## Church. Living

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

Vol. III. No. 46.

CHICAGO.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

NEW YORK.

WHOLE No. 150.

### The Celestial Country.

Written for the Living Church. "And he carried me away in the spirit to a great and high mountain, and showed me that great city, the Holy Jerusalem, descending out of Heaven from God, having the glory of God; and her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal." Rev. xxi.:10, 11.

Bernard de Morlaix lived in the twelfth century, and was a monk in the Abbey of Cluny, litore:" under Peter the Venerable. Authorities cannot agree in regard to his birth place. Some give Morlaix, others Morlas; while it has even been asserted that England was his mother country. The exact dates of his birth and death are unknown. Of his works, five poems bave been preserved, the most noted of which is the De Contemptu Mundi. It consists of three thousand lines, and is a satire upon the iniquities of less the one so dear to all hearts, "Jerusalem difficult that very few have even attempted it. every denomination, and is so familiar that it is The second and forth words of every line rhyme, also the last syllable of each couplet:

"Hora novissima, tempora pessima sunt, vigi-

Ecce minaciter imminent Arbiter Ille supremus.' The cause of his success with this metre, according to his own words, was Divine help:

"I may then assert, not in ostentation, but with humble confidence, that if I had not received directly from on high the gift of inspiration and intelligence, I had not dared to attempt an enterprise so little accorded to the powers of lines: the mind."

As a contrast to the misery of this world, he opens the poem with a description of the Celestial Country, the New Jerusalem. To Dr. Neale, the translator of the Celestial Country, we are indebted almost as much, as to the monk of Cluny, for having given to the Church this glorious description of Heaven, unsurpassed in loveliness by any other. As we read this beautiful rhythm, we can almost see the streets of gold, and to our mortal sense the pearly gates seem very near, and we would fain catch the strains of the harps and lyres mingled with the voices of the redeemed.

It is a treasure-house to the Christian, from which he can draw an unfailing supply of comfort for every hour of need. To the lovers of peace these lines are particularly precious:

The peace of all the faithful, The calm of all the blest. Inviolate, unvaried, Divinest, sweetest, best. Yes, peace! for war is needless; Yes, calm! for storm is past, And goal from finished labor, And anchorage at last. Tis fury, ill and scandal,

'Tis peaceless peace below, Peace, endless, strifeless, ageless, The halls of Sion know O happy, holy portion, Refection for the blest: True vision of true beauty, Sweet cure of all distrest! Strive, man, to win that glory; Toil man to gain that light; Send hope before to grasp it, Till hope be lost in sight.

To Bernard the light afflictions endured here, were as nothing in comparison to the endless glory of Heaven:

Brief life is here our portion; Brief sorrow, short-lived care; The life that knows no ending; The tearless life is There. O happy retribution! Short toil, eternal rest; For mortals and for sinners, A mansion with the blest!

To all one happy guerdon Of one celestial grace; For all, for all who mourn their fall Is one eternal place; And martyrdom hath roses Upon that heavenly ground; And white and virgin lilies For virgin souls abound. There grief is turned to pleasure, Such pleasure, as below No human voice can utter, No human heart can know.

Referring to the twenty-first chapter of Revolation he describes the foundation of the city

With jaspers glow thy bulwarks; Thy streets with emeralds blaze: The sardius and the topaz Unite in thee their rays; Thine ageless walls are bonded With amethyst unpriced: Thy saints build up its fabric, And the corner-stone is CHRIST.

In the words of another, "It is not without a deep mystical meaning that these stones are selected by the poet. Jasper is the first foundation of the Church of God, and is of a green color. It signifies those who always hold the Faith of God and never depart from it. The emerald is exceeding green, surpassing all gems and herbs in greenness; by the emerald we unfaith, and dwell among infidels who be frigid wholly red, signifies the martyrs who pour forth therefore precious; it signifies those who love those who are too poor to enjoy them. God and their neighbor. The amethyst shoots out rosy flames; its color signifies earthly suffering; its emissions prayers for those who cause it."

"The titles, by which the Saviour is spoken of,

are very expressive: Jesus, the Gem of Beauty. True God and man, they sing: The never-failing Garden, The ever-golden Ring: The Door, the Pledge, the Husband, The Guardian of His Court: The Day-Star of Salvation, The Porter and the Port.

Among the many apostrophies to Heaven in this poem, one of the grandest is the "Tu sine

"Thou hast no shore, fair ocean! Thou hast no time fair day! Dear fountain of refreshment To pilgrims far away! Upon the Rock of Ages They raise thy holy tower; Thine is the victor's laurel. And thine the golden dower.

The choicest passage in this rhythm is doubtthe age. The metre in which it is written is so the Golden." It is in the hymnal of almost not fully appreciated:

They stand those halls of Sion Conjubilant with song, And bright with many an angel, And all the martyr throng: The Prince is ever in them; The day-light is serene; The pastures of the blessed Are decked in glorious sheen.

The soul of the holy monk did, indeed, pant and yearn for the scenes of glory and peace that seemed revealed to him as he wrote. With what intensity he expresses himself in the closing peer of the realm and the village tradesman, the

O mine, my golden Sion! O lovelier far than gold, With laurel-girt battalions, And safe victorious fold: O sweet and blessed Country, Shall I ever see thy face? O sweet and blessed Country, Shall I ever win thy grace? I have the hope within me To comfort and to bless! Shall I ever win the prize itself? O tell me, tell me yes!

And then, like a voice from Heaven, comes the answer breathing confidence:

Exult, O dust and ashes! The Lord shall be thy part: His only, His forever Thou shalt be and thou art!

Truly it seems as if inspiration alone enabled him to write this glowing description of Paradise, and we know that when it was finished he was ripe for those blessed mansions. The great St. Bernard, of the twelfth century, the preacher of the second crusade, the one who was sent for, from Italy, again and again, to plead the cause of the Church, the indomitable opponent of the new-fangled doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, although better known, has no higher claims to the veneration of posterity, than has his humble namesake of Cluny.

To the Editor of the Living Church: .

In your issue of the 3d inst., you send out your "cheeriest greetings to the returning hosts." and, as a humble reader of your paper, I enter fully into the spirit of your "Home Again."

I will not now speak of those who have spent a few days or even weeks at "the ruffled edge of are equal, should find its most perfect expression the great ocean," or in the "breezy nooks" of our in the religious gatherings of the people. When distant mountains, or the "quiet shades of near- will our Church learn that if it is to be, as so er forests;" but I would suggest to those who go many of us fondly hope the Church of this nanot once simply, but many times "to foreign shores," that there is much to be seen and much tism, its power of sober, religious training, in to be learned in our own vast country. I would all best traditions of loyslty to the civil power, suggest further that it might prove an excellent its entire consistence with the country's own thing both for themselves and for those who freedom, with order—it nust learn how to square would otherwise have no vacation, if they would, itself with the instinct of equality and to harfor a limited time, exchange positions and labors monize with the genius of liberty and common with them. Then with a little stock of sermons, already prepared, the Missionary from the frontier could take his vacation in the midst of libraries and other facilities for improvement, both intellectual and social, while the hitherto foreign traveller could acquire new experiences and observations at home, quite as valuable as the repetition of old ones abroad, and at the same time do his full share to save the clergy from the reproach of neglecting their flocks at the very time when ministrations to the sick and dying are most likely to be required.

If I have been rightly informed, the late Rev. did not actually enter upon exchanges with Missionaries, did, from time to time, travel in their fields of labor, and take personal observation of their work.

Rejoicing, as I do, that "the returned folk, who are many and mighty," will give the Church make myself a "croaker," or say an unpleasant tion, and may there be many more to emulate it! at St. Agatha's. thing in this connection; but in view of the principles of equity which certainly ought to prevail, and that, too, even in the highest degree in the Church of the Living God; and in view, also, of derstand those who excel in the vigor of their the fact that so many of the clergy receive so much less than their equitable share of the diand arid in their love. The sardius, which is visible revenues of the Church, while others receive so much more, I would ask if these vacatheir blood for Christ. The topaz is rare and tions are not largely enjoyed at the expense of

By all means, let vacations and recreations be

Free Pews and Black Swans. Written for the Living Church.

It were, perhaps, not overdrawing the value of a Free Church system to say that this is the firmest and most enduring bond which holds together the English people, high and low, rich and poor, everywhere throughout their land, but more especially in the country parishes. Whoever has passed only a few Sundays in the rural parts of England, can hardly fail to have observed it, and to have been struck with the marvellous power for conservation exercised by this system on all classes and grades of the population. No matter how wide apart may lie the daily paths of any small town or village people, yet on this one day all seem to blend together as they move in one united hushful throng towards the old Church of their fathers, and enter there as equals, neighbors, friends, and sharers all alike, none before another in the common, holy

This is not to say that there is an absence of all courteous precedence. Far from it. For in the Church as anywhere else (at matches of athletic strength on the village common or cricket in the meadows), a willing and spontaneous respect is shown for the "rights" of certain places that have been chosen and always occupied by old families in the place entitled to some show of deference. But this yielding is viewed not as the demand of any prescript right; it is only the natural order of a gentle and glad courtesy. The squire from the hall and the ploughboy in his smock, walk up to God's house as brethren and equals, and in that one place they feel that, however much they differ in civil station or social rank, yet once at their worship, England's Church is the mother of them all. This is the one great bond of unity that is felt with a quiver of delight in the breast of each, one gathered there as he glances round, and thinks ministries may change, dynasties may fall, wars may come and go, but right there is the secret power of old England's history in the hearts of her children, and each one there alike makes up the number of England's Church of freemen.

How different all this from the custom and feeling in our own country! We usually claim as one of the tokens that peculiarly distinguish the simplicity of our Republican ways, the signs everywhere of the common brotherhood of man. And yet, not only in our cities, but in the smallest of our new settlements, no sooner is a church to be built than social distinctions (moneyedclass distinctions-most odious of all!) begin to make themselves felt. From the very inception of the plan, these start into shape and begin to push for the precedence. The rich man makes his subscription, and takes out the equivalent value in pew-purchase. The building is to be God's house; yes, all except Dives' share; and then whatever is left shall be parcelled out to the smaller men, the choicest parts for annual rental to the highest bidder; and the Father's House is made a place of merchandise. And yet right here in this free Republic, above every other country on earth, one would expect that the corner-stone of its political doctrine that all men tion-by its history of liberty, by its conservabrotherhood that first gave the nation birth; it must point the demonstration in every place of the people's worship that within her borders there is no exclusiveness, that we all stand together, none higher or lower than another, when we come to appear before the one God of all

nations and tongues. Dioceses alike, more perhaps in the East than in may nearly equal this (ne) in Central Pennsylvania, where out of a total of 86 churches, 59, or a proportion of nearly three-fourths, are

In contrasting English Parishes with our own. we may always anticipate the rejoinder that there is this great difference in original conditions, that whereas, all or nearly all of our American for the welfare of this undertaking. Parishes have to be self-supporting, the majority in England rest on the foundation of old and

the expense of one family, or one individual, as Day of Prayer in New York and the memorial of some reverent affection! Seldom is it that we have to chronicle an endowment. Would not the memorial be just as fitting, and far more rounded and complete, if part, say at least one-half, of the large sums so given or devised, were set apart for a perpetual endowment? Take but a single instance, in the same diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Quite recently a church has been erected after the manner described, in a town of perhaps 12,000 inhabitants, the description of which for solidity, honest construction, correctness of style, purity of taste and exquisite enrichment might challenge the resources in adjectives of any ecclesiastical enthusiast. It is computed to have cost \$150,-000 or \$170,000. Far be it from me to disparage in any way the noble gift of such generous devotion; but yet there comes up ever a wish that will not down; oh, that those who gave with such lavish love unto the Lord for the glory and beauty of His sanctuary, had but received the wisdom to appoint one-half of all towards its perpetual ministrations!

Not without weight is the suggestion as to the bad effect upon some congregations of having the expenses of worship paid already for them. To which the answer is, that by no eternal rule of equity must any congregation be required to support those services themselves. They come, in such instance, as God's good gift to them, through the hands of one or a few of his servants whose hearts he has inspired to make this provision for succeeding generations. But, has the Parish, then, in such a case, nothing left to do? Yes; much every way. Look at our real situation. The parish, now-a-days, that raises large sums and spends largely upon itself is regarded as the successful parish. To pay a good clerical salary promptly; to retain a costly and often worldly-minded if not profane choir of professional musicians; to give pic-nics, "sociables," extravagant entertainments, giddy amusements, and dancing parties; to spend all else that can be scraped on the last "sweet thing" in altar-cloths and chancel hangings, and then to show a perfect balance-sheet—is not that an example of first-class success in parish work and management to-day? Out upon it! Such is the description of a mere ecclesiastical clubhouse. It is the monumental ignorance of a congregation as to the raison d'etre of God's Church amongst men, which surely exists for this reason above all others, that those who have received the good gift, should through that Divine organization minister the same to others likewise; and the offerings of the people at public worship are only rightly used when they are presented to meet gladly and thankfully the ever-growing needs of that Church, for her manifold works of missions and mercy to the souls third street. and bodies of men. Then, but then alone, do they become in true sense "the alms and devotoward heaven. All other public giving—the devotion of an offertory to "parish expenses"-is

but a passing out of one pocket into another. Let the good work begin that is to make every parish live not for itself but for Christ; that is. to free the rector from the humbling position of "our man," and exalt him to his true Priesthood amongst men; and let it go forward till in this free and Catholic Church our nation shall recognize the true Church of its institutions and people; till the sight of a pewed Church, or a collection-lifting Church "for current expenses" black swan.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

The Church at large and the Diocese of Springfield, in particular, are to be congratulated upon the addition of one more thoroughly churchly school to the Church's agencies for presenting "the faith" in clear lines to the rising generation. St. Agatha's School, located in Springfield and under the supervision of the Bishop, has opened very auspiciously. In his very apt address on But let us be just in our reflections. All is not the opening day, the Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Laradarkness and wrong with us here. The right bee, explained the idea of a Church school, idea is growing; not so fast or fully as might be which was to draw out, to maturity, the germ looked for in a Church like this, but there is of spiritual possibilities resident in the youthful some progress in the right direction; not in all heart, by nurturing that germ by a spiritual atmosphere. Religious instruction was not merely Dr. Haight, of Trinity Church, New York, if he the West. Notably (though some other Dioceses to have a place in the curriculum of the scholastic year, but it was designed to make it the daily food of the moral forces. The several departments of the school are under able direction. wholly free. Other parts of the Church on ex- To mention the fact that Miss D. Murdock and 18th of August. He was best known as the first amination, might be found to make almost as Miss M.S. Dusinberre are principals, will be am- and only patron of Keble, whose pupil he had good a showing, but this one will serve as an ple assurance to a wide circle of Church people been and to whom he presented the living of the benefit of their recreation," I would not instance to encouragement in the right direction that painstaking and effective work will be done Hursley. The London Times says of him:

It is to be hoped that Church people will not extending over almost three generations of men, allow those of other religious communions to there was neither variation nor shadow on that out-do them in an anxious, endeavoring interest blameless reputation. The pupil of Keble, and

adequate endowments. It is a consideration of Northern China, sailed from San Francisco, on could give, and crowned with the honors which force; but, why shall no we, too, begin to put the 23d ult. On the Sunday preceding he she reserved for her most distinguished sons, our Parishes on a similar poting, if this difference preached in Trinity Church, in that city, at- one of a group of undergraduates which the be the one great obstacl in the way of advance tended the Chinese service conducted by the names of Derby, Shaftesbury, Halifax, Harrowtowards that better state of things that we all Rev. W. C. Young, addressed the native congre-by. Pusey, Denison, Morpeth, Grey, in later

## Elberon.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

The day of fasting and prayer for the recovery of the President, as appointed by executive authority, was observed last Thursday in the State of New York. In New York City and Brooklyn, business was completely suspended, and the stillness and desolation of Sunday characterized the busiest streets. Services were held by every religious body. From the absence of many Rectors, and of a large proportion of their parishioners, some of our churches were closed, the congregations uniting for the day in the services of other Parishes. Wherever a church was open, it was well-filled. Among these, were Old Trinity, St. Paul's Chapel, Grace, St. George's, St. Mark's, Church of the Holy Trinity, Church of the Incarnation, Church of the Beloved Disciple, and Calvary Chapel. In Brooklyn, services were held in Grace, Christ Church, the Church of the Redeemer, All Saints, and in others.

At Old Trinity, New York, a vast congregation was present. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Dix, the services were in charge of the Rev. Charles W. Douglas, Assistant Minister. The usual prayers of the Church for the recovery of the sick were read, with the collect for all in extreme distress, and the Litany. There was no music. The Rev. Mr. Douglas made a short address, in which he said that his hearers did not expect him to deliver a political harangue, and still less a eulogy of President Garfield, because they had gathered together to pray, to ask God to spare this life to the nation, because all men believed that the nation needed the life of President Garfield. There was a crisis in the country, such as had never happened before. Peace and prosperity were coming to the nation from every hand, and all men were clasping hands as brothers, and praying that one life might be spared to the nation, because General Garfield was a man fitted for his position. If the President could stand in the speaker's place, and direct the service, he was sure that the President would ask them to pray for spiritual life for him, rather than for mere bodily health. The prayers of the nation were ascending, and perhaps God would take pity on the nation, and make the sickness not one unto death, but unto the glory

At St. Paul's Chapel, the services were conducted by the Rev. Alfred J. Thompson, during the course of which, the lesser Litany was said, and the collect for the sick, with the insertion of the President's full name. At St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, the Rev. Newton Perkins, Assistant Minister, officiated, assisted by two other clergymen. The Rev. W. B. Walker held a noon service at Calvary Chapel, East Twenty-

At Grace Church, services were held at Vesper hour, preceded by a ringing of the chimes. tions of the people" that shall wing their prayers | The service began with a processional, which was followed by the saying of the lesser Litany. The office for Visitation of the Sick was then read, with modifications to suit the occasion. and with the use of some special prayers, taken from ancient liturgies. These latter invoked especially, increased skill for the physicians, patience for the sufferer, and faith in the promises of God for the country. The service was concluded with a very beautiful prayer from the same

ELBERON.

The observance of the day of public prayer as shall be rare indeed in the earth, and very like a appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, was especially affecting at Elberon, Long Branch. Close by the cottage where President Garfield is now lying, is the handsome little Chapel of St. James. The President was a faithful worshipper within its walls when here previously for the health of his wife; showing himself at home in the Service of the Church, and taking part in it very heartily. On last Thursday, many tearful glances were turned towards his window by the people as they wended their way to the Chapel. The Services were conducted by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rector of St. James's Church. Philadelphia. The people appeared profoundly moved, and wept freely whenever the name of the President was mentioned. It is an interesting fact, that, as in Washington, so here, the form of worship nearest to his place of residence, is that of the Church.

THE Rt. Hon. Sir William Heathcote, formerly M.P., for the University of Oxford died on the "From the beginning to the end of a long list, afterward the patron of the living in which Keble wrote his "Christian Year," carefully trained The Rt. Rev. Dr. Scott, English Bishop of in all the learning which the Oxford of his day continued, but in such way as will benefit the greatest number of the clergy, and redound to the greatest good of the Church.

M. towards that better state of things that we all Rev. W. C. Young, addressed the native congreby, Pusey, Denison, Morpeth, Grey, in later gation at 6 P. M., and preached in Grace Church the greatest good of the Church.

M. towards that better state of things that we all Rev. W. C. Young, addressed the native congreby, Pusey, Denison, Morpeth, Grey, in later gation at 6 P. M., and preached in Grace Church the church.

## GENESIS I. AND SCIENCE.

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

From all this it is clear, I think that the science which demanded crystalline spheres earth upon nothing."

be conveyed by "rakia?" From a careful formation. consideration of all the places where this word and its cognates occur, it seems that is indicative of its meaning, a thing comclosely the noise or racket of the mechanic beating or hammering thin a piece of metal, a sound more common in the times before the 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 or thinning produced by violent action accompanied by loud noise. Lastly, (c) there is the idea of mere expanse, without any particular reference to the violence or noise. But I cannot discern the least trace of firmness or solidity in this word or any of its cognates. When the gold was beaten into

of the men engaged. If we say: "Casting to be a witness in its favor. iron requires much skill," he will think of not think of them.

are analogous to these. It is only at the pres- | believers, in the expression, "the steadfast ent day, when science has revealed the ness of your faith" (Col. ii. 5). scene, at the time when the first deposition and separation of the waters occurred, that ing of a text often quoted by friends, as it has become possible to grasp the wealth well as foes, to show that the Hebrews, or the event of the parishes and missions not proof meaning in the word "rakia."

This is the story which geology tells: At a distance back in eternity whose remoteness our arithmetic is powerless to compute, but after the earth had ceased to be selfluminous, and a somewhat lower temperature had changed the invisible vapor of the future oceans into deep masses of clouds hundreds of miles in thickness, the time came for the second divine fiat. In the language of science, the temperature had fallen to the point at which the waters began to condense and descend upon the yet hot earth-surface. Think of the noise, the violence, ten million Niagaras pouring down at once into as many Etnas. No pencil can paint the scene; but we may imagine something of the hot rocks rent by the sudden cooling, the noise of the falling oceans, the added uproar of such electric disturbances as never will be known again until the "crack of doom." In throes such as these began the clearing of our atmosphere, perfected through aeons of time, until the ocean-holding cloud was thinned down to those that now float in the upper air; the thick darkness caused ness in connection with cast metal from by the dense masses of primeval misty vapors that rested on the surface of the earth grew less and less, until at last the light of the sun passed freely through, and a transparent expanse divided the waters ing. from the waters. When in after ages there came a seer to record what had taken place, 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," a word which no language can equal in

\*It is an interesting fact that "raka" is not employed here. The reason is obvious: there is no possible allusion, near or remote, to, or connection with, the noise and violence which help to make the radical meaning of the word. The distinction is nice, but eminently philosophical, and in the light of present knowledge perfectly intelligible. Every fact known to science was infinitely better known to God then than it ever can be to us. As far as he is concerned, an anachronism is impossible.

an expanse produced by violent physical melted metal?' action and accompanied by noise, "Exgive, is poor indeed in comparison.

In these senses (a, b, c) the false philoso-speak to us, as I doubt not, it spoke to Job. to uphold the heavenly bodies was of a phy of the Septuagint disappears, and in much later date than the time in which it its place is absolute truth. If the texts was written. "He stretcheth\* the north above quoted containing this word be read from the usual rendering, even if it were over the empty place, and hangeth the in this light, we shall find dominant the correct, any argument against the inspirasecondary idea (c), i.e. an expanse only, tion of the Bible. Job's three friends who What, then, is the meaning intended to without reference to the mode of its spoke first were especially rebuked. Elihu

the radical idea of the verb is (a) to spread is: "Let there be a thinning or expanding responsibility attaches to the Bible for out with violence and noise, or, rather, it in the midst of the waters," carrying with their sayings than for those of Pharaoh or is to make thin in that manner. Its sound the word an echo of the violence and noise others whose words are recorded. The of the process. In verse 8 the writer speaks largest inference that can be justly drawn mon in all languages; as, for example, we of the expanse after the noise and tumult is, that if the common translation is corspeak of the buzzing of a saw, the whiz- had subsided. It was the quiet, open ex- rect, Job and his friends had erroneous zing of an arrow, etc. "Rak-a" or its cog- panse extending through and beyond all views of the firmament, as hundreds of nate "rak-kak" represents to the ear very limits of vision, which God called heaven. good men have had since. The rendering,

> curs the same use as in verse 8. It is the account even of this. completed expanse of to-day, carrying with it, save in the suggestive sound of the word, no reminiscence of the primeval To the Editor of the Living Church: throes which accompanied its birth.

This combined idea of thinning and expansion, as here applied, comes near to that conveyed by our words, "an open space." But "rakia," in its intense truthful- of Missions of a neighboring diocese at one of ness, describes exactly the fact. To it no its recent meetings. captious criticism can contrive objections; whereas, had Moses said, Let there be an thin plates (Ex. XXXIX. 3), nothing what should have been told that such an exthroughout the diocese in which the paper is ever is indicated as to their possessing pression was clear proof of his ignorance published. either of those qualities. Most probably of the depths of science which the future they were very thin. They may have been was to reveal; for all philosophy teaches that the apparently open space is absolutely Such changes of meaning are common full, and that, so far as we know, there is purpose being, rather, to direct the attention of once thinks of the intense heat of the against the truth of the Mosaic account is furnace, as well as the severe muscular labor found, when tested in the light of science, July 1st, of this year of Grace. "all appointments September.

the proper mixing of different qualities of time of the apostles in a crystalline arch sion, or parish seeking stipendiary aid, shall the metal, of the best methods of melting, over the earth to support the heavenly and the means of determining the proper bodies, it is very remarkable that no extemperature. But if we say: "The boat is pression is used by them indicating such a the current conventional year have been paid." loaded with castings," he thinks only of thing. The writers of the New Testament On the presentation of such voucher, the misthe results of that operation, and although were familiar with the Septuagint, and the the word "casting" carries with it a sug- use in it of stereooma; yet they carefully gestion of the heat and labor, yet he will avoid the word. Indeed, it occurs but once in the entire New Testament; and The changes in the meaning of "rakia" then it is applied to the faith of the early

I cannot close this article without speakat least the countrymen of Job, did believe in a solid crystalline arch. It occurs in Job xxxvii. 18. Our version reads: "Hast strong in the sense of solid or firm, but, as of his hire!) first to be at the mercy of, it may the chancel. The choir and Ve securely tied or fastened. It is the idea of offerings. binding up to its place securely, not by solid mason-work, nor even by nails, but by hands and ligatures. Molten here is used in the sense of melted or fluid. I would suggest the following translation as more literal: "Hast thou with him spread out the securely fastened sky, as it were a It is to be hoped that the "resolution" may not liquid mirror?"

If the speaker had really desired to compare the sky to something solid and firm, he would never have compared it to everywhere in the Catholic Church, and no selfa molten (in the sense of cast, as cast brass, for example) mirror. A hammered mirror would have been stiffer than one made by casting. Indeed, if both kinds were used. the latter was the softer and more yielding. We have the notion of stiffness and firmour familiarity with cast iron. I doubt if Job knew anything of that metal. Silver, brass, or other metal, except iron, is softest begun in this land! Let us not so pitifully when cast, and becomes firm by hammer-

Elihu compares the sky (the clouds, literally) reflecting the brilliancy of an eastern sun to a glowing molten (melted) ing criticism. mirror, somehow securely held by the Almighty. He mingles the thought with that, so natural to dwellers in that land, of a canopy stretched out overhead, and, in that has rested on it since its erection, and havtent-style, tied up with bands and cords. He says to Job: "Are you so great and will be offered for conscration to the Lord on strong that you can do that? Pointing to Sunday, the 18th inst. The Bishop of the Diothe bright clouds, he asks: "Can you with him spread out these clouds, so securely men and laymen of this and adjoining dioceses held in their places, and sending back the as may be able to attend.

power of conveying the threefold idea of light as if they were a mirror of glowing, Summer

I submit that this text has done forced panse," the best word our English can duty in the service of infidelity long enough, and that henceforth it be permitted to

One more remark is due to the common to be pretty nearly exhaustive. version. No one has the right to draw escaped direct reproof; but we have no in-In the first chapter of Genesis all the timation that their philosophy was inspired meanings are found. In verses 6 and 7 it any more than their theology. No more Again, in verses 14, 15, 17, and 20 oc- however, which I have given relieves the

## Concerning a "Resolution."

The sayings and doings of some societies, and even of individuals, are extremely perplexing, at first glance, and without the aid of a commentary, and at the suggestion of a friend, I make bold to consider the action of the Board grape vine follows the bordering; on a blue

To the point, then, and "brief let me be!" In a late number of the Iowa Churchman, may be found the resolution in question, and it is one open space in the midst of the waters, we that intimately concerns the mission stations

One can only imagine what provoked its existence, but on its face it seems to bear an implication which is not pleasant to follow or to analyze. I shall not now attempt to do either, my in all languages. We may say: "Casting nowhere in the universe a vacuum. Thus those "whom it may concern" toward it, and to iron is very hard work." The hearer at that which has been claimed as an argument suggest that an explanation from the Board of Missions, whence it emanated, is "in order."

> The gist of the "resolution" is this: "That after of missionaries by the Diocesan Board," shall Considering the general belief at the be made subject to the conditions that the misshow vouchers to the Treasurer of the Board and demands from said parish or mission, for sionary may be paid "such balance as may remain due and unpaid, as per terms of his agreement, for the year ending the 30th of June, en-

> > Is it necessary thus to hedge in the interests of the Board of Missions? Are the mission stations and their missionaries so lax in the just

A little further on we read this promise: "In has been in Europe during the summer. thou with him spread out the sky, which is seem to make the hard-working priest (we will strong, as a molten looking glass? The take it for granted that all mission-work is hard, be, a lax and easy-going people, not careful to its derivation shows, strong in the sense of make timely provisions for its diocesan dues and

All such monies paid in to "be charged to the account of said missionary as though paid direct to him," and one can easily 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 key or interpretation

come under the eye of any worldly-minded journalist to be made into a dart to hurl against the internal ways-and-means policy of the Church. Sturdy, aggressive work is absolutely needed denying priest who boldly volunteers to be a 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 strategic policy from the mushroom sects so boldly flaunting their banners on every side, but their acuteress is often, at least, for the time, far ahead of the diocesan "powers that be."

Faithful men and read women the Church needs to carry forward the glorious work so well hamper the workers and stat the means of support as to retard what might so easily be accel-

I write as an earnest member of the great Catholic household and not in the spirit of carp-

O. W. R.

Respice quod non es!

The Redeemer's Churck, at Princeton, Diocese of Quincy, having been freed from a small debt, ing been thoroughly relaired and renovated, cese, the Rector of the Church, and the Wardens, address a cordial invitation to such clergy-

Churches.

In addition to the architectural additions and improvements already mentioned in the LIVING CHURCH, as having been made during the past

A graceful wooden spire, thirty-seven feet high, has been erected, surmounting the stone tower of All Saints' Church, Henry Street. The spire is topped with a gilt ball and cross, and a new balustrade encircles its base.

The Sunday School room of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East Seventy-fourth Street, has been rendered more convenient by raising the floors, and cutting door-ways between several rooms. The cost of the improvement is estimated 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 floor, for the purpose of an enlargement; the cost being about \$1,500.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street, has been altered as to its interior, from one of the plainest to one of the most tasteful churches in the city. The ceiling has been handsomely inlaid with ash, the groins being 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, buff and yellow. The reredos has also been renovated, and is resplendent in blue and other tints. In the centre is a large Maltese cross, above which a silver dove is suspended. A ground above the Chancel, are the words, "The School room is shortly to be refitted to correspond with the church.

In addition to the window of the Four Marys in Grace Church, already noted in the LIVING CHURCH, another, commemorating our Lord's Nativity, has been placed in the western exposure of the south transept.

The old-fashioned structure of St. Mark's Church, in Stuyvesant Place, has had a new clock put in the spire, and the weather-vane and ball have been regilded.

St. George's, on Stuyvesant Square, has undergone a thorough cleaning and general repairing. Services were held in the chapel from the first Sunday in August till the first Sunday in

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 enfrom the Treasurer of the Diocese "that all dues trances of the nave and transept. The altar has been raised one step higher.

The interior of Zion Church, Madison Avenue, has been frescoed throughout in brown and and he can feel and say, "My Brother, thou hast delicate green tints. The ceiling is inlaid with died in the Lord." Georgia pine. The choir gallery in the rear has been removed, and the allegorical figured glass heretofore in the side windows, has been placed in a gothic west window. New glass will be provided for the side windows. A new and elegant chancel window is to be brought from England, consideration of meum et tuum that such a vote and will cost about \$2,500. The entire cost of should be taken and made a law and custom of the improvements will be about \$8,000. The Rector of this Church, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany,

The principal change in St. Thomas Church, ducing such certificate, the Treasurer of this Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, has been Board is instructed to liquidate said indebtedness the rebuilding of the organ, at an expense of and deduct the amount from balance of stipend \$5,000. The work will be but partly done at this due or accruing to said missionary." This would time, and awaits completion next summer, at about an equal cost. The key-board has been changed from the north to the south side of word here rendered strong does not mean and Holy Writ declares the laborer to be worthy the chancel. The choir and Vestry rooms and

In St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth, the tiling has been renewed.

Most of the Churches, notwithstanding the alterations, have maintained Services uninterruptedly during the summer.

A Western paper says: "Of all the educational laws that have been made in the past year, that of Minnesota takes the lead. It provides that in the schools of that state instruction shall be given in 'social and moral science,' including ndustry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, health, self-denial, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection, and the will, and some oral lessons upon some one of those topics 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; punctuality, by asking to be excused at the same hour each day; patience, by allowing the teacher to make the 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; truth, by telling the teacher he is an old fraud; patriotism, by letting off fire-crackers in school-time; perseverance, by regularly breaking the rules against whispering; cheerfulness, by laughing out loud when the teacher slips on an apple-skin; courage, by kicking when he is flogged; self-reliance. by playing it alone in a quiet game of euchre 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 gentlemen 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 the Lord to be with them now .- Wm. Jay.

Work in New York upon the grass and weeds that grew among the ruins. One of them got upon the ledge, which was only wide enough for the small feet of a goat to walk upon. It went on until it came to a sharp point, and was then obliged to turn back summer in the churches of the metropolis, the again. Just then it was met by the other goat, following interesting list is given, and is believed and at that place there was no room for them to pass each other, or to turn around. The one that did so must fall and be dashed to pieces on rocks below. The goats felt their danger, and made loud cries of distress. Many people heard them, and ran to see what was the matter. None could give the least help. The goats stood face to face for a long time. At last one was seen to kneel and crouch down as close as it could lie upon the ledge, and the other walked over him. The goat that had lain down got up again, and went on to the place where his friend had found room to turn around. It did the same, and thus

> The Late Rev. Geo. P. Williams, LL. D. Correspondence of the Living Church.

Men for whom the pen could say the most, are those who least need its services. The writer feels that it is so with him whose name stands at the head of these lines.

Dr. Williams, as a scholar and a teacher, has received his tribute from the source whence it properly comes-his associates in the University of Michigan. His old habits of study were not given up with the duties of the class-room. Even his late days were occupied with comparing the revised New Testament with the original. Admitted to the Holy Ministry in 1847, Dr. Williams never held any parochial charge, but his services were frequently given to St. Andrew's, Ann Arbor, at one time in a period of depression, sustaining the parish for two years by gra-Memory of the Just is Blessed." The Sunday tuitous services. Till his strength failed, he was found in the chancel on the days of the Holy Communion. The Parish, the Diocese and the general Church ever had his intelligent interest.

> Decided in his religious convictions he was yet too gentle in his nature to differ in discord. He was a Churchman of a moderate yet thoroughly loyal school. As a man, quiet, unostentatious, his was the force of honesty and truthfulness-"an Israelite, indeed, in whom was no guile." Before the shadow of age fell upon him, Dr. Williams was a cheerful and genial companion. To-day his pleasantries are told at

The acquaintance of the writer extended through 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 bereavment, the man of faith and prayer. He well remembers him when he became the comforter in the painful hour. Standing beside his grave, to-day, he feels that another of his friends has left him, another blessed example is before him, G. D. G.

#### An Interesting Landmark. Correspondence of the Living Church

The oldest building now standing in New York City, is shortly to be replaced by a modern business 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 centre of fashion. But in colonial days it was the heart of a miniature capital, the site of the Governor's mansion, and surrounded with the elegant residences of the old-time aristocracy. Some of these old houses, still standing, compare not unfavorably with the houses of the nobility and gentry in the West End of London. and their original owners had, many of them, extensive manors in the interior of the state, held by hereditary tenure, and modelled on those of

Now, we find ourselves surrounded by warehouses, although through the various modifications and transformations that have been introduced, the architectural traces of the old mansions are frequently discernable. One of the best preserved of the older edifices, and the oldest of them all, is the Washington Hotel. This, Mr. Cyrus W. Field has just purchased, and will supplant as has been stated.

The old house, which dates back to 1742, was not originally a hotel, although it was erected on 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 present house was built by Sir Peter Warren, K. C. B., a British Admiral. It was intended to be a copy of the British Ambassador's house at Lisbon, and all its plans were sent over from the Portuguese capital. It was regarded when erected, and no doubt correctly, as one of the finest mansions in the country. One of its rooms, 26 feet by 40 feet in dimensions, was a famous banqueting room, and was used on all great occa-

After the British forces captured New York in the War of the Revolution, it was occupied successively by the Commanders, Sir Henry Clinton, Sir William Howe, and Sir Guy Carlton. Major Andre, who was in the family of Sir Henry Clinton, and his aide-du-camp, went from this house on his fatal journey up the Hudson to meet Benedict Arnold.

"If thou hope to please all, thy hopes are vain: if thou fear to displease some, thy fears are idle. The way to please thyself is not to displease the best; and the way to displease the best is to please the most; if thou fashion thyself to please all, thou shalt displease Him that is all in all." -Quarles.

None will have their residence in heaven, hereafter, who have not their conversation in heaven here. None will be with the Lord, for-ever, but those who find it their happiness for

### BOOK NOTICES.

MERCY AND JUDGMENT. A few last words on Christian Eschatology, with reference to Dr. Pusey's "What is of Faith?" by F. W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Dr. Farrar is one of the very best specimens of the School of Broad Churchmen, a School formed by the application of the Eccleticism of Coleridge to the philosophy of theology. It is obvious that such a school must ignore the obligation of the teaching of the Catholic theology of the Church of all ages, the quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus traditum est," and seek for truth as diligently in the vagaries of the Church, the body of Christ. Dr. Farrar was has been the outgrowth of Calvinism, aided by a natural revulsion from the horrible perversions of the doctrines of the intermediate state presented by the Papacy in the 15th and 16th centuries, partly for the security of its power, and partly to raise money by the sale of indulgences. This Eschatology he thus, not unfairly, summarizes in four propositions:

1. That the fire of "Hell" is material, and that its agonies are physical agonies.

2. That the doom of "everlasting damnation" is incurred by the vast majority of mankind.

3. That this doom is passed irreversably at death on all who die in a state of sin.

4. That the duration of these material torments is necessarily endless for all who incur them.

Against these fancies the Canon was moved to make vigorous protests in sermons preached in Westminster Abbey while he was in residence in the fall of 1877, which he published under the unfortunate title of "Eternal Hope." The title was quite sure of misleading the public, though the Canon used it in the sense of hope of eternal life for a large part of the human family, the natural understanding would be, hope possible to the last through eternity, a meaning which the Canon promptly repudiated when he found that he was misunderstood.

It was, of course, that the title would carry with it a misunderstanding of the sermons, and he was vigorously and often unjustly assailed.

"Mercy and Judgment" is the Canon's reply to his critics, and, what is still better, the setting forth of not a little Catholic Eschatology, with which he seems to have become first familiar by the exigencies of the controversy. His statements of doctrine affirmative and negative are quite sound, though not always expressed in the best theological terminology, and the volume contains much of value.

Two suggestions we are bound to make by way of protest: In both the Sermons and "Mercy and Judgment" the Canon is much moved by the wit and humor. The volume will contain nearly horrible teaching that the majority of the human fifty appropriate illustrations, and will be printed family is to be lost eternally, and seems to think of it as showing a failure of God's merciful YESTERDAY," by Benj. F. Taylor, many of purpose and will for man's salvation. Such reasoning is at once fallacious and dangerous. If he had recognized the purpose of the Incarnation as the manifestation of the Godhead, and the summing up of all created intelligence, angels and men (and probably other orders of un- Adamites," and Professor of Geology and Palafallen beings in other worlds), in one brotherhood of the Church triumphant, the glorified title of a new illustrated volume announced for body of Christ, he would have seen that this ob- early issue by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. jection of numbers had small force. The meth- It is a collection of more or less connected paod of argument is dangerous because it proceeds on the ground of understanding all the purpose The authorship is a guarantee of learning and of "the manifold wisdom of God," both in Cre- an entertaining style combined. ation and Redemption.

The other suggestion is that error is best met. not by the opposition of argument in negative contradiction, but by the presenting of truth. Catholic Eschatology as founded on the great purpose of the Incarnation, and comprehending the uses of the intermediate state, and the mutual relations and ministrations of the two human parts of the Church, the part militant and the part at rest, is the best correction of error; as it is also the most helpful and sure to the anxious thoughts and perplexities of human souls in their pilgrimage from the bondage of sin to the rest "that remaineth" to the people of God.

BEAUTY IN DRESS. By Miss Oakey. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, Mc-Clurg & Co. Price, \$1.00.

art, to men's persons and homes, and that division of it which relates to dress is, perhaps, of greatest interest and utility. It has been, howfew understand, style in dress has been left to the caprice or cupidity of the dress-makers, not one in a thousand of whom could give any reason for their art or lack of art. This little book gives the true principles of form and color, be-

caped the author's attention, is that its ornamental forms should be conventional and not literal imitations of natural objects. This principle would rigidly exclude all artificial flowers. stuffed birds, and similar devices. It would not forbid the wearing of natural flowers as gems are worn, any more than it forbids the bouquet of flowers in the drawing-room. But by this principle 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 not add to the attractiveness of her style.

A timely and useful book, made up largely Times, during the past two years. It gives the unpunctual people. - Exchange.

results of personal investigation of many houses, in which diphtheria and other malignant diseases were traceable to the escape into the house of the foul air of the sewers. The descriptions are clear and concise and are illustrated by sketches. It is a fact that is not generally known, perhaps, that the ordinary "trap" is no defence against sewer gas. Even where there is good drainage and a trap on the main sewer-pipe outside of the house, the inside pipes are liable to become encrusted with filth that generates gas, and this bubbles through the traps above instead of forcing a bent downwards. The only plan that can be trusted to guard against this is the ventilation of every trap by a pipe leading all the sects as in the consentient teaching of from below the trap and passing out above the roof. Carelessness in constructing drains that not a little shocked with the eschatology which run under houses is a fruitful source of deadly disease. Nothing but a perfect iron pipe firmly put together, should be trusted. It does seem as though builders should be indicted for criminal carelessness, who construct imperfect drains without ventilation, in the light of the facts disclosed in this book, and in other ways forcing themselves upon the attention of the public.

> NEW LANGUAGE LESSONS. By William Swinton. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Wholesale, W. J. Button; Retail, Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 40 cents.

Mr. Swinton has gained for himself a very high reputation as an authority on the English language, and this work is well worthy both of its author, and of the educational series of its publishers. He sets forth his theory as follows, and a memorandum of such clothes as he proposed we can guarantee that his "attempt" is a thoroughly 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 of rules and definitions. In pursuance of this He applied the acid, and in a few moments saw plan, the traditional presentation of grammar in the writing standing out in relief. The next step a bristling array of classifications, nomenclatures, and paradigms, has been wholly discarded. 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 profitable and interesting a glue-pot. It was such an excellent substitute. -of using language till he has mastered the anatomy of the grammarian. Whatever of technical grammar 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 "LYRICS OF HOME-LAND," a new collection of poems by Eugene J. Hall, already widely and popularly known as a writer of felicitous verse. Many of them are in the quaint dialect of New England, and abound in homely, good-natured and bound in uniform style with "Songs of whose poems have already grown to be classics, and of which a new edition will be ready about the same time.

SPARKS FROM A GEOLOGIST'S HAMMER, by Alexander Winchell, LL. D., author of "Preeontology in the University of Michigan, is the norg on gaigntific and gami-scientific than

## A Bishop's Wedding Anniversary.

The 20th of July was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Bishop Brown, of Fond du Lac, Wis. The day was pleasantly remembered by the Bishop's friends in the city, and a large company assembled at the Episcopal residence to offer congratulations and substantial tokens of regard. Mr. A. K. Hamilton, in behalf of the people, made the Bishop a tender and loving address. Of this the Fond du Lac Commonwealth speaks as follows:

The speech was simply beautiful. Tears, sprung from hearts overflowing with emotion of joy and love, glistened in many an eye, and told how faithfully the speaker was giving expression to the feelings of those in whose behalf he spoke. The Bishop responded very feelingly. Decorative Art comes nearer than any other He referred to their leaving the scenes of their to men's persons and homes, and that divishad been spent, and coming to a strange land among strange people; that they expected, coming as they did at a time of life when hearts are over, the last to receive intelligent attention. not as open nor friendships so readily formed as Aside from a few traditions, the reason for which for understand style in dress has been left to loneliness; how that feeling had been theirs at first, and how it had worn away under the genial influence of new friendships, and had be placed by love and attachment for the kind people who have made their life here so pleasant. He expressed his gratitude to the people for resides many facts that have been settled by observation and cultivated taste. Every lady should relieve the Cathedral from the burden of debt so have it and master its contents, and apply its long hanging over it, the entire payment of which at an early day, is now assured, earnestly exressing his desire that the people may continue One principle of decorative art which should to work together in harmony, and the bonds of have been emphasized, but seems to have es- unity between them be strengthened. After the presentation, refreshments were served, followed ov a season of social converse, 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 to bring forth good fruit in more firmly cement-ing the ties of affection between Bishop and congregation, and the bonds of unity among the people, thereby increasing their influence for good in the community.

Thackeray has held up to universal execration those guests who arrive bete at dinner. The first duty of the guest is punctuality. All good cooks are punctual. They calculate the exact time a add to the attractiveness of her style.

Certain dish takes to cook to perfection, trusting in their mistress's word that she dines at such Preston Brown. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg an hour. If the guests are not on hand at that hour, the dish is spoiled and the cooks reports tion is damaged. Confidence between mistress and servant is shaken, and the demoralization of from the reports of the author to the Chicago the cook becomes a certainty. Never wait for

### Accidental Discoveries.

Valuable discoveries have been made, and valuable inventions suggested by the veriest accidents. An alchemist, while seeking to discover a mixture of earths that would make the most durable crucibles, one day found that he had made porcelain. The power of lenses, as applied to the telescope, was discovered by a watchmaker's apprentice. While holding spectacle-glasses between his thumb and finger, he was suddenly startled at the suddenly enlarged appearance of a neighboring church spire. The art of etching upon glass was discovered by a right place Nuremburg glass-cutter. By accident, a few drops of aquafortis fell upon his spectacles. He drops of aquafortis fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that the glass became corroded and softened where the acid had touched it. That was hint enough. He drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied the corroding fluid, then cut women are much more able to endure pain than are the women of civilization, but civilized women would resent the charge that they are that they are the they are that they are the they are that they are the they are away the glass around the drawing. When the 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 becoming rusted with dew. The swaying to and fro of a chandelier in a cathedral suggested to Gallileo the application of the pendulum. The art of lithographing was perfected through suggestions made by accident. A poor musician was curious to know whether music could not be etched upon stone, as well as upon copper. After he had prepared his slab, his mother asked him to make to send away to be washed. Not having pen, ink and paper convenient, he wrote the list on the stone with the etching preparation, intending to make a copy of it at leisure. A few days later, when about to clean the stone, he wondered what effect aquafortis would have upon it. was simply to ink the stone, and take off an im-

The composition of which printing rollers are made was discovered by a Salopian printer. Not being able to find the pelt-ball, he inked the type with a piece of soft glue which had fallen out of that after mixing molasses with the glue to give

of Lundy was destroyed by fire. While he was gazing dolefully into the smouldering ruins, he noticed that his poorer neighbors were gathering the snuff from the cannisters. He tested the snuff for himself, and discovered that the fire had largely improved its pungency and aroma. It was a hint worth profiting by. He secured another shop, built a lot of ovens, subjected the snuff to a heating process, gave the brand a particular name, and in a few years became rich through an accident which he at first thought had completely ruined him.

## 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, found a curious stone inscribed with various characters, which proved to be in three different languages; that is, the one legend is inscribed three timesonce in the old hieroglyphics, again in demotic characters, and the third time in Greek. This characters, and the third time in Greek. This stone, which is now held as a priceless treasure in the British Museum, is of a kind known by the learned as black compact basalt. It is four feet 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. Scholars saw at once its importance as a probable key to the reading of hieroglyphics, and the Antiquation of the property of the property of the property and the pr

an untold amount of study, the inscriptions on those old tombs and monuments have become intelligible, and we may now learn the names, ages, conditions and frequently something in history of these shrivelled old mummies that are exhumed and placed before us after their burial for thousands of years .- The Christian Stand-

There is one social dishonor, about which no one seems to say much in reprobation, but which does much, much harm. We mean the dishonor of repeating conversations, opinions, circumstances, not made under secrecy, but which a high sense of honor would treat as confidential, if, happily, a high sense of honor were the rule.

"I threw this off in ten minutes," softly said the poet, placing a manuscript on the editorial table. The editor said that when it came to table. speed, no long-haired poet could distance him; and he threw it off in less than ten seconds-off the table into the waste basket.

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure.

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

For Dyspepsia, Indirection, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in the various forms; also as a preventative against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

### SUGGESTIONS IN TIME.

What a Woman of Prominence in the Medical World Has to Say About Her Sex.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Mrs. Doctor enton, Before the Woman's Society of New England.

From the Home Journal, New York.

In all ages of the world, poets, scientists and men of prominence have looked with enthusiasm often akin to reverence upon women; but it is only within the last few years that she has begun to assume her right place, not only in society, but with the world in general. Why so desirable an end should have been so long delayed it is difficult to understand; but that it has at last come is certainly cause for gratitude. In her social sphere, in her mental develop-

women would resent the charge that they are weaker because they are civilized. A distinguished writer says: "If the women of civilization are less able to endure the taxation of their physical resources than are heathen women, it is a mere accidental circumstance and one within their control.

Let us consider for a moneyat the possibilities

Let us consider for a moment the possibilities which present themselves to every woman. When the body is healthy beauty is certain to appear, even in features and forms once plain: indeed it is the only known way to become beautiful, and all other preparations, powders, stays and laces are contemptible delusions. With health and beauty in all their attractiveness a new life dawns,

ENJOYMENT BEGINS

and all the luxurious attendents of a healthy body come forth. The maiden feels the glorious possibilities of life; the mother becomes conscious of the grandeur of maternity and the joys of a family. All this is not only woman's privilege, it is her duty, and it embodies the highest definition of "woman's rights."

After enumerating many of the blessings that follow perfect health the speaker continued.

After enumerating many of the blessings that fol-low perfect health the speaker continued: All these desirable things can be accomplished, but in one way only. The Creator has given both woman and man perfect physical forms, and each is constitu-tionally equal to all natural demands. It is a mis-taken and pernicious notion that one is strong and the other is weak. No curse was pronounced upon women which did not apply with equal penalty against man. If women believe the fatalism that dis-ease is a necessary condition of their existence it is chiefly because the disciples of the schools of med-ical practice have been utterly incapable of compet-ing with the multitude of ills which, by personal carelessness or professional incompetency, they have carelessness or professional incompetency, they have permitted to fasten upon women

A few weeks ago I received a call from a charming lady, whose earnest face clearly showed that she desired aid and assistance. Upon questioning her she stated that she believed she was suffering from a paralyzed liver and wished to know if I would in any way aid her recovery. Now, imperfect as her state-ment was in regard to the disease that troubled her, there is no doubt that

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN

the mass proper consistency, the old pelt-ball was entirely discarded.

The shop of a Dublin tobacconist by the name

are suffering to-day, from similar troubles, who do not recognize their cause so nearly as this lady did. Paralysis means, death of the member paralyzed and torpidity of the liver is the first stage of this dissolution. This is one of the most serious questions that can arise in the experience of any woman; for a tor-pid and diseased liver cannot be cured at once, and pid and diseased liver cannot be cured at once, and it carries with it the elements of disease to all the other parts of the system. With an imperfect liver, billiousness, languor, a sense of bearing down, constipation, displacements, uterine troubles and the thousand ills which are coupled in their train come thick and fast. Then follow impure blood and all the evils which an imperfect circulation cause. A derangement of the kidneys or liver causes disease in the organs which adjoin them just as certainly as a bad peach injuries the other peaches in the basket. Not only this, but when these organs are in a healthy state they restore and keep in order any irregularity which may occur to the lower portion of the body. which may occur to the lower portion of the body. No woman was ever seriously sick for any length of time when such was the case. No serious inflammation can occur when the blood is pure, and no blood can be impure when the liver or kidneys are in perfectorder.

I have seen very much of the troubles and ills to which woman have been subjected, and I have

which woman have been subjected, and I have learned to sympathize while I have thought to relieve. which woman have been been dearned to sympathize while I have thought to relieve. In endeavoring to carry relief I have tried to be free from prejudice and have in view but one end, namely—to help those who are suffering; and I feel it is my privilege to-day to state that I believe there is a means whereby those women who are suffering can obtain complete relief and those who are in health be continued in its enjoyment. A few years ago a prominent and wealthy gentleman residing in health be continued in its enjoyment. A rew years ago a prominent and wealthy gentleman residing in Rochester, N. Y., was given up to die of Bright's disease of the kidneys. By means of a simple and purley vegetable remedy he has restored to perfect health, and has since been the means of saving the lives of many others. So efficient did

HIS DISCOVERY to the reading of hieroglyphics, and the Antiquarian Society caused the inscriptions to be engraved and copies generally circulated among the learned men of Europe.

Their attention was, of course, first turned to the Greek, which was found to be a recognition of the royal honors conferred on Ptolemy Epiphanes by the Egyptian priesthood assembled at Memphis; and the concluding sentence directed that the decree should be engraven on a table of hard stone in three ways—in the hieroglyphics, in demotic or ordinary characters of the country, and in Greek. So with this key, coupled with an untold amount of study, the inscriptions on those old tombs and monuments have become

know that the

of physical degeneration is impure blood. The performance of the natural functions of womanhood and motherbood is not a disease, nor should it be so treated. Disease is the result of the transgressions of physical laws by our ancestors or by ourselves, and the natural coursings of the blood should not be so considered. If, however, the blood be impure, it is certain to produce its poisonous effects in parts with which it comes in contact, and thus cause inflammations and the innumerable ills that make the physical life of woman so hard to endure.

An enumeration of the troubles to which woman is subjected, and the adaptability of the remedy above named for their cure was then made by the speaker, who coutinued: PRIMARY CAUSE

above named for their cure was then made by the speaker, who continued:

I am aware a prejudice exists against proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but we should discriminate in our judgments and not condem all because some are inefficient. The merits of Warner's 346 Kidney and Liver Cure have been proven beyond a doubt, because they deal directly with the cause of all female troubles; they effect and control the body of the tree rather than its branches. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has indeed been a blessing for the rich; a boon to the poor. It has lifted men from a bed of death and restored them to vigor and health. But greater and

branches. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has indeed been a blessing for the rich; a boon to the poor. It has lifted men from a bed of death and restored them to vigor and health. But greater and better than all this, it has come to woman, has raised her, restored her and kept her in constant hopefulness and health. It has kept back disease by fitting the system to resist its attacks; it has regulated the life, purified the sources of life, and brought innumerable blessings out of numberless wees.

The women of America, both young and old, have greater opportunities to-day than those of any land in any age. Their rights are more fully recognized, their privileges greater and their possbilities unlimited. They are permitted to enjoy life to its fullest extent, and to do this their bodies must be unimpaired. I congratulate the women of this free land that the keenness of their perceptions has led them to discover their necessities and what will satisfy them. I congratulate them that they, who have reaped the greatest benefits from the scientific researches of independent investigation, are to-day the most enthusiastic proclaimers of the merits of this great remedy of which I have spoken. The spirit of intolerance, I may say in conclusion, so rampant in this age of free investigation, when all things are judged by what they are and not by what they seem, must eventfully give way to the better, wiser, nobler liberality in which alone can be found true security, true peace, true health and true happiness.

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ton and all points in Texas.

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volving Chairs for the exclusive use of more class passengers.

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## The Living Church.

September 17, A. D. 1881.

Entered at the Chicago P. O. as second-class mail matter Advertising Rates, per agate line, 15 cts. Notices of Deaths, free; Business Notices, two cents a word: Obituaries, Appeals, Acknowledgements, Marriages etc., one cent a word. All notices must be prepaid.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D.

CHICAGO. 162 Washington Street

September is the month for fall advertising, and business men will do well to begin early. The LIVING CHURCH has now a large circulation in all the States and Territories. It devotes a limited amount of space to advertisements of the best class, and assures its patrons the attention of the most influential families in all parts of the country.

## What Shall I Do?

It is our belief that there are thousands of Christian people who have had a very 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 these were the means by which we may evidence our being in Christ and may grow in the grace of sanctity. From the sensuous religionism of the African in the cotton-fields to the calm, quietistic selfsurrender of the perfectionist is a long distance, but they are spiritual congeners in this, that each is an exaltation of the emotional faculties, and a presumably infallible determination of the spiritual status by the feelings. A bloody wretch who is about to die for crime on a deserved 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 indicate the presence of a really evangelical not wish to depreciate religious feeling, 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 because it has some sense of inward relief after a passionate sense of self-reproach. This is the sacrament of emotion, and carries with it no grace.

The preaching of sensible conversion, of instantaneous holiness, and of sudden access to the "higher life," has prevailed so widely in modern times as to have stereotyped its results upon many thousands of Christian people, while practical theology or the art of cultivating holiness, "without which no man shall see the the General Secretaries, the Principals of Lord," has fallen into disrepute, and to a the three theological seminaries, and a considerable degree into oblivion. What large number of the other most prominent does the average "minister" know about ministers in the Church, as all of these the rules of a holy life? what about the hold substantially the same views as Dr. science of casustry? what about that profound wisdom by which souls are to be guided into deeper union with our Blessed Lord? It is to most of them (shall we 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 Almighty 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 howprecisely how-to get the full benefit of prayer and the sacraments. We know a clergyman who almost despaired of conquering his mind so as to keep it fixed upon God in prayer during his morning meditation, until he was told to be satisfied with one minute of success and on the next occasion of prayer there would be an increase of duration. There are a thousand little bits of practical wisdom to be drawn from the experience of the saints 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 a vast literature. Manuals of self-examina- During the month of August, he visited the Cattion, devotions connected with the Blessed skill Mountains, and more recently Lake Mo-Sacrament, aids to those who live accord- much of his strength.

ing to fixed rule of prayer and meditation to avail themselves of these aids are without excuse.

## A Methodist Heresy Trial.

Dr. Thomas, a Methodist preacher in Chicago, has been undergoing an investigation at the hands of a commission, of which the Presiding Elder acted as judge. Dr. Thomas holds and has preached and and thus their meeting, interesting and printed views with regard to the inspirafuture punishment, which are alleged to Nicea, and Constantinople. be contrary 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 been influenced by the preaching aforeunsatisfactory religious life because they sald had gone so far as to burst away from but one wish, that such heavenly graces lack instruction in the art of becoming their weeping mothers to indulge in cardplaying, dancing, and theatre-going. The sermons in question have excited much comment and disturbance for several imploring Dr. Thomas by a rising vote votion, their earnestness, to her fold. 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 peror and the Czar of Russia, at Dantzic. theatre, in imitation of Mr. Swing, who was cast out by the Presbyterians for his the safety of his Muscovite Majesty, and views of Calvinism. It is understood that the very day before the meeting the ofin both cases there has been a large fol- ficial Gazette of Berlin announced that it lowing, and very munificent pecuniary was to take place elsewhere; the false results. Dr. Thomas has been unwilling, statement being intended to put the Nihowever, to surrender Methodism, and has urged the Conference to try him, hoping that his views might be pronounced allowable. Pressed to the wall, the Conference could do nothing less than accede suspended him "from all ministerial Emperor"—something vastly different. repentance than nausea would. We do services and church privileges until the ensuing session of the Conference," which meets next month. Dr. Thomas announces himself "surprised and pained at the verdict, and will resist and defend against all charges, complaints and accusations until acquitted, or the last resort s exhausted."

The ground upon which Dr. Thomas tracise him would be to condemn many who are not on trial. Prof. Bierbower, one of his counsel, said to a reporter that if Dr. Thomas is a heretic, there are many.

"At least three Bishops can be turned out as heterodox on the same rulings; and at least two of the official editors, one of Thomas regarding the inspiration of the Bible, the Atonement, or future punishment. Bishop Foster is squarely heretical on the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, which he denies-even the resurrection of Christ. Bishop Hurst, I understand, is heretical on eternal punishment and inspiration, and Bishop Merrill is heretical on the atonement, as is Bishop Foss, who holds the same views as Dr. Thomas, as near as I can make out. Dr. Warren is quite as liberal as he is on inspiration, and Dr. Vincent, I have been told on good authority, is a Universalist."

It is further intimated that if Dr. Thomas is cast out, the liberal element will make a general movement, and bring charges against all these bishops, editors, and other with a determination to carry it through," says Prof. Bierbower, and he adds: "I think the Methodist church in the next five years will have more trials than in all her previous history. This is the beginning not only of the Thomas trial, but of trials in a double sense for the Methodist

The Rev. Robert C. Matlack, D. D., Secretary of the Evangelical Education Society, Philadelphia, has been much broken-down in health.

THE gathering of Methodists in London are supplied in abundance to those who is attracting some attention, and in the not only desire to live in God but absence of any important news the daily hunger to know how to accomplish this papers are filling their columns with achighest end of life. Those who neglect counts of its proceedings. The Chicago Times, of last Sunday, calls it a "Pentecostal gathering." This is going rather far. The gentlemen concerned in this reunion are doubtless most estimable, learned, pious, and, as the Times says, "wide-awake, ready debaters, full of vim, There have been very serious bush fires in Onpush and suggestion." All this they are, tario. The villages of Vigo and Elmsdale are rebut they are neither Bishops nor Priests, ported to have been burned. -In a proclamaimportant though it be, can in no way tion of the Scriptures, the Atonement and take rank with the august assemblies of

ever be bestowed by the Sanctifying Spirit wavering, decided to follow the light train robbery, was thoroughly pillaged by two whithersoever it shall lead. We can have may be abundantly outpoured, and that our separated brethren, as an outcome of their "Ecumenical Council," may see their way to submission to that Church of the The sergeant was promtly incarcerated at the aryears, but the Conference has pursued the Ages, which opens its arms to them, and "let-alone" policy, contenting itself with will gladly welcome their piety, their de-

> THE event of the week, in the Old World, is the meeting of the German Em-Extraordinary precautions were taken for hilists on the wrong scent. The two Emperors 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 to his request and a committee was ap- opportunity of informing our contempopointed to ascertain whether there were raries of the daily press, that there is not in his case sufficient grounds for a trial. at present, nor has there been since 1813, This committee has discharged its duty such a person as an "Emperor of Gerand found him guilty of the charges, and many." Kaiser William is only "German

> Venerable Old Trinity Church, on Broad street, the oldest English Episcopal Church in R. I., on Tuesday last. Utica, had on its holiday garb on the occasion of the diamond or seventy-fifth anniversary of its consecration, which fell on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The ladies of the church decorated the altar. chancel, font, reading-desk, and lectern with beautifully arranged floral devices. On opposite 1806-1881. The Services of the anniversary 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 their children His glory. Holy Communion was administered a second time. In the evening, to a very large congregation of clergy and laity, including many dissenters, the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. C. H. Gardner, delivered an historical address, which was brief, but full of interesting points. A congratulatory address signed by the Ministers of the seets in Utica was received during the day. The anniversary has been one of great interest to the members of Trinity Church and to citizens generally. When the centennial anniversary of the consecration of the church arrives, it is to be hoped that the earnest and devotional rector and many of his people may be able to participate in the exercises.

Bishop Burgess, Diocese of Quincy, returned from his summer vacation on the coast of Maine, last week, bringing his youngest daughter to St. Mary's School, from which another daughter graduated last June. St. Mary's opened on Tuesday, September 6th, with every room engaged and several applicants seeking admission. On Sunday, the 18th inst., the Church at Princeton is to be consecrated. Several new clergymen are about to enter upon duty in the diocese. The Rev. C. J. Shrimpton began work in Galesburg on last Sunday. The Rev. Robert Ritchie, late Dean of the Cathedral, Quincy, has leading men, who hold substantially the accepted the Rectorship of St. Paul's, Peoria. same views, and who are heretics if he is a Before leaving Quincy, a beautiful silver service heretic. "This thing has been gone into was presented to him and Mrs. Richie by the Church people of Quincy.

> By a mistake in "making up" the last issue of the LIVING CHURCH, the review of Bishop William's lectures on the English Reformation appeared without the title, and without the name Co., New York. The Western agents for this and other Church books, are Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Mildred and Pauline Fuller, Carrie Ogden and land. Zeruma Weaver, four young girls, held a fair for the benefit 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 hawk, N. Y., and is reported to have regained daughter of Mr. Ira Holmes will be offered on built, their existence again rendered possible. the altar of the hospital chapel.

## The Week.

There are 150 cases of diphtheria at Hastings, Mich., and eighteen deaths occurred in three days. The schools are closed; impure drinking water is believed to be the cause of the epidemic. -The Roman Archbishop of Milwaukee, the Most Rev. John Martin Henni, D. D., died last week. He was consecrated in 1844, and is succeeded by his Coadjutor, Dr. Heiss, formerly Bishop of La Crosse.—The new church at Harvard. Ill., will be consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday, September 25th. tion issued last week, Ayoob Khan announced his intention to fight the English, and invited all persons having government weapons to join his forces. --- Vesuvius is in a lively state of eruption. - Mr. John Walters, the proprietor of the We readily admit that special graces will London Times and M. P. for Berkshire, is at present in New York. -- It is rumored that the little town of Bates City, Mo., on the Alton on all who ask them in faith, nothing Road, seven miles from the scene of the late armed and masked men. - Guiteau had a greeting on Sunday, which he hardly relished. Sergeant Mason, of the 2d artillery, when relieving guard at the jail, sent a bullet at the assassin through the window of his cell. The ball grazed Guiteau's head, and imbeded itself in the wall. senal.—The steamer Columbia founded off Frankfort, Mich., Saturday night. Fifteen persons were drowned, and the bodies of Captain Malcom, Engineers William Crosby and William Mifflin, and Miss Fitzgerald, of Chicago, have floated ashore. Seven persons were saved in small boats. The steamer sailed from Chicago, for Collingwood, loaded with grain. --- The village of Reichenbach, in Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, has been almost destroyed by a fall of stone. —In the "ecumenical conference" in London, Bishop Simpson said the loss of children of Methodists in America, in favor of other denominations, was one of the most disastrous facts connected with Methodism. --- The forest fires in Michigan, have been quite generally quenched by rain, after ravaging thirty-six townships. Relief has commenced to flow in from various quarters, and subscriptions are being taken up in all the commercial cities. In answer to a request for tents, the Secretary of War urges the construction of temporary buildings, and Gov. Jerome has telegraphed him to order one thousand blankets. Secretary Windom has instructed the collector of customs at Port Huron to pass free of duty all contributions from Canada. The residents of the burned district were mainly insured in the Farmers' Mutual Company of Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties, and probably not over 20 per cent. will be realized. -General Burnside died suddenly at Bristol,

The Literary Churchman for September seems to be concerned about a recent attack on Bishop Seymour by a contemporary, and sets itself seriously and indignantly to answer it. What it says is all very true and well said, and sides of the altar were the commemorative dates, ought to make the Guardian very much ashamed of itself; but nobody who has observed the aniproposes to maintain his place within the opened at 7:30 A. M. with Holy Communion, in mus of that paper can imagine for a moment pale of Methodism is that there must be which the members of the Church participated. that any argument or influence will affect it. more room for differences, and that to os- At 10:30 A. M., in spite of the excessive heat of Bishop Seymonr is too well known and too dearly loved to be injured by such attacks

> The interesting table giving statistics of conformations in the Anglican Communion throughout the world, which appeared in our issue of August 6th, has been highly appreciated in England. All the Church papers there commend the enterprise of the LIVING CHURCH, and comment on the figures. Such a table has never been compiled before. We trust to make it still more complete.

The Pacific Churchman, California, has the following encouraging news about Bishop Kip: there are well-grounded hopes that the painful operation he endured will result in improved is excellent.

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale Mass. The dampness of the summer has delayed the new building. For perfect safety in its use, the opening of school has been postponed to September 22d.

wounded President are favorable. He is certainly not out of danger, but the wound is healing, and there seems now every possibility that blood poisoning will be avoided. Let us pray that the long-protracted anxiety of the nation may be soon brought to a close, and that the cohesive Church polity and its enthusiasm for illustrious sufferer, whose patience and forbearance have been the admiration of the world, may Here lies its danger. It is always controlled in soon be able to take into his firm and honest its directions by the religious body which is hands, the reins of government which the assassin's bullet forced him to abandon.

While from the East come news of joy and hope, from the West come tales of horror and woe. The forests of Michigan are on fire; hundreds of our fellow-citizens have lost their lives, and thousands have been deprived of home and else. of publisher. It is published by E. P. Dutton & possessions. Whole towns have been swept away, whole counties devastated. The loss both venture, but it is certain that this is one of the

It is needless to speak of the public sympathy. ing been already subscribed. From Canada to Mexico, from California to New York, there is but one feeling, one intention. Our brothers must be assisted, their homes re-This can be done, this will be done, but alas!

those who have fallen victims cannot be restored to life; their place must remain vacant, save in the hearts of their loved ones. These have the consolation, though it be a sorrowful one, of feeling that their grief is the grief of the nation, and that throughout the civilized world is running a thrill of sympathy.

We append the official appeals for aid which tell the awful story plainly and without exaggeration. The response will be generous. Let it be immediate:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES .-A most appalling disaster has fallen upon a large portion of the counties of Huron and Sanilac, with some adjacent territory, a section of country recently covered with forest, and now occupied by nearly fifty thousand people, largely recently settled, and either poor or in very moderate circumstances. In the whole of this section there has been but very little rain during the past two months, and everything was dry when, on Monday, Sept. 5, a hurricane swept over it, carrying with it a sheet of flame, that hardly anything could withstand. We have advices of two hundred persons burned to death, many of them by the roadside or in the fields, while seeking places of safety, and it is probable that twice this number have perished. We have reports from twenty or more townships, in which scarcely a house, barn, or supplies of any kind are left, 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 our power to succor them, but the necessities of the case are so great that contributions from charitable people throughout the country will be required to keep them throughout the winter. We therefore appeal to you to send money, clothing, bedding, provisions, or any other supplies that will help maintain the sufferers, and enable them to provide shelter for themselves, and begin again on their farms. Contributions may be sent to the mayor, E. C. Carlton, Chairman of the Relief Committee 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. Carlton, Mayor of Port Huron, Chairman; 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. Correspondence of the Living Church.

Those lately sojourning on Lake Ontario and among the Thousand Islands have been not a little disappointed at not being able to spend 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 so raged in the Canadian forests, that the land is filled with smoke. The atmosphere is made opaque with it on Lake Ontario, among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and generally throughout Northern New York. "On the Lake" and "at the Bay" boatmen have refused to venture out to any considerable distance into such thick smoke and haze. Not only has it suspended for some days the pursuits of pleasureseekers, 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 opacity on sea and sky. All 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 services on the Lord's day-services of, at least, some sort. In fact, the 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 Prof. 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-"It gives us pleasure to be able to say that the er only for the sake of hearing the Gospel ac-Bishop is greatly better; is able to ride out; that cording to Dr. Famous. Of course. In hearing some of these much-announced preachers, one is often reminded of what King Louis once repowers of vision. The Bishop's general health marked after hearing a sermon by the Abbé-Maury-"If (said the King) the Abbé had only said something about religion, he would have spoken of well-nigh everything under Heaven." I am glad to see that the leading Eastern dailies often have able articles on subjects relating to religion. Only the other day, the N. Y. Times. had a very good article on the "Methodist Ecu-So far the reports from the bed-side of our menical Conference." After hearty acknowledgement of the good that Methodism has accomplished, it adds, significantly:

"But this should not render its leaders blind to the fact that the system is without any proper theological or historical basis, and that only its Christ hold its conglomerate masses together. strongest. In England, it develops affinities with Anglicanism; in this country, it is Presbyterian, Episcopal, or Congregational, as the case may be, but it is almost never a self-determining agent, with large ethical purposes of its own, which must be carried out at all hazards. It is the genius of the system to cling to something

Alexander Bay, on the St. Lawrence, is becoming more and more famous as a summer reof life and property can be only estimated at a sort. Justly so, as it is one of the most delightful spots amid the Thousand Islands. I am glad most terrible afflictions that has ever befallen our to see that an effort is under way for the erection there of an Episcopal Church, quite a sum hav-

> As a result of the present amicable understanding between Bismarck and Leo XIII., the vacant sees in Germany will be filled up, and diplomatic intercourse resumed between Pots-

## Starvation in Africa.

Bishop Penick's Letter.

The energetic Bishop Penick reached Cape Mount on July 29, on his return from this country. He landed at Monrovia on the 23d, and pressed on to find a dreadful condition of affairs at Cape Mount. Under date of July 30, he

writes as follows: While in Monrovia I heard that the whole Cape Mount district was involved in war, and reports of the wildest and saddest nature prevailed. My experience with African reports prevented these from troubling me. It was said that the natives had been up within gunshot of Cape Mount, destroying towns, farms, and everything, until peo-ple were starving, and the greatest distress pre-vailing. On my arrival, I found things far worse than reported. Pen nor word can describe the horror of the case. The Galenus people have waged war against this part of the country, and it is a wilderness of starvation and the saddest distress. I have good reason to believe that hundreds are dying of literal starvation. Food cannot be had for love or money. Casadas and potatoes are stolen from the fields, leaving the owners to perish of hunger; men drop dead, I am told, in seeking food; robbery is the rule, and no one can count on the safety of the little food he has. Oh, it is heartrending! Hundreds hang about ready to catch anything that will give them a little food. It is killing to me to realize this. Would God we had but one ship-load of rice, we might save hundreds of lives. Our mission children are about the only natives who are not suffering. And things grow worse. The Liberians of Robert's Port tried to draw off the marauders, but failed. The rainy season will continue two months longer, during which they will probably go on destroying. When "the come they will get them far away to their "bush land" home, and leave famine to do its

O Lord, pity us and help the starving! There is no heart left in me to do aught but think, strive, and pray now. Indeed, indeed, if people at home could look in on this dark scene of death, they would be haunted with horror if they did not help. I call my brethren to record that I have never been the man to cry for unwanted aid, but now I cry with all my might for those who cannot cry for themselves. This is a special case, appealing to the great heart of humanity; it is entirely disconnected from any mission scheme or work, save as all good is a part of missions. If action is taken as promptly as possible, it will come too late for many. If a vessel were dispatched the week after this arrived, it would be ten weeks ere we could get relief, or even longer. If they wait until the sailing of Yates & Porterfield's next ship, help would not come until January next. If a cablegram were sent to England, and arrangements made for a West coast steamer to land rice here, we would not get it under two months, and this is the quickest that can be done. The steamers do not land here, but for such a purpose, and with enough freight, I think they would. Stipulations would have to be made for them to land the rice, as there are only two boats here to go through the surf. To-day I asked for one of our largest and best boys (Robert Watson), and was told that he had gone to his native town to work his mother's farm. Soon he heard of my arrival, and came to see me, looking wan and hunger-worn. Yet such is this boy's faithfulness to his mother, that he left the mission when he could get food to eat, and is braving and enduring hunger to make that mother a farm—a deed of heroic nobleness it would be hard to excel; but why say more? It is useless to multiply words. We who are here must look these soul-crushing sorrows in the face, powerless save to cry to God. We have six months' food for our own school, but we cannot tell how long we can hold it from the famished people. Rice is what is needed to relieve starvation; never mind about the meat, it is good, but just bread to keep them from starving, and rice is their bread.

## Personal Mention.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Paddock, Missionary Bishop Washington, has taken up his residence at Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Huron was in Chicago last week, and officiated at the marriage of his son, Mr. G. J. Hellmuth, to Miss Cooke, of Burlington. The marriage was solemnized in Grace Church.

The address of the Rev. Dr. Locke, until October 5th, will be "Woodruff House;" after that 2324 Prairie Avenue.

The Rev. R. A. Holland, Rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, visited St. Mary's School on last Monday, where his daughter is a pupil.

The Rev. Joseph A. Russell has accepted the appointment of Chaplain of the College of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, Kas.

The Rev. J. L. Strong, formerly of the Diocese of Iowa, has become incumbent of Christ Church, Port Stanley and St. John's, Yarmouth, in the diocese of Huron, Canada.

The Rev. Geo. Moore, of Arkansas, is about to remove to the Diocese of Quincy. The Rev. Geo. Williamson Smith, D. D., en-

tered upon his duties as Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 4th. The Rev. Geo. H. Mueller has been in charge

of the missions at Appleton and Ortonville, Minn., during the summer.

If any one knows the whereabouts of Mr Clinton Cyril L'Estrange, he is requested to telegraph the information to the Rev. Wm. C. Pope, St. Paul, Minn.

The Rev. Francis H. Potts, M. A. of Trinity College, Hartford, has accepted the appointment of Tutor of Classical Languages and History in Griswold College.

The Rev. J. B. Clark has taken charge of St. Mark's, Nashua, Iowa.

The Rev. E. R. Armstrong has resigned the rectorship of St. Augustine's Church, Ilion, and accepted a call to Zion Church, Sandy Hill, Diocese of Albany, to take effect October 1st.

The Rev. Henry B. Ensworth, the new Rector of St. Andrew's, Chicago, has returned from the New Jersey sea coast, and officiated at St. Andrew's, on the first Sunday of September.

The Rev. Geo. H. Davis, of St. Cloud, Minn.

having accepted the position of Vice Rector, and Instructor in English, at Shattuck School, has removed to Faribault, Minn., and is to be addressed accordingly.

## Married.

CLEVELAND—WHITNEY.—August 27th, 1881, in St. Andrew's Church, New York City, by the Rev. Geo. G. Carter, assisted by the Rev. Hobart B. Whitney, the Rev. Edward Horace Cleveland, of Chicago, Illinois, to Grace Mansfield, only daughter of Charles P. Whitney, Esq., of New York City. No cards.

#### Acknowledgements FOR REV. BENRY LANGLOIS' MISSION.

"A." Chicago......\$100.00 FOR ST. MARY'S SCHOOL CHAPEL. 
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 \$ 1.50

 Annie Thomas, Earnings
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 Nellie Houghton,
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Of the above, \$3 was in payment of subscription before counted. Total paid and subscribed to date, \$4,300.10. Ten thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the chapel. The foundations are being laid.

For Bell at Plain City, Utah, Mrs. C. M. Wickham, \$2. C.S. M. Newark, N. J., \$10.

## Miscellaneous.

For Sale.—A perpetual or term interest in a Florida Orange Grove, part in bearing. A liberal arrangement will be made. Also for sale, land which will be planted for non-residents and cared for, in lots to suit. Grove, care of Living Church. The Parishes of Raleigh, North Carolina, solicit funds for Hospital work in their city. The present object of this work is, to raise money to purchase a suitable home in which the needy sick may be cared for. All funds will please be forwarded to Rev. Mr. Rich, President, St. John's Guild, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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

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

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Obituary.

Wagner.—Near Baird Station, Callahan County, Texas, on the night of Monday, 29th of August, after a protracted illness, Rev. Edwin A. Wagner, aged 59 years, originally from South Carolina, and long an honored and beloved Presbyter of the Diocese of Texas.

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## Calendar.

#### SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1881.

- Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew. Ember Day.
- 18. Fourteenin Sunday
  21. St. Matthew. Ember Day.
  23. Ember Day.
  24. Ember Day.
  25. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
  29. St. Michael and All Angels.

Arise, go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole.—S. LUKE xvii., 19.

Let none of you hold his prayer cheap; He to Whom we pray holdeth it not cheap. Ere it is gone forth out of our mouth, He hath it written in His book. One of two things we may without doubt hope, that He will either give us what we ask, or what He knoweth to be more useful to us. For we know not what to ask for as we ought, but He hath pity on our ignorance. He either what is not altogether good for us, or what need not be given us yet. But the prayer will not be without fruit .- S. BERNARD.

O, help us, Lord, each hour of need, Thy heavenly succor give; Help us in thought and word and deed, Each hour on earth we live.

O, help us through the prayer of faith, More firmly to believe; For still the more the servant hath, The more shall he receive.

DEAN MILMAN.

## A Bull-fight in Spain.

Prepared for the Living Church.

actually is, cruel; it is unquestionably one of the plunged to their very roots in the wretched so have a dozen horses. to check the zeal with which the clergy patron- poor beast that has just been killed, being left good horse encountered the bull single-handed, of souls were very near us. ized the bull-ring. He, too, said the sport was in a pool of blood where he fell. cruel, and condemned it accordingly. Strange And now the bull has caught sight of the sec- ended in the bull killing both man and horse. to say, he appears to have seen nothing cruel in ond picador, who has been spurring his steed To-day, though the horse has absolutely no ings will be as vivid as mine. For myself, I may the inquisition, the barbarities of which he en- and going through the motion of what he con- chance of escape, it very rarely happens that his say, that though I never had the privilege of firmly established to be easily disturbed. It had bull pauses and looks suspiciously at him, as about all that can be said in favor of the present confession—in the presence of a score of young people.

point to the eight or ten thousand folks I saw beats him most unmercifully from behind with a ance. It is to be hoped that, as Spain rises in in my ramblings, in the ampitheatre at San stick. For perhaps five minutes is this inhuman strength and dignity to her proper position among Roque, distant six miles from the burning, fiery cruelty continued. At last he begins to stagger, the nations, she will extend the protection of the rock of Gibraltar. They had come to see "six and lies down to die. A butcher, who is in at- law even to the victims of the bull-ring. It may magnificent bulls"—so the bills described them tendance for the purpose, puts an end to his not, perhaps, be possible, or even desirable, to -submitted to the science and skill of the dis- agony and his life. A still worse fate is in store abolish the whole institution until there is sometinguished Matadors, Senors Garcia, Lagartina, for the third horse. He, too, is twice knocked thing to take its place. But it is possible to put for their greatest efforts, but that they are dashed intense satisfaction, quite resembling that of a We, too, had come to see this, having made up live half an hour longer, and as he is not re- we must hope to see this achieved. our minds that it was a thing to see, for once at quired again just now-since the signal has been any rate. So we took reserved seats on the sha- given for the picadors to withdraw, he is led out. dy side of the ring, and remained in them for A handful of tow stuffed into his wounds will air. What air can we breath at night but night two and a half hours, witnessing a spectacle of stop the bleeding, and the poor creature will air? The choice is between pure air from withwhich I propose to give some description, presently re-appear to receive his coup de grace out and foul air from within. Most people prethough it be only to excite pity for the beasts from the next bull. that perish at these entertainments.

carefully levelled and covered over with sand to what slower in his movements, rather out of keep the performers' feet from slipping. It is enclosed by a wooden barrier six feet high, and phantoms, the capas, which he cannot resist can never hurtanyone. In great cities, night air from this there projects at intervals sidings, madly running after. A trumpet is heard, and is often the best and purestair to be had in twenbehind which men who are hard pressed can the banderillas are brought on the scene. These ty-four hours. I could better understand shutfind shelter. Behind the barrier rises a high thick hedge of human beings-fifteen or sixteen adorned with pink and blue paper rosettes, and tiers of men, women, and children, displaying in fitted with very sharp barbed iron points. With their gay attire every color that an artist could one of these in each hand, the banderillo places give a name to. What a motly crowd it is, and himself a few paces in front of the bull, stand- One of our highest medical authorities on conwear. Among them you see infants in arms, and little children of all ages in pretty frocks, and next them their wrinkled old granddames, who perhaps saw their first bull-fight when Jocause they do not know the exact time, but think that it must somehow be time for the performance to begin. At last they are overpowered by a brass band, which plays something excruciating, and is followed by another brass band.

to whom they make a graceful obeisance, and derillas which are still dangling about his shoulare well padded. Each receives a lance, the strength, and turning his brain giddy. At length, point of which is sharpened, the object being to the time has come to deliver the death blow. to say about them further on.

couraged. The institution, however, was too siders squaring up to his angry antagonist. The rider comes to any serious harm; and this is already existed for several centuries, and it was though he does not like the looks of the lance, in comparison with the past method of conductassociated with names that were famous in the which is being held steadily and menacingly ing the fight. On the other hand, there is much Master's supreme excellence, taught me a lesson history of the nation. The Cid himself had pointed towards him. Moreover, there is a nasty in the present system that is most disgusting and in theology which I trust, by God's grace, has been pre-eminent in the arena, and his example wound in his shoulder, which indicates that the abominable. No cruelty can be more revolting never been forgotten. had been mitated in succeeding ages by many rider of the horse he charged a minute or two than that with which wounded horses, generally men of high and of royal birth, of whom some two ago, made some use of his weapon. But with half their entrails hanging from their bodhad acquired notoriety for their skill, and some this hesitation is soon over. Again he lowers his ies, are spurred and beaten up to the attack. had lost their lives at the dangerous game. We great horns, and charges furiously. The picador One may feel some little satisfaction in knowing read that when Philip II. was born, his father, almost wards off the attack by the firmness with that the poor beasts can only live a few minutes the Emperor Charles V., appeared lance in hand which he directs his lance against his adversa- longer, and that even so painful a death is better in the plaza at Valladolid, and fought a bull in ry's shoulder; but it is not deep enough, and than the life which theirs must have been under honor of the auspicious event. In the last cen- one of the horns is thrust deep enough into the the tender mercies of people who could view tury, while Philip V. reigned, the custom was horse's chest, the shock causing him to rear al- without the slightest compunction, and even enout of favor at court, but it survived the royal most upright. As he descends, he receives an- joy the ghastly spectacle. But, to any one not disapproval, and at the present day, though not other terrible wound. Alas! however, he is still utterly destitute of humanity, it seems so senseencouraged by the Court at Madrid, it is probalable to walk, even to trot; and when the bull is less, so stupid, so infamous to inflict this wanton bly as dear as it used to be to the mass of the drawn off in the manner I just now mentioned, torture on any of God's creatures, that it is no his rider is seen to be spurring him up for a wonder all Americans and many Spaniards, too, If any proof of this were required, I would fresh encounter, while one of the attendants turn with disgust from this part of the perform-

About ten minutes have now passed. Two The arena is about fifty yards in diameter, horses lie dead, and the bull is becoming somebreath after chasing and tossing these gaudy shut? An open window, most nights in the year, are wooden darts about a couple of feet long, ting the windows in town during the day than how picturesque is the effect of the bright ingerect and gesticulating with his arms in ordresses and scarves that the women and girls der to provoke a charge. As the brute comes at neck, at the same time stepping out of the way outside air, if possible. Windows are made to of the horns with extreme agility, while the specseph was King at Madrid. Here they sit fanning does not pursue his tormentor; but, with some- ery room must be aired from without-every themselves, while the men are talking to one thing of a groan, stops short when the darts passage from within. But the fewer passages another, and making considerable hubbub, be- pierce him, and tries in vain to shake them off. A second and a third time is the banderillo's feat Nightingale. performed, till the bull has six of these shafts performed, till the bull has six of these shafts
hanging from his neck, causing apparently great
pain.

Now, O my soul! answer, as in the sight of God, art thou ready? Art thou ready? Think,
O my soul! when death comes, thou art ready

But the end of this course is drawing near. ciating, and is followed by another brass band, But the end of this course is drawing near. ven or in hell. But it is not in the power of which plays something more excruciating still. Once more the trumpet sounds, and the alcalde death to hurt a soul united to its Redeemer.— The music means business. The alcalde ha gives the order for the bull to be slain. It is now Doddridge.

taken his seat in the President's box, and has the turn of the matador, from whom greater dexexamined the lances of the horsemen to see that terity is required than even from the banderillo. 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 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 becoming costume that men and women equally be dangerous indeed to an amateur, for the baitadmire, they march slowly towards the alcalde ed beast has been goaded to frenzy by the banthen disperse to their respective stations in the ders. The matador, therefore, to begin with ring. Three of them are mounted, and are plays him with the mulata (to which the small called "picadors." They sit in very ancient- red flag is attached), holding it out and withlooking saddles, their legs are cased in iron, drawing it in such a manner that he keeps the concealed by yellow trousers, and their bodies bull circling after it, gradually exhausting his ward off the bull's attack without wounding him With his right arm drawn back, the sword's point seriously. As for the miserably jaded beasts turned towards the animal's shoulder, and holdthey are mounted on, it seems a mockery to ing in his left hand the mulata lowered to the call them horses. Not only are they old and ground, the matador stands confronting his viclame, and utterly worn out with toil and ill- tima few paces off. The bull has lost much of graciously receiveth prayer, but He giveth not, treatment, but they are three-quarters starved, his furious energy; but the red flag is irresistiand their eyes are bandaged. I shall have more ble, and he must make one more rush at it. As he advances with his head down, the matador, in time. On the Sunday morning, as a large party, These picadors, then, have taken up positions the act of stepping out of his way, buries the fifteen or twenty yards apart, with their horses' sword in his shoulder, driving it down to the and the candidates for Holy Orders, were sitting backs against the barrier, their heads turned lungs. The great horns seem to graze the man's around the breakfast table, the Bishop repeated towards the door from which the bull is to enter, embroidered jacket, as they just miss striking a text of Scripture suited to the occasion, and while the dismounted men, the "capadors," who him effectually. The thing is as near instantan- then called on each of those present to do the are to play him with the "capas," the bright- eous as can be; but the work is done. In a few same. This being a well-known weekly custom colored flags, the sight of which so infuriates seconds the bull begins to totter, though he still at Rose Castle, every one was prepared, and, as him, keep rather out of the way at present. A boldly faces his enemies. Then, his last effort each text was repeated, it was most interesting shrill blast is sounded, the door leading to the being accomplished, he sinks on his knees and and touching to remark what was the uppermost bull's dark stall is thrown open, and there is a lies down, holding up his proud head to the last. feeling in the minds of the several young men pause of expectation. At this moment I defy The butcher comes up from behind, and, thrust- about to be ordained; some expressing bright, anybody not to feel an interest in what is going ing a dagger into his spine, brings the first manly hope as to their future; such as, "I can on. It is absolutely absorbing to one who sees course to an end. A rope is made fast round the do all things through Christ, Which strengthen-Although it has long been the fashion in polite it for the first time. From under the black arch- horns, and the bull and the two dead horses are eth me;" some, breathing a prayer for grace and Although it has long been the lashform in points in the lashform in the ous. and demoralizing exhibitions; nevertheless, out into the arena, and stops short. He is evi- The place is swept and sanded afresh; the actors paths, that my footsteps slip not." But, when it an American who goes to Spain, on no matter dently dazzled and bewildered as he looks about take their places as before, and we await the next came to Mr. Auriol's turn, there was a pause of what business, and returns home without having him, but for all that there is mischief in his eye. bull, wondering whether he will be as good as a moment or two; and then it was seen that the his flock away, he would pore over his manuseen one of them, will find himself regarded by Suddenly, without the slightest provocation, he the last, or better. He, too, comes in, and plays old veteran was overcome by emotion. At last, script afresh. It might be missal, be commentative. many of his friends as void of ambition and en- lowers his head and rushes straight at the near- his part in like manner as the first, and is fol- he began: "Unto me who am less than the least terprise, if not of understanding. It does not est picador, who sits with his lance couched to lowed by others in turn, till by 7 o'clock the six of all saints-" here his voice completely gave signify that the sport is said to be, and doubtless receive him. The next instant his horns are bulls that were promised have been killed, and way, and he wept like a child; but afterwards

the fight was not so very unfair, and sometimes

An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night fer the latter. An unaccountable choice. What will they say if it is proved to be true that fully to him of his wife, who had taken an averone-half of all the diseases we suffer from are sion for him. The abbot called her, and reoccasioned by people sleeping with their windows absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make the night the best time for airing the patient. sumption and climate, has told me that the air in London is never so good as after ten o'clock open, doors are made to shut-a truth which tators applaud his skill. The unfortunate bull seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Evthere are in a hospital the better.-Florence

to enter upon eternity—to be fixed either in hea

## Heaven.

Written for the Living Church.

To play forever on the harps we hold, Some sweet, entrancing, heavenly refrain, For aye on glory-circled thrones to reign, Or bear the sceptre-palm through sheets of gold, This is the view of Heaven we oft unfold. "To win us this," we say, "Christ without stain Upon the Cross of Calvary was slain, And from the tomb the stone forever rolled. O figures poor! No power of mortal mind Can picture forth the beauties of that place, Of which the wondrous loveliness of this Is but a shadow. Still, whate'er we'll find (And we may fully trust God's power and grace), We know that Christ is there—it must be bliss.

### A Lesson in Humility.

An esteemed correspondent forwards the following touching anecdote of a well-known eccle-

Canon Auriol was invited on one occasion, about the year 1867 or 1868, to preach an Ordination sermon, by the late Bishop Waldegrave. I happened to be staying at Rose Castle at the consisting of the Bishop's family, the chaplains, things to see in Spain, so you had better go and horse's flank. Both he and his rider are lifted Such, then, is the sport which has retained its strength as he proceeded, "-is this grace given, see it. Any way, you will not be much worse for a second or two clean off the ground, and popularity in Spain, though written against, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unthan the traditional Bishop and member of .Par- then tumbled over in the dust together. Before preached against, spoken against, both at home searchable riches of Christ." The effect was liament who went to Farnborough, early one there is time to know how much injury there is and abroad, for hundreds of years. If this pop- indescribable. The impression on my mind at morning, to see Sayers and Heenan batter each done, the brute is drawn off his victims by sev- ularity seems grievously misplaced in these days, least, was deep and ineffaceable. The thought other into a pulp. Furthermore, you may help eral capadors, who come up as he attacks the it does not follow that it was equally to be cen- was, as it were, forced on one, if such are the to overcome your scruples by the reflection that horse, and draw his attention on themselves as sured in times when princes and nobles took feelings of one who has spent so many years in there is no sport in any country that is so popu- soon as possible. Over and over again does he part in it. The bull was not then tormented as the Master's service, and who has been so highly lar, so truly national, as bull-fighting is, and for waste his strength in running at and tossing the he now is with banderillas and shallow lance-honored of Him as His minister in holy things, centuries has been, in the Peninsula. It is a gaudy robes which these men one after another thrusts. The truth seems to be that formerly what ought to be the depth of humility, what religion, no body can say how old, with its cere- carry past him. Meanwhile the picador has there was not much more to condemn in bull- the casting away of all thought or dream of selfmonies, its priests, its worshippers, and its sac- been assisted, unhurt, from under his horse, fighting than there is now in hog-spearing or reliance of us younger men, some of us holding rifices. More than 300 years ago, Pius V., a which, after one or two convulsive struggles, has stag hunting. No doubt the hog may get away, the divine commission but a short time, some Pope whose influence in the country was almost expired. The saddle and bridle are taken off and so may the stag; but the odds are generally having not yet received it! A hush of reverstrong enough for anything else, tried in vain and carried away for another doomed animal, the against them. And when a good horseman on a ential awe stole over us, as if the Great Bishop

There may be many who will see these lines, to whose minds the incident and all its surroundseeing him before or since, that good old man's recruits-of his own nothingness, and of his

## Dickens and his Careful Writing.

manuscripts will recollect what elaborate notes formance of their toilet. and comments and plans (some adopted, many | The author just quoted describes the whole as in their power of attention."

While Saint Columbia was visiting an island on the Irish coast, a pilot came to complain minded her of the duties imposed upon her by during the night, for the sake of the sick. The to Jerusalem, or I will shut myself up in a nun- once went to work.- Nineteenth Century. nery; 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, dew and sunshine are to a flower. They refresh so long as her husband lived. "But," he added, "let us try to pray to God, all three fasting-you, him, he plants a banderilla on each side of its at night. Always air your room then from the your husband, and myself." "Oh," said the affecting the welfare of her home. They enable woman, "I know that you can obtain even what is impossible from God." However, his proposal was carried out-the three fasted; and Columba passed the whole night in prayer, without ever closing his eyes. Next morning he said to the woman with the gentle irony which he so often employed, "Tell me, to what convent are you bound after your yesterday's projects?" "To none," said the woman, "My heart has been changed to-night. I know not how I have passed from hate to love." And from that day until the hour of her death, she lived in a tender and and her heart will blossom and sweeten, and faithful union with her husband.

## Before the Dictionaries.

Time was in literature when there were no dictionaries. Of course letters had their small diffusion, viva voce. The few Sauls, for all the generations, could ask the fewer Gamaliels, on 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 the hill, the master sat in the midst of his pupils, and the lip was near. But this ended. Pupils, when knowledge was called for in distant parts, had to be dispersed. Each stood solitary then, or nearly solitary, separated from the schools whence scholarly help could be drawn. Yet each stood facing a crowd grouped round him to be taught, and each, at some word, at some clause, at some peroration, at some pregnant corner-stone of an argument he was burning to launch straight home, found the text of his parchment a pit, or stumbling-block, hindering him. The treasured manuscript was of his own copying, nearly for a certainty. That did not affect the case. As he read from it-spread on his knee, perhaps, a scroll; laid open upon a desk, leaved, and laboriously and delicately margined, and stitched and covered and clasped into the form of a goodly book-he had to expound its learned method so that it should touch the simple; or, bewildering him sadly, he had to turn its words from the Greek, from the Hebrew, from any master-tongue, into the language, even the dialect, familiar to his audience—a language often harshly unfamiliar to himself-and the right way to do this would again and again recould not be allowed to abide. And at last there ry, treatise, diatribe, epic poem, homily, Holy Writ-the same plan would be efficacious for each one. After beating out the meaning of the recovering himself, he went on, his voice gaining crabbed, the Oriental characters—of the painstaking, level, faultless Gothic letter-he would write this meaning, this exposition, this gloss, above each word, each phrasing, that had given him trouble; and then, henceforth and forever, such gloss would be there to see and to use, and every difficulty would have been made magically to disappear. Good. The goodness must be manifest at once. Only there is a fact remaining requiring acute indication. At the very first word, the very first of these conscientious Old World scholars thus glossed or explained, the seed 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 wide branches as far as they have spread, and are spreading, in this very country to-day .-Cornhill Magazine.

## Sleep and Cleanliness of Ants.

It is probable that all ants enjoy periods of 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 A distinguished artist once said of him: "When their limbs in a manner precisely resembling I was painting a portrait of Dickens, it was ar- that of warm-blooded animals, and even yawnranged that I should sit in his room while he was the latter action being "very like that of the huat work. He was a most pains-taking, indus- man animal; the mandibles are thrown open trious and methodical man, and nothing would with the peculiar muscular strain which is famildivert him from the regularity of his habits. I iar to all readers; the tongue is also sometimes was there for hours, and he wrote, as it seemed thrust out." The ordinary duration of sleep in to me, almost with anguish. I looked in his this species is about three hours. Invariably on face and watched the anxiety and the care. I saw awakening, and often at other times, the ants the blotting and the re-writing of the work, and perform, like many other insects, elaborate prowas astonished to find how much he owed to his cesses of washing and brushing. But, unlike indomitable perseverance. Those who saw his other insects, ants assist one another in the per-

rejected) went to form the basis of his works. process in the genus Atta. The cleanser begins To see those manuscripts would cure anybody with washing the face of her companion, then of the idle and presumptuous notion that men passing on to the thorax, legs and abdomen. The of genius require no forethought or preparation attitude of the cleansed all this while is one of and their company, at half-past four o'clock. over and desperately wounded; but he may yet a stop to much of this unnecessary cruelty, and off by the aid of a mysterious something which is family dog when one is scratching the back of comprehended in the word genius. It was one his neck. The insect stretches out her limbs, of Mr. Dickens' theories, and I believe a true and as her friend takes them successively into one, that men differ hardly in anything so much hand, yields them limp and supple to her manipulation; she rolls gently over on her side, even quite over on her back, and with all her limbs relaxed, presents a perfect picture of muscular surrender and ease. The pleasure which the creatures take in being thus "combed" and 'sponged" is really enjoyable to the observer. I have seen an ant kneel down before another and the law of the Lord. "I am ready to do every- thrust forward the head, drooping quite under thing," said the woman, "I will obey you in the the face, and lie there motionless, thus expresshardest things you can command. I will not ing, as plainly as sign language could, her desire draw back from any of the cares of the house. to be cleansed. I at once understood the ges-I will go even, if it be desired, on a pilgrimage ture, and so did the supplicated ant, for she at

> Love and appreciation are to a woman what and brighten her whole life. They make her strong-hearted and keen-sighted in everything her to cheer her husband when the cares of life press heavily upon him, and to be a very providence to her children. To know that her husband loves her and is proud of her, that even her 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 noblest, holds her sacred in its inmost recesses above all other women, gives strength and courage, and sweetness and vivacity which all the wealth of the world could not bestow. Let a woman's life be pervaded with such an influence, brighten in perpetual youth.

## The Household.

Success in making the interior of a house attractive depends largely upon the way it is pa-pered or painted. The easiest and best solution of the first paint is to use the natural wood, and is to paint in two shades of some natural color, rather than to grain the wood in a poor imitation fore the design and color should not be obtrusive. In furnishing a house, we must act upon the principle that the various articles which are brought together must be in harmony with each other. The taste and individuality of the owner are expressed by the skill with which various and differing things are brought into accord, and perfect unity is obtained without sacrificing variety. The carrying out of this principle need not involve a large outlay. The art of furnishing consists in a great measure in knowing what not to buy.—J. T. M.

A NEW PROCESS FOR WASHING LINEN.-In Germany and Belgium a substitute has lately been introduced for soda in the laundry, which, while it has all the detersive qualities of soda, does no injury to the linen. Two pounds of soap are dissolved in about five gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear. To this are added one tablespoonful of oil of turpentine, and three of liquid ammonia. This mixture is then well stirred, and in it the clothes are steeped for three hours, the washtub being covered up as carefully as possible. Next, the clothes are washed. rinsed, and blued as usual. The mixture will serve a second time, only it must be reheated, and one-half spoonful of oil of turpentine and one and one-half of ammonia added to it. This process economizes time, labor and fuel. The clothes are not injured, because the ammonia evaporates very quickly; and as for the smell of turpentine, that disappears in the drying.—English Magazine.

Mr. Ivers W. Adams writes from Bathurst, N. B., to Forest and Stream, that he has tried a dozen prescriptions for repelling mosquitoes, flies, and similar pests, and found none of them effective until he came across the following, which are dead sure every time: Three oz. sweet oil, 1 oz. carbolic acid. Let it be thoroughly applied upon hands, face, and all exposed parts (carefully avoiding the eyes), once every half hour, when the flies are troublesome, or for the with it, and after this its application will be neccreosote, one part pennyroyal. Either of these the skin. We have both of these in our camp with us, and all flies keep a safe distance.

five eggs, one tablespoonful butter, vanilla, rose water or lemon flavoring; grated lemon rind is and one-half cup jelly. Rub the butter into a cup of sugar; beat the yolks very light, and stir these together to a cream. The bread-crumbs soaked in the milk come next, then the flavor-Draw to the mouth of the oven, spread over with the jelly; cover this with a meringue made of the whipped whites, and one-half cup of sugar. Shut the oven and bake until the meringue begins to get light brown. Eat cold.

Pretty as are hanging baskets made of wire, they are very troublesome on account of the difficulty in the way of watering them without deluging everything in the neighborhood of the A good authority recommends putting a piece of flannel between the moss lining and the earth. I have tried this with good success, but at Niagara Falls, where the hanging basket arrives at perfection, I noticed a simple and effective arrangement. Small tin basins painted green were fastened to the bottom of the baskets and received all the surplus water, not detracting from the beauty of the basket; in fact, at a short distance, the basin was not visible.—E. W. B.

There are women to whom small economies. put away, will also take on a new lease of life; that in the course of a year she may save several sure to burn and drop off.

Dissolve the starch in a little cold water, have water boiling in the tea-kettle, and when the starch is entirely dissolved, pour the boiling water over it, stirring it until it is thick; this is all the cooking the starch needs; blue it slightly boy, whose name was Frederick. "If you will and add a bit of sperm or clean lard. There is no danger of lumps or of the starch burning, and so being filled with black specks, if prepared in this way; but unless the water is actually boiling when you pour it over the starch, your labor will have been in vain.

CUCUMBER PICKLES .- Take one pint of good pure alcohol and two of water; gather your cucumbers when small, just wipe them off nicely and if any scum forms on the cloth, wash it out every morning. Keep them in a warm place, and by October or November your pickles are all ready for use, and your vinegar will be clear and fit to use when your pickles are gone.-Cor. Western Rural.

A VERY PRETTY SCRAP BASKET .- Take a manilla cuff, such as can be bought at the stores, make a bottom of cardboard or stiff paper, or in the absence of these, several layers of common paper, place a crochet edge around the bottom, ornament the sides with fancy stitches and balls, round the top of the basket plaited ribbon or crochet edge may be added, or left plain, as one wishes. If desired, it may be lined. Cord and the bell ought to be going for service; but I tassels finish this very pretty ornament for the

An exchange tells us that the safest way to clean bottles is to wash them in water in which a few ounces of potash have been dissolved, and when the crust adheres to the sides, a few pieces of blotting paper put into the bottle, and shaken with the water will soon remove it. Shot is effectual; but if, through carelessness, any remain in the bottles when they are again filled, the metal may be dissolved, and the liquid thus become impregnated with deleterious properties.

The properties of borax ought to be more generally known than they are. It is better than soap in cleansing the hands, and it softens and smooths the skin. For washing the hair, cleansing brushes and combs, in extracting dirt from clothes without rubbing, in driving away ants and roaches, it is the housekeeper's friend.

## The Sure Wall.

BY REV. J. M. NEALE, M. A.

You have heard of the famous expedition that Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of France, led against Russia. He had resolved to make this need not be necessarily of an expensive kind to produce a pretty effect. The next best thing great victories in Italy and Germany, and now he gathered together a vast army, assembling foot and horse, cannons and baggage, and set of something which it is not. The papering of a house is important, as it forms the background forth against Moscow. But God had said, against which everything is seen. And there- Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further; and the elements were commanded to fight against him whom man could not overcome. The French soldiers, in that dreadful retreat from Russia, suffered such miseries from the bitterness of the winter, that you could hardly find another tale of equal suffering. Tens after tens, and hundreds after hundreds, lay down to die in the deep snow; the roads were strewn with frozen corpses, and every day thinned more rapidly the numbers of that once mighty army.

You may imagine the terror that prevailed throughout all the country by which this host driven to desperation, by famine and cold, had to pass. Peasants abandoned their cottages, and fled with their wives and children to the mountains and forests: rich men tried to enter into fenced cities, or, if they were unable to do that, shut themselves up in their own strong houses, knowing that the flying host was marching far too rapidly to be able to form a regular attack. "Before the face of this host," then, "the people were much pained; all faces gathered blackness."

There was a little town in the very road of the French army which we will call Meissen. It was one of those old-fashioned German towns which are more like dreams than realities; the streets were dark and narrow; the houses had lofty gable ends, with rich wood work in door, eave and cornice; angels there were, with clasped hands and unfolded wings, looking down peacefully on the busy passers-by; there was the rich old church, with its mountain of roof, and two spires; and the one arched bridge, with so steep first two or three days, until the skin is filled an ascent, that it seemed rather a hindrance than a help in crossing the river. And throughout essary only occasionally. Another recipe, equal-ly efficacious, is: Six parts sweet oil, one part and the wailing of women, and the hurrying to is agreeable to use, and in no way injurious to and fro of men. For news was brought that the great army was only three leagues off, and that the regiment, commonly known by the name of QUEEN OF PUDDINGS .- One and a half cups the Pitiless, would quarter itself in the place of white sugar; two cups fine, dry bread-crumbs; that night. The sun was all but setting; there was not a cloud in the sky; the frost, which had also very nice. One quart of fresh, rich milk, been bitter all day, grew sharper and sharper; milk froze in the pail, and beer in the barrel; every road and field was as hard as rock; and men passed about muffled in fur to their very ing. Bake this in a buttered pudding-dish—a large one and but two-thirds full—until the cusrying out from the town; families were hastening anywhere so it were but of the way of the invaders; shops were shut, and doors barred; none stayed who, by any possibility, could go.

Now, near the market-place, and in the very heart of Meissen, stood an old house, built some three hundred years before. It seemed all made up of gables and oriel windows, and odd projections, put up, one would think, for the purpose of puzzling people. It stood by itself; and in our defence, when He has wind and storm that summer there was a trim little garden around it, gay with double daisies, roses, and tulips. In the parlor of this house-kitchen and parlor both -sat on this same evening three people. A huge log fire went roaring up the chimney; the black oak wainscot, and roof, and floor, seemed like a Franciscans. He was noted for his piety, his himself, after having taken and fortified it. It little improved ways of caring for things, never play of cups, plates, and dishes; a clumsy eightoccur; but who gladly avail themselves of any day clock stood near the door; sundry hams knowledge they may gain. Such a woman will rejoice to know that her carpet-sweeper will last hung from the great rafter that ran across the much longer and will work more satisfactorily if roof, and a mat was stretched before the hearth. the wheels are oiled occasionally; that her wringer, if the screws are loosened when it is old women, with a countenance, notwithstanding her age and infirmity (for a crutch that lay dollars if she drives a nail on which the stove by her side showed her to be lame), sweet and hook may hang, and see that it is hung there, and is not left on the stove, where the handle is and her dress, though poor enough, was as next and her dress, though poor enough, was as neat as that of the first lady in the land; on the back STARCH.—A good way to make starch is this: of her chair leant a boy, some fifteen years of age; and opposite to her, and engaged in knitting, sat a girl, somewhat older than he.

"It is useless to talk grandmother," said the not fly, neither Meta nor I will go; be quite assured of that."

"I will not, because I cannot, from my lameness," replied the grandmother, whose name was Dorothea Kauff; "and if I do not desire you, on your obedience, to leave me, it is because I think that flying from danger, you might and put them in your jar. Cover them with a fall into it; and none of our friends have piece of white muslin and weigh them down, thought that you, too, might need protection. So it is better to meet danger of God's sending, than of our own devising."

"So it is, dear grandmother," said Meta, throwing back her yellow hair from her forehead, and fixing her deep blue eyes on Dorothea. "Remember what Burger says, 'What God does, that is well ordained."

"His will be done in all things!" answered the old women; "and if it seem good to Him, I earnestly pray that I alone may suffer, if any are to be hurt. The clock is striking five, and suppose there is none to ring it. I wish, my Meta, that you would sing me the old vesper hymn that I love so well; it may be the last time that I shall hear you sing anything."

"I will, grandmother," and she sang as follows The golden sun is in the west;

The earth is sinking into rest; Day hath its turmoils and its strife; Day hath its end-and so hath life. The moon is rising from the sea Till its dark waves shine gloriously; If we have peril, fear and thrall, We have a Church to gild them all. When earthly light is almost dark, And earthly hopes have missed their mark, And sorrow's cup is to the brim, God is with us, and we with Him!

O God, till darkness goeth hence, Be Thou our stay, and our defence; A wall, when foes oppress us sore, To save and guard us evermore!

"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, as the proverb says, 'when thou fearest, God is nearest.'

"There is no wall around us to-night, though,' aid Frederick; "I wish there was."

"He will be our wall, Himself," answered Dorothea. "Is His arm shortened, think you?" "No, grandmother; but the thing is impossible

"Take care, Frederick, that you are not like the nobleman in the Bible, that, when the Prophet promised abundance of food to a starving city, said, 'Behold, if the Lord would make windows in heaven might this thing be?' And you 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 He could not make a wall around us; but only that He must work a miracle to do so."

"And I say," said Dorothea, "that we must beware of limiting His power by saying, This can be, and this cannot be; He can do it in this way, and not in that; He can save us thus, and not otherwise."

"The wind is rising," said Meta. "Hark how it moans down the chimney!"

"And it is snowing hard," said Frederick, go ing to the window. "It is, indeed, an ill night!" And thus they sat waiting and watching, hoping and fearing, and every moment expecting to hear the French trumpets.

And still the snow fell thick and fast, and as it fell it drifted. House-roof and shed were buried deep beneath the soft load; streets and walls, hedges and paths, were blotted out; barriers and mounds of snow formed here and there, and where the draft was strongest, the drift was deepest. Toward nine o'clock, the uncertain notes of a trumpet, now caught, now lost, an occasional shout, and a low continual murmur, gave notice that the French had entered the city. In half-an-hour every house in the principal streets was occupied; there was drunkenness and revelry, blasphemy and ciuelty, song and (such as it was) merriment. And from many a low house, glaring with the immense fire that the soldiers had kindled in it, you might hear

Un coup du vin! Puis en chemin; Il faut marcher jusqu'au matin!

But still the dwelling of Dorothea Kauff was unassaulted and unvisited. Hour after hour its inhabitants passed in immediate danger; hour after hour passed over in safety. At length morning dawned, and showed them how God had provided for His servants.

The snow had drifted 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 daylight they marched again; so that never was rampart more secure, nor deliverance more complete.

"And thus," Dorothea was wont to say, "you see that God has no need to employ miracles for are ready to be fulfilling His word."

## St. Francis of Assisi.

St. Francis lived in Italy in the thirteenth cenlight of the sun and moon, and of his love for the baptism of himself and his household. the birds and animals, whom he called his "brothers and sisters."

It is said that once he saw a number of birds together, and coming up, talked to them in such gentle tones about God's care for them that they did not fly away, but, waving their wings, looked up at St. Francis with their bright eyes as if they could understand what he said; and I have no doubt that they did understand that he loved them. When he walked in the fields, the sheep and their young lambs would follow him; and even hares and rabbits would yield to his gentle power, winning tones and looks, and, drawing with grinding and baking bread; convex plates near, would nestle in his bosom.

One day he was passing through a meadow, when he saw one little lamb feeding in the midst of a flock of goats; and he was filled with 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 it, a rich man came by, and him he persuaded to buy the lamb. The man then gave the timid little creature to St. Francis, and it fed gladly from his hand, and laid its head in his

Whenever St. Francis found helpless insects in his path, he gently lifted them out of the in his path, he gently lifted them out of the way, so that they might not be trodden on nor injured. The grasshoppers would alight on his golden table in the temple. The old loaves were injured. The grasshoppers would alight on his friendly hand and play their fiddles to him; and at one time a lark, whose nest was near his cell, and who had become used to his loving voice and quiet movements, brought her little nestlings to be fed from his hand.

Perhaps we might all live on such friendly terms with the wild creatures of the wood and field, if only we should love them as he loved them. I remember that the sparrows would alight upon my father's head and hand while he was resting in the porch, and the bees would walk about over his hands, without stinging him, although they would quickly and fiercely drive away an intruder whom they did not trust.

Nathaniel Hawthorne tells us in his story, "The Marble Faun," of a young man who had self.

taught the dumb creatures in his native woods to love him and come to his call. But afterward he had the misfortune to slay a human being, and then the shy animals fled from him as if they had been told of the crime of their formerly guiltless friend. No doubt they felt the changed tone of his voice and the restlessness of his movements.

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 nightingale that sang near him at night. He once saw a young man going to town, carrying some doves in the doorway. 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 made a nest for them and tended them until made a nest for them and tended them until drug. they learned to eat from his hands in perfect

He had a friend, Antony of Padua, who was full of the same spirit of peacefulness and loving good-will. This man was an eloquent preacher, and in his sermons he told the people, who crowded to hear him, about the gentleness and whiteness of the swans, the mutual love of the storks, and the purity and fragrance of the blossoms; and he tried to show how beautiful is a life of love and peace. The country was full of wars and quarrels, and oppressions, but Antony Are Prepared Expressly to Cure Sick Headbravely went among the roughest men in the wildest places, to help the poor and ill-treated, and to tell the truth to all. St. Francis and he were wonderfully patient and loving toward dumb creatures, and believed strongly in the good that the animals do and might be brought 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 birds and the fishes who crowded to listen to their loving words. Perhaps the story was not true; but it is true that all men should be gentle to the 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-creatures .- Ella F. Mosby, in St. Nicholas.

### Bible Studies.—XXXII.

Written for the Living Church

A word that is said to have a wrong rendering in our authorized version of the Bible. It should have three syllables, rather than one or two. The article represented by the word is a very wonderful one; how it fills my vision with its many uses! As it comes from the Divine Hand, how beautiful it is. Standing solitary, it looks, in the engraving before me, like a tall candlestick, broadened and embellished at the base, and with flames issuing from a little cup at the top. In reality it should be fresh, and green. By an old, old nation, it was eaten before the bread of corn was known. In Sicily and in some parts of Western Africa, as well as in portion of Palestine it is found. I want you to tell me what it is, and also some of its uses. What is our Bible rendering?

S. G. S. has correctly answered No. 28. Philippi, where Euodias and Syntyche lived, was anciently called "Krenides," which signifies tury, and founded the order of friars called the Fountain. Philip of Macedon named it for hatred of all quarrels, and the great kindness of was the first place in Europe where the Gospel his heart. He loved animals, and was gentle to of our Lord Jesus was preached, and the Christhem, even in an age when human life and suf- tian Church founded. Paul and Silas were fering were of small account. He loved to abundantly rewarded for the indignities which wander alone over the beautiful Umbrian moun- they met in the prison and in the stocks, by the tains, singing hymns that told of his joy in the conversion from heathenism, of the jailors, and

ANSWERS TO BIBLE STUDIES.

No. 31.-Is the answer bread? The vision refers to David and his men being fed by the Priest, who gave them shew bread; to women visiting a battle field and giving bread to the wounded, and to Christ feeding the saints with the bread of life.-W. B. SMITH, Hinsdale, Ill.

No. 31.—The word is bread. The visions refer to God's causing the grain to grow, which comes up green, then grows rich, graceful, golden. The work of the husbandman, in planting of copper, vessels of stone, pitchers holding coals, holes in ground, clear hearths, clear spots in sandy soil, pits in floor were used as ovens to bake. Pitchers had thin cakes spread upon them and the heat from the inside baked them: Abraham entertaining angels, Gen. 18; David, a roya Priest, after he had smitten the hosts of the Palestines, and brought out the ark from Kirjathjearium, and fed the multitude of Israel II. Sam., 6, 19.—ANNIE L. MORROW.

No. 31.—"Bread." It is used not only to denote food, but figuratively, as, Bread of Sorrow, Bread of Tears, Bread of Wickedness, Bread of Deceit. First version, as wheat in the field, green and graceful, when ready for harvesting rich and golden. Second version, labor in preparing the grain; kneeding the dough in troughs or wooden bowls or in circular pieces of leather called removed and were eaten by the priests. The angel visitants were entertained by Abraham, and Sarah his wife hastened and made three (3) measures of meal into cakes. Gen. 18:6. The royal priest was Melchizedech. Gen. 14:18. The greater priest was our dear Lord when he ate the Passover supper with his disciples for the last time, and instituted the Blessed Sacrament.—S. F., Louisville, Ky.

Persons who are always cheerful and good humored are very useful everywhere. They maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around

Set your mark high in the world, and then move towards it. Don't wait for somebody to lift you up to the place you aspire to, lift your

Prompt Relief in Catarrh and Bronchitis.

Mr. John Butler, of Port Eads, Louisians, sent for the Compound Oxygen Treatment in May, 1879. In describing his case, he said: "I have been suffering with Nasal Catarrh for a number of years, but never so much as I do now. I have also a slight cough, which my doctor says is Bronchitis. I am also suffering with Dyspepsia, and, in fact, I am in general bad health." In January, 1880, eight months after beginning the Treatment he says: I am now in perfect health. Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, pain in the heart and other complications all removed, and yet I have not taken one-half of your medicine. My friends all congratulate me on my recovery. My thanks to you also. My weight before taking your Treatment was 118 pounds; present weight, 155 pounds." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Go out, young man; she is not here," said an up-town preacher last Sunday, in the midst of his ser-mon, to a youth whom he saw standing hesitatingly

When Shakspeare popped that conundrum, "Tell me where is fancy bred?" he little dreamed of the shower of Vienna bakeries that the Centennial was to bring us.

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### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE following appears in the London Times of August 29th:

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. George Granville Bradley, LL. D., Master of University College and Canon of Worcester, to the Deanery of Westminster, in succession to the late Dean Stanley.

THE Queen of England has conferred the Victoria Cross on the Rev. J. W. Adams, late thereof, all things necessary to their bodily sus-Chaplain to the Cabul Field Force, for bravery tenance, send us, we beseech Thee, such sea-sonable weather that we may receive the fruits in rescuing men from imminent danger at the battle of Killa Kazi.

M. GAMBETTA presided lately at a meeting in Paris assembled to listen to an address on moral and religious teaching by M. Paul Bert, who contended that religion was not necessary to morality. M. Gambetta closed the proceedings with a speech eulogizing M. Bert as a man whom all should listen to, and would do so with advantage. God help poor France when Gambetta and Bert shall have her destinies in their hands. Gesta diaboli per Francos has now supplanted the old proud saying of St. Louis.

22d. He has been a Professor of Oxford since from 1827 to 1831, and Professor of Ancient 1825. Dr. Pusey is the second son of the late Languages in Western University, Pittsburgh, Hon. Philip Bouverie (half brother of the first from '31 to '34, and Professor in Kenyon Col-Earl of Radnor), his mother having been Lucy, lege from '34 to '37. He then became connected eldest daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. was at the outset intended as a means of unifi-His father assumed the name of Pusey by royal cation for the common schools of the new state, license, in 1800, the year of Dr. Pusey's birth.

THE Methodist "Ecumenical" Council has been formally opened. The English Church Review, in speaking of it, says: "Our Wesleyan friends are always fond of a title or a dignitary, and we remember the last black Bishop (?) over party proceed, to-day, for a Continental tour. We need hardly point out that the three darkies are no more Bishops than the editor of this paper, amused to find that they determined to combine a good time of it on the continent before settling down to preaching and revivals and classmeetings with the old folks at home. It is a have had a turn with Max Muller at the Abbey."

THE following official note has been published by the Italian Government: "As the artificial agitation against the Law of Papal Guarantees continues to be kept up by means of public meetings, the Government deem it opportune to make a frank statement of their views in order to dissipate existing illusions and uncertainty. They respect the right of public meeting and petition; they neither prevent nor dissolve public meetings whose only object is to discuss the inceived, and which they, at least, can appreciate.

A complete set of Bampton Lectures, from the discussion of the period of t fluence of a law upon the general interests of the A complete set of Bampton Lectures, from the medical aid but received no relief from them and country, or the expediency of asking Parliament for its modification or abrogation; but they consider that they have a right to interfere with in England by a Bible class instructor at St. meetings which degenerate into illegal proceed- Paul's, herself no mean theologian, Mrs. Stewings, or jeopardize public order and international art. The recipient of this gift has been whiling while at the same time resisting all attacks upon plains, by still waters, and through labyrinthine the unity and sovereignty of the nation. They mazes, as exceedingly agreeable; but he flavored disapprove and deplore the meetings which have his theological ramble by a journey to Lake Subeen held, as being prejudicial to the supreme perior. interests of the country. They also declare that they will maintain the Law of Papal Guarantees. The State will thus conform to the declarations made in 1876, in the name of the Left, which had been called to power-namely, that the guarantees, though belonging to the order of internal questions and a spontaneous emanation of the national will, nevertheless, have taken their place among the organic laws whose efficacy depends upon their stability, and not upon the acceptance and consent of another."

THE Chicago Times, of September 7th, contains a very amusing account of a set-down administered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Our contemporary says: "Having been provoked to it by a decidedly injudicious speech, Mr. Gladstone turned in the closing days of Parliament, upon the Baroness Burdett-Coutts' young man, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. No impression was made by the Baroness' husband, and he sat down amid profound silence." Unfortunately, however, for the point of the joke, the "Baroness Burdett-Coutts' young man" is not a member of the House of Commons, and of each powder. the Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett to whom the Premier administered not unmerited chastisement is an entirely different person.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of London, Dean of the Province of Canterbury:

ADDINGTON PARK,

CROYDON, Aug. 23d. MY DEAR LORD:-Although the prospects of agriculture are, I hope, improved since last year, there is, in many parts of the country, reason for much anxiety as to the present harvest, and for much anxiety as to the present narvest, and I think it right to express to the clergy and laity, through you, as Dean of the Province of Canterbury, my feeling that we ought, all of us, to offer up supplication, both publicly and privately, to Almighty God, that it may please Him to give and to preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the control of the contro the earth, so as in due time we may enjoy them. "Bulk" ...... 80.5 80 cts.

Recent legislation has provided that, in each diocese, prayers, selected from Holy Scripture and the Book of Common Prayer, may at times be introduced into our public service, with the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese, and I would, for this special occasion, commend the subjoined form to the clergy of my own diocese, and to any others who may be disposed to adopt it with the sanction of their diocesan.

I remain, my dear Lord, yours faithfully, A. C. CANTUAR.

Prayer .- O God, Heavenly Father, who, by Thy Son Jesus Christ, hast promised to all them that seek Thy kingdom and the righteousness of the earth to our comfort and to Thy honor, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### Western Michigan.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

On Sunday, Sept. 4th, the Rev. Geo. Palmer On Sunday, Sept. 4th, the Rev. Geo. Palmer
Williams, LL. D., Professor Emeritus in the
University of Michigan, and second in semority
on the clergy list of the Diocese, entered into rest at his home in Ann Arbor. Dr. Williams was born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1802, graduated at the University of his native state in 1825, studied for two years at the Andover The-DR. PUSEY completed his 81st year on August ological Seminary, was, tutor at Kenyon College with the incipient University of Michigan, which was at the outset intended as a means of unification for the common schools of the new state, and was organized so as to include and direct a number of schools and academies variously logical representations of the new state, and was not include and direct a number of schools and academies variously logical representations of the incipient University of Michigan, which four years, and at times, was so distressing as to prevent me attending to my duties. I doctored and tried all sorts of remedies, without avail and was about to succumb to one of my frequent spells of sickness that, sometimes, confined me for over four years, and at times, was so distressing as to prevent me attending to my duties. I doctored and tried all sorts of remedies, without avail and was about to succumb to one of my frequent spells of sickness that, sometimes, confined me for over four years, and at times, was so distressing as to prevent me attending to my duties. I doctored and tried all sorts of remedies, without avail and was about to succumb to one of my frequent spells of sickness that, sometimes, was so distressing as to prevent me attending to my duties. I doctored and tried all sorts of remedies, without avail and was organized so as to include and direct a number of schools and academies variously logical properties. number of schools and academies variously located. Prof. Williams was Principal of the Pontiac branch. Four years later, the beginning was made at Ann Arbor, and the old scheme was and we remember the last black Bishop (?) over here was much lionized. He doubtless was so pleased with his reception that he has induced others to follow his example and have a starring tour in Europe, for we are informed that three negro Bishops, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, have arrived in London, to attend the forthcoming Methodist Ecumenical Conference. They are Bishop W. F. Dickerson, of South Carolina and Georgia; Bishop Shorer, of the Ohio Episage and Georgia; Bishop Shorer, of the Ohio Episage modified, without being entirely abandoned. Some connection has been kept up with the common schools of the state to this day, although the University no longer directly governs though the University no longer directly governs than I have for vears. I am wearing the fifth on the original properties and vigor, and at present, consider myself free from all university since then, I have for vears. I am wearing the fifth on the public properties and vigor, and a modified, without being entirely abandoned. graduated. His interest in the University and Georgia; Bishop Shorer, of the Ohio Episcopal District; and Bishop Payne, of the Baltimore, Virginia, and North Carolina District.

Other gentlemen of color, belonging to the same Church, have also arrived. Nine of the episcopal Arbor. His personal influence, too, was marked. His affability and uniform courtesy, his ready pectfully, wit, and the warm personal interest he took in or Mr. Newman Hall, or Bishop Gregg. We are all "his boys," will long remain a tradition in the University. His department was changed after both business and pleasure, and intend to have a few years to Mathematics alone; later on he took the chair of Physics. In 1875 he was retired as Professor Emeritus, and the Alumni have been doing him the great honor of endowpity Dean Stanley is deceased, or they would ing a Professorship to bear his name. He died at the ripe age of 79 years and 4 months. The funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, was an occasion of wide interest. Bishop Gillespie, his intimate friend and former pastor, officiating in the absence of the Rector of St. Andrew's Church. The Bishop of Michigan was in the Upper Peninsula, and unable to be present.\*

The Rev. R. W. Clark, Jr., of St. Paul's, Derelations. They are firmly resolved, fully and away the hot months by rambling through these effectively, to protect the security of the Pope, fifty-two volumes, and describes his journeyings and the independence of his spiritual sovereignty, from low to high, from high to broad, over arid

\*Although our own Michigan correspondent has thus furnished us with a full account of the life and labors of the lamented Dr. Williams, we gladly insert the tribute to his memory, from the pen of an eminent ecclesiastic, which appears in another col-

## THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST'S REPORT ON BAKING POWDERS.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

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 manufacturers of brands, whose inferiority was thus brought to light, to resort to various means and duplications, in order to rid themselves of the results of that unfavorable exposition of their inferiority.

That the public may fully understand the matter, and to avoid any misconception arising out of statements of our competitors, seeking to break the force of the report, I herewith subjoin the main part of the report, in which the comparative values are correctly given.

Dr. Love's tests-were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas

| -1 | or onon be uner-  |                        |            | 1 |
|----|---|------------------------|------------|---|
|    | Name of the<br>Baking Powders. Available Gas. Con<br>Cubic Inches per<br>Each Qunce Powder. | mpar<br>Wort<br>per li | ative<br>h |   |
| ١  | "Royal"(cream tartar powder)127.4   | 50                     | cts.       | l |
| 1  | "Sterling" (tartaric acid powder) 125.12  | _                      | *          | l |
| 1  | "Patapsco"(alum powder)125.2  | _                      | *          | l |
|    | "Rumford's"(phosphate) fresh122.5   | 48                     | cts.       | l |
|    | "Rumford's"(phosphate) old 32.7   | 13                     | cts.       | l |
|    | "Hanford's None Such," new121.6   | 473                    | cts.       | l |
|    | "Hanford.s None Such," old 84.35  | 33                     | cts.       | l |
|    | "Redhead's"   | 46                     | cts.       | ı |
|    | "Charm" (alum powder)116.9  | _                      | 坡          | l |
|    | "Amazon" (alum powder)111.9   | -                      | *          | l |
|    | "Cleveland's"(short weight 3 oz.)110.8  | 43                     | cts.       | l |
|    | "Czar"  | 42                     | cts.       | l |
|    | "Dr. Price's Cream" 102.6   | 40                     | cts.       | ı |
|    | "Lewis's" Condensed 98.2  | 381                    | 100,000    | l |
|    | "Congress" yeast 97.5   | - 4                    | cts.       |   |
|    | "Andrew's Pearl" 93.2   | 2000000                | cts.       | ľ |

\* The Government Chemist also adds: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and tartaric acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or un-der varying climatic changes suffer deterioration.

It is proper to state that all the powders examined were from the open market, and that the original labels were in every case broken by Dr Love himself. He also informs me that he, himself, purchased the can of Royal Baking Powder at the store of Park & Tilford.

I have only to add, that for 20 years the Royal Baking Powder has been before the public, and it is to-day the standard for purity and excellence throughout the world. Because of its intrinsic merit, and by virtue of honorable enterprise, the Royal Baking Powder has taken this rank, and I am therefore not surprised to find adventurers in the business anxious to assume their preparations to be its equal. J. C. HOAGLAND.

President Royal Baking Powder Company. NEW YORK, Sep. 3, 1881.

Letter from Mrs. M. M. Gordon.

the permanent benefit I have derived from using the

"Electro Magnetic remedies."

I am confident they will do all and more than you claim for them; for they not only prevent and cure disease but they feed and build the nerves and muscles, imparting vitality, and strength to the whole vector. I know it is so from experience having tested them

I am a music teacher. Sixteen months ago I was I am a music teacher. Sixteen months ago I was suffering as many others are after years of constant mental labor, with extreme nervous debility and neuralgia; had pulpitation of the heart, poor appetite, sleepless nights, pain in my back and a wild bad feeling in my head that had troubled me for over

or two weeks, had hervous chins, and so dizzy-neaded I dare not sit up.

In place of sending for the doctor, I decided to try your remedies; had a plaster put on my back, and a pad as directed, but had little confidence they could reach my apparent hopeless case. However, they worked like magic, for in less than half an hour after putting them on I was free from all pain, fell asleen and awake next morning feeling better after

If you want health, wealth and happiness, you will rain them by following the advice of Yours, Resectfully,

Mrs. M. M. Gordon.

Chillicothe, O., Aug 21, 1881.

Dr. Brown of the Electro Magnetic Co.

DEAR SIR:—I thought I would write you if in range of possibility"and say words cannot do justice" to your valuable Electro Magnetic Pads, your agent a most esteamable young lady, Miss Briggs, called at my home, and found me to be one among a great many suffers of Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. She recomended the Pad so highly I thought I would try one. The first night I went to bed dreading to see night come, I had spent so many Sleepless nights with my back and limbs paining me so, but to my surprise I slept well the first night, and have been improving all the time. I hope Miss Briggs will meet with success. She has a great many to contend with, even our doctors, but she is able to stand it. A good agent, one thats not afraid to talk, can do more Chillicothe, O., Aug 21, 1881. even our doctors, but she is able to stand it. A good agent, one thats not afraid to talk, can do more good, than all the advertisements, and she is a competent lady, adapted just for such business. I shall do all I can to advertise your Pads, and hope she may be crowned with success. I remain

Respectfully Yours,

MRS. T. RARDEN.

Kent, Stephenson Co., Ill. August 19th, 1881

J. C. Cushman.

Cedarville, Stephenson Co., Ill.
August 18th, 1881.
This to certify that I have been wearing one of the Electro Magnetic Pads, and it has cured me entirely of Rheumatism and Liver Complaint, and I would recommend it to others. I have worn the Pad thirty-five days, and it was the cheapest doctoring I have ever done in my life and am thankful for it.

I am Youry Very Truly. I am Youry Very Truly, JOHN VOSE.

More to Follow.

Ever since that now well-known preparation for the complexion, "Champlin's Liquid Pearl," first made its appearance on the ladies' dressing-tables it has received encomiums without number from the most prominent ladies in society. Every one uses it, without fear of the least harm to the skin.

Kenosha Water Cure, Kenosha, Wis., a quiet home-like resort for invalids. Chronic Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Diseases of women. For circulars, address N. A. Pennoyer, M. D., or E. Pennoyer, proprietor. References: The Bishop of Minnesota, the Sisters of St. Mary, Kemper Hall, Kenosha.

Important to Travellers.—Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.



Made from Grape Cream Tarter.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot bread, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indegestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

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