, if left alone with her, Zip would jump up in the chair behind her, and try to crowd her off. He would would be with her off. He would must the organ be rid of its old complete but of the lobes of the blood through the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease is intensibled, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost contemplate. In curing liver troubles, not onto the lobes of the blood through the lobes of the liver, the nature of the blood through the lobes of the liver, the nature of the blood through the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease is intensibled, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost to contemplate. In curing liver troubles, not once the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease is intensibled, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost to contemplate. In curing liver troubles, not once the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease is intensibled, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost to contemplate. In curing liver troubles, not once the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease is intensibled, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost to contemplate. In curing liver troubles, not once the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease is intensibled, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost to contemplate. reach round, too, under her arms, and steal things from her tray. Once the ing other diseases, and the agency used must have cook in the kitchen heard a brisk rattling such power with the kidneys and lungs (the other of tin pans in the pantry. She opened two purifiers of the blood that it will, while restorthe door, and there on the shelf was Zip. ing the impaired liver, give to them strength suffi-There were two pans standing side by side. stood Zippy. He had scooped the meal reason why so little success has hitherto been reached der when he heard the cook coming up has been no known remedy for chronic kidney behind him, and worked away all the diseases, and it is certain that the liver cannot be refaster, as if to get the pudding done before stored to its right action if the kidneys are affected.

loved to have a bowl of water and piece of operate on both the kidneys and the liver. soap set down for his own use. He would Admitting then, that no form of treatment can be Maggie S. Houston, Rochester, sends take the soap in his hands, dip it into the effective which does not seek to reach both the liver lost several weeks before. Zip's bright to the other, but is entirely removed from the system. eyes had spied it as he was playing round under the bed. So you see Zip Coon did some good that time. When Zip grew older, he became so cross and snappish The Rev. Edward Kenney, late mission- that he had to be chained up in the wood-

> A mother lay a dying. Her little son, not knowing of the sorrow coming to him went, as was his custom, to her chamber door, saying: "Please to teach me my verse, mamma, and then kiss me and bid me good-night! I am very

sheep, but no one has heard me say my prayers."
"Hush!" said a lady who was watching beside
her, "your dear mother is too ill to hear your
prayers to-night," and coming forward, she
sought gently to lead him from the room. Roger
began to sob as if his heart would break.
"I cannot go to had without recipied."

I cannot go to bed without saying my prayers

The ear of the dying mother caught the sound. Although she had been insensible to everything around her, the sob of her darling aroused her from her stupor, and turning to her friend, she desired her to bring her little son to her. Her request was granted, and the child's golden hair and rosy cheeks nestled beside the cold face of

and rosy cheeks nestled beside the cold face of his dying mother.

"My son," she whispered, "repeat this verse after me, and never forget it: 'When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord taketh me up.'" The child repeated it two or three times, and said his little prayer. Then he kissed the cold face and went quietly to his bed.

This was her last lesson. He has never forgotten it, and probably never will as long as he lives.

The following composition, written by a young hopeful in Onondaga county, N. Y., was read be-fore a Teachers' Institute by a grave and reveren d LL. D., whose sense of the ludicrous is so keen that he fairly shook and gasped in his efforts to suppress unseemly mirth until he finished:

MEAT MARKET.-Meat Market is a place where there is things to sell. There is most trade in the morning and evening, as they butch-er their things in the afternoon. There is two Meat Markets in this place; we tr de to both. Meat Markets are very useful; if it was not for Meat Markets we should have to butcher our own things. I think all these things show the providence of God.

Philadelphia, and Mr. Ross could not recognize him as his lost son.

Mr. Kenney finally placed him in the Orphanage, at Cooperstown, in which a Tyler of Somerville, Mass.

The original of "Mary had a little Lamb," was written by Mr. John Roulstone, of Boston, priprietor of a popular riding school, sixty years ago. "Mary," the owner of the lamb, is now Mrs.

THE LIVER.

is now Attracting from the American People.

In the opinion of the ancients the liver was the seat of the affections and of the passions. Modern rethe greatest importance in physical health.

During the past few week, owing to an event of national interest, much has been said and written and according to the Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, of the thousands of cases of wounds in the liver, not above sixty survived, and they were not violent ones. The record is filled with recoveries Did you ever see a raccoon? I am go- pelvic region, but it is a "miracle" when one outlives from gunshot wounds in the head, the lungs and the

must the organ be rid of its old complaint, but, at the same time, it must be prevented from contractcient to do part of the purifying work of the disabled pan, and was stirring up a pudding with all his might. He looked over his shoulder when he heard the court coming up bute to the Egyptian government in grain, camels, etc. What country is it? Who was it that with his posterity inherited it?

Zip was very neat and clean. He stored to its right action if the kidneys are affected. It is a fact that when the liver is diseased the kidneys are also troubled; hence, it follows that liver diseases are hard to cure chiefly because the doctors known are hard to cure chiefly because the are hard to cure chiefly because the doctors know Zip was very neat and clean. He of no agency which will at one and the same time

and then gave it to the world. It acts both as a food and a restorer on the kidneys and liver so that when disease is cured in one of these organs it cannot go

The symptoms of kidney and liver difficulties are great and unnatural weariness, headache, belching

othe other, but is entirely removed from the system.

The symptoms of kidney and liver difficulties are great and unnatural weariness, headache, belching of wind and food from the stomach, constipation, piles, displacements and inflammation of the sexual organs of women, a sallow countenance, skin eruptions, and the especially fatal complaints of the hot season. These troubles are caused principally by malaria, which is, at the present time, becoming so great an evil in this land,—so much so that President Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, has just published a long and interesting article on its wide-spreading prevalence. He states that malaria poisons appear in all localities, the high and dry, the low and damp, in the crowded city and the roomy country, and there are no differences as to the effects produced. Malaria is in the water we drink, in the air we breathe, in the food we eat, and while constantly and naturally increasing with the growth of the country it is just at present afflicting us, as the epizooty did a few years ago, as a wide spread and dangerous epidemic. Prof. Chadbourne is not an alarmist and what he says is confirmed by other distinguished medical authorities.

What, therefore, can be the cause for this terrible increase of malaria in all parts of the states and territories? Unquestionally the drinking water used in every portion of the land is the most active agency for carrying malaria into the system. This water may be clear, but it has become poisoned by filtration through the vaults, cesspools and barnyards in the country, and other impure agencies in the city. Heretofore the Western states and territories and almost the entire South have been considered the field of malaria, owing doubtless to the poor drainage in many localities and the consequent accumulation of green poisonous matter. This theory is, however, now exploded because mslarial poisoning is becoming just as common in other regions, and those which have been considered the field of malaria, owing the states and s



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GENESIS I. AND SCIENCE.

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THE SECOND STAGE. THE FIRMAMENT.

Myself.-We will, then, take up the history of our globe from the time it became non-luminous, because, as you may have already noticed, it seems easier to grasp the meaning of these pregnant sentences if we turn first to what science has revealed. What, just after day and night began, must have been the condition of the earth's surface?

Professor.—It would have been one vast expanse of scoriæ or hardened lava, intensely hot, but not glowing. Above the surface was the atmosphere loaded with when we reflect that all the present waters, whether in oceans, lakes, or rivers, once here. existed as steam. As there is water enough to cover the globe uniformly to the depth of about 12,000 feet, the pressure, when all was vapor, must have been somewhere about 6,000 lbs. on the square inch from that alone, to say nothing of the carbonic acid and other impurities which also existed as gaseous vapors. Under such enormous weight, it is in accordance with all we know of vapors to believe that a large portion was condensed to a liquid long before the heat of the earth's crust sank to the temperature of boiling water. An immense amount, also, must have remained as vapor, and have covered the earth with an envelope of clouds hundreds of miles in thickness, and thereby excluded the light of the sun. On the earth's surface, therefore, were boiling waters, and resting on them dense clouds reaching far beyond the present limits ofthe atmosphere. On the outside of this envelope, the sun shone as brightly as now, but within, and resting on the surface of the hot sea, was thick darkness.(1)

Myself.-What, in your opinion, was the next step to be taken that it might be the high regions beyond? possible for plants, or animals to exist on the earth?

Professor. - It might seem a matter of indifference whether the dense clouds should be removed, thus admitting the light, and of course implying a temperature so low that life could endure it. or whether the land was elevated first, thus preparing a place for the future plants and animals. But evidently this is wrong. Before the land was fit to be elevated above the waters, there was a long preparatory process during which the primeval rocks were broken and ground up to form gravel, sand, and finer material indispensable for future soils, capable of sustaining land plants and land animals. At the same time, the waters were being purified by the removal of their excess of carbonate of lime and other substances which would have been fatal to all the vertebrate forms of life, but which were indispensable components of the future soils. To bring about such removal, corals, mollusks, and countless other marine creatures of the lowest forms were needed. I need not say that marine life required marine vegetation; and that both animals and vegetation were impossible without a lower temperature, and sun-light. Hence it was not a matter of indifference which came first. It was necessary that the dense clouds should have been thinned out, the To the Editor of the Living Church: water deposited, and sun-light admitted before the land was elevated as now. It is wonderful how science reveals even the order of Nature's operations!

Myself.—What phenomenon would have

Professor.—I can think of no other, but which was clear enough to permit the heavenly bodies to be seen. Such an atmosphere would indicate a temperature at which life would easily be possible.

Myself.—Now, please compare what you have been saying with that which is found in this narrative, and which Moses says did occur. He tells us that God (through his laws, if you please) made an expansewaters. Here you will notice a verbal nicety, which, in view of the actual occur-

(1) The reader will recall the sublime words of the Almighty, "When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddling band for it."

drift of the account, seems to be worthy of attention. The expanse was to be formed "in the midst of the waters;" i. e., there were waters above it as well as below it when it began to form. The process began not at the top, nor at the bottom, but in the midst. Now place that in man." The Committee consisted of the Rev. Drs. the light of your remark a few moments Rylance, Mulchahey and Gallaudet, and Messrs. ago, that, under the enormous pressure, mittee has now completed its investigation and remuch of the vapor on our globe must have ported to the Bishop. The chief points in the report been reduced to a liquid form at a temperature far above its boiling point, and formally that the Committee was not empowered this pass, you will observe that after the expanse was completed, there were that it so reached out into space that of the Rev. Edward Cowley for trial. The Comhot vapor, forming clouds of whose extent it formed a sky, and, as Moses expressed mittee did not feel free to accept the findings of and density we can form some conception it, God called it heaven. Certainly we cannot complain of any disagreement a Court of the Church. Cases might arise, have

> Professor.—Yes, this is all very curious, not your exegesis lead to an absurd result? seas; and in the account we read, as you have said, that God called the "rakia" heaven; and farther on, that God placed bodies were somewhere in the air?

> Myself.-I think not. I have already explanation; "shemayim," the word translated "heaven," is literally the high place. include in it all that it seemed to contain, and so extend the word not only to the limited "high regions" of clouds, but to all that could be seen in the shemayim-

> One however wise, if he employed human language at all, could do no other-English term heavens.

the division between the light and the darkness. Had they been so placed, you Edward Cowley for 'crime.' could justly claim that Moses had made that before the division, i. e., before the

On the other hand, if Moses had said claim that as an error, for the continents came up out of the water. In short, this stage of progress has its proper place just where Moses put it. There it is true, elsewhere it would have been a blunder.

(2) I assume that Dr. Draper is justified in his claim o have discovered oxygen in the sun.

I have just read in your paper, of July 23d, the communication of "Iowa" in relation to Parishes in this Diocese, where the Vestrymen have not been communicants.

I have resided in this State ever since the organization of the Diocese, and am quite well indicated to a spectator, had one been acquainted in many parts of it; but I must conthere, the close of this stage of preparation? fess my surprise at the account he gives of things. While I, like him, believe that all vestrymen should be communicants, I would discertainly no better one, than a transparent like to think that things have been as intolerable or open atmosphere, like the present, high in some of the Parishes as he represents them. up in which there might be floating clouds, He has undoubtedly suffered his zeal and his feelings unwittingly to carry him too far. I know he is mistaken in regard to what he says occurred in one parish.

> In justice to him, however, I will say that he is an excellent man, and a Christian gentleman, but sometimes becomes too zealous.

To the Editor of the Living Church: In answer to your correspondent "H," as to the names of churches or chapels having a daily Celebration of the Holy Mysteries, I would enurakia he calls it—in the midst of the merate, in addition to the list he has supplied you, the following: The Cathedral of S. Mary's better fare. An important question, therefore, the city by the mayor. Such public demonstration. Trinity Church, N. Y.; and is: Did the Rev. Edward Crowley supply the you, the following: .The Cathedral of S. Mary',s the Church of the Transfiguration, N. Y. City. rences, and in connection with the general There are, no doubt, many others; but, if not, fifteen is quite a number. We all remember the dark days when there was not that number. Cowley, in the way of sending portions of meat celebrating weekly.

The Cowley Case.

Report of the New York Committee. It will be remembered, that on the release of the Rev. Edward Cowley, formerly of the Shepherd's Fold. New York, from his term of imprisonment. last January, the Bishop of New York appointed an ecclesiastical committee to inquire into the "rumors and allegations affecting the character of this clergy-Daniel B. Whittock and E. H. Cushman. The Comare as follows:

"It is scarcely necessary, perhaps, to state you will see that the description is in to try the Rev. Edward Cowley-could not have harmony with the actual fact. Letting been so empowered; but was appointed simply to inquire whether the 'rumors and allegations' just defined, which had been current for some time, were of a sufficiently serious character and sufwaters above it and below it; and, lastly, ficiently well founded to require the presentment a civil court as sufficient in themselves to require the presentment of a clergymen for trial before been known to arise, upon due examination into which it has been found that the conclusions and perhaps more than curious, but does of a court so convicting have been reached in haste or in ignorance of facts which came to light later, of a meaning and value calculated to You say that the rakia is the open space reverse the conclusions of such court, or under above us, and more especially that part the overwhelming pressure of some local tembetween the clouds and the waters in the porary prejudice. Atthe very most, the evidence upon which the Rev. Edward Cowley was convicted in the Court of General Sessions could only be regarded by the Committee making this report as prima facie evidence looking to his the sun, moon and stars in the "rakia" of guilt, not as absolutely conclusive of his guilt heaven. Now, does it not fairly follow for a Church Court or for a commission of inthat Moses must have believed that these quiry appointed under the canons of the Church. So, at least, the Committee was informed by persons learned in the law.

"The Committee endeavored to get before it referred to the wonderful descriptive the chief witnesses upon whose testimony Mr. power of the Hebrew. In this lies the Cowley was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, that it, the Committee, might hear and judge for itself the testimony which such witnesses might be able or choose to give under Now, what could be more natural than to much calmer circumstances than obtained at the style the expanse from the earth upwards time of the trial of Mr. Cowley, in February, to the clouds and beyond, the "shemavim," 1880. It is only just to the Committee that it and then, by a common use of words, to should be here stated that its endeavors in such direction were somewhat rudely resented by persons representing, as the Committee understood. some of the witnesses just referred to.

"As essential to the proper appreciation of the position and conclusions of the Committee, it should be here stated that none of the allegations against the Rev. Edward Cowley were found by the Committee to be of such a nature as rendered him liable to be presented wise than speak of sun, moon and stars as for trial under Canon 2, Title II. of the Canons situated in the "shemayin"—the word in of General Convention, except under the first most common use among the Hebrews to section of that Canon, in which 'crime or imdescribe all that we now include in our morality are specified as offences for which a minister may be tried and punished. Now the word 'immorality' as used in such canon, repre-But we have yet to note the order of sents, as the Committee understood it, a class of these great events. The depositing of the offences not one of which has ever been imputwater, and the clearing of the atmosphere ed to Mr. Cowley, so far as the Committee has are not represented as occurring before learned. It simply remained, therefore, for the Committee to decide whether the evidence before it required the presentment of the Rev.

"Bearing upon the charges, the evidence yields an error, for we know what he did not, these facts. That the food supplied to the children of the Shepherd's Fold was slight and cheap in character as compared with food com-monly found on tables of private families of males, and 17,992,615 females. The population dren of the Shepherd's Fold was slight and earth ceased to be self-luminous, its surface monly found on tables of private families of was too hot for such a process. Indeed it good, or even fair, social condition, having conis highly probable that while the earth sisted chiefly-almost wholly-of bread, milk, was molten, water existed only as it does beans, hominy, peas, rice, with an occasional now in the sun,(2) i. e., as Hydrogen and supply of meat of some kind, and now and then of fowl. As to the nutritiousness of these articles of diet, good authority affirms, so the Committee is told at least, that a healthy child, that this great event occurred after the dry sufficiently fed on such fare, cannot properly be land appeared, geologists would justly said to be starved. There remains, then, the question of amount; or, Was the supply sufficient? The evidence does show unmistakably, in the judgment of the Committee that some of said children, when taken from the care of the Rev. Edward Cowley, were in a diseased and emaciated condition. The evidence also shows, however, that these children were mostly of those that had but recently been taken or brought out of the hardest and most degrading circumstances of our lowest city life, being admitted into the Shepherd's Fold in a filthy, diseased, and otherwise miserably wretched condition, as was quite commonly the case; and the Committee holds, therefore, that for the condition of such children the director and trustees of the Shepherd's Fold cannot be fairly counted responsible.

"As applying to the children generally, then, that were under the care of the Rev. Edward Cowley, as head of the Shepherd's Fold, the Committee finds no sufficient proof of the charge that he was guilty of intentionally or deliberately starving them.

"But the case of Louis Kulkusky, otherwise Louis Victor, does seem to convict the Rev. Edward Cowley of the most atrocious cruelty. This case specially demands, therefore, a careful consideration of the evidence bearing upon it. It narrows itself to this: Did the Rev. Edward Cowley, or those obeying his orders, deliberately deny to, or withold from the child Louis Kulkusky the necessary food, in kind, or in quantity, during the time of his, Louis Kulkusky's sickness, from July, 1879, to December 26, 1879, when he needed better or more nutritious food than when he was well? The physician that was called in to see the sick child prescribed such fare so prescribed? The evidence shows clearly siderable political importance attached to the that attempts were made in this direction by Mr.

special benefit of the child Louis Kulkusky, as sitting. Parnell rose and interrupted Gladstone. well as in other ways; looking to the strengthening of the sick child. But just here, in the judgment of the Committee, the poverty of the Shepherd's Fold took effect. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cowley apparently did all that they could out of the reduced means of the institution for the boy, in the way of supplying him with fit and sufficient food during the time of his special need. But as his sickness increased, it is manifest to the Committee, from the evidence, that Louis Kulkusky needed nursing and nutrition which the head of the Shepherd's Fold had it not in his power to Church Publisher, Bookseller, & Importer. supply. Do the Committee allege this fact as of moral value to absolve the Rev. Edward Cowley from all blame? On the contrary, it holds that Mr. Cowley was deeply culpable in not having at once, or when the sickness of the child became serious, relieved himself of the responsibility which he ought to have felt, by placing the child, as he might have done, and as he did later, in a fitter home than the Shepherd's Fold, and under better treatment than the funds of the Fold could supply. In this matter therefore, and thus far, the Committee unites in severely condemning the Rev. Edward Cowley.

"The Committee blames and condemns the Rev. Edward Cowley in that he did not show more energy and earnest desire to have the case of Louis Kulkusky, especially as it became more threatening, thoroughly looked into, and more constantly attended to by competent medical skill, and most emphatically does condemn him for not having the child removed earlier, the treatment he was under proving ineffectual, to some institution promising better success, such as that to which he had the child taken, but only when the disease was very far

"But on carefully reviewing and weighing all the evidence at its command, the Committee fails to find sufficient proof, that in the direction of the Shepherd's Fold, or in the treatment of the children, or of any one child committed to his care as manager of the Shepherd's Fold, he was inspired and actuated by a motive or purpose properly criminal, or in any way seriously to injure such children, or any one of them; and therefore, it is compelled to refrain from presenting the Rev. Cowley for trial in a Court of the Church for crime.

THE WEEK.

REV. E. O. HAVEN, a prominent Methodist bishop, is lying at the point of death at Portland, Oregon. THE Ameer of Afghanistan has been defeated

by the forces of Ayoob Khan, and his cause in the South is considered hopeless.

THE decrease in the public debt, during July, has been over ten millions.

THE Church Times considers it a serious defect in the laws of this country that the assault on the President can be punished only as against an ordinary citizen.

THE Metropolitan of Athens pronounced the day that saw the Turkish evacuation of the teritory ceded to Greece, the happiest in his life.

A GUARD smoking in the government magazine at Mazatlan, Mexico, dropped a spark and blew up the structure and many houses in the vicinity. Seventy-five bodies were recovered by the citizens and soldiers, among the victims being District Judge Pena.

WHERE ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise, yet the doctors seem determined to find out where that bullet is. Professor Bell has made an instrument on purpose, and they have been exploring the President by means of electricity. They claim they know now where the bullet has

of London is 3,814,571, and of Liverpool 550,000. THE decreased cable rates established during the past week have resulted in doubling the

amount of business. THE cottage owners at Monmouth Beach and Seabright, N. J., have just completed the erection of a new church edifice, to be called the Church of St. Peter of Galilee, and it was Consecrated by the Bishop of New Jersey on Sunday,

THE Czar, in making a journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow, sent out four hundred policemen, and troops were stationed at several points along the line of travel. A doorkeeper in Washington would not change places with him who dwells in the palace of the Czar.

THE Governor General of Canada is making a tour through the Rocky Mountains of British

THE Postal Telegraph Company, recently organized in New York, it is hoped, means business. James R. Keene has been elected president. and C. H. Haskins, vice-president.

ANOTHER letter carrier has been caught pilfering letters in Chicago, and people are getting impatient at the insecurity that has for some time prevailed in that service. There is evidence to show that this man's depredations have been quite extensive, and probably amounted to a thousand dollars a month.

GUITEAU'S thirst for fame is in a poor way of being satisfied. Nobody seems to want to see him, and no letters come for him. He is the first criminal reported, so far, who has not been lionized by some silly people. It is said that he spends a good deal of his time reading the Bible

and the Constitution of the United States!

THE Mormon "Bishop" Smith, who was a participant in the Mountain meadow massacre, whose exposure of that atrocity caused the execution of John D. Lee, was found dead in a prospect hole in Sonora, Mexico. He expected to be killed by the Mormons, and the circumstances indicate that his prediction has been fulfilled.

It is said that Dr. Agnew, after a visit to the wounded President, hurried back to his duties in Philadelphia. He did not forget the sufferings of his humble patients at home, though honored by a most urgent call to remain by the bedside toward which the eyes of the whole world are turned.

DAVENPORT has now a Roman Bishop. Reports state that Bishop McMullen, over ordination there was lately a great stir in Chica-

PARNELL has been "named" in the House of Commons for offensive language. Gladstone and fowl, frequently from his own table for the moved his suspension for the remainder of the

and said he would not go through the farce of awaiting a vote, as the speaker interfered with freedom of discussion. He then quitted the House. The motion for his suspension was He then quitted the carried, 132 to 14.

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