# The finina Chapel. 

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

THE LIVING CHURCH.
September 17, 1881

## GENESIS I. AND SCIENCE.

## [Copyrifont, 1881.$]$

From all this it is clear, I think that the sience which demanded crystalline spheres to uphold the heavenly bodies was of was written. "He stretcheth* the nort ever the empty pas
What, then, is the meaning intended to conveyed by "rakia?" From a careful word and its cognates occur, it seems that the radical idea of the verb is $(a)$ to spread out with violence and noise, or, rather, it
is to make thin in that manner. Its sound is indicative of its meaning, a thing com mon in all languages; as, for example, we zing of an arrow, etc.
losely the noise represents to the ear ver beating or hammering thin a piece of metal, he process of rolling out metal had been invented. It is noise and violence, not
firmness, nor solidity. Then succeeds the more abstract idea, (b) an expanding thinning produced by violent action accompanied by loud noise. Lastly, (c) there particular reference to the violence or noise. ness or solidity in this word or any of its thin plates (Ex. xxxix. 3), nothing what ever is indicated as to their possessing they were very thin. They may have been ike gold foil.
Such changes of meaning are common in all languages. We may say: "Casting once thinks of the intense heat of the furnace, as well as the severe muscular labor
of the men engaged. If we say: "Casting ron requires much skill,"' he will think the proper mixing of different qualities and the means of determining the proper emperature. But if we say: "The boat is loaded with castings," he thinks only of
the results of that operation, and although the word "casting" carries with it a sug-
gestion of the heat and labor, yet he will sot think of them.
The changes in the meaning of "rakia" are analogous to these. It is only at the pres-
ent day, when science has revealed the scene, at the time shen the first deposition it has become possible to grasp the wealth meaning in the word "rakia."
This is the story which geology tells. At distance back in eternity whose remoteness our arithmetic is powerless to compute, but after the earth had ceased to be self ture had changed the invisible vapor of the future oceans into deep masses of clouds came for the second divine fiat. In the language of science, the temperature had gan to condense and descend upon the ye hot earth-surface. Think of the noise, the violence, ten million Niagaras pour
down at once into as many Etnas. pencil can paint the scene; but we ma imagine something of the hot rocks rent by the sudden cooling, the noise of the falltric disturbances as never will be known again until the "crack of doom." In throes atmosphere, perfected through aeons of time, until the ocean-holding cloud wa thinned down to those that now float in by the dense masses of primeval misty apors that rested on the surface of th earth grew less and less, until at last the transparent expanse divided the water from the waters. When in after ages ther we may imagine him searching to the foundation his mother-tongue to find the word which should best depict the scene
Guided by the All-Wise, he selected "rakia," word which no language can equal
power of conveying the threefold idea of $\mid$ por conveying the threefold idea of
an expanse produced by violent physical
action and accompanied panse," the best word our English can give, is poor indeed in comparison. In these senses $(a, b, c)$ the false philosois place is absolute truth. If the bove quoted containing this word be rea econdary idea (c), i.e. an expanse only, without re
formation.
girst chapter of Genesis all the
gre found. In verses 6 and 7 is: "Let there be a thinning or expanding in the midst of the waters," carrying with f the process. In verse 8 the writer speaks ad subsided after the noise and tumult panse extending through and beyond all mits of vision, which God called heaven. curs the same use a
ompleted expanse
ith it, save in the suggestive sound of the word, no reminiscence of the primeva
hroes which accompanied its birth. This combined idea of thinning and e pansion, as here applied, comes near to that conveyed by our words, "an open
space." But "rakia," in its intense truthfulapstious criticism can contrive objections; whereas, had Moses said, Let there be an open space in the midst of the waters, we
hould have been told that such an exofssion was clear proof of his ignorance as to reveal; for all philosophy teaches
hat the apparently open space is absolutely full, and that, so far as we know, there is hat which has been claimed as an argument against the truth of the Mosaic account is
found, when tested in the light of science, to be a witness in its favor.
Considering the general belief at then time of the apostles in a crystalline arch bodies, it is very remarkable that no ex-
pression is used by them indicating such thing. The writers of the New Testament
were familiar with the Septuagint, and the use in it of stereooma; yet they carefully once in the entire New Testament; and then it is applied to the faith of the early
believers, in the expression, 'the steadfast believers, in the expression, 'th
ness of your faith" (Col. ii. 5)
I cannot close this article without speak ing of a text often quoted by friends,
well as foes, to show that the Hebrews, at least the countrymen of Job, did believ n a solid crystalline arch. It occurs in
ob xxxvii. I8. Our version reads: "Hast thou with him spread out the sky, which is word here rendered strong does not mean strong in the sense of solid or firm, but, as its derivation shows, strong in the sense o securely tied or fastened. It is the idea of
binding up to its place securely, not by id mason-work, nor even by nails, but used in the sense of melted or fluid. would suggest the following translation more literal: "Hast thou with him spre out the securel
If the speaker had really desired compare the sky to something solid and firm, he would never have compared it to
a molten (in the sense of cast, as cast brass molten (in the sense of cast, as cast brass, ould have been stiffer than one made by casting. Indeed, if both kinds were used, he latter was the softer and more yielding. We have the notion of stiffness and firm ess in connection with cast metal from ob knew anything of that metal. Silver brass, or other metal, except iron, is softes hen cast, and becomes firm by hammer Elihu compares the sky (the clouds, iterally) reflecting the brilliancy of an mirror, somehow securely held by the lmighty. He mingles the thought with canopy stretčhed out overhat and, tent-style, tied up with bands and cords He says to Job: "Are you so great and strong that you can do that? Pointing to the bright clouds, he asks: "Can you with
him spread out these clouds, so securely him spread out these clouds, so securely
held in their places, and sending back the

## light as if they melted metal ?"' <br> I submit that this text has done forced

 duty in the service of infidelity long enough and that henceforth it be permitted $t$ speak to us, as I doubt not, it spoke to Job. One more remark is due to the common from the usual rendering, even correct, any argument against the inspira on of the Bible. Job's three friends who scaped direct reproof; but we have no in imation that their philosophy was inspired ny more than their theology. No more responsibility attaches to the Bible foheir sayings than for those of Pharaoh or thers whose words are recorded. The largest inference that can be justly drawn , Chat Job and his friends had erroneous liews of the firmament, as hundreds of

## $\overline{\overline{\text { Concerning a "Resolution." }}}$

## The Editor of the Living Church: <br> The sayings and doings of some societies

 nd even of individuals, are extremely perples.ing, at first glance, and without the aid of a commentary, and at the suggestion of a friend, I
nake bold to consider the action of the Board
of Missions of a neighboring diocese at one of its recent meetings.
To the point, then, and "brief let me be!" n a late number of the Iowa Churchman, may
e found the resolution in question, and it is one be found the resolution in question, and it is one
that intimately concerns the mission stations throughout
 yze. I shall not now attempt to do eitber, $m$ y
purpose being, rather, to direct the

 uly 1 st, of this year of Grace, "all appointments of missionaries by the Diocesan Board," shall be made subject to the conditions that the mis-
sion, or parish seeking stipendiary aid, shall show vouchers to the Treasurer of the Board
from the Treasurer of the Diocese "that all dues and demands from said parish or mission, for
the current conventional year have been paid."

## On the presentation of such voucher, the mis- sionary may be paid "such balance as may re-

 main due and unpaid, as per termse of his agree-ment, for the year ending the 30 th of June , ensuing,
Is it necessary thus to hedge in the intereste
of the Board of Missions? Are the mission of the Board of Missions? Are the mission
stations and their missionaries so lax.in the just consideration of meum et turm that such a vote
should be taken and made.a law and custom of

## the Board?

## A little further on we read this promise: "In the event of the parishes and missions not pro-

 the event of the parishes and missions not pro-ducing such certificate, the Treasurer of this
Board is instructed to liquidate said indebtedness and deduct the amount from balance of stipend due or accraing to said missionary." This would
seem to make the hard-working priest (we will take it for granted that all mission-work is hard, of his hire!) first to be at the mercy of, it may be, a lax and easy-going people, not careful to
make timely provisions for its diocesan dues and offerings.
account of said paid in to "be charged to the rect to him," and one can aasily imagine the surprise of "said missionary" who _applies for his stipend to find that it has been used to pay other than his own just and private debts.
This picture needs no hey or interpretation.
It is to be hoped that the "resolution" may not is to be hoped that the "resolution" may not
come under the eye of any worldly-minded jourcome under the eye of any worldly-minded jour-
nalist to be made into a dart to hurl against the internal ways-and-means policy of the Church. Sturdy, aggressive work is absolutely needed everywhere in the Catholic Church, and no selfdenying priest who boldy volunteers to be a
vidette in the faoe of herevt and schism should vidette in the face of herety and schism should
be, in any way, let and hindered in his course. The Church ought to be too wise to learn the first principles of strategio polioy from the mushroom sects so boldly flauning their banners on
every side, but their acutee日ess is often, at least, every side, but their acuteqess is often, at least,
for the time, far ahead of the diocesan "powers that be:"
Faithful men and ready women the Church begun in this land! Le us not so pitifully hamper the workers and stat the means of support as to
erated!
I write as an earnest nember of the grea ing. criticism.

The Redeemer's Chure, , at Princeton, Diocess of Quincy, having been fieed from a small debt hat has rested on it sinct its erection, and hav will been thoroughly refaired and renovated unday, the 18th inst. The Bishop of the Diodens, address a cordial ivvitation to such clergymen and laymen of thispan
as may be able to attend.

Summer Work in New York

In mprovements to the architectural additions and Churche as already mentioned in the Livisc ummer in the churches of the during the past be pretty neaty
A graceful wooden spire, th
high, has been erected, surmounting the ston ower of All Saints' Church, Henry Street. The pire is topped with a gilt ball an
ew balustrade encircles its base.


Holy Sepulchre, East Seventy-fourth Street as beon rendered more convenient by raising oral rooms. Th
imated at $\$ 900$
A noteworthy change in the chapel of the
Holy Cross, East Thirty-third street, is the removal of a portion of the rear wall on the ground oor, for the purpose
cost being about $\$ 1,500$.
 or, from one of the plainest to one of the most
tasteful churches in the city. The ceiling has
been handsomely been handsomely inlaid with ash, the groins be ing of redwood, crossing the ceiling in the form
of a Maltese cross. A vaulted dome, with stars
on a blue ground, is in the centre of the ceiling.
The walls are decorated in diaper work of red The walls are decorated in diaper work of red,
buff and yellow. The reredos has also been renovated, and is resplendent in blue and other
ints. In the centre is a large Maltese cross, grape vine follows the bordering; on a blue ground above the Chancel, are the words, "The
Memory of the Just is Blessed." The Sunday School room is shortly to be refitted to corre-
spond with the church.
In addition to the
In addition to the window of the Four Mary CHURCH, another, commemorating our Lord's Nativity, has been placed in the western expos-
re of the sonth transept. The old-fashione: structure of St. Marrk's
Church, in Stuyvesant Place, has had a nem lock put in the spire, an
St. George's, on Stuyvesant Square, has undergone a thorough cleaning and general repair
ing. Services were held in the chapel from th
first Sunday in August till the first Sunday in frit Sunday
September.
The Chur
The Church of the Transfiguration in East
Twenty-ninth Street near Fifth Avenue, is kept open the year round. During the last week in August workmen were putting tiles in the en-
trances of the nave and transept. The altar has The raised one step higher.
The interior of Zion Church, Madison Ave-
nue, has been frescoed throughout in brown and delicate green tints. The ceiling is inlaid with
$\qquad$ heretofore in the side windows, has been placed
n a gothic west window. New glass will be pro-
vided for the side wind vided for the side windows. A new. and elegant chancel window is to be brought from England,
and will cost about $\$ 2,500$. The entire cont of he improvements will be about $\$ 8,000$. The
Rector of this Church, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany has been in Europe during the summer. The principal change in St. Thomas Church,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, has been the rebuilding of the organ, at an expense of
$\$ 5,000$. The work will be but partly doneat this time, and awaits completion next summer, at changed from the north to the sonth side of
conal the chancel. The choir and Ve the library have been decorated.
In St. Peter's Churoh, West Twentieth, the Most of the renewed.
Most of the Churches, notwithstanding the alterations, have maintained
ruptedly during the summer.
 that of Minnesota takes the lead. It provides
the that in the schools of that state instruction shall
be given in 'social and moral science,' including industry, order, economy, punctuality, patienge,
health, self-denial, purity, temperance, health, self-denial, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, poiteness, peace, idelity,
philanthropy, patriotism, self respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, con-
science, reflection, and the will, and some oral
, science, reflection, and the will, and some oral
lessons upon some one of those topios shall be given every day, the pupils being required to
furnish illustrations of the same next morning. Thus, we suppose, industry might be illustrated by whittling with a dull jack-knife; economy, by using a broken slate-pencil; punotuality, asking to be exdused at the same hour each day, patience, by allowing the teacher to make the
same correction over and over through the whole same correction over and over through the whole
term; self-denial, by one boy giving the other
the last pin he has, to sit down on; trath, by telling the teacher he is an old fraud; patriotism by letting off fire-crackers in sohool-time; perseverance, by regularly breaking the rules against
whispering; cheerfulness, by laughing'out loud when the teacher slips on an apple-skin; cour-
age, by kieking when he is flogged; self-relianoe, age, by kicking when he is flogged; self-reliano,
by playing it alone in a quiet game of euohre under the desk; pity, by boo-hoo-ing when another boy gets whipped, and will, by always
having his own way, The Minnesota law will open a wide field to the ingenuity of young gon-
themen in short breeches and roundabouts."

At Plymouth, England, the ruins of an old castle are still to be seen. It was built upon a
very high rock, the narrow ledge of which runs
out beyond the walls. Two goats used to feed

 to malk upon. It went on until it came toa
sharep point and was then obliged to tom boek
 again. Juat then it was met by the other goat,
 ookk bolow. The goats felt their danger, and made lond rieso of distrose. Manay pooplo heard them, and ran to seo what was the mater. . .ono
could give the least halp.
The geats stoo face thace fora long time. $4 t$ last one was sean to


 oom toturn around. It did the ame, and thue

The Late Rev. Geo. P. williams, LI. D.
 the head of thees ines.
D.r. Will
Dr. Williams, as a scholar and a teacher, has
eceived his tribute from the source when roperly comesute from the source whence it Michigan. His old habits of study were not ven up with the duties of the class-room.
Even his late days were occupied with compar ng the revised New Testament with the original.
Admitted to the Holy Ministry in 1847, Dr. Wildmitted to the Holy Ministry in 1847, Dr. Wilams never held any parochial charge, but his Ann Arbor, at one time in a period of depresion, sustaining the parish for two years by gra-
nitous services. Till his strength failed, he wound in the chancel on the days of the Holy
Communion. The Parish, the Diocese and the oneral Church he Parish, is ioceese and the Decided in his religious convictions he wa $\theta$ was a Churchman of a moderate yet thor oughly loyal school. As a man, quiet, nnosten-
atious, his was the force of honesty and truth fulness-"an Israelite, indeed, in whom was no guile." Before the shadow of age fell upon
him, Dr. Williams was a cheerful and genial mpanion. To-day his pleasantries are told at The acquaintance of the writer extended
hrough fourteen years. He can recall no word that marred their growing friendship, and he is
persuaded that there was no such thought. He recalls his brother in the dark valley of bereavnent, the man of faith and prayer. He well re-
members him when he became the comforter in he painful hour. Standing beside his grase o-day, he feels that another of his friends has and he can feel and say, "My Brother, thou hast
died in the Lord." -
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The oldest building now standing in New York ness house of imposing proportions. No one would now-a-days imagine by appearances, that
Bowling Green, in the lower end of the city near the Battery, had ever been notable as a cen-
tre of fashion. But in colonial days it was the heart of a miniature capital, the site of the Gov-
rnor's mansion, and surrounded with the gant residences of the old-time aristocracy.
Some of these old houses, still standing, com-
pare not unfavorably pare not unfavorably with the houses of the no-
bility and gentry in the West End of London, and their original owners had, many of them, exby hereditary tenure, and modelled on thos of the old world.
Now, we find ourselves surrounded by ware-
houses, although through the various modifications and transformations that have been intro duced, the arohitectural traces of the old man-
sions are frequently discernable. One of the best preserved of the older edifices, and the oldMr. Cyrus W. Field has just purchased, and will supplant as has boen stated.
The old house, which dates back to 1742, was the site of a former tavern, itself an old building, erected in the seventeenth century by a
Dutchman, Peter Kocks. Peter Kocks had been a soldier in the Indian War of 1693. The presa soldier in the Indian War of 1693. The pres-
ent house was built by Sir Peter Warren, K. C. B., a British Admiral. It was intended to be a bon, and all its plans were sent over from the Portuguese capital. It was regarded when erect-
od, and no doubt correctly, as one of the finest ed, and no doubt correctly, as one of the finest
mansions in the country. One of its rooms, 26 mansions in the country. One of its rooms, 26
feet by 40 feet in dimensions, was a famous ban.
 Dr. Farrar is one of the very best specimens
t the Sohool of Broad Churchmen, a school formed by the application of the Eccieticism of
Coleridge to the philosophy of theology. It it
obrious that tucch a school must ignore the obli gation of the teaching of the Catholic theology quod ubique, quud ab omnibus straditum est,"
and seeff for truth as diligently in the rugarios of

all the seats as in the consentient teneching of | all the sects as in the oonsentient teacohing of |
| :--- |
| the Cunch, the body of Christ . Dr. Farrar was | has been the outbrowth of Colvinism, aided whic b

a natural revulion from the horrible enerversion a natural revulsion from the horrible perversion
of the doctrines of the intermediate state pre
 partat toraise monel $\begin{aligned} & \text { cos. This Eshatolog he thus, not unfairly, } \\ & \text { summarizes in foor propositions: }\end{aligned}$

## its agonies are physical agonies. a. That the doom of eferlasting damnation" is incurred by the vast majority of mankind.

 3. That this doom is passed irrev.death on all who die in a state of sin.
4. That the duration of these mat
them. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Against these fancies the Canon was moved too } \\ & \text { make vigorous protests in sermons preached in }\end{aligned}$ Westminster Abbey while he was in residence in
the fall of 1877 , which he publishod under the unfortunate title of "Eternal Hope." The title
Was quite sure of misleading the public, though
the Canon used it in the enense of hope of eternat lifif for a alarge part of the human family, the
natural understanding would be, hope possible to the last drough eternut, a meaning which
the Canon promplly repudiated when he found In thas, of courrae, that the title wolld carry
with ita misunderstanding of the sermons, and
 the exigenciess of the controverasy. Fisis statequits soond, though notrative and negse expressived in are the
best theological terminology, and the volume contains much of value. of protest: In both the Sermons and Mercy
and Juggment" the Canon is much moved by the
horrible teaching that the majority of the human family is to be lost eternally, and seems to think
of it as ohowing a failur of Goot's merciful
purpose and wiill for man's salvation. Such rea. soning is at once fallacious and dangerous. If tion as the manife otation of the Godhead, and
the summing up of all created intelligence, angels and men (and probably other orders of un-
fallen beings in other worlds), in one brotherbody of Christ, he would have seen that this ob
jeotion of numbers had small forec. The method of argument is dangerons because it proceeds
on the ground of understanding ant the purpose
of "the manifold wisdom of God," both in Cretition and Redemption.
not by the oppgosition of is that erramer is is inest megative
coutradietion, but ty the presenting of truth. Catholic Eschatology as founded on the great
purpose of the Incarnation, and comprehending the uses of the intermediate estate, and the mu-
tual realitions and ministrations of the two huhe part at rost, is the best correction of error; anxious thoughts and perplexities of human
souls in their pilgrimage from the bondage of sin
 Decorative Art comes nearer than any other
art, to men's persops and homes, and that divis-
 over, the last to receive intelligent attention.
Aside from a few traditions, the reason for which few andertana, style in dress has been left t to
the caprice or cupidity of the dress-makers, no
one in a thousand of whom could son for their art or lack of art. This little book sides many factect that on have been and settleobry by ob
servation and cultivated taste. Every lad should have it and master its contents, and apply its
teachings. caped the author's attention, is that its orna mental forms should be conventional and not lit-
eral imitations of natural objects. This principle would rigidly exclude all artificial flowers,
stuffed birds, and similar devices. It would forbid the wearing of natural flowers as gems flowers in the drawing-room. But by this prin-
ciple it would be out of place for a woman to make a walking conservatory of herself. The
use of the editorial "we" by the author does no add to the efter her style

## SEWRR GAS AND Preston Brow. Ch \& Co. Price, $\$ 1.25$

A timely and useful book, made up largely
Times, during the past two years. It gives the
$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { resilts of personal investigation of many } \\ \text { houses, in which diphtheria } \\ \text { diseand other malignant } \\ \text { isere traceable to to the escape into the }\end{array}\right|$ house of the fool air of the sewers. The de-
soriptions are clear and concise and are illustrat-


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Accidental Discoveries.

durable crucuibles, one day found that he had
made poroelain. The power of lenses made proeliain. The power of lenses, as
applied to the telesoope, was disooved by
watchmakeris apprentice While holding specta. watchmaker's apprentioe. While holding gpecta-
cologhases between his thumb and d nggri h wase
suddensly startled at the suddenly enlarged ap.
 Nuremburg glass-cutter. By accident, a few
drops of aquafortis fell upon his ppectacles. He
noticed that the glass became corroded and soft-
ened where the acid had touched it. That was hint enough. He drew figures upon glass with
varnish, applied the corroding fluid, then cut put together, should be trusted. It does seem
as though builders should be indicted for crimi-
nal carelessness, who construct imperfect drains without ventilation, in the light of the facts dis-
closed in this book, and in other ways forcing
themselves upon the attention of the public.
 reputation as an authority on the English lan
guage, and this work is well worthy both of it
author, and of the educational series of its pub-
lishers. He sets forth his theory as follows, and oughly successful one.
"This book is an attempt to bring the subject
of language home to children at the age when knowledge is acquired in an objective way, by
practice and habit, rather than by the study o
rules and definitions. In pursuance of thi plan, the traditional presentation of grammar in
a bristling array of classifications, nomencla
tures, and paradigms, has been wholly discard ed. The pupil is brought in contact with the
living language itself, he is made to deal with
speech, to turn it over in a variety of ways to handle sentences; so that he is not kept back
from the exercise-so proitable and interesting
-of using language till he has mastered the
anatomy of the grammarian. Whatever of tech-
nical grammari is here given, is evolved from
work previously done by the scholar."
Among elegant volumes for the approaching
holiday season, S. C. Griggs \& Co., Chicago,
announce two for issue in October. One is announce two for issue in October. One
"Lyrics of Home-Land," a new collection poems by Eugene J. Hall, already widely an
popularly known as a writer of felicitous verse
Many of them are in the quaint dialect of Ne Many of them are in the quaint dialect of Ne wit and humor. The volume will contain nearly
fifty appropriate illustrations, and will be printed
and bound in uniform style with "Soves and bound in uniform style with "Songs or
Yesterdar," by Benj. F. Taylor, many oo
whose poems have already grown to be classics and of which a new edition will be ready about
the same time. Sparks from a Grologist's Hammer, by
Alezander Winchell; LL. D., author of "Pry Adamites," and Professor of Geology and Palaontology in the University of Michigan, is the
title of a new illustrated volume announced for early issue by S. C. Griggs \& Co., Chicago.
It is a collection of more or less connected pa-
pers on scientific and semi-scientific themes. pers on scientific and semi-scientific themes
The authorship is a guarantee of learning and
an entertaining style combined. an entertaining style combined.

| A Bishop's Wedding Anniversary. <br> The 20th of July was the twenty-fifth anni |
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|  |  |
|  |  | versary of the marriage of Bishop Brown, of

Fond du Lac, Wis. The day was pleasantly re-
membered by the Bishop's and a large company assembled at the Episcopal tial tokens of regard. Mr. A. K. Hamilton, in
behalf of the people, made the Bishop a tender nd loving address. Of this the Fond du L
Commonwealth mpeaks as follows: The spoech was simply beatiful. Tears,
sprung from hearts overtlowing with emotion of
jog and lover plistened in many an eve, and told
how faithfully the speaker was giving expre how faithfully the speaker was giving expression
to the feeling of those in whose behali he
spoke feling Bishop responded very feelingly. yo referred to their leaving the scenes of their
yaud, been friends among whom their early days coning ta atrange land
among strange people; that they expeeted, com. among strange people; that they expected, com.
ing as they did at a time of life when hearts are
not as open nor friendehips so readily formed as
in in youph, that the first few years, perhaps all
their life here, would be pervaded by f feling of
loneliness; how that feeling had been theirs at first, and how it had worn away under the genial
influence of new friendships, and had been re-
placed by love and attachment for the kind peo
ple who have made their life here so pleasant. ple who have made their life here so pleasant.
He expressed his gratitude to the people for re-
sponding so willingly and liberally to the call to relieve the Cathedrall from tbe burden of debt so
long hangingover it the entire paymentof which
at an early day, is, now assured, earnestly ex prossing his desire that the people may continu unity between them be strengthened. After the
und by a season of social conversse, music, etc., after
Which the guests departed, all feeling that the
occasion had been one of joy and gladness for all Who had participated, and one that could not fail ing the tiies of affection between Bishop and
oongregation, and the bonds of unity among the
people, thereby increasing their influence for people, thereby increan
good in the community.
Thackeray has held up to universal execration
those guests who arrive lute at dinner. The first
duty of the guest is punctuality duty of the guest is punctuality. Ali good cooks
are punctual. They calculate the exact time
certain dish are punctual.
certain dish takes to cook to perfection, trusting
in their an hour. If the guests are not on hanid at that
hour, the dish is gnoiled, and the and servant
the cook the cook becomes a certainty,
unpunctual people. Exchan
known, perhaps, that the ordinary "trap" is no
defence against sewer gas. Even where there is outside of the house, the inside pipes are
to become encrusted with filth that generate varnish was removed, the figures appeared raised
upon a dark ground.
Mezzotinto owed its invention to the simple accident of the gun-barrel of a sentry becomin
rusted with dew. The swaying to and fro of
chandeliar in a cathedral suggested to Gallile the application of the pendulum. The art of
lithographing was perfected through suggestion made by accident. A poor musician was curious
to know whether music could not be etched upon
stone, as well as upon copper. Atter he had
prepared his slab, his mother asked him to make
a memorandum of such clothes as he proposed
to send away to be washed. Not having pen,
ink and paper convenient, he wrote the list on
he stone with the etching preparation, intending
o make a copy of it at leisure. A few day
later, when about to clean the stone, he won
dered what effect atanafortis would have upon it.
He applied the acid, and in a few moments sav
made was discovered by a Salopian printer. N
being able to find the pelt-ball, he inked the typ
ith a piece of soft glue which had fallen outhe mass proper consistency, the old pelt-bal
was entirely discarded.
The shop of a Dublin tobacconist by the nam
azing dolefully into the smouldering ruins, hthe snuff from the cannisters. He tested th
snuff for himself, and discovered that the fire
had largely improved its pungency and aromaIt was a hint worth profiting by. He secure
nother shop, built a lot of ovens, subjected the nuff to a heating process, gave the brand a pa cular name, and in a few years became ric
through an aocident which he at first though

## The Rosetta Stone. In August, 1799, Mons. Bouchard, a French officer of the artillery, in digging the foundation

of a redoubt at Rosetta, which stands at the
mouth of the western branch of the Nile, foun

## that is, the one legend is inscribed three times

characters, and the third time in Greek. Th
stone, which is now held as a priceless treasu
in the British Museum, is of a kind known by t long by three feet broad, with one corner broken
off, so that no one of the inscriptions is entire
although the larger part of all remains. Schol
ars saw at once its importance as a probable ke
$\qquad$ graved and copies generall
the learned men of
Burope.
The Greek, which was found to be a recognition
of the royal honors conferred on Ptolemy Epi-
phanes by the Egyptian priesthood assembled
Memphis; and the concluding sentence directed
that the decree should be engraven on a table o
$\qquad$
and in Greek. So with this key, coupled wi
an untold amount of stady, the inseciritions
those old tombs and monuments have beco
intelligible and and
ineelingible, and we may now learn the names
aistory oftions and flese shrivellequentontly something mummines that in
hare
oxhumed and placed before us after their buri exhumed and placed before us after their burial
for thousands of years.-The Christian Stand
ard.
There is one socin1 dishonor, about which no
one seems to say mach in reprobation, but whion one seems to say mach in reprobation, but which
does much, mach harm. We mean the dishono
of repeatng conversations, opinions, circum stances, not made nnder secrece, but which
high sense of hono would treat as confidential
if, happily, a high sense of honor we
"I threw this off in ten minutes," softly sai
trble. The editor said that when it came to
spead, no long -haired poet oould distance him
and he threw it off in less than ten seconds-of

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September 17, 1881

The 验ining (byurd)
September 17, A. D. 1881.

## 




Lerfinawrll,
September is the month for fall advertiting,
and business men weill do well to begin arly
 tion in all the States and Territories.
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ments of the best clases, and aseareres its
ments of the best class, and asearresi its patrons
the attention of the most influential families i
What Shall I Do ?
It is our belief that there are thousands
Christian people who have had a veri of Christian people who have had a very
unsatisfactrry religious life because they lack instruction in the art of becoming
better men; and the main cause of this deficiency lies in the deplorable fact that they have not been taught to regard it as
an art.
Most of the popular instruction of the
denominational pulpit and much of that of our own pulpit has habitually placed too much emphasis on the emotions, as though evidence our being in Christ and may grow in the grace of sanctity. From the sensuous religionism of the Arrican in the
cotton-fields to the calm, quietistic selfsurrender of the perfectionist is a long distance, but they are spiritual congeners emotional faculties, and a presumably infallible determination of the spiritual status by the feelings. A bloody wretch scaffold tells us he is ready to swing off into the bosom of the Saviour, and the ground of his conviction is found to be
that he has, in the awful shadow of the gibbet, experienced emotions of a peculiar character, which, however, no more indirepentance than nausea would. We do not wish to depreciate religious feeling,
but it must be religious but it must be religious, and that can be
only when there is a perception of the truths which give rise to religious feeling. There could scarcely be a more radical perversion of the Gospel than that which comforts a soul with assurances of pardon after a passionate sense of self-reproach. carries with it no grace.
The preaching of sensible conversion, access to the "higher life," has prevailed access te the "higher inte, has prevailed
so widely in modern times as to have stereotyped its results upon many thousands ology or the art of cultivating holiness, Lord," has fallen into disrepute see the Lord, has fallen into disrepute, and to a does the average "minister" know about the rules of a holy life? what about the found wisdom by which souls are to be guided into deeper union with our Blessed Lord? It is to most of them (shall
say, most of us?) a terra incognita? There is in nearly every soul, which has received the grace of God, a hunger after God. As it is the nature of sparks to fly
upward, it is the nature of the Christian heart to aspire after holiness. But Al mighty God, equally in grace as in nature, requires of us that we shall secure that which we desire only by the use of means,
and the use of these wisely. But this is not a wisdom that is born with us. There is in us no instinct that instructs us how-
precisely how-to get the full beneñt o prayer and the sacraments. We know
clergyman who almost despaired of con quering his mind so as to keep it fixed meditation, until he was told' to be satis fied with one minute of success and on the next occasion of prayer there would thousand little bits of practical wisdom to which, if good people only knew of them, would prevent much despair and simplify many a dilemma of the soul
The art of holy living is enshrined in vast literature. Manuals of self-examination, devotions connected with the Blessed
Sacrament, aids to those who live accord-

| ing to fixed rule of prayer and meditation | The gathering of Methodists in London |
| :--- | :--- | are supplied in abundance to those who

ot only desire to live in God but hunger to know how to accomplish this highest end of life. Those who neglect to avail the.
out excuse.

## $\qquad$

A Methodist Heresy Trial.
Dr. Thomas, a Methodist preacher Chicago, has been undergoing an investi gation at the hands of a commission, of
which the Presiding Elder acted as judge. Dr. Thomas holds and has preached and printed views with regard to the inspira future punishment, which are alleged be contrayy to the Methodist standards of
doctrine and disruptive of good morals. Upon the latter point, the prosecutor (Dr.
Parkhurst) said that young men who had Parkhurst) said that young men who had
been influenced by the preaching aforesadd had gone so far as to burst away from
heir weeping mothers to indulge in cardtheir weeping mothers to indulge in card-
playing, dancing, and theatre-going. The sermons in question have excited much comment and disturbance for several
years, but the Conference has pursued the "let-alone" policy, contenting itself with not to continue his peculiar presentations of doctrine. The Doctor has not been
assigned to a charge for a year or two past, but has engaged in Sunday speaking in a was cast out by the Presbyterians for his views of Calvinism. It is understood that owing, and very munificent pecuniary results. Dr. Thomas has been unwilling, howeverg, then surender Methodism, and
has urged the Conference to try him, hoping that his views might be pronounced allowable. Pressed to the wall, the Con-
ference could do nothing less than accede ohis request and a committee was ap-
pointed to ascertain whether there were in his case sufficient grounds for a trial. This committee has discharged its duty
and found him guilty of the charges, and suspended him "from all ministerial services and church privileges until the meets nexstion of the Conference, which nounces himself "surprised and pained al
the verdict, and will resist and defend against all charges, complaints and accusatioxs until a
The ground upon which Dr. Thomas
proposes to maintain his place proposes to maintain his place within the
pale of Methodism is that there must be pale of Methodism is that there must be
more room for differences, and that to osmore room for differeses, and that to os
tracise him would be to condemn many who are not on trial. Prof. Bierbower if Dr. Thomas is a heretic, there are many
in "At least three Bishops can be turned out least two ho the offician rulings; and at least two of the official editors, one o
the General Secretaries, the Principals o large number of the other most prominen ministers in the Church, as all of these hold substantially the same views as $\mathrm{Dr}^{\text {Th }}$ Thomas regarding the inspiration of th
Bible, the Atonement, or future punish ment. Bishop Foster is squarely heretica on the doctrine of the resurrection of the rection of Christ. Bishop Hurst, I under stand, is heretical on eternal punishmen and inspiration, and Bishop Merrill i heretical on the atonement, as is Bishop Thomas, as near as I can make out. Dr
Warren is quite as liberal spiration, and Dr. Vincent, I have bee told on good authority, is a Universalist.' It is further intimated that if Dr. Thomas is cast out, the liberal element will make general movement, and bring charges leading men, who hold substantially the same views, and who are heretics if he is
heretic. "This thing has been gone int with a determination to carry it through, says Prof. Bierbower, and he adds think the Methodist church in the nex her previous history. This is the begin rials in any double sense for the Method trials in
church."
The Rev. Robert C. Matlack, D. D. D., Sooretary
the Evangelical Education Sooiety, Philadel phia, has been muoh broken-down in health


THE gathering of Methodists in London
is attracting some attention, and in the absence of any important news the daily papers are filling their columns with ac Times, of last Sunday, calls it a "Pente
costal gathering." This is going rath

The gentlemen concerned in this reunion are doubtless most estimable, earned, pious, and, as the Times says,
'wide-awake, ready debaters, full of vim, push and suggestion." All this they are but they are neither Bishops nor Priests, important though it be, can in no wa Nicea, and Constantinople.
We readily admit that special graces wil ever be bestowed by the Sanctifying Spirit
on all who ask them in faith, nothing wavering, decided to follow the light whithersoever it shall lead. We can have may be abundantly outpoured, and that heir "'Ecumenical Council,"' may see their way to submission to that Church of the
Ages, which opens its arms to them, and will gladly welcome their piety, their
votion, their earnestness, to her fold.

The event of the week, in the old World, is the meeting of the German EmExtraordinary precautions were taken for he safety of his Muscovite Majesty, and ficial Gazette of Berlin announced that it was to take place elsewhere; the false statement being intended to put the Ni perors were very friendly to one another, and it is understood that an alliance has
been arranged between them. In this connection we may take the
opportunity of informing our contemporaries of the daily press, that there is not
at present, nor has there been since $181_{3}$, such a person as an "Emperor of Germany." Kaiser William is only "Germa
Emperor"-something vastly different.

## Venerable Old Trinity Churoh, on Broad stret, the oldest English Episopal Churoh in Utica, had on its holiday garb on the occasion of consecration, which fell on Wednesdery of it

 The ladies of the church decorated the altarchancel, font, reading-desk, and lectern with chancel, font, reading-desk, and lectern with
beantifilly arranged floral devices. On opposite
sides of the altar were the commemorative dates, sides of the altar were the commemorative dates,
1806-1881. The Services of the anniversary opened at $7: 30 \mathrm{~A}$. M. with Holy Communion, in whioh the mombers of the Church participated the day, the attendance was quite large. The Bishop of the Diocese delivered an interesting
and eloquent address, in which he traced the past life of the Parish, and showed how truly
the Lord had been its dwelling-place, and how He had shown His servants His work, and thei ministered a second time. In the evening, to very large congregation. of clergy and laity, in
oluding many dissenters, the Rector of the Par ish, the Rev. C. H. Gardner, delivered an histor ical address, which was briof, but full of intor esting points. A congratulatory address signed
by the Ministers of the seots in Utica was rebeen one of great interest to the members of
Trinity Church and to citizens generally. Whe rinity Church and to citizens generally. When
the centennial anniversary of the consecuration of the churoh arrives, it is to be hoped that the
earnest and devotional rector and many of his

Bishop Burgess, Diocese of Quincy, returne rom his summer vacation on the coast of Main last week, bringing his youngest daughter to S
Mary's School, from which another daughte Mary's School, from whieb another daughte
graduated last June. St. Mary's opened o Tuesday, September 6th, with every room en Tuesday, September 6th, wit every room on
gaged and several applicants seeking admission On Sunday, the 18th inst., the Church at Prince
ton is to be consecrated. Several new elergy men are about to enter upon duty in the diocese
The Rev. C. J. Shrimpton began work in Gaiesburg on last Sunday. The Rev. Robeet accepted the Rectorship of St. Paul's, Peoria. as presented to him and Mrs. Richie by th Churoh people of Quincy.

of the Living Church, the review of Bishop ppeared without the title, and without the name of publisher. It is published by E. P. Dutton \&
Co., New York. The Western agents for this
and other Chur and other Chur
Mildred and Pauline Fuller, Carrie Ogden and Zeruma Weaver, four young girls, held a fair for
he benefito of St. Luke's Hospital, and in spite of the rain, raised $\$ 25.50$. On Thursday next,
$\$ 300$ in support of a bed in memory of the little daughter of Mr. Ira Holmes will be offered on
the altar of the hospital chayel.
 Bishop Seymour by a contemporary, and set
itself seriously and indignantly to answer it What it says is all very true and well said, an ought to make the Guardian very much ashamed
of itself; but nobody who has observed the ani mus of that paper can imagine for a moment hat any argument or influence will affect it
Bishop Seymonr is too well known and too dea ly loved to be injured by such attacks.
The interesting table giving statistics of con formations in the Anglican Communion through August 6th, has been highly appreciated in England. All the Churoh papers there commend
the enterprise of the Living CHUROH, and comment on the figures. Such a table has neve ore complete.
The Pacific Churchman, California, has the
following encouraging news about Bishop Kip following encouraging news about Bishop Kip
"It gives us pleasure to be able to say that th Bishop is greatly better; is able to ride out; the here are well-grounded hopes that the painfu
operation he endured will resalt in improve powars of vision. The Bishop's general health
is excellent. Lasell Seminary, Auburndale Mass. The bampness of the summer has delayed the ne
building. For perfect safety in its use, the
opening of school has been postponed to Sept opening of
ember 22d.
So far the reports from the bed-side of our
wounded President are favorable. He is ce tainly not out of danger, but the wound is heal-
ing, and there seems now every possibility that ing, and there seems now every possibinity hat
blood poisoning will be avoided. Let us pray that the long-protracted anxiety of the nation mastrious sufferer, whose patience and forbearance have been the admiration of the world, may
soon be able to take into his firm and honest hands, the reins of government whic
While from the East come news of joy and
hope, from the West come tales of horror and ope, from the West come tales of horror and
woe. The forests of Michigan are on fire; hun-
dreds of our fellow-eitizens han lige nd thousands have been deprived of home and
 of life and property can be only estimated at a
venture, but it is certain that this is one of the most t
It is needless to speak of the public sympathy. rom Canada to Mexico, from California to Ne Our brothers munt be assistod, their homes re-
built, their existence again rendered possible.
This can be done, this will be done, but alas ! Moffat,
mittee.
those who have fallen vietims cannot be restored to life; their place must remain vacant, save in
the hearts of their loved ones. These have the the hearts of their loved ones. These have the
consolation, though it be a sorrowful one, of eeling that their grief is the grief of the na-
ion, and that throughont the civilized world is onning a thrill of sympathy.
We append the official appeals for aid which ell the awful story plainly and without exaggertion. The re
be immediate:
To the People of the United States, most appalling disaster has fallen upon a large with some adjacent territory, a section Sanilac, ry recently covered with forest, and now occu ied by nearly fifty thousand people, largely re ently settled, and either poor or in very moderthere has been but very little rain during the past wo months, and everything was dry when, on Monday, Sept. 5, a hurncane swept over it, carrying with it a sheet of flame, that hardly any-
thing could withstand. We have advices of two hundred persons burned to death, many of them by the roadside or in the fields, while seeking this number have perished. We have reports from twenty or more townships, in which scarce-
I a house, barn, or supplies of any kind are eft, and thousands of people are destitute and helpless. All of these people require immediate assistance, and most of them must depend on
charity for months to come. We are doing all in the case are so great that contributions from charitable people throughout the country will be We therefore thep them throughout the winter. We therefore appeal to you to send money, clothing, bedding, provisions, or any other sup-
plies that will help maintain the sufferers, and nable them to provide shelter for themselves, may be sent to the mayor, E. C. Carlton, Chairman of the Relief Committoe appointed by the citizens of Port Huron, who have sent agents
through the burned district to ascertain the wants of the sufferers and distribute supplies. E. C. Carlinn, Mayor of Port Huron, Chair-
man; M. H. Allardt, Secretary; H. G. Barnum, Cashier First National Bank, Treasurer; O. D
Conger, United States Senator; Wm. L. Bancroft, William Jenkins, Henry Howard, James
Moffat, John Chambers, Central Relief Com-

## From Northern New York.

Those lately sojourning on Lake Ontario and mong the Thousand Islands have been not their days on the water. But perhaps the fish excuse their absence, saying, "It's an ill wind
that blows nobody good." Fires have of late filled with gmoke. The atmosphere is made
opaque with it on Lake Ontario Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and generally throughout Northern New York. "On the venture out to any considerable distance into such thick smoke and haze. Not only has it sus pended for some days the parsuits of pleasure-
seekers, but the work of "toilers of the sea." seekers, but the work of "toilers of the sea."
For some days navigation has been almost suspended, lake craft not daring to take the risks of
collision, amid such along the north shore from Toronto to Kingston, the smoke has so filled the air as to be a positive affliction to many people.
Almost everywhere, the summer tourist is now
able to attend religious service able to attend religious services on the Lord's
day-services of, at least, some sort. In fact he hotel-keepers and other powers that be like to get "great preachers" to advertise. They find
it worth while to announce that Dr. This or Prot That will preach next Sunday. And there are
those who for the world would not "break the Sabbath," who spend Sunday on the lake or riv er only for the sake of hearing the Gospel ac-
cording to Dr. Famous. Of course. In hearing ome of these much-announced preachers, one marked after hearing a sermon by the Abbé
Maury-"If (said the King) the Abbe had only aid something about religion, he would hav ooken of well-nigh everything under Heaven.
am glad to see that the leading Eastern daili often have able articles on subjects relating to religion. Only the other day, the N. Y. Time menical Conference," After hearty acknowl dgement of the good that Methodism has ao omplished, it adds, significantly
ders blind theological or historical basis, and that only ite ohesive Church polity and its enthusiasm for Here lies its danger. It is always controlled in its directions by the religious body which is
strongest. In England, it develops affinities with Episcopal, or Congregational, as the case may , but it is almost never a self-determining which must be carried out at all hazards. It is
the genius of the system to cling to something else. Aming more and mor cort. Justly so, as it is one of the most delightto see that an effort is under way for the erection


 in Chicago last week, and officiated at the mar-
riage of his son, Mr. . . J. Hellmuth, to Miss
Cooke, of Burlington. The. marriage was solemnzed in Grace Church
The address of the Rev. Dr. Locke, until Oo-
toober 5th, will be "Woodruff House;" after that
2324 Prairie Avenne
The Rev. R. A. Holland, Rector of Trinity
Church, Chicago, visited st. Mary's School on Church, Chicago, visited st. Mary's Sohool on
last Monday, where his daughter is a pupil.
The Rev. Joseph A. Russell has accepted the The Rev. Joseph A. Russell ha
appointment of Chaplain of the
Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, Kas.
The Rev. J. L. Strong, formerly of the Dio-
cese of
Cowa, has become incumbent of Christ
in the diooese of Huron, Canada.
The Rev. Geo. Moote, of Arkansas, is about
to remove to the Diocese of Quincy. The Rev. Geo. Williamson Smith. D. D., en-
tered upon his dutues as Rector of the Church of tered upon his duthes as Rector of the Church of The Rev. Geo. H. Mueller has been in charge
of the misions at Appleton and Ortonville,
Minn If any one knows the whereabouts of Mr egraph the informatio
Pope, St. Paull, Minn.
The Rev. Francis H. Potts, M. A. of Trinity of Tutor of Classical Languages and History in Griswold College.
Thark's, Nas
The Rev. The Rev. E. R. Armstrong has resigned the
rectorship of St. Angustine
accopted a church, Inill tion, and accepted a call to Zion Church, Sandy Hill, Dio-
cese of Albany, to take effect October list. The Rev. Henry. B. Ensworth, the new Recto
of St. Andrew's, Chicago, has returned from the
New Jersey sea coast, and officiated at The Rev. Geo. H. Davis, of St. Cloud, Minn havingaceepted the position of Stice Cloud, Minector, and Instructor in English, at Shattuck School, has

removed to Faribualt, Minn., and is to be ad$\xrightarrow[\text { Mrarried. }]$\[

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,


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THE LIVING CHURCH
September 17, 1881

## Calendar. <br> skptember, a. . 1881. <br> 

Arise, got thy ways thy fatith hath made the
Let none of you hold his prayer cheap; He





##  <br>  <br> 

A Bull-fight in Spain















 read that when Philip II. was born, his father, the Emperor Charies ., appeared lance in hand
in the plaza at Valladolid, and fought a bull in
honor of the auspicious event. In the last century, while Philip V. reigned, the custom was
out of favor at court, but it survived the royal disapproval, and at the present day, though not
encouraged by the Court at Madrid, it is proba$\underset{\substack{\text { bly a a d d } \\ \text { poople } \\ \text { IIf an }}}{ }$
by a brass band, which plays something excru
ciating, and is followed by another brass ban which plays something more exoruciating sti The musio means business. The alcalde h
$t$ to the eight or ten thousand folks I sa
my ramblings, in the ampitheatre at S
ue, distant six miles from the burning, tie ock of Gibraltar. They had come to see "six
 tinguished Matadors, Senors Garcia, Lor o'clock our minds that it was a thing to see, for once a dy side of the ring, and remained in them fo which I propose to give some description
though it be only to excite pity for the beast that perish at these entertainments. carefully levelled and covered over with san
keep the performers' feet from keep the performers feel from slipping. from this there projects at intervals sidings
behind which men who are hard pressed can find shelter. Behind the barrier rises a hig
thick hedge of human beings-fifteen or sixteen tiers of men, women, and children, displaying in give a name to. What a motly crowd it is, an
how picturesque is the effect of the brigh dresses and scarves that the women and girl
wear. Among them you see infants in arms
and little children of and next them their wrinkled old granddame who perhaps saw their seph was King at Madrid. Here they sit fannin themselves, while the men are talking to on another, and making considerable hubbub, be cause they do not know the exact time, b think that it must somehow be time for the pe









 | the points are of the proper size; the door of | In superb attire he advances, holding in his |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| the arena opposite him is open, the noise sub- |  |
| right hand a small, sharp sword, and in his left |  | The arena opposite him is open, the noise sub-

sides, and the performers, about a dozen in all,
the red flag with, which to entice the bull within
file in. Dressed in that handsome and most
reach of his blade. The work before him would










## a pool 0 f flood whers he fell.

And now the bull has caught sight of the sec-
ad picador, who has been spurring his stee nd going through the motion of what he co iders squaring up to his angry antagonist.
all pauses and looks suspiciously at
which is being held steadily and menacingly pointed towards him. Moreover, there is a nasty
wound in his shoulder, which indicates that the rider of the horse he charged a minute or two
two ago, made some use of his weapon. But great horns, and charges furiously. The picador which he directs his lance against his adversay's shoulder; but it is not deep enough, an horse's chest, the shock causing him to rear al-
most npright. As he descends, he receives an-
other terrible wound. Alas ! however, he is still able $t$ ? walk, even to trot; and when the bull is
drawn off in the manner I just now mentioned, his rider is seen to be spurring him up for a
fresh encounter, while one of the attendan ts beats him most unmercifully from behind with a
stick. For perhaps five minutes is this inhuman cruelty continued. At last he begins to stagger, endance for the purpose, puts an end to his for the third horse. He, too, is twice knocked
over and desperately wounded; but he may ye over and desperately wounded; but he may ye
live half an hour longer, and as he is not re quired again just now-since the signal has been
given for the picadors to withdraw, he is led out stop the bleeding, and the poor creature will presently re-appear to receive his coup de grace from the next bull.
About ten minutes have now passed. Two
horses lie dead, and the bull is becoming somewhat slower in his movements, rather out of
breath after chasing and tossing these gaudy breannoms, the capas, which he cannot resist
mady running after. A trumpet is heard, and ma banderillas are brought or the scene. These
the wooden darts about a couple of feet long, are wooden darts about a couple of feet long,
adorned with pink and blue paper rosettes, and
, fitted with very sharp barbed iron points. With
one of these in each hand, the banderillo placees one of these in each in front of the bull, stand
himself a few paces
ing erect and gesticulating with his arms in or der to provoke a charge. As the brute comes a
him, he plants a banderilla on each side of it neck, at the same time stepping out of the wa of the horns with extreme agility, while the spec-
tators applaud his skill. The unfortunate bull tators applaud his skill. The , unfortunate bul
does not pursue his tormentor; but, with some thing of a groan, stops short when the dart A second and a third time is the banderillo's fea performed, till the bull has six of these shaft
pain. But the end of this course is drawing near gives the order for the bull to be slain. It is now dragged out by teams of gaily-decorated mules.
The place is swept and sanded afresh; the actors bull, wondering whether he will be as good as
the last, or better. He, too, comes in, and plays his part in like manner as the first, and is fol-
lowed by others in turn, till by $70^{\circ}$ clock the six

## Such, then, is the sport which has retained its opularity in Spain, though written against,

 popalarity in Spain, though written against,preached against, spoken against, both at home
and abroad, for hundreds of years. If this popularity seems grievously misplaced in these days,
it does not follow that it was equally to be cen-

## part in it. The bull was not then tormented a he now is with banderillas and shallow lance

 thrusts. The truth seems to be that formerlythere was not much more to condemn in bull. fighting than there is now in hog- spearing or
stag hunting. No doubt the hog may get away, and so may the stag; but the odds are generally
against them. And when a good horseman on a
good horse encountered the bull single-handed, the fight was not so very unfair, and sometimes
ended in the bull killing both man and horse To-day, though the horse has absolutely no
chance of escape, it very rarely happens that his rider comes to any serious harm; and this is
about all that can be said in favor of the present ing the fight. On the other hand, there is much in the present system that is most disgusting and
bominable. No oruelty can be more revolting
than that with whicu woun than that with which wounded horsees, generanlly
with half their entrails hanging from their bod with half their entrails hanging from their bod-
ies, are spurred and beaten up to the attack.
One may feel some little satisfaction in knowing hat the poor beasts can only live a few minutes
onger, and that even so painful a death is better than the life which theirs must have been under the tender mercies of people who could vie
without the slightest compunction, and even en joy the ghastly spectacle. But, to any one not
utterly destitute of humanity, it seems so senseless, so stupid, so infamons to inflict this want
torture on any of God's creatures, that it is turn with disgust from this part of the performtrength and dignity to her proper position among
stren ne nations, she will extend the protection law even to the vicims of the bull-ring. It may abolish the whole institution until there is some-
thing to take its place. But it is possible to put a stop to much of this unnecessary cruelty, and we must hope to see this achieved.

## An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breath at night but night air. What air can we breath at night but night ir? The choioe is between pure air from with

 air? The choioe is between pure air from with-out and foul air from within. Most people prefer the latter. An unaccountable choice. What
will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the diseases we suffer from are
occasioned by people sleeping with their windows
 can never hurtanyone. In great cities, night air
is often the best and purestair to be had in twen-
ty-four hours. I could better understand shutting the windows in town during the day than during the night, for the sake of the sick. The
absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make the night the best time for airing the patient.
One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and climate, has told me that the air
in London is never so good as after ten o'clock night. Always air your room then from the outside air, if possible. Windows are made to
open, doors are made to shut-a truth which seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Every room from within. But the fewor passages
passage from in a hospital the better.-Florence
there are in Nightingale. to enter upon
ven or in hhll
death to hurt
Dodd rid
De.



## Lesson in Humility

## wing

Canon Auriol was invited on one occasion
about the year 1867 or 1868, to preach an Ordi-
nation sermon, by the late Bishop Waldegrave. ation sermon, by the late Bishop Waldegrave
I happened to be staying at Rose Castle at th consisting of the Bishop's family, the chaplains, and the candidates for Holy Orders, were sitting around the breakfast table, the Bishop repeated text of Scripture suited to the occasion, and same. This being a well-known weekly custon Rose Castle, every one was prepared, and,
each text was repeated, it was most interestin
nd touching to remark what was the upperm feeling in the minds of the several young men about to be ordained; some expressing bright,
manly hope as to their future; such as, "I ca a all things through Christ, Which strengthenth me;" some, breathing a prayer for grace and
guidance; such as, "Hold up my goings in Thy
phhs, that my footstens paths, that my footsteps slip not." But, when it
came to Mr. Auriol's turn, there was a pause of
andent or two and then it was sean that the moment or two; and then it was seen that th
de veteran was overcome by emotion. At last, of all saints-" here his voice completely gave
way, and he wept like a child; but afterwards
recovering himself, he went on, his voice gaining strength as he proceeded, "-is this gracee given,
that I should preach among the Gentiles the pnsearchable riches of Christ." The effeet was
indescribuble. The impression on my mind at

The mind at

## are the

 feelings of one who has spent so many years inthe Master's service, and who has been so highly
honored of Him as His minister in holy things what ought to be the depth of humility, what the casting away of all thought or dream of self-
eliance of us younger men, some of us holdin he divine commission but a short time, som having not yet received it
of souls were very near us.
There may be many who will see these lines, 0 whose minds the incident and all its surroun
ngs will be as vivid as mine. For myself, I say, that though I never had the privilege beeing him before or since, that good old man's
confession-in the presence of a score of confession-in the presence of a score of young
recruits-of his own nothingness, and of his in theology which I trust, by God's grace, has
in

## Dickens and his Careful Writing.

 distinguished artist once said of him: "Wh was painting a portrait of Dickens, it was a at work. He was a most pains-taking, industrious and methodical man, and nothing woul divert him from the regularity of his habits. was there for hours, and he wrote, as it seeme
to me, almost with anguish. I looked in h
face and watched the anxiety and the care. I sa face and watched the anxiety and was astonished to find how much he owed to h
indomitable perseverance. Those who saw h manuscripts will recollect what elaborate not
and comments and plans (some adopted, rejected) went to form the basis of his works.
To see those manuscripts would cure anybody
of the idle and presumptuous notion that men

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of genus require no forethought or preparation } \\
& \text { or their greatest efforts, but that they are dashed } \\
& \text { ffr by the aid of a mysterious something which is }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { off by the aid of a mysterious something which is } \\
& \text { comprehended in the word genius. It was one }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { comprehended in the word genius. It was one } \\
& \text { of Mr. Diekens' } \\
& \text { one, that meries, and I believe a true } \\
& \text { one differ hardly in anything so much }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { one, that men differ hardly in, } \\
& \text { as in their power of attention." }
\end{aligned}
$$

While Saint Columbia was visiting an island
n the Irish ooast, a pilot came to complain to him of his wife, who had taken an aver-
sion for him. The abbot called her, and reminded her. of the duties imposed upon her by he law of the Lord. "I am ready to do every-
thing," said the woman, "I will obey you in the
hardest things you can hardest things you can command. I will not
draw back from any of the cares of the house.
I will go even, if it be desired, on a
I will go even, if it be desired, on a pilgrimage
to Jorusalem, or I will shut myself up in a nunnery; in short, I will do everything except live
with him." The abbot answered that there could be no question of a pilgrimage, or of a convent,
so long as her husband lived. "But," he added, "let us try to pray to God, all three fasting-you,
your husband, and myself." "Oh," said the woman, "I know that you can obtain even what sal was carried out-the three fasted; and Columba passed the whole night in prayer, withou
ever closing his eyes. Next morning he said over closing his eyes. Next morning he said
the woman with the gentle irony whioh he so
often employed, "Tell me, to what often employed, "Tell me, to what convent
you bound after your yesterday's projects?" " none," said the woman, "My heart has been
ohanged to-night. I knownot how I have passed
from hate to love." And from that day until the hour of her death, she lived in a tender and faithful union with her husband.

Before the Dictionaries.
Time was in literature when there were no dic-
tionaries. Of course letters had their small diffusion, viva voce. The few Sauls, for all the generations, could ask the fewer Gamaliels, o the quick moment, for the short interpretation
that should make passages in their ornamental or antiquated disquisitions clear, and there was no need for more. By the lip could be solved the mystery coming from the lip, for within the
portico, in the cloister, under the shade there on portico, in the cloister, under the master sat in the midstof his pupils, and the lippass near. But this ended. Pupils
when knowledge was calle for in had to be dispersed. Each stood solitary then, or nearly solitary, separated from the schools whence scholarly help could be drawn. Yet be taught, and each, at some word, at som ner-stone of an argument he was burning to parchment a pit, or stambling-block, hinderin m. The treasured manuscript was of his own ffect the case. As he read from it-spread on his knee, perhaps, a scroll; laid open upon gined, and stitched and covered and clasped in he form of a goodly book-he had to expound imple; or, bewildering him it sadly, he touch the its words from the Greek, from the Hebrew te dialect, familiar to his audience-a languag ght wayshly unfamiliar to himself-and the fuse to come to him, and his message failed. There was the pity of it; there was the grief. It
could not be allowed to abide. And at last there occurred to him the remedy. In his quiet hours,
his tlock away, he would pore over his manucript afresh. It might be missal, be commenta Yrit-treatise, diatribe, epic poem, homily, Holy

Wlan would be efficacious for rabbed, the Oriental characters-of the pains aking, level, faultless Gothic letter-he would bove each word, each phrasing, that had given ach gloss would be there to see and to use, and | disappear. Good. The goodness must butall |
| :--- | manifest at once. Only there is a fact remaining

requiring acute indication. At the very firs ord, the very first of these conscientious Ol orld scholars thus glossed or explained, the
eed was sown of the New World dictionaries and there has been no stop to the growth of this seed till the tree from it has spread its thick and Cornhill Magazin $\qquad$ very country to-day.-

Sleep and Cleanliness of Ants.
It is probable that all ants enjoy periods o true slumber alternating with those of activity;
but actual observations on this subject have only been made in the case of two or three species. Dr. McCook says that the harvesting ants of
Texas sleep so soundly that they may be pretty
severely stroked with a feather without being aroused; but they are immediately awakened by a sharp tap. On awakening, they often stretch
their limbs in a manner precisely resembliug that of warm-blooded animals, and evesembliug the latter astion being "very like that of the huwith the peculiar muscular strain which is familthrust out." The ordinary duration of sleep in this species is about three hours. Invariably on perform, like many other insects, elaborate prooesses of washing and brushing. But, unlike
other insects, ants assist one another in the per-
formance of their toilet. Cormance of their toilet.
The anthor
The author just quoted describes the whole process in the genus Atta. The cleanser begins
with washing the face of her companion, then passing on to the thorax, legs and abdomen. The intense satisfaction, quite ressembling that of a family dog when one is scratching the back of
his neck. The insect stretches out her limbs, hand, yields them limp and supple to her mo pulation; she rolls gently quite over on her back, and with all her limbs surrender and ease. The pleasure which the reatures take in being thus "combed" and
spponged" is really enjoyable to the observer. I thrust forward the heod, droter and ing, as plainly as sign language could, her desire
to be cleansed. I at once understood the gesture, and so did the suppliceted ant, for she at
once went to work. - Nineteenth Century.
Love and appreciation are to a woman what dew and sunshine are to a flower. They refresh
and brighten her whole life. They make her strong-hearted and keen-sighted in everything
affecting the welfare of her home. They enable her to cheer her husband when the cares of life press heavily upon him, and to be a very provi-
dence to her children. To know that her husher faults are looked upon with tenderness; that her face to one at least is a fair face in the world,
that the heart which is to her the greatest and
$\qquad$ yr her heart will blossom
brighten in perpetual youth.

September 17， 1881
THE LIVING CHURCH
Cbe 殠ousejolio．

































 ing when you pour it o
will have been in vain．



 make absence of theose，several ligers of common
thaper
paper Oranment the siioes with fancy stitchas and balle
round the top of the basket platited ribbon



 come imprega with dien．
 smooths the ekkin．For washing the bair，ofleans－
ing brushes and combs，in extracting dirt from
 （

| O God，till darkness goeth hence， <br> Be Thou our stay，and our defence <br> A wall，when foes oppress us sore |
| :---: |
| ＂Thank you，Meta．They are not the kind of verses they sing，now－a－days，but they are true， and I like them．It may be so with us now；for， |

and
as the proverb sanss, 'when thou fearest, God ie
neares.'
"There is no wall around us to-night, though,"
said Frederick; "I wish there was."
"He will be our wall, Himelf,"
"Horthea. "Is His arm shortenend, think yon?"
"Noo, grandmoter; but the thing is impossible
withouta a miracle."
"Take care, Frederick, that you are not like
"Take care, Frederick, that you are not like
the nobleman in the Bible, that, when the Pro
phet promised abandance of food to a starving
city, said 'Behold, if the Lord would make
windows in heaven might this thing be?
yon know what was the answer: 'Thou shalt see
it with thine eyes, but shalt not eat thereof."
"I did not mean to say," replied the boy, "that

ae, and this cannot be; He can do it in this way
and not in that; He can save us thus, and no

ing to the window. "It is, indeed, an ill night!"
And thus they sat Waiting and watching hop.
ing and fearing, and every moment expecting to
hear the French trumpets.
And still the snow foll thick and fast, and as
it fell it drifted. Houne-roof and shed were



a low house, glaring with the imnense ire that
the soliders had kinded in it you might hear
the outch: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un coup du vin! } \\ & \text { Puis en chemin; }\end{aligned}$


after hour passed over in safety. At length
morning dunued, and showed them how God
had provided for His servants.
The minow had dirited so high around them
that the French, eager to be sheltered at once,
had not thought it worth their while to endeavor
to pierce it. And with haylight they marahe
again; so that never was rampart more secure

$\begin{aligned} & \text { our defence, when He has wind an } \\ & \text { are ready to be fulilling His word." }\end{aligned}$
St. Francis of Assisi.
he parlor of this soonses, klithenen and parpor bot

- sat on this same evening three people. A hug
log fire went roaring ap the chimney; the black
ouk wainsoot, and roof, and floor, हeemed like
dark mirror, on the shelves were a goodly dis-
dien of cups, plates, and dishes; a a lummy eight
day of cups, plates, and dishes; ; a clumsy eight
diy ocod near the dor, sundry ham
hung from the great rafter that ran across the
roof, and a mat was strateched before the hearth
The persons who inhabited this room were a
old women, with a conntenanoe, notwith tand
ing her age and infirmity for a coutcot that lay
by her side showed her to be lame), sweet an
cheorful; she sat in a quaintly carved arm - chair
nad her dress though poor enough, was as noan
and her dress, though poor enough, was as neat
as that of the frrst lady in the thand; on the bact
age; and opposite to her, and engeaged in knit
ting, sat a girl, somewhat older than he

not fly, neither Meta nor I will go; be quite as
sured of that."
un

you, on your obedience, to leave me, it is be
canse I think that fying from danger, you migh
foll
fall into it, and none of our friends hav
thought hat you, too, mimght need protection.
it is b better to meet danger of God's sending, ha
of our own devisisg,"
"Soi it is, dear grandmother," said Meta, throw.
ing bet her rent
ing back her yellow hair from her forehead, an
fixing her deep blue eyes on Dorohea.
member what Burger says, 'What God does,
nember what Burge,
"His will bo done in all thing!!" answere
"old women; "and if it


Meta, that
hymn that
hat I hall
The gooldan sun in in in the west;

The moon is rising from the esea
If we hare privi, fear and throuls
When earthly light in almost darks
And oantryly hopeoi have mingsed their mark,
And sorrow's cup is to the brim
And gornow, supes is is to the thised,
God is with us, and we with Him!

| The Sure Wall． <br> BY REV．J．M．NEALE，M．A |
| :---: |
| You have heard of the famous expedition that |
| poleon B |
| againgt Russia．He |
| vitories in Italy and Germany，and now |
| red together a vast army，assembling |
| uinst Mosoow． |
| Hitherto shalt thou come，and no further；and |
| elements were commande |
| whom man could not overco |
| soldiers，in that dreadful retreat from Russia， |
| ered such miseries from the bitterness of the |
| hat you could hardy find another tale |
| of equal saffering．Tens after tens，and hun－ |
| dreds after hundreds，lay down to die in the |
| now；the roads were strewn with frozen |
| ry day thinned more rapidy the |
|  |
| ine |
| oughout all the country |
| and cold，had |
|  |
| and fled with their wiv |
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|  |
|  |
| Bee，knowing |
| co rapidy to be able to form a |
| Refore the fac |
| people were much pained；all faces gathered |
| blackness． |
|  |
| French army which we will call |
| ermo |
|  |
|  |
| ble ends，with |
|  |
| d unfolded wings，looki |
|  |
|  |
| nd the one arched bridge，with |
| ent，that it seemed rather a hindra |
| ing |
|  |
| $f$ w |
| fro of men．For news was brought that the |
|  |
|  |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| the Pitiless，would quarter itself in the place that night．The sun was all but setting；there |  |
|  | ma |
| n bitter all day，grew sharper and | But still the dwelling of Dor |
| k froze in the pail，and beer in |  |
|  |  |
| men passed about muftled in fur to their very |  |
| th． |  |
| at from the town；families were hasten－ | had |
| ing anywhere so it were but out of the way of | The snow had dritted so high a |
| the invaders；shops were shut，and doors barre |  |
|  |  |
| W，near the market－place，and in the very | to pierce it． |
| － |  |
| three hundred years before．It seemed all made | iver |
|  |  |
| tions，put ap，one would think，for the p |  |
|  | our defence，when He has wind and |
|  |  |


| St．Francis lived in Italy in the thirteenth cen－ tury，and founded the order of friars called the Franciscans．He was noted for his piety，his hatred of all quarrels，and the great kindness of |
| :---: |
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|  |  |
|  |  |



light of the sun and moon, and of his love for
the birds and animames, whom he called his "broth
era and sisters."
ers and gisters.".
It tis baid that onee he saw a number of birde
together, and coming ap, talked to them in such
together, and coming ap, talked to them in suct
gentio tones baont Gods acre for them that the
did not fly away, but, waving their wings, looke
up at St. Francis with their bright eyes as if they
could understand what he eanidand $I$ haveno
doubt that they did understand that he loved
aoubt that they did understand that he love
them. When he walked in the filds, the shee
and their young lambs would follow him;
and their young lambs would follow him; and
even hares and rabbits कould ivield to his gatlo
power, winning tones and looks, and, drawing
nen, wis
near, would nestle in his bosom.
One day he was passing through a meadow
when he saw one littlo lamb foeding in tha
when he saw one little lamb foeding in th
midat of a flock of goots; and he was fllod with
nity
pity, fearing that they might hurt it in some
way. He longed to get the lamb out of danger
and wanted to buy it and take care of it himself;
but he had no money.. While he was grieving
about ita, riok man came by, and him heper-
suaded to buy the lamb. The man the gre
suaded to buy the lamb. The man then gare
the timid little creature to St.
thady from his hand, and laid its head in hi
bosom.
Whenever st. Francis found helpless insectu
Hhenevers st. Francis found helpless insect
way, bo that they might
injured. The grasshoppers would dilight on his
friendy hand and play their fiddles to
friendiy hand and play their fidalos to him; and
at one thime arkk, whoso nest was near his oell,
and who had become used to his loving voice
and who had become used to his loving voice
and quiet movements, brought her little nest-
lings to be fed from his hand.
Perhaps we might all live
Perraps we might all live on suoh friendy
torims with the wild orrationes of the woid
tierme if only we should love them as he loved
alight upon my father's head and hand while he
was resting in the poroh, and the bees would
walk about over his hands, withouts stinging him,
although they woold quickly and fieroely dri
away an intruder whom they did not trust.
Nithaniel IFawthorne tellis us in his story,
"The Marble Faun," of a young man who had

| to love him and come to his call．But after－ ward he had the misfortune to slay a human be－ ing，and then the shy animals fled from him as if they had been told of the crime of their for－ merly guiltless friend．No doubt they felt the changed tone of his voice and the restlessness of his movements． <br> St．Francis of Assisi loved especially the birds， and of all birds he loved best the dove；but many beautiful stories are told about him and the swallows that chirped and nested under the eaves of his dwelling，of the multitudes of birds upon the lagoons of Venice，and of the nightin－ gale that sang near him at night．He once saw a young man going to town，carrying some doves for sale；and he begged so tenderly for them that they were given to him．He put them in his bosom，and carried them home where he |
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－2w waxaz w＝w＝wix $=5=5$ maw ジま waw
CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS
wildest places, to help the poor and ill-treated
and to tell the truth to all. St. Francis and he
and to tell the truth to all. St. Francis and h
were wonderfully patient and loving towar
dumb creatures, and believed strongly in th
good that the animals do and might be brough
to do. And so it was not so very strange that
people who knew them should believe the pretty
tale that these kind men preached to the bird
and the fishes who crowded to lo lo then to to theird
loving words. Perbaps the story was not true
but it is true that all men should be gentle to
creatures of earth, air, and water, as was the
good St. Francis of Assisi and St. Antony, his
friend.
It is pleasant to hear of men like these, who
even hundreds of years ago, were such staunch
lovers and defenders of our lowly, fellow-crea-
tures.-Ella F. Mosby,

## Bible Studies．－XXXII．


The article represented by the word is a very
wonderful one；bow it fills my $\begin{aligned} & \text { vision with it } \\ & \text { many uses！！As it comes from the Divine Hand }\end{aligned}$
An
how beautiful it is．Standing solitary，it looks
in the engraing before me，like a tal cande
stick，brodened
and embelilished at the baseBy an old，old nation，it wes eateen before the
read of corn was known．In Sicily and in son
orts of Western
what it is，and also some of its uses．What
our Bible rendering？
F．B．S
S．G．S．has correctly answered No．28．Phil
ippi，where EEodian and Syntyche lived．was
anciently called and＂Krenides，＂which signifee
hinseltin．Philter having of Macedon named it
wasen and fortified it．
conversion from heanthenism of the jailors，as
the baptism of himelf and his houselold．




Passororer supper with his dissiples for the la
ime，and instituted the Blossed Sacrament．$-S$ ．

thankfol
them．
Set your mark high in the world，and then
nove towards it．
Don＇t wait for somboboy to to
are Prepared Expressly to Cure Sick Head－
ache，Nervous Headache，Neuralgia，

The Episcopal Methodist the well known relieions paper，of Baltimore，said recently：
＂idr．．W．Benson，a practical physician，at No． Dr．C．W．Benson，a practical physician，at No．
106 North Eutaw Street，of this city（who has paid much attention to nervous diseases），has discovered that Extract of Celery and Chamo－
mile，combined in a certain proportion，invari－
 ness and paralysis．This is ant riumph in medi－
cal chemistry．The doctor is largely known and cal chemistry．The doctor is largely known and
highly respected in Baltionere．
Sold by ald druggits．Pree Price 50 cents a box．
Depot， 106 North Eutaw St．，Baltimore，Md．Md．
． By miil，two boxes for $\$ 1$, or six boses for $\$ 2,50$ ，
to any address．

What First－Class Physicians Say of Them：
$\qquad$
These Celery and Chamomile Pills of Dr
Hammond，of New York．
Benson＇s Pills for the cure of Neuralgia


W．H．WELLS \＆BRO．
Stained Glass Works

## WISTICIIT <br> CATARRHYOURSLLF． <br> Rei．T．＇P．Chillld．Troy，olio． <br> 


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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 M. GaskrxTra presided lately at a meeting in
Maris assembled to listen to an address on moral and religious teaching by M. Paul Bert, who
contended that relicion was not neesery t contended that religion was not necossary to
morality. M. Gambetta closed the proceeding moraity. M. Gambetta closed the proceedings
with appech eulogizing. Bert as a man whom
all shouold listen to, and would do so with adrantage. God help porf France when Gambetta
and Bert shall have her destinies in their hands. Gesta diaboii per Francos has now supplanted
the old proud saring of St. Lonis. Dr. PVSEF completed his 81 sts year on Augsst
22d. He has been a professor of Oxford since
1825. Dr Pusey is the second son of the lite Hon. Philip Boaverie (half brother of the first
Earl of Radnor), his mother having been Lucs Earr of Radnot,
eldest dagnter of Robert, fourth Earl of Harr-
borough, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. His father assumed the name of Pusey by royal
licensee, in 1800, the year of Dr. Pusey's birth. been formally open
tiev, in spealking friends are always fond of a title ora dignitary,
and we remember the last black Bishop ? ? ) over pleased with h his reception that he has induced
others to follow his example and have in tour in Europe, for we are informed that thriee
negro Bishops, of the Arrican Methodist Episcohave arrived in London, to attend the forthcom-
ing Methodist Eumenical Conference. The arg Bishop s. F. Diecienerson, of of Southe Carolina
and Georgia; Bishop Shorer, of the Ohio Epismore, Virginia, and North Carolina District.
Other gentlemen of color, belonging to the same
 are no more Bishopst than the editor of this paper,
or Mr. Newman Hall, or Bishop Gregg. We are amused to find that they determined to combine a good time of it on the continent before set-
tling down to preaching and revivals and elasspity Dean Stanley yis deceased, or they would
have had a turn with Max Muller at the Abbers, THE following official note has been published
by the Italian Government: "As the artificial ayitation against the Lam of Papal G ararnteen
continues to be kept up by manas of publi meetings, the Government deem it opportune to
make a frank statement of their views in orde make a frank statement of thir views in order
to dissippat existing illusion and uncertainty.
They respect the right of public meeting and peThey respect the right of public meeting and pemeetings whose only object is to discoss the in-
funence of a law upon the general interests of the country, or the expediency of asking Parliament
for its modif cation or abrogation; but they oon
gider that they have a right to interfere with meetings which degenerate einto inlegal procteod ings, or jeopardize pablic order and international
relations. They are firmly resolved, fully and effectively, to protect the security of the Pope,
and the independence of his spiritual sovereignty, while at the same time resisting gill attacks upon disapprove and deplore the meetings which have been held, as being prejudicial to the supreme
interests of the country. They also declare that thes will maintain the Law of Papal Guarantees,
The State will thus conform to the declarations made in 1876, in the name of the Leff, which guarantees, though belonging to the order of
internal questions and a spontaneous emanation of the national will, nevertheless, have takee their place among the organic laws whose effica-
ey depends upon their stability, and not upor ey depends upon their stability, and not
the acceptance and consent of another."
THe Chicago Times, of September 7th, con ministered by Mr. Gladstone in the House o Commons. Our contemporary says: "Havin been pporoked to it by a decidedly injudicious
speech, Mr. Gladstone turned in the closing days of Parliament, apon the Baroness Burdett
Coutts young man, Mr. Ashmend Bartlett. $N$ Ashmend Bartlett. ' fortunately, however, for the point of the jok the "Baroness Burdett-Coutts' young man" ig
not a member of the Honse of Commonis, and
 adminintered not unmerited chastisement is an
entirely different person. the following letter to the Bibsop of London,
Dean of the Province of Canterbury: MY DEAR LoRD:-Althoorvh the Aug, 23d. hire is, in many parats of ot the conntry, reason,


 and to prosero, tho our maye thease kinimy fruitivo of
the earth, so as in due time we may enjog them.







 umber of schools and academies variously 10 liac branch. Four years later, the beginining was
nade at Ann Arbor, and the old scheme was some connection has been kept up with the
common schools of the state to this day, althem. Prof. Williams was appointed to the
chair of Accient Languages, but instead of this
chair, took that of Mathematics and Natural cair, took that of Mathematics and Natural
cience. He welomed the first class of stanente
ant dent, conferred the degrees on the irst class
graduate. His interest in the Uuiversity
amounted to enthusiasm. He was very popplar with the students, and, after his ordination in
1847, his preaching proved highly attractive to the joung men who sought an edacation at ank
Arbor. Hispersoana infueneectoo, was marked.
His affability and uniform courtesy, his ready wit, and the warm personal interest he took in
all "his boys," will long remain a tradition in the fow years to Mathematios alone; later on he
took the chair of Physics. In 1875 he was retired as Professor Emitilss, and the Alumni
have been doing him the great honor of endow-
 sion of wide interest. Bishop Giillespie, his in-
imate friend and former pastor, offciating in the absence of the Rector of St. Andrew's
Church. The Bishop of Michigan was in the Upper Peniusula, and unable to be present."*
The Rev. R. . Clark, Jr., of St. Paul's, Detroit, taikes
showing his clerical pride visitorsa a giftral he has just reAived, and which they, at least, can appreciate
$A$ complete set of Bampton Leetures, from the
ery first on the foundation, npward of 50 volt not one missing. They were purchased for him
in England by a Bible class instructor at St.
P. art. The recipient of this gift has been whiling away the hot months by rambling through these from low to high, from high to broad, over aria
plains, by still waters, and through labyrinthine mazes, as exceedingly agreeable; but he flavored perior.

insertrt the tributeto eo his memory, from the we pen or an
eminent ecclesiastic, which appears in another col-
umn.
THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST'S REPORT
ON BAKING POWDERS.
To the Editor of ihe Living Church:
The recent publication of the report, givingthe
comparative merits of variours Baking Powders,
The recent publication of the report, giving the
comparative merits of variours Baking Powders,
according to tests made by the Government Chemist, has induced some of the manufacturer
of brands, whose inferiority was thus brought to light, to resort to various means and duplications
in orrer to rid themevive of the results of tha
unfer order to rid themselves of the results
unfavorable exposition of their inferiority. That the public may fully understand the mat
ter, and to aroiid any misooneeption arising ou
of statements of of statements of our competitors, seeking to
break the force of the report, Iherewith subjoin
the main the main part of the report, in wh
parative values are correctly given. Dr. Love's testsowere made to determine what
brands are the most economical to use. And a thei capacity lies in theoir leavening power. teets as
were directed solely to ascertain the available gas
of each powde.
Namene of the
Baling Powders. Royal
Sterlip
Patap
Rum
Rum
Hanf
Han
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Redi
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Ama
Alev
Cza
Dr.
Dr.
Lew
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