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

VOL. IV. No. 12.

CHICAGO.

property of the diocesan convention of Albany,"

trustees as follows: Two for one year, two for

two years, two for three years and two for four

years. The resolution also named the following

as the first trustees: The Rev. William Payne,

D. D., and James M. Dudley for one year, the

Rev. Joseph Carey and Benjamin H. Hall for

two years, the Rev. N. Coon and Abraham Cox

and L. W. Russell for four years. The Corpor-

ation was duly formed and the above named

The favorite Canon of the Canon Menders "On

Diocesan missions" again came up. The Com-

mittee on Constitution and Canons recommend-

still in existence. The matter was committed to

A proposal to provide for the expenses of

the General Convention by a 10 per cent. assess-

A proposition to consolidate all the assess-

ments for Diocesan expenses was lost, but the

expense for taxes, insurance, and repairs on the

Bishop's house was made a charge upon the

Diocesan Fund; and this fund was provided for

by a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. assessment upon the salaries

The following were duly elected as the Stand-

ing Committee: The Rev. William Payne, D.D.,

the Rev. J. Livingston Reese, D. D., the Rev. J.

Ireland Tucker, S. T. D., the Rev. Fenwick M.

Cookson, Orlando Meads, Robert Earl, Henry

R. Pierson, Joseph W. Fuller. The other trus-

Trustees of the Episcopal fund.-H. Pum-

pelly, chairman; J. H. Van Antwerp, Albany,

treasurer; James Forsyth, W. B. Van Rensselaer

Trustees of the fund for aged and infirm clergymen.—The Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, S. T. D.; Selaen E. Marvin, treasurer;

Joseph W. Fuller, Robert S. Oliver and Norman

Trustees of the fund for widows and orphane of deceased clergymen.—The Right Rev. Wil-ham Croswell Doane, S. T. D.; Selden E. Mar-

vin, treasurer; John I. Thompson, J. W. Tilling-hast and C. W. Tillinghast.

Deputy to the federate council to fill vacancy

The minutes were read and approved, and the

Convention adjourned. After its close, a recep-

tion was tendered to the Bishop of the Diocese,

and the clergy and Lay Delegates, by the Rev.

pledged to the clergy of the Diocese.

tees elected were as follows, viz:

The Rev. G. D. Silliman.

and A. P. Palmer.

B. Squires.

Trustees elected for the specified year.

ment on Communicants was tabled.

the Board of Missions.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

NEW YORK.

Church.

WHOLE NO. 168.

Diocese of Albany.

Fourteenth Annual Convention.

On Tuesday, the tenth of January, the Convention of the Diocese of Albany met in Troy, the session being held in St. John's Church, Rev. J. A. Snively, Rector. The opening Service, the Holy Eucharist, was celebrated at 10:30 A. M. The clergy, to the number of sixty, preceded by the Deacons, escorted the Archdeacons of the Diocese, and the Bishop, to the Sanctuary, during the singing of Hymn 202. The Rt. Rev. Bishop was assisted by Archdeacons Payne and Carey, and by the Rev. Messrs. Prout, Cookson, and Reese. In place of the sermon the Bishop read a portion of his Annual Address, treating of the death of the Rev. Dr. Bostwick, the "Revision of the New Testament," and of "Prayer." The remainder of the address was delivered on Wednesday. After the close of the Service, the clergy and delegates were entertained at luncheon, in the Sunday School building, by the ladies of the Parish.

At 2 P. M., the Convention assembled; eightythree clergy and delegates from thirty-two parishes responded to the roll call, and the Convention was duly organized. Rev. W. C. Prout was re-elected Secretary. Mr. Selden E. Marine was re-elected Treasurer, and Rev. T. B. Fulcher was elected Registrar.

The afternoon session was devoted to the transaction of routine business, the reference of motions, and the Reports of the Trustees of the various funds.

The report of the Secretary of the Bible and Prayer Book Society of Albany and vicinity showed that during the year there had been distributed 183 Bibles, 65 New Testaments, 1,052 Prayer Books, and 891 Hymnals. The report of the Treasurer of the same society, showed the receipts to have been \$1,328.89; disbursements, \$954.39; balance on hand, \$374.50.

The application of the Church of our Saviour, New Lebanon, for admission into union with the Diocese was favorably reported, and with the notice of several proposed amendments to the Canons, and one to the Constitution, the Convention adjourned until evening. At 7:30 P. M., the regular Missionary Service was held, at which the Treasurer of the Board of Missions reported the following receipts:

Balance on hand per last report\$ From parishes, mission stations and other	3	3 8
sources	11,240	10
Total \$ Disbursements	11,243 9,408	9 6
Balance on hand	1,835	3
Deducting the amount of legacies to be in- vested	1,750	0
Leaving actual balance\$	85	3
TT	aine o	-

He reported the receipt of two legacies, one of \$1,000, from the Misses Austin, for work in Greene Co., and one of \$750 from Elizabeth for the general work of the Board.

sent forward to the next Convention for final action. Judge Forsyth of Albany from the com-Judge Forsyth, of Albany, from the com-

Living

Speaking of the national calamity in the death mittee on non-reporting parishes, reported in of the President, the Bishop discussed the subfavor of forming a corporation under the laws of 1876 for the holding of church property not ject of prayer and showed how God's answer was given: in use nor incorporated. A resolution was then "It is not often that God makes so clear the offered by Judge Forsyth, declaring the bishop elected one of nine trustees "of the estate and

answer and the reason of the answer to man's prayer. Here, when a Nation was on its knees, and the world was saying Amen to its petitions, He did not wait, but manifested the fact and the and providing for the terms of the remaining purpose of His answer. For who can fail to feel, that the magnificent example of heroic patience, which all men saw, the evidence to the power, in the agony of death, of a life-long habitual Christian faith; the gift of an almost superhuman patience and charity and resignation to him for whom we prayed; the quieting of partisan contention; the spectacle of the calm stability and composure of a great government changing its Ruler, without a jar or a shock; the lesson for three years, and the Rev. J. D. Morrison written in blood and by an instrument of inconceivable indignity, of the sin of self seeking; the warning of the danger of a civil service corrupted to be a system of rewards for partisan fidelity not to principles but to men; the touching of human nature the world over by a common thrill of sympathy that made the world all kin; and the manifestation of oneness between the two great ed the abolishing of Convocations, but leaving nations of the world,-who can fail to feel that these were direct answers, divine answers to the the bounds unchanged and the Archdeacons Nation's prayer.

> The Bishop gave the people some pretty plain men almost force upon them. He spoke of a certain vacant parish as follows:

> "It is a strong Churchly Parish, with a body of laymen, generous, devoted to the Church and intelligent to a very rare degree, and my personal relations with the Vestry and people are of the warmest and kindest sort. It has been vacant for months. It has had candidates, recommend-ed by the Bishop and by everybody else and by themselves, enough to stock a Diocese. I know of course how easy it is to make an ad captandum speech against Episcopal interference or prelatical autocracy. And I do not suggest concerted action, because I do not believe in the corrective power of Canons, to deal with an Ecclesiastical disorder. And I know one Bishop who sometimes makes mistakes. But I am sure that a Bishop ought to be able to protect Clergy from dishonoring their calling, and Parishes from the distractions and divisions and delays

and harm of long vacancies, and this is but one of two or three instances where, if the Bishop could have controlled it, no such state of things could have existed. It is not the good people of - who are at fault. It is the unchurchliness of modern thought and ways, and the un-clericalness of the Clergy, who go about numing for cures, and make irresponsible nominations to Parishes with which they have no concern. It is getting to be so great an evil, that it will some time cure itself. Meanwhile I content myself with the feeling, that I am not responsible for the harm and loss of needless vacancies since responsibility is only co-ordinate with au-

The plan for building a cathedral was stated, and the claims and advantages of such a work were laid before the Convention:

thority.

"The plan is to build, as God shall give the means, the whole or a part of a large church, nave and choir capable of accommodating all the two thousand people; to make it beautiful by size, proportion, massiveness and dignity: leaving for future years, perhaps for future generations, all details of decoration in carving or in color. And to this end it is proposed to secure the ground and to obtain the necessary plans for the building at an estimated cost of \$150,000, exclusive of the ground, the furniture or the decoration of any sort. When enough of this is paid in to lay the foundations of the Cathedral the corner-stone will be laid, and the whole foundation built. And as more money is given the walls will go up and the work will go on; only as they can be paid for. 'The detailed record of the Bishop's acts is as follows: Confirmations, 1,005; *Celebra-tions of the Holy Communion, 79; *Sermons, 123; Addresses, 10; Clergy died, 1; Clergy dismissed, 13; Clergy received, 10; Clergy added by ordination, 5; Present number of Clergy: Bishop, 1; Priests, 106; Deacons, 13; Total, 120; Priests ordained, 7; Deacons ordained, 5; Ordinations, 12; Postulants admitted, 11; Candidates for Deacon's order admitted, 5; for Priest's order admitted. 6: Received. 1: Total. 7; Candidates for Deacon's order, 12; for Priests, 12; Total Candidates for Holy Orders, 24; Sister admitted, 1; Licensed as Lay-Readers, 3; Churches Consecrated, 4; Cemetery Consecrated, 1; Buildings Blessed, 2; *Baptisms: In-fant, 2, Adult, 1 — 2; *Marriages, 2; *Burial, 1; Deposition, 1; Notices of Deposition received, 7."

Papal Society in Rome. Written for the Living Church.

The conservative faction of the old Roman nobility, which maintains its fealty to the pope

and the ancien regime is a singular body of people. There is a certain number of old Roman families who mix freely with the court party,the buzzurri,-and form with them, re-inforced by the various legations, the well-born British, and the rich American residents, the "society" of Rome. They do not belong to the papalini, strictly so called. That coterie, since 1870, has kept itself cased in a triple armor of exclusiveness, and rigorously to itself. It shuns all contact with the "Italians," and is very difficult of access to the outer barbarian. The outer barbarian has no especial cause, perhaps, to lament the inaccessibility. The Romans are not naturally brilliant people. And they are, as a rule, very uncultured. In this last respect the highest class is worse than the borghesia, by reason of smaller friction with outside elements. Of education, as the American mind would conceive of the term, there is a very shadowy semblance among these descendants of Lucretias and Marcantonios in high power centuries back. The

men are usually incapable of conversing on any topic outside of the most trivial occurrences of talk on the "candidating" of the clergy which lay- the day. Of the information possessed by the women, the less said the better. The papalini read nothing. Of Art, these people, who from

childhood have lived in an atmosphere impregnated with it-with some of its immortal masterpieces before their eyes-have no knowledge. Nor do they care for it. There are hundreds of Romans who have never seen the interior of nual meeting: those galleries to which representatives of every nation under the sun flock daily. The fact that a pianist of celebrity was once asked, after playing Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, in the salon of a member of the haute noblesse, whether it were an exercise, serves as an illustration of their appreciation of music. In short, the papalino coterie of Rome ranks, in point of intellectual culture, below the society of any other city in Italy. The Romans have so little animation and vivacity, as compared to the Neapolitans, the Florentines, and the Milanese, that their social gatherings always strike one as a little heavy. In exclusively papal circles these social gatherings are very dull, in a grandiose sort of way. The ladies are great ladies in manner and presence; imposing personages, with a fine type of face and form, though the beauty they possess in youth disappears very often with middle age. or degenerates into coarseness. The young girls are charming. Some, fully developed at fifteen or sixteen are wonderfully pratty with fifteen or sixteen, are wonderfully pretty, with longing to the Council, or entrusted to it. He their warm dark complexion, their large soft eyes, and their shy, retiring, modest manner. They are always dressed with almost monastic they are always dressed with almost monastic 4. At the sessionss of the Council and in all the Presiding church dignitaries, with the air and bearing of Clergy of the Diocese in its choir, and of seating men of the world. The other two-thirds are well-dressed, engaging gentlemen, with handmanliness of the ancient Roman type is conspicuous by its absence. All these people are quiet, refreshments of wine, cake, and ices. It is rarely, on the largest occasions, sumptuously luxsuspended for some years after the "Italians" entered Rome. A sort of social mourning was observed for the death of the temporal power. activity of the clergy, and given each a direct vantage-ground on the curbstones, they inspect

some heads, in which, however, the vigorous dignified, and well-mannered, though lacking in the spontaneity needful to make them perfectly so. They are thoroughly impressed with their station, and conscious of a grandeur above that of the average mortal. A little very bad music usually shares with conversation the honors of papalino receptions. The substantial portion of the entertainment is generally represented, in the most grandiose households, by the lightest urious. Even such mild gaieties as these were The whole tone and atmosphere of these reunions are in keeping with the long suite of lofty rooms, in a corner of some massive, gloomy old palace, in which they are held. Rooms, with frescoed ceilings that look down upon furniture of gorgeous gold and damask stiffness (faded or otherwise), standing like sentinels around the walls; upon a fine old picture here and there, and upon costly marbles in pillars, vases, and consoles; rooms, the huge uninhabited dreariness of which strikes a chill to one's bones The home-life of the average high-born Roman seems wonderfully comfortless, according to English or American ideas. Neither his town palace in the winter, nor his villa at Albano, Ariccia, Frascati, in the summer, ever looks as if people really lived in it and enjoyed it. There are no home-like "interiors." This want is felt among Roman families possessed of large wealth; it is felt still more among the large majority, two-thirds of whose small income is expended in maintaining a certain hollow state, at the sacrifice of positive personal comforts. They must keep their carriage, and they must have, at least, one liveried lackey, even though fires should be an unknown institution to them in winter. The average papalini pass their time in a very simple way. The men lounge about; and, in the afternoon, appear on the Corso, where, from their for two or three hours, the fair sex, as it is borne past them in its carriages. The ladies do a ton.

great deal of fancy-work. They are very assiduous in their attendance at all celebrations held at churches, convents, or chapels; for most of them, whatever else they may be, are sincerely religious.

The current of progressiveness, which, for the last twenty years, has swept through Italy, quickening its every grade of society, has passed the Roman papalini without reaching them. They stand, all unaffected by it, precisely where their great-great-ancestors stood before them;-enshrined, placidly and stolidly, in their prejudices and conservatism, supremely satisfied with their own views of things, and looking upon those who do not share them with as unembarrassed an openness of supercilious scrutiny, as if they were looking at an animal of some strange species. In this day and age, their mental attitude has some originality, at all events.

E. W.

The Province of Illinois.

Meeting of the Committee on Statutes and Rules.

At the last meeting in Quincy, of the Federate Council of Illinois, a Committee was appointed to draft Statutes and Rules for the government of the Council. This Committee met on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, at St. Mary's School, Knoxville, the members present being Bishops Mc-Laren, Burgess, and Seymour, Revs. D. W. Dresser and C. W. Leffingwell, and Mr. H. A. Williamson. The following Rules were adopted for recommendation to the Federate Council, to which they will be presented at the next an-

1. There shall be a meeting of the Provincial Council on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November, in every year, unless another day be selected by the preceding Annual meeting. The place of the meeting shall be determined

by standing resolution or by vote of the preced-

ing meeting. Special meetings of the Council shall be called by the Presiding Officer on the demand of two of the Bishops or of six delegates, of whom three at least shall be Priests and of whom one at least shall be from each of the three Dioceses of the Province.

At the opening of every such annual or spec-ial meeting, there shall be Divine Service and the celebration and administration of the Holy Communion.

2. A Secretary shall be chosen by ballot at every Annual meeting of the Council, whose duty shall be to record all proceedings and attest them, to issue to every member notice of all meetings and to fulfil such other duties as commonly belong to the office of Secretary.

shall pay money only on vote of the Council. He shall present at every Annual Meeting a report of the State of the Treasury and all receipts

papers and documents, the Presiding Officer shall have the style and title of "Primus. 5. The disbursement of funds received for Aged and Infirm Clergy shall be under the authority of the Bishops of the Province. The Treasurer shall, at all times, honor the drafts of any two of them upon these funds. 6. The following shall be the order of business, subject in any part to be suspended or postponed by vote of the Council: a. Reception of credentials of delegates, and reference to a Committee. b. Report of the Committee on credentials. Calling of the roll, and examination if a C. quorum is in attendance. d. Election of the Secretary. Action upon deficient or disputed credentials.

The Committee on nomination of members of the Board made their report, and the following Board of Missions was elected: The Revs. W. W. Battershall, D. D., J. B. Pitman, W. R. Woodbridge, F. M. Cookson and W. B. Walker, and Messrs. J. H. Van Antwerp, H. B. Dauchy, T. Streatfield Clarkson, W. A. Thompson and J. W. Tillinghast.

The Rt. Rev. President announced that the Offertory at the Service would be devoted to the Reform movement in Switzerland under Bishop Herzog, and the Rev. W. Chauncey Langdon, D. D., upon invitation delivered a very interesting address upon the Alt Catholik movement, especially in Switzerland.

Wednesday sessions were ushered in by the Early Celebration, and a later Service at 9:30 P. M., after which the Report of the Regular Committees was made, the Treasurer of the Fund for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen, reporting a gift of \$1,000 to each fund from St. Paul's Church Albany; and the Treasurers of all the funds, and of all the committees, with one exception, reporting a balance on hand.

The Report of the Board of Missions showed that there were 91 mission stations, 78 of which were worked by 47 missionaries. Among the important matters which came up during the session of Wednesday were the following: The formation of special Committees on a map of the Diocese, a Committee to take in hand the raising of a fund for the erection of a house for the Orphanage at Cooperstown, a Committee to prepare a draft of the sentiment of the Diocese. regarding the neglect of the Diocese of New York to fulfil her solemn obligation in reference to the endowment of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Albany, a Committee to prepare a minute on the decease of the Rev. Dr. Bostwick. Rev. Dr. Langdon proposed an alteration in one of the Canons, whereby. Parishes, ecclesiastically organized, but not incorporated under the civil law, might be admitted to a representation in the Convention. This led to an animated discussion, and the final vote resulted in negativing the change. The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge proposed a change in the Constitution as to the time of holding the meeting of Conventions, ordering that they should be held on the 4th Tuesday after Easter. The proposed change was endorsed by the vote of Convention and will judge between us. But I count it import- his parishioners."

T. A. Snively, Rector of the parish, and the clergy finally separated for their scattered homes. The Convention was marked throughout by intense activity, thorough interest, and great kindliness of thought and speech, and though the results obtained were not great, the influence was, and especially the encouragement given by the reported fact of the freedom of the Diocese from debt, and the opportunities afforded by that unusual and happy circumstance.

The first portion of the Bishop's address contained a most graceful and touching tribute to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Bostwick, in which the following striking passage occurred:

"If I were to single out of many graces what seems to me the strong leading characteristic of Dr. Bostwick's nature, I think I should say that it was carefulness, growing out of a constant sense of stewardship to God. His judgments and opinions, his use of money, his measuring of words, his great accuracy of language, his dis-Aged and Infirm Clergy, and for the Relief of tribution of time, his exquisite personal neat-ness, his punctilious courtesy, his simple and absorbed reverence in the conduct of Divine service, his constant fidelity to every member of his Parish, and every detail of his Pastoral duty, the condition of his Chancel, his surplice, his vestry room, his library, the methods of his study, the style of his sermons, every thing that he did showed that he did it, as in the sight of God; and it made every thing that he did well-done, every thing that he said worth hearing, every opinion that he gave worth getting.

> Bishop Doane gave a complete and able account of the Revised Version, discussing its various points with great fairness. His conclusions were adverse to a general use of this version. He said: "That the book can ever be used for the public lectionary is quite incredible." On the subject of the claim of Albany on the Episcopal Fund of New York, the Bishop expressed himself very decidedly. He said:

"I confess now to feeling that the last indignity has been put upon this Diocese by the Convention of the Diocese of New York, and that we are bound in self-respect to explain and assert our claim. To be treated as askers for alms, when we are claiming the payment of a debt and the fulfilment of a pledge; and to be accused as promoters of a proposed breach of trust; however generous may be the intentions of the first method and however sincere the convictions of the second, are so far outside the comity that ought to exist, as to demand something else than patience, or the silence of a charity unjust to ourselves. Not proposing to dictate as to man-ner and method, I ask the Convention, with dignified thoughtfulness and care, to assert itself and put itself on record for all time. The Lord *Not including the Cathedral Services.

A general conference of representatives of Deaconesses' Houses has been held in Kaiserwerth, Germany. Thirty-nine Houses were represented by 122 delegates, who came from Scandinavia, Denmark, Russia, Switzerland, France, Holland, and Germany. Pastor Ulbrich, of Breslau, said that the Office of Deaconess was becoming, more and more, an Office of the Churches. According to the statistics of 1880, fifty-three establishments had 4.748 Sisters in the work at 1,436 stations, the total of income being \$1,200,944, and of expenditures, \$1.179.636.

The Rock says: "One effect of the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been to remove the locus standi of any clergymen who might have been in the habit of merely discharging their duties in a perfunctory way. Consequently, whatever evil effects disestablishment has produced, it has undoubtedly awakened the motive for faithful, earnest, diligent work among

Communications from the Primus. f.

Report of the Treasurer and its reference g. to an auditing Committee.

h. Report of the Corporation and Trustees of St. Mary's School.

i. Report of the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergy.

j. Report of standing or regular committees.
k. Reports of Committees appointed to sit during the recess.

l. Report of the Committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

Election of the Treasurer.

- Orders and resolutions. n.
- Unfinished business. 0.
- Miscellaneous business.
 - Adjournment.

The National Church calls attention to the enormous reduction of rents taking place in Ireland, and points out that it is likely to tell with deadly effect on the future of the Irish Church. Since the disestablishment, that Church has had mainly to depend upon the voluntary contributions of the landlords who are her members, for the stipends of the clergy and the maintenance of her Services. With rents reduced, in many cases a third and in others a half, whilst the burdens upon property remain the same as before, it is impossible that the same scale of contributions can be maintained. Hitherto, clergy and people have made a gallant struggle to replace, in a manner, what disestablishment has confiscated; but it fears, in many districts, the time is not far distant when the struggle can no longer be maintained. It says the worst fears of those who opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church seem likely to be realized with a sad rapidity.

The Rev. Father Bjerring, priest of the Greek Church, was present at Calvary Church, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, on the occa-sion of the funeral of the late Minister Stough-

Work for the Church.

Its Progress and Its Needs as seen by our Correspondents.

California .- The new church, for St. Paul's Mission, Modesto, was occupied for Services on Christmas Day, when the missionary, the Rev. W. L. Mott, celebrated the Holy Communion. The interior is unfinished, and will so remain tor a time, but the outside is complete and presents a very Churchly appearance. The building has cost, so far, \$2,500. This mission (one of the San Joaquin Valley Associate Mission) is only a year old, and now has both church and parsonage, the latter being a good-sized two-story house. Modesto is a growing town, and the Church will doubtless soon be quite strong there.

Central New York .- The "Society of Mercy" connected with Christ Church, Binghamton, was occupied during the months of September and October of last year, with preparing and forwarding of boxes for the sufferers by the horrible fires in Michigan. The boxes dispatched to the Burnt District by this beneficent Society, contained 557 garments, 60 pairs of boots and shoes, 6 comforters, 5 blankets, 8 pairs of sheets, 59¼ yards of muslin, and many other articles of great use and value. The Guild of the Parish of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton, includes all the various agencies for Parish or missionary work, under the name of Chapters.

During the past four months, the Woman's Auxiliary Chapter has given to the Onondaga Indians, \$5.00; to Domestic Missions, \$7.00, and has made four bedquilts, and sent off one missionary box.

The Ladies' Chapter has raised for Parish pur \$28.31. The Young Peoples' Chapter has poses, given for the support of the Sunday School, etc., 25.68, and toward the scholarship at St. Mark's, Utah, \$4. This makes a total in cash of \$69.99. Reports from the Ladies' Society, of Zion Church, Greene, of their autumn's work: Three packages sent to Michigan, through the Rev. Mr. Taunt, valued at Sent by Secretary to the same, \$29.24. Home charities, \$1.60. Total, \$125.84. Another package is now in preparation for Michigan.

Central Pennsylvania.-The young girls of St. Luke's Parish, Scranton, have organized themselves into a society to be known as that of St. Agnes. The objects of the Guild are to promote the welfare of the Church, to engage in missionary work, to procure necessary articles for the church, and to cultivate a spirit of friendship and sociability among the members. The same Parish intends opening a Reading Room and Library.

Dakota.-The large new stone church, at Valley City, was opened with a Service on Christmas Eve. This Church is a very handsome one, furnished throughout with stained glass windows. It has been built by the little band of people in Valley City, without help from abroad, an example of independence heartily commended by Bishop Clarkson. The Congregation on Christmas morning was very large, and sixteen communicants received the Holy Communion. The Rev. E. S. Peake is in eharge, and has faithfully carried through this work.

Georgia.-Through an indirect but authentic chanare glad to have encouraging accounts of Church progress in St. Peter's parish, Rome, which, including its Parochial School, is in a flourishing condition. As an indication of its healthy growth, it is now paying something over one-third more for its current expenses than it has ever done before: and that, notwithstanding the outlay which it had to make a year ago, for building and other purposes outside of the usual demand upon its resources. And besides this, there has been a proportionate increase in the amount of offerings and contributions, as well as in the size of the congregations. In the absence of any great degree of enthusiasm, the children of the Sunday School assembled, to the solidity and the permanent character of the work number of 250, and after Morning Prayer were catwill possibly be a fair and acceptable compensation. It is worthy of note, moreover, that all that has been done was accomplished. under God, in the face of fierce sectarian opposition, and of obstruction from oth r quarters. But, in both respects, time, and patience, and faithful labor appear to be exercising their usual harmonizing and healing in-

Parish, is also Rector of the Parish School; the Rev. Easter Term opened on the 9th inst., and the numgreat encouragement to those who have the administration of the school in their hands.

Iowa.-The Rev. S. H. Gurteen, M. A. Cantab, of the Diocese of Ohio, and late rector of Trinity Iowa, to the Rectorship of St. John's Church, Cincin-Church, Toledo, has been received by letters di-nati: missory into canonical connection with the Diocese.

Minnesota .- The people of Moorhead are beginning to talk of building a substantial brick church, which the Moorhead Churchman says should not cost less than \$10,000. St. John's Church has lately been presented, by a lady of the parish, with a very beautiful and costly set of altar linen.

Holy Innocents' Day, Detroit, was celebrated by a gathering of the children of the Sunday School and the choir, with their friends, at a hired chapel. The building was tastefully decorated with evergreens. A beautiful tree, adorned with Christmas cards and gifts, greeted them as they entered, and after a short service and the singing of carols, and an address on the Holy Days of the week, the distribution followed, to the delight and satisfaction of all.

New Hampshire.-The Mission at Wolfboro Juncion, aided by its friends in the vicinity, raised \$25 for the children, \$18 for the organist, and \$31 for

their minister at Christmas. The Church is winning its way to the hearts of a people whose prejudices against it have been inherited, fostered by education and settled by habit. There is no other Church in the small but rapidly growing village.

New York .- The new Church of the Holy Spirit, New York, has been pl ced under a mortgage of \$85,000, to run for one year. We trust it is intended that when the church is completed, it shall also be placed out of deb.

Penn vlvania. The members of a Committee, appointed by the General Convention and in part by raising a Fund for Church Building Purposes, call attention in a circular to a Resolution passed by the late Diocesan Convention, and to an extract from the address of the President of the Commission (the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter), at the recent Convention of the Diocese of New York. The Resolution is as follows:

is as follows: "Resolved. That this Convention heartily approves of the object and plan of the American Church Building Commission, and cordially recommends it to the notice and consideration of all persons, and particularly those of large means, who may be looking for an object in which they may wisely, and with good results, employ a liberal portion of the wealth which God has given them."

Extract from Bishop Potter's Address.

Extract from Bishop Potter's Address. "I must call your attention to another act of the General Convention (sitting as the Board of Missions), creating The American Church Building Commis-sion, designed to assist the Bishops and the Domes-tic Committee in the work of extending the Church in our Dioceses and Missionary jurisdictions. It aims at the creation of a Fund of One Million Dol-lars, the income from which shall be applied, in proper cases, to assist in the erection of churches in places where a church building is much needed, but where the work cannot be done by the commu-nity without exterior assistance. It was hoped that such a provision would supersede the wretched sys-tem of personal appli ations by agents going from bouse to house, from diocese to diocese, often with poor results, and sometimes with discreditable im-putations. And if, as in the case of the English Church Building Society, a few years ago, grants were to be made only after receiving distinct and well authenticated statements as to the proposed well authenticated statements as to the proposed character and cost of the building, and the circum-stances of the congregation and community, then much might be done towards preventing ill-judged plans and extravagant undertakings. The measure was adopted with the belief that a single offering. was adopted with the benefit that a single othering, in all our churches, in each year before the next General Convention, with the addition of individual gifts from persons able and willing to give liberally, would enable the Commission to go before the Gen-eral Convention in 1883, the Centennial Anniversary of Dicker Scaluwick obstion with a fund of a Mileral Convention in 1883, the Centennial Anniversary of Bishop Seabury's election, with a fund of a Mi-lion of Dollars."

The Treasurer of the proposed Fund is Lloyd W. Wells (22 Bible House, New York), to whom contributions may be paid or sent.

Bishop Howe made his annual visitation to the Church of the Nativity, Fountain Hill, on Sunday, the 8th instant. In the morning at 9 o'clock, the echized, and showed great proficiency. The Bishop addressed them, and then the Rector, Rev. Dr. Whitehead, was presented, by the children, with a silver Communion set for use in visiting the sick. The Epiphany Carols followed, and the Service closed with Prayer and Benediction by the Bishon. At the second Service two adults were baptized, and the Bishop preached on the Gospel for the dy, and ad-

The Rev. George W. Wilson, the Rector of the ministered the Holy Communion. In the evening, the Service was read by Rev. Messrs. Keith and Bird E. E. Roberts, A. M., being Master in charge. The and the Rector, after which 23 persons were confirmed, and the Bishop addressed them. Sixty perber of scholars in attendance, as well as the ad-vance which they have made in the past, affords twelve months last past, and 247 during the present Rector's ministry in this parish.

Southern Ohio .- Th Church Chronicl' says of our brother who has recently removed from Des Moines,

The Rev. Mr. Jenckes, whose call we noticed last month, has accepte ed, and enters upon his duties on his clerical brethren in the city, and we are sure that all good church people in Cincinnati will wish him success in his efforts to build up St. John's par-Rt. Rev. G. W. Peterkin, D. D., has arranged with the Ecclesiastical Authority for his visitations, viz.: February 19-24th, inclusive, and March 12-19th inclu-Rt. Rev. Bishop Dudley has consented to sive. and vicinity. A week, or perhaps two weeks, of

sion, which is one or the many charges of that untiring and devoted priest, the Rev. W. C. Hopkins. Here, the faithful are laboring to build a suitable church for their congregation and for the city of Champaign. In St. Paul's Church, Rantoul, there is notable growth in Bible and Prayer Book preaching. The Lord's Day is observed by the Lord's own Service, the Holy Euchar'st. S ch Catholic Literature as the LIVING CHURCH. LIVING CHURCH ANNUAL, Roper's Church Kalendar, The Plain Guide, etc., is having its good influence. All the different colored altar cloths, gifts of the people, are used in season. The Bishop of Springfield, during the absence of Bishop Talbot, takes charge of the Diocese of Inliana.

Tennessee .- The Bishop has recently confirmed two persons, in Holy Trinity Church, Nashville; twelve in Christ Church; and fourteen in the Church of the Advent. On the Feast of the Ci cumcision, at Cumberland Furnace, a new country parish, the Bishop confirmed thirty-two persons.

St. James' Hall, Bolivar, a Church School for girls, is prospering under the c re of the Rev. John N. Lee, as Rector.

Vermont.-The Christmas decorations at Trinity, Rutland, have never been so elaborate as this year, the committee having the matter in charge having outdone themselves in their efforts to observe appropriately the Christmas Feast of Tabernacles.

The usual Christmas services were held, morning the Bishop of this Diocese, to promoto the success of and evening, with a service on Christmas Eve, and the plan adopted by the General Convention for the music was unusually well-chosen and devotionally rendered, especially in the morning. The choir and children of the Sunday School opened the morning service with a processional, marching from the chapel around the church, to the music of Bishop Coxe's familiar carol, "Carol, Carol, Christians. The Magnificat and Nune Dimittis were both sung at the evening service.

The Ladies' Society of St. Peter's, Bennington, gave a festival and supper in December, and grined \$155 above expenses. Under the new diocesan system of securing pledges for missions, this parish promises \$120 this year, a much larger amount than ever before given for that purpose.

The Treasurer of the Diocese reports increased offerings from most par shes for Diocesan Missions, under the new system (that of Bishop Neely), now in operation.

Western Michigan .- We learn from the (hurch Helper, that Bishop Gillespie has been appointed brig, 5 steamers, 31 schooners and 5 sloops. one of the visitors for Kalamazoo College for the Academic year, 1881-82, with Prof. D. Putnam. Ypsianti, and Mr. A. J. Aldrich, Coldwater.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Allegan, reports a box of clothing sent to the fire sufferers in Northern Michigan; St. Luke's, Kalamazoo, one box for Diocesan Missiona ry: St. Thomas', Battle Creek, one box for Diocesan Missionary.

St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, has presented o Bishop Gillespie, several valuable articles of furniture, said to have been selected with great taste and care. The gift was accompanied by the following note:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Gillespie, DEAR SIR:-It being the earnest desire of the Congregation of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, to do all in their power to cheer and gladden your heart upon taking possession of your new residence among us, we hereby be y your acceptance of these gifts to adorn and beautify the home we are so proud to see you occupy.

This is but a slight testimonial to the high regard we entertain for you. The noble sacrifices and self-denials of your life have opened our hearts; and it rejoices us to have this opportunity to show our ap-preciation in a substantial and appropriate Thanksgiving offering.

Hoping that God may continue to shower His blessings upon you, and that no shadow may ever rest upon the See House, we remain in behalf of the domain would make two avoid the domain of the the donors, yours, most respectfully, Mrs. G. K. It would be interesting to see statistics on the same Johnson, Mrs. P. R. L. Pierce, Mrs. R. W. Morris, subject from the greatest port in the Western World Mrs. Samuel Sears. Grand Rapids, Nov. 20th. 1881.

The Rev. Herbert J. Cook, Rector of St. Mark's, Coldwater, is to be congratulated upon his possession of a new home. On the evening of the 2nd inst., "A Service for the Benediction of a Dwelling House" was said there. Many of the parishioners and friends were present, and the occasion was one of pleasure and profit to all.

The Bishop conducted the Service, and addresses were made by himself and other

The Rector of St. Mark's, Grand Rapids, together with his Assistant, has issued a card of Services. The schedule includes a weekly celebration of the Holy Communion, and Daily Morning and Evening Praver.

A movement is on foot to build a new church in St John's Parish, Jonia. It is said that two members of the Parish have already subscribed \$1,000 each. At St. Luke's Church and St. Barnabas' Chapel,

Kalamazoo, the Chapel Services on Christmas Day

AROUND THE WORLD.

Snow drifts have to be cut through at Quebec to make the roads passable.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has written a poem upon the late Dean Stinley. There is a heavy run on the treasury for new te

cent pieces to be used for "bangles." The sub-criptions at London for the relief of thos made dependent by the Vienna fire are £10,000.

The revenue received from direct and indirect taxes in France in 1881 exceeds the estimate by 217, 000,000 francs.

The average daily attendance in the public schools of New Orleans is 15,357, an average of about forty pupils to each teacher.

The khedive of Egypt has forwarded \$400 to the fund for the erection of a Garfield hospital at Washington, and promises to send \$1,000 more.

An American schooner has been fired upon and three of her Japanese crew killed by the Alaska Fur Company employes at the Aleutian Islands.

The British cabinet refuses to recognize the claims of the United States to exercise entire control over the Panam canal as con is ent with international law.

The Khedive of Egypt has been notified that Eng land and France, which placed him on the throne, are determined to maintain his authority against any attempts to create disorder.

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, intends to hunt in England this winter. She will remain there for six weeks, and will take over her hunting stable of nine horses. Her two favorites are named "Quicksilver" and "Hard Times."

In Tasmania, in the year 1880, there were 171 schools in operation, the total number of children on the rolls from month to month was 8,352, and the average laily attendance 6 002. The total expenditure in aid of public education amounted to £16,512.

The total value of school property in West Virginia is \$1,743,929. The school population is 213,441; the att ndance, 91,298. There are 4,326 public school teachers in the State, 117 of whom are colored. The aver ge salary given to teachers is \$26.61.

There were built in Maine, last year, 55 yessels with tonnage of 58,992 tons, against a tonnage of 35,847 in 1880, 37,584 tons in 1879 and 41,000 tons in 1878. The vessels built last year comprise 9 ships, 4 barks, 1

As a speaker, the youthful King Alfonso of Spain is called able, even in a country where oratorical gifts are prized, and predictions are made in London newspapers, that he will ere long rank next to Queen Victoria as the most popular constitutional sover eign in Europe.

Queen Victoria has authorized the publication of the musical works of the Prince Consort. In the dressing-room of the Prince Consort at Balmoral all remains as though he were alive. His hats and gloves are on the table, and on the bed there is an effigy of him.

The Duchess of Edinburgh lately said to somebody who wanted to sell her an expensive shawl: "I am purchased the Hotel de Rhin, in Paris, for the sum of 1,200,000 francs.

Mexico is in the postal union and sends letters all over the world for five cents, but the rate to the stamps. The purchaser must be known to the postmaster in order to get a stamp at all, and then it cannot be used at another office.

just closed, 3115 vessels from foreign ports and 9,450 from domestic ports making a total of about 12,600 at least, the City of New York.

Francois Michel Pascal, sculptor, of Paris, is dead, are "L'Annonciation et La Visitation" in the cathe-dral (f Perigneux;" "La Trappiste" and "L'Eofant Jesus." He obtained medals in 1841, 1847, and 1848.

Lord and Lady Dufferin fill up their leisure at Constantinople with private theatricals and poetical tableaux. Their pretty young daughter, Lady Helen Blackwood, and her brother Terence, lately appeared in a living copy of a well-known picture of "Spring, representing a charming pair in a swing. When the curtain was lifted a hidden singer softly sang all their mother's grace and beauty.

Gentlemen connected with the University property adjoining the grounds, as a site for a new chimney loaded with his pack; and after quickly

JANUARY 21, 1882.

Church Doings in Baltimore. From our Baltimore Correspondent.

The congregation of the Chapel of the Atonement in North East Baltimore, has been presented with a lot 60x120 feet, corner of John and Chester Sts., upon which it will soon begin the erection of a chapel. It will be built of brick with stone trimmings, and will seat about three hundred persons. The reading-room of the Northeastern Branch of the Baltimore Free Circulating Library, connected with the Chapel of the Atonement, will be removed to larger and more convenient quarters, the change being rendered necessary by the increased interest manifested in this undertaking. Since the inauguration of the work in March last, two thousand persons have visited the library, and four hundred volumes have been gratuitously circulated.

This Free Circulating Library is an admirable institution. It owns a large number of volumes, and establishes branch libraries in different parts of. the city, where such are deemed desir-

able. The manner of operation is, to place a certain number of books (say five hundred) at each station; and, when these have remained a sufficient time to have circulated among all who appreciate the privilege of reading them, they are removed to some other station, and a fresh supply sent to fill their place. Thus it it will be seen that the same volumes are made to do duty in perhaps five or six different localities.

The Rev. Mr. Burroughs, who has been doing duty at the Church of S. Mary, Franklintown; S. Jude's Church, Calverton; and S. Stephen's Church, in this city, has been temporarily called to his home in Ireland; and the Rev. Edward Wall, of Culpepper Court House, Virginia, has been appointed third assistant of the Church of the Ascension. Rev. A. M. Randolph, D.D., Rector of Emmanuel Church in this city, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Standing Committee of the Diocese, caused by the decease of the Rev. Dr. Hoff.

On the evening of the festival of the Epiphany, a dramatic entertainment was given in the basement of the Church of S. Mary the Virgin (for colored people), which was exceedingly interesting. The first piece represented the announcement of the birth of Christ to the shepnot rich enough. Show it to the wife of one of my herds who were keeping watch over their flocks cooks." And she was right, for the cook has just by night, on the plains of Bethlehem. On the

rising of the curtain, the shepherds were seen, arrayed in Eastern costume, reclining on the ground, on the left of the stage; while, on the people is 25 cents, and the postmaster licks the right, was stationed a chorus of mixed voices. After a time the angels entered, and made the announcement to the shepherds of the birth of There arrived at Boston, it is stated, during the year the Saviour. Then the visit of the wise men was represented by three of the choir boys, who, ar-It would be interesting to see statistics on the same rayed as kings, and bearing gifts in their hands, sang in turn the verses of the carol: "We, three kings of Orient are," all of them joining in the at the age of 68 years. M. Pascal was a pupil of Da- chorus, which follows each verse. The music of vid D'Angers. Notable among his works, which the whole piece, with the exception of that of were of ornamental and religious order mainly, the carol, was taken from a cantata, entitled "The Birth of Christ."

The last performance of the evening represented "a Christmas of ye olden time." Therewas the comfortable home of the old folks, the visit of the married son, with his wife and children, the lighting of the "Yule log," the gathering around the family hearth, the Christmas Gounod's "Printemps." The young Blackwoods have tree, the "Mummers," the hanging up of the stockings, the putting the children to bed, a visit of of their guardian angels, the "Waits," and last of Pennsylvania desire the Philadelphia Council to grant the institution a part of the almshouse all, the visit of Santa Claus, who came down the

Mr. Gurteen was one of the principal essavists at the recent Church Congress in Providence, R. I., the first Sunday of the new year. The new rector of St. John's will receive a hearty welcome from all of and has won a distinguished reputation for his success, in the work of charity organization in Buffalo and elsewhere. A work on this subject, from his pen is in press, and will be an authority when pub- ish. lished.

Miss Wolfe, of New York City, has consented that the two chairs in Griswold College, for the support of which she has annually contributed for several years, shall bear the names of her honored father give a few days, about February 20th, in Cincinnati (who was a friend and a liberal benefactor of Griswold from its start) and of herself. The next cata- Episcopal visitation may be received in April-it is logue will record the following additions to the per- not certain. manent chairs of the College, viz.: "The John David Wolfe Professorship of Ancient Languages," and 'The Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Professorship of Homiletics."

A Ladies' Aid Society, and a "Busy Bee" Association of young girls, have been organized in Oskaloosa. Gas has been put into St. James' Church, and considerable improvements have been made in the rectory.

The parish of St. Paul's, Creston, has purchased a desirable lot in that thriving city, and proposes to erect thereupon, the coming season, a church suited to the place and the people.

Kansas.-The Leavenworth Times has an interesting resume of the work of the Rev.T.W. Barry, in St. Paul's Parish, in that city, during the last four years. A debt of nearly \$3,000 has been paid, and a H. Tomlins. rectory has been built. To accomplish this, the Rector has had to work hard and plan well. One of the first steps was to train a choir of Sunday scholars to take the place of the paid singers. He also saved a sexton's salary, by doing all the work of the church with the help of a choir boy. The Vestry have sustained him faithfully. It would be a mean vestry that would not stand by such a rector. The new rectory was opened on occasion of a recent visit by Bishop Vail, for Confirmation. Success to St. Paul's, Leavenworth, and many happy New Years to its beloved Rector!

Bishop Vail, in his diocesan paper, speaks with great satisfaction of his schools. For the last seven- miles South-are under the care of the same missionteen years, the College of the Sisters of Bethany has struggled on with many discouragements, but it is now full and finished, having a beautiful property, 5th; but, on account of the severe snow storm on and a competent corps of instructors. About a hundred and twenty-five girls, nearly sixty being boarding pupils, are instructed.

Long Island.-The Rev. Ralph Wood Kenyon preached his farewell sermon, as Assistant Minister of St. Luke's, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, January 8th. He goes to the parish at Brewsters, N.Y. A new stone Altar was completed, at St. Luke's Church, last week, another mark of the energy of the Rector, the Rev. George R. Van De Water.

Massachusetts.-The Rev. A. E. George, the new Rector of St. James' Parish, So. Groveland, received building for religious purposes exists. We must a Christmas purse, containing seventy dollars. He hasten, however, or the opponents of Catholic is full of good works, and his field equally full of Truth will possess the ground before us, as they are promise. It is an old fashion in this parish to deal liberally with the minister at Christmas-tide.

Michigan .- A new building for a Hospital, under Church auspices, has been secured at Mildon, in the burned district in this State. It will accommodate twenty patients. The ladies of Grace Church. Port Huron, will send a skilful nurse there and pay her; and Churchwomen in Grand Rapids, it is stated, assume the care of five or six person s.

In St. John's Church, Lancaster, Holy Communion is celebrated on every Sunday, and it is the intention to have it on every day for which there is a Collect, Epistle and Gospel, according to the implied exhortation of the Church.

At Christ Church, Dayton, the Holy Communion is hereafter to be celebrated every Sunday of the year. This Service will be held, as in the past, at the regular morning hour on the first Sunday of each month; on other Sundays, at nine A. M., in the winter, and eight A. M., in the summer. And in keeping with weekly Communion, the Service on Holy days will hereafter be the Holy Communion.

Springfield.-Bishop Seymour visited St. Paul's Church, Rantoul, January 3d, and confirmed a class of ten persons, presented by the Rector, the Rev. W.

The Rev. W. C. Hopkins, of Champaign Mission, was present and assisted at Evening Prayer. The Bishop preached from St. Luke II: 21, and was listened to with rapt attention by a large congregation. He also addressed the class after Confirmation, in a few words, pointing out to them the great duties of prayer, reading Scripture, attendance at the Holy Eucharist, and work for the Church. Notwithstanding the difficulties and discouragements which have been encountered during the past year, the work of the Church has been going steadily on. Two other Missions-one, St. Paul's, Condit, ten miles Southwest, the other, St. Thomas, Thomasboro, six ary. The Bishop, in company with the missionary visited these Missions on the evenings of the 4th and the 4th, there were no Services at Condit. At St. Thomas' Mission. Thomasboro, seven persons were confirmed, including one in private, a lady over 80

years of age. At these missions, the school houses are used for Services. The Bishop preached from Jer. xxxi:17, "There is hope in thine end;" and addressed the class. The building was overcrowded with people who were deeply interested in the Bishop's eloquent sermon and address. The prospects in this mission are good, and it is hoped that before long a little church will be erected, where, as yet, no already hoping to do.

The good Bishop of Springfield, is ever "on the go." At all hours, night and day, he is busy; and the wonder is that he stands it so well, with so little rest; and that he is always bright and fresh, making clergy and laity cheerful and happy, wherever he is. After midnight on the 5th, he took the train to Champaign, where he was ready for the Epiphany Celebration in the morning, at Emmanuel Mis-

were largely attended; and the largest offering was taken in the history of the Parish, for Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund. Offerings have also recently been taken for the Church Building Fund and Domestic Missions

At the Christmas Service of the Sunday Schools in St. Luke's, the Bishop was present and addressed the children, who always welcome him.

The Ladies of St. John's Parish, Kalamazoo, realized nearly a hundred dollars, in December last, by the sale of fancy and useful articles. Christmas was an exceptionally joyous one in the parish, as the Bishop spent the day there, preaching both morning and evening; on the latter occasion to the children. At the Morning Service, the Rector, the Rev. C. T. Stout had it in his power to announce an offering of \$650, to apply on the parsonage debt. which, by this liberal subscription (much of it given at great sacrifice) will be reduced to \$1,500, obtained at a lower rate of interest, and thus relieving the Parish of a large part of the burden of paying interest. St. John's is prospering as it has never prospered before.

Western Texas .- The El Paso Times, in its New Year's edition, gives a very interesting historical sketch of the Church in that enterprising town. The present Rector, the Rev. J. W. Tays, was the first clergyman. He agreed to go there in 1870, and on October 9th, of that year, the first Service of the Church was held in El Paso. On Monday morning, October 10th, Mr. Tays opened his school. This arrangement was kept up for nearly three years. Friends in the East assisted in fitting up and paying the rent of the room used as a Church, and on Christmas Day, 1870, St. Clement's Church, El Paso, Texas, was regularly organized. But the place continued to run down: 1873 came with its crashes: railroad prospects were crushed, and the people were cattered to the four winds. The missionary held Service and Sunday School in his own house, and supported bimself as a surveyor until the end of 18"5, when he went East. But before leaving, he eeded a piece of land in a central place for Church purposes

In the beginning of 1881, business revived and real state advanced rapidly. Mr. Tays returned on the 6th day of April, never having lost interest in the place. In October, Bishop Elliott, of Western Texas, visited El Paso and charmed the frontiersmen, and t was determined that a small chapel should be built, as soon as funds could be procured, the Bish-op promising \$200 toward the object, with the unerstanding that when this building became too small for the parish Church, it should be used as a Sunday School room. It was found that the land riven by Mr. Tays was not now in the proper place or the church, on account of the position of certain railroads, so Mr. Tays purchased a lot in the best position in the city, for \$600, and presented it to the Church. A subscription list of over \$500 has been raised. The building will be 46x24, and will seat about 150. Mr. Tays has given \$100 to buy an organ.

and the ladies of the Holy Communion, New York City, have given a Communion Service and Altar linen. Friends in Philadelphia have given a lot of Prayer Books and Hymnals. J. M. Thatcher, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, has agreed toget the organ at half price, and then to play it May God put it into the hearts of others to help on the good work. It will be a standard raised on this frontier for God and His cause.

nary department. If the request is complied with, it is stated that two citizens, who prefer to remain incognito, will contribute toward the improvement \$1,000,000 and \$300,00 respectively.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse quotes from Tacitus his description of the collapse of the wooden amphitheatre at Fidenæ during the reign of Tiberius, by which, according to the Annals, 50,000 persons' were killed or wounded. The immense structure was a flimsy affair, put up by a certain Atilius, and there is much comfort after reading about the borrors of the catastrophe and the measures adopted to prevent their repetition, in being informed by Tacitus, with characteristic terseness, that "Atilius was burned."

The Lord Mayor of London recently convened a meeting for the purpose of representing to the British government the urgent necessity of establishing telegraphic communication between lightand these often fail in times of fog and snow-storms. Resolutions setting forth the urgent necessity for electric communication were adopted, and will be is desired that immediate practical steps be taken to secure such communication.

The rapid spread of missionary work in foreign lands is well illustrated by the fact that fifty years ago there were 502 mission stations, whereas now there are 5.765. In that time the number of ordained missionaries has increased from 656 to 6,696, and the number of other laborers and assistants has increased from 1,236 to 33,856. Fifty years ago there were 70,000 communicants; now there are 857,332. The contributions from America for the purpose of carrying on this work have grown from \$250,000 to \$2,500,000 each year. In Great Britain, during 1880, \$5,544,750 was contributed by all the churches for missionary work, nearly one-half of which was given by the Church of England.

A number of years ago a rich man, as eccontric as was benevolent, died in Philadelphia, leaving a will, in which he laid a solemn injunction upon his children that so long as they lived they should see the old year out and the new year in, at the foot of his coffin. The children are scattered through many States, from Vermont to Nebraska, but they never violate their father's injunction, and on New Year's eve, a few moments before midnight, they assen

bled, as usual, in the family vault in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Four of those upon whom this grim necessity was laid are dead, and the survivors constitute a strange and mournful group as they carry out their father's solemn behest.

The opposition of college faculties to secret so cletles has resulted in a lawsuit. A boy who belong-ed to one of the "Greek letters," applied for admis-sion to Purdue College, in Indiana. The faculty before receiving him, requested that he should pledge himself to sever his connection with the secret organization. He declined. Then they refused to take him as a student. He applied to the courts to compel his admission, on the ground that he was a taxpayer. of sound mind and body, and had tend, ered the usual fees in such cases made and provided The court, however, ruled that the faculty had the right to take the ground they did, and added, sug gestively, that the success of the college could be maintained without the secret societies.

building, one portion of which is to be the veteri-building, one portion of which is to be the veteri-filling the stockings, departed in the same manner as he came. All the characters were taken by colored persons, and they were, without exception, well sustained. H. January 10, 1882.

> A Century of Progress in England. An article under this head appeared in the St. James' Gazette, in which, after speaking of the increase in the efforts made for the relief of poverty and the reduction of the number of convictions for crime, the writer says:

"In close connection with the statistics of poverty and crime stand the figures which denote houses on the English coast and the shore. Rockets the diminution or the increase of the educationand guns are now the only means of communication, al power of the Church. In the year 1704 the number of livings in England and Wales was about 11,700, as to the condition of either forwarded by the lord mayor to the government. It churches or parsonages of which we are without any reliable information. Henry VIII., in the last year of his reign, put an end to 186 of the larger monasteries, 374 of the lesser sort, 110 religious hospitals, and 2,374 chantries and chapels. The occupants of these edifices, then pillaged and destroyed, discharged with more or less success the functions now performed by the masters of our 628 union workhouses. 'All these religious houses, churches, colleges, and hospitals, being above 3,500, little and great," said Sir Henry Spelman, 'did amount to an inestimable sum, especially if their rents be ac-

counted as more improved in these days.' It is after the suppression of the monasteries that we hear for the first time of the question of the State support of the poor, and of the subsequent levies of poor rates, steadily rising in amount from £6,000,000 in 1849 to £12,913,000 in 1880.

"From the death of Henry, or at least from that of Mary, to the year 1815, the building of a church in England was so rare an occurrence. except in case of destruction by fire, that it was considered at the latter date that there was no lawful method of founding a new church belonging to the National rite without an Act of Parliament. But from the year 1818 to 1836, 366 new churches were consecrated, being at the rate of 28 per annum. From the beginning of the century to the end of the year 1875, according to the Report of a Committee of Convocation, 4,414 churches had been consecrated, of which 1,015 were rebuilt and 3,399 were entirely new. A later return to an order of the House

of Lords states that 1,724 churches had been built, and 7,144 restored, at an outlay of not less than £500 each since 1840. The returns were by no means complete, but they gave a total of £25,548,703 expended on 8,871 churches, A sum exceeding £740,000 per annum has been contributed by members of the Church of England to the restoration and increase of their places of worship since the year 1840.

"In 1831, the number of benefices in England, according to the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was 10,718, the aggregate income of which was £3,251,159. By 1880 the number of livings had increased, by the division of parishes and the foundation of fresh endowments to 13,617; the income to £4,547,244. value. In 1831, 5,947 parsonages were returned as habitable, 1,728 benefices and glebe-houses unfit for residence, and 2,878 livings had none at all. Between 1830 and 1880, according to the Builder the sum of £4,228,959, or more than $\pounds 64,000$ per annum, had been expended by the in France, calling forth admiration even from the clergy in providing residences for themselves and their successors; the amount having been advanced to them for that purpose from Queen attention easily and keeping it. There is a whole-Anne's Bounty, to be repaid, with interest, in thirty annual instalments. Through the hands elder French Protestants received it-a spirit which of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Gover. has impelled him to stand out as a champion against nors of Queen Anne's Bounty and the Charity Commissioners, the sum of £5,468,293 had been contributed to the permanent endowment of the Church by private benefactors since 1830; making, together with the above-named contribution of the clergy, an aggregate of £8,697,252. This is independent of the application of £18,616,000 to the benefit of the poorer livings at the ex- of our modern life and modern thinking. Russi n pense of the richer, and of capitular endowments by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is exclusive of the endowments granted by the story, and Mr. Dole tells it well, combining the most Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and by the Charity Commissioners, from funds provided by their Acts of Parliament. Thus the amount of very well executed wood engravings. more than twenty-nine millions sterling, making together with the before-cited contributions to Harper & Brothers; Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & the building fund a total of more than fifty-four millions sterling, has been added to the permanent endowment of the National Church within the last half century. No estimate exists as to it is a work of unusual interest and value is shown the very large and constantly growing revenue by the fact that what was intended in the preparaderived from the weekly offertory; but in many parishes this almost equals the regular income of the incumbent. It is thus evident that the homes and hearts of noble men and women, and effective character of the Church as an educator and a reliever of the poor has undergone an increase within the century such as is not unworthy of the increase in the material wealth and comfort of the people.

"Finally, we have to look at the increase of education. The number of children present at inspection of the primary schools of England Fanny, the sister of the great musician. and Wales in 1854 was 410,904; in 1880 it had risen to 3 268 147. The total expenditure for Amusements. By M. E. W. S. Home Decorations. By primary schools in Great Britain in 1851 was £164,312; in 1880 it was £2,978,857. If to these items, the accuracy of which is vouched by the return of the Board of Trade, be added the enormous volume of free and unregistered contributions to religious and social charities, the total must be immense. For hospitals and dispensaries, for Sunday-schools and Ragged-schools, for religious and charitable societies and missions of all kinds, for the support and maintenance of the places of worship, schools and ministers, of Roman Catholics, Jews, and minor sects, no returns are accessible. It is thus idle annual contributions for these objects, but of additions to our table.

BOOK REVIEWS.

SPAIN. By James A. Harrison, Professor in Wash-ington and Lee University. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1881. Cloth, pp. 717.

Professor Harrison's volume belongs to the Library of Entertaining History, edited by Arthur Gilman, and now being issued by Messrs. Lothrop & Co. The field of Spanish history is romantic, certainly, and should be entertaining. The profuse ll-lustrations will do much to make the book popular. From a purely literary point of view, Professor Harrison's style is not beyond criticism; and he is lacking in some essential qualities of the true historian. His treatment of the Aztec controversy, for instance, is open to the charge of superficiality if not unfairness; and we find elsewhere, indications of hasty work. The book does not, however, claim to be more than a popular and narrative production; and as such will be found to possess both interest and

ST. PAUL'S VISION, and other Sermons. By Rev. Eugene Bersier, Pastor of l'Eglise de l'Etolle, Paris. Translated by Marie Stewart. New York: Anson D. F. Raudolph & Co. 1881. pp. 233. Price, \$1.50.

We welcome these sermons of Mr. Bersier, the eloquent French Protestant preacher, whose previous publications have made so deep in impression Romanist pen of the great critic, DeLacy. He is graphic, eloquent, practical; at times striking; al-ways charming in his French vivacity; catching the some spirit of devotion everywhere perceptible, a love for old ways, and of the old faith, so far as the the rationalists of his sect. The book will be found sugges ive.

OUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF RUSSIA. By Nathan Haskell Dole, Translator and Editor of Rambaud's Popular History of Russia. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1881. pp. 520.

The multiplication of histories for the young is a most commendable thing. No branch of reading has been more generally neglected-none bears a more practical relation to the right understanding history, in especial, is a theme, we venture to say, with which but comparatively few well-read grown persons are familiar. It is a strange, fascinating recent results of scholarship with a clear, simple and most readable style. The typography is of the best, there are good maps, and a bountiful supply of

Co. Price, \$5.00.

These beautiful volumes contain the biography of a remarkable family, mostly in the words of letters and journals written by the various members. That tion, only for the family, has found its way to the general public and wide popularity. It is indeed a charming b ok, one that takes the reader into the makes him to live for the time in their company. Of course, the great man of the group is Felix, the musician, and his letters and diary occupy the larger portion of the work. But there were others of the family well deserving to be known and honored. Moses Mendelssohn, the grandfather, considering the times in which he lived and the conditions out of which he rose, was a great man, and his biography is deeply interesting. The volumes contain eight portraits drawn by Wilhelm Hensel, who married

J. E. Runtz-Rees. 60 cents each. Published by D. Appleton & Co., 1, 3 and 5 Bond St., New York.

These three books are the sixth, seventh, and eighth volumes of Appleton's Home Series. In Household Hints, the author seems to help young and inexperienced housekeepers, who come to their new duties without much preparation, with hints and suggestions which she has found useful in her own work, and which we feel sure must be of practical use to those who accept them. Home Amusements takes us from garret to kitchen, and from the lawn to the stable.. The Children, the Middle-aged, and the aged are all remembered. Home Decorations calls our attention to the great variety of ornamental work that can be done in the home and for the home, by the needle, the brush, the scroll-saw, etc. The book contains much that cannot fail to charm all who have any taste or desire for home-decorato attempt to estimate the money value of the tion. We welcome these little books, as valuable

Thus we have paid our New Year's respects to such of these parochial sheets as happen to be lying upon our table. Although primarily of interest in the localities in which they are published, papers of this description possess a more extended interest, from the fact that they afford some indication of the ed guests. measure of Church Life and Growth which characterizes the places which they respectively represent It is worth noting that, of the four parishes above mentioned, two have weekly Communion; although only one of those two has early Celebrations. This may be the result of local causes. Moreover, we observe no notice of Celebrations on all Holy Days. as a rule, except in St. Paul's, Washington. But, while we note these particulars, it is not in any captious or fault-finding spirit. We are very well aware that local circumstances often interpose to prevent a parish-priest from carrying out all that he may lesire.

We have received a Sheet Calendar for 1882, pub lished by Dr. Campbell Fair. Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Baltimore. Besides the calendar proper, it contains particulars of parish work Among these, we notice the Ladies' Aid Society, which has supervision of the Mother's Mission, the Mite Society, the Dorcas, the Missionary Society, the Children's Sewing School, the Chancel Committee, the Surplice Committee, the Episcopal Assessment Committee, and special work that may arise. There is also a Brotherhood, with six several committees; a Church "Temperance Society;" a "Literary Society;" and a "Day Church School," besides the Sunday Schools for white and colored children respectively.

The Rector is assisted by four curates, and has five Missions in his cure, aside from the parish church. The Services of various kinds, of course, are numer ous. The Holy Communion is celebrated on the first and third Sunday of each month, and on the chief Festivals, We regret, however, to see the modern innovation adopted, of Evening Communion, which is set for Maundy (not "Maunday") Thursday.

Annual Report of the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society. October, 1881. This well-conceived and. we are happy to say, successful undertaking, the object of which is-to make provision and to se ret rement for those who have long and faithfully served at the Altars of the Church, has met with a response fully equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. 'The Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D.D., of the Diocese of Northern New Jersey, is the President, the Rev. Wm. H. Holley, D.D., Secretary and the Rev. Joseph H. Smith, Treasurer. The Re port of the latter officer shows a balance on hand of \$2,967.35, at the close of the year ending Oct. 19th,'81.

An Address Memorial of Alexander H. Vinton D. D., Edward A. Washburn, D. D., Samuel Osgood D. D. and William Runder, D. D. Given at the Sev enth Church Congress, Providence, R. I., Oct. 25th 1881. By George D. Wildes, D. D., General Secretary of the Congress. New York: Thomas Whittaker, Bible House. The Church has not yet fo gotten Dr. Wilde's eloquent Address, in memoriam. Whittaker has given it a beautiful and appropriate setting in th s pamphlet of fifteen pages.

Twenty-Third Annual Report of the House of Mercy New York. 1882. This admirable and most beneficent of Charities, we rejoice to say, continues to prosper Never," says the R port, "since the opening of the House, have there been so many trying to conquer their temptations, and to offer their lives to God's service; never have so many in faith and prayer been struggling to build up the ruins of Jerusalem in their own souls." There are at present 73 inmates of the House, against 65 at the time of the last Re port. The Treasurer's Report shows a balance of cash on hand to the amount of \$867.12.

Sketch and Constitution of the Western N. Y. Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. 1881. The first meeting for the establishment of this organization was held in St. Luke's Church, Rochester, June 1st, 1881, seventeen parishes being represented. The first general meeting was held in Christ Church, Hornellsville, Sept. 20ta, eight parishes being represented. If this and similar Societies direct their efforts only to such mission work as commands the general confidence of the American Church, there can be no question of their success.

The Church's Duty to the German's. A Sermon, by the Key. Clarence Buel, Chaplain of the Church German Society. New York: James Pott, Publisher, 12 Astor Place. 1881. Price 10 cents. The proceeds arising from the sale of this sermon belong to the Society on whose behalf it was preached. The discourse itself is an earnest presentation of the responsibility which rests upon our Communion, as an integral portion of the great Church Catholic, to gather into the One Fold that mixed multitude of peoples of various tongues, which have been and still are swarming to our country, as to a vast City of Refuge.

872 Aweek. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Add. TRUE & Co., Portland, Me. A Half Century of Parish' Life. Being a Historical delivered in John's Church, Troy. N. Y., May, 15th and 22d, 1881, in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary. By the Rev. Thaddeus A. DENTISTS Snively, Rector of the Parish. This discourse was published at the request of several members of St John's Church, as possessing a deep interest to the parishioners; covering, as it does, the history of the parish for the flist fifty years of its existence. \$8 The Academy says, "Prof. Nordenskiold's narrative of the Voyage of the "Vega" round Asia and Europe, to be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., almost immediately, will be in all respects one of the most important books of Travel that have appeared for a long time. Besides a full account of all the incidents of the voyage, the natural conditions, the inhabitants, and the fauna and flora of the countries visited, the author has prefixed a survey of all previous arctic voyages, which will be of permanent value. The book is profusely illustrated and well supplied with maps.'

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

to prevent that disease in its early stages. Every cold or cough should be treated with Allen's Lung Balsam. There is no better remedy. A girl, hearing her mistress ask her husband to bring "Domby and Son" with him when he came home to dinner, set two extra plates for the expect-

A Burning Shame It is that the sun will free.le, tan, and redden the complexion of the maiden fair who ventures out for her seaside stroll; but by an application of "Champ-lin's Liquid Pearl" all imperfections are removed and a healthy blush given to the choek. It is per-fortly hermices fectly harmless.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY! STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the most Delicate !

v its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Jeremiah Wright, of Marion County, W.Va., writes us that his wife had Pulmonary Consumption, and was pronounced incurable by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

Wm. C. Digges, Merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam has cured his mother of consump-tion, after the physician had given her up as incura-ble. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and here naved, be thicke allow efficient ole. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a start should give it a trial.

Dr. Meredith, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last stages of consumption aud was in-dnced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his let-ter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume els practice.

Wm. A. Graham and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with bronchitis in its worst form for twelve The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many rears. others of Bronchitis.

AS ALSO

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP, All Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

C. S. Martin, Drnggist at Oakly, Ky., writes that be ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for Croup and Whooping Cough.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child ! It contains no Opium in any form

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The Sisters of St. Mary will reopen their school on Wednesday, September 21st, 1881. Address the SISTER SUPERIOR as above.

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For Young Ladies and Children, Asbury Park, N.J. Fourth year opens September 14th, 1881. Boarding and tuition \$200 per year. Address Miss JULIA ROSS, Principal.

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\$105, will pay for board and English tuition for a bios, will pay for board and signs totation for a half scholastic year, beginning 1st Oct., or middle Feb. The School is completely organized and ably officered. Large, substantial brick buildings. High Standards of scholarship and accomplishments and Home Comforts. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Special arrangements for northern girls'seeking a below lettinde. balmy latitude.

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and the country for miles around. The grounds comprise about thirty acres, a part of which is covered with woods, and has many charm-ing walks. The position is remarkably healthy, re-tired and favorable for both physical and intellectual development development.

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No. 10 Gramercy Park, New York. (Successor and former Partner of the late Miss Haines) will re-open her English and French Board-ing and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Thursday, Sept. 28th. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys, Class Oct. 3d.

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To the Editor of the Living Church:

Such is the triumphant announcement of very many of our clergy, after the Bishop has visited a parish and held a Confirmation, "Twenty were Confirmed, all adults." How long, my brethren, are we going to glory in our shame? If the children-the young boys and girls-are being lost to the Church, how long shall we exult in our loss, and salve our conscience, because some aged sinner condescends to take the first step? Consider how many years of that person's life are irrevocably lost; years that might have made him a Saint! Do we not know that God wants all life? Child-life, youth, manhood, grey old age? Do we not know that Confirmation was meant for children? That, if we do not win them to God, we are to be blamed? that we are responsible for the salvation of souls entrusted to A Grape from a Thorn. By James Payn. Price, 20 our care and our cure, and that "the child is father to the man."? When shall we learn that age, i.e. years, has nothing whatever to do with the time for Confirmation? "As soon as the child can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Comrest of the Catechism," is the only condition of the Prayer Book, "They shall be brought to the Bishop." implies a very many condition of the Indeen Barden Brutan. By D. B. Eaton. Price, The Captains' Room. A Novel. By W. Besant and J. Rice. Price, 10 cents. the Bishop," implies a very young and tender Our children must be taught to dedicate all age. their lives to God; not merely what is left after living long for the world, the flesh and the devil. If we want Christian men and women, we must have Christian boys and girls. If they are allowed to form habits of sin, by our keeping them away from God's sacramental grace (as so many of our pastors, fathers, and mothers of families do), their whole life may be cursed. If children sow the wild cats of dissipation, I know of but one crop that they can reap—the wild oats of a black-ened, scarred, and sullied soul.

Therefore let us-priests of God's Church-be awake to our awful responsibility of saving souls, by winning them to His holy life-giving Sacraments, when only they can be won. Let us teach children that they are made in the image of God, and that they have been redeemed by the Blood of Jesus, which was sprinkled on their souls at Holy Baptism. Let us teach them that God wants their young years, fresh hearts, and pure lives, be they long or short. Teach parents what sin they commit, what risks they run, when they keep back their children because they are "not old enough." "Suffer little children to come unto Me," says Christ. Let us learn more and more to minister to our dear Lord Himself, by ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me." Hashington as heve Geo. E. Swan, Rector of the parish, and pro-poses to have the Red River Valley, as its special tield. obeying His own instructions:

the importance of the total there can be no doubt." COMME TARY ON THE GOSPEL OF ST. MARK. By Revere F. Weidner. Allentown, Pa.: Brobst, Diehl & Co. Price, \$1.25. This excellent aid to Bible study is by a Lutheran

Pastor. It gives the authorized version and the revised version, on opposite pages, notes, a map of the Holy Land, a harmony of the Gospels, and a full index. The collect for St. Mark's Day occupies the page opposite the introduction. There are other signs of Churchly instinct in the work, and the note on the institution of the Lord's Supper is as good a statement of the Catholic truth as a Churchman could ask.

THOMAS DEQUINCEY. By David Masson. New York: Harper & Brothers; Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 75 cents.

This biography, the latest issued of Morley's English Mon of Letters, is one of the most interesting. The author has had the advantage of having known DeQuincy so well as to have retained a perfect recollection of his voice, appearance and manner. The analysis of DeQuincey's style, and the classification of his essays, and the personal interest in the strangest of literary men awakened by this biography, is sure to lead the reader to DeQuincey himself, as revealed in his own writings.

A Laodicean. By Thos Hardy. Two Illustrations.

A Grape From a Thorn. By James Fayn. Frice, 20 Giuseppe Garibaldi. By J. T. Bent. Illustrated. Price, 20 cents. Sir Christopher Wren. By Lucy Phillimore. Two Il-lustrations. Price, 20 cents. The Question of Cain. A Novel. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Price, 20 cents. Civil Service in Great Britain. By D. B. Eaton. Price, 25 cents.

The Senior Partner. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. Price, 20 cents.

The above are the latest works issued by the

Messrs. Harper in their Franklin Square Library. The essay on "Civil Service in Great Britain" peculiarly valuable at the present time.

PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Our Parish Life. St. Paul's Free Church, Colum-bia, Pa. January, 1882. Vol. II. No. 6. A four-page parochial sheet, edited by the Rector, the Rev. Richard C. Searing.

The Monthly Chronicle. Published by the Young Men's Guild of Christ Church, Binghamton, N. Y. January, 1882. Vol. III. No.2. Fifty cents per annum in advance.

The S. Paul's Parish Record. Washington, D. C. January, 1882. Vol. I. No. 5. One dollar a year. This is a little paper of eight pages, published by the parish priest of S. Paul's (Rev. Wm. M. Barker), "for the purpose of giving information to the members of the parish as to what ha been done and what is to be done." But the Parish Record does a good deal more than that. For, in the number before us, there are many short articles, calculated to be very useful in any and every parish in the land.

The Moorhead Churchman. A Monthly Periodical, published at Moorhead, Minnesota. January, 1882. Vol. I. No. 1. This eight-page paper is edited by the

"Inasmuch as Rev. Geo. E., Swan, Rector of the parish, and pro-

"Thank God for Compound Oxygen !"

"Thank God for Compound Oxygen !" This is the grateful utteran e of the wife of a clergyman. Her letter, dated New City, Rockland County, New York, June 14th, 1880, thus stated the condition of her husband when he began the Oxygen Treatment: "Rev. A. J. Conklin, Pastor New City and Centennial Churches, Newark Conference, was run down with overwork: voice injured, memory impaired, eyes very badly impaired, so that he could sca. cely follow up general reading, much less study; throat affected, and the whole system in a bad state. He wou d have had to stop preceing had he not found heip. I asked him this morning what I should say in reporting progress to you for him. 'Oh,' he he says, 'tell them I am well. Never felt better in my life!' This, on the minister's 'Blue Monday,' after preaching three times on a very hot day, ad-ministering the sacrament and baptismal service, and walking three miles afterward! And now he is at work in his garden. Thank God for Compound Oxygen!" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which gives full information about this remarkable remedy for Chronic Diseases, is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey and Palen, IIII Girard St., Philadelphia. Johnny was hit by a ball the other day. The bawl

Johnny was hit by a ball the other day. The bawl immediately came out of his mouth.

One of the ablest professors at Yale College be one of the ablest professors at Table Confege be-came nearly insane from want of sleep. He says: "What saved me from a horrible fate, was Dr. Ben-son's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They cured my neuralgia, and I gained twenty-three pounds in four weeks." weeks.

A member of a school committee writes: "We have two school rooms sufficiently large to accommodate over 300 pupils one above the other."

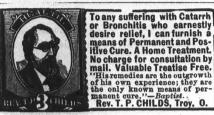
Indiget over soc pupils one above the other. Indiget over soc pupils one above the other. Indiget over soc pupils one above the other. Indiget over social debility, relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only properties. It is not a mere stimulant, like the ex-tracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invalu-able in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pul-monary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Propri-etors, New York. etors, New York.

That was a witty man, who, being detained by a snow blockade, telegraphed to his firm in New York: "I shall not be in the office to-day, as I have not got home yesterday yet."

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A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an old Indian remedy) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after apply ing this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments, and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at hight, after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, and for nothing else.
Read what the Hon. J. M. Cöffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: 1 have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such imm diate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment.
For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00.
ANSCHACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chie ago

ANSCHACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chic ago

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES AND CHILDREN, Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY. There are a few vacancies to be filled in this insti-tution at the opening of the next term, on Tuesday, January 10, 1882. Early application should be made to Captain ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Mor-gan Park, Cook County, Ill, \$8 St. Margaret's Diocesan

Waterbury, Conn. School for Girls, Wuleroury, conn. The sixth year will open (D. V.) on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, 1831. Instrumental music under charge of J. Baier, Jr., a private pupil of Plaidy, of Leipsic Conservatory. French and German taught by native teachers. The REV. FRANCIS T. RUSSELL, M.A., Rector. School for Girls,

St. Mary's Hall,

Faribault, Minnesota. Faribault, Minnesota. Rt. Rev. H.B. Whipple, Rector. Miss E. A. Rice, Principal. Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop with eleven experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education with an invigo-rating and healthy climate. The health of the school has been a marvel. The sixteenth year will begin September 15th, 1881. For Registers with full details address Bishop Whipple or Rev. Geo. B. Whipple.

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FITTING-SCHOOL for the Universities, West Point, Annapolis, or business. Charges, \$350 a year. No extras. Competitive examinations for scholarships at the beginning of College Year, first Wednesday in September; applications for the same to be filed ten days previously.

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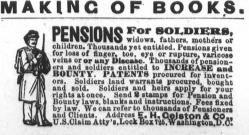
AUTHORS & PUBLISHERS

Will consult their own interests if they consult the

Claremont Manufacturing Co.,

CLAREMONT, N H.

Before they make contracts for the



The Libing Church.

Jan. 21, A. D. 1882.				
Entered at the Chicago P. O. as second-class mail matter.				
Subscription, To the Clergy, Advertising Rates, per Notices of Deaths, free; Bus word: Obituaries, Appeals, Ackn etc., one cent a word. All notice				
C. W. LEFFING	VELL, D. D.			
CHICAGO. 162 Washington Street.	NEW YORK. No. 40 Bible House.			

A limited amount of space is devoted to advertisements by the LIVING CHURCH, and the publisher desires to fill this space not say," "we do not know," "whether or not," with such business notices as are of general interest to subscribers. Advertisements are often declined for the reason that the thing side by side," "why should we fear that which advertised is not such as the readers of this paper are likely to want. Others are declined on account of obtrusive display, and ugly illustrations required. Advertisers of the best class will appreciate this policy; and they may be assured that their modest announcements are not likely to be overshadowed by an ugly display of cheap cuts and black-bordered advertisements. Some of the best firms of New York and Chicago are now among the regular patrons of the LIVING CHURCH.

The publisher respectfully requests subscribers not to remit small amounts of money by drafts or checks on banks outside of New York or Chicago. On every one of such drafts or checks the publisher has to suffer a loss of twenty-five cents, which he will henceforward debit to the account of the person remitting.

The publisher takes the opportunity of informing subscribers that the number following the name on the printed addresstag indicates the whole number of the Puritan divines, John Cotton and Cotton Mather, the Mexican Church, October 28th, A. D. 1881, paper up to which the subscription is paid. Thus, 167 indicates the issue of Jan. 14th.

In forwarding notice of change of address, subscribers are requested to mention the old as well as the new address.

Atheism at a Funeral.

In many situations and circumstances of life a man may seem to get along pretty well without religion. Indeed, some men find it pays well to have no religion and to advertise themselves as infidels. Mr. Ingersoll is such a man. His epigrammatic atheism pays well, at fifty cents a head. There are plenty of people who would gladly pay a much higher price to get rid of God and conscience, to say nothing of the amusement which is thrown in by this rhetorical juggler.

But sometimes Mr. Ingersoll has to attend a funeral. Death comes, despite his infidel gibes, and it comes, sometimes, to those whom he loves. (It will come to him, before many years. May God have mercy on his soul!) And when he goes to a funeral he begins to be sober. He forgets how he has ridiculed God, how he has outraged the holiest instincts of humanity, how

The Mexican Commission.

The Bishops of the Mexican Commission pres ent in New York, have, by vote, ordered the fol-lowing communication to be sent to the Committee of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, appointed to confer with them. The Commission of the House of Bish-

ops on the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church, having had conference with a Committee of the Board of Managers appointed to confer with the Commission, communicates through them to the Board of Managers the following facts:

1st. In reference to the financial matters of the Church in Mexico, the Commission has never charged itself with any question of pecuniary support, but it has official knowledge of the facts: that \$24,000 is needed to pay the small salaries of \$40 per month, for the support of the Clergymen in charge of the fifty congregations now ex. isting; while about \$1000 a month besides, is spent in maintaining the Church Schools and Orphanages

2nd. In reference to the question of the Liturgy, the Commission has reason to believe that the shall come to all," "the poor barbarian weeping unexpected delay in the publication of the Sacramental offices is due to a hesitancy between final action upon the emendation to the proposed telligently and satisfactorily as the robed priest Liturgy of the Mexican Church tentatively agreed of the most authentic creed." Of course, after to after consultation with this Commission; and a desire, on the part of the Church iu Mexico, to such assurance, weeping parents are convinced act somewhat in unison with the Synod of the that, "They who stand with breaking hearts old Catholics in Spain.

3d. In reference to the present condition of the Church in Mexico, the Commission has reby the crowd; but atheism at a funeral is a sight cent information from a Clergyman of this Church, resident in Mexico, whose opportunities for observation are unquestionable, and in whose judgment the Bishop's have much confidence. His impressions are as follows:

"This national Church has met with remarkable. astonishing success in the midst of the opposition that it has had and still has to contend against; from Rome, which controls the wealth and social influence of this nation; from learning, in the hands of atheists, infidels and spiritualists; and from several denominations, whose agents have an abundance of money to carry on

very extensive operations." "Bishop Riley is an earnest, hard-working, self-denying, Christian gentleman, above reproach or even suspicion in this land of darkness He was a son of the late Rev. Thomas M. where slander is the all but universal vice. The Smith, D.D., President of Kenyon College, and majority of his Clergy are excellent men. Their remarkable ability is to me a constant source of surprise, even, without their exceedingly limited opportunities for improvement.

4th. The Commission is able, also, to communicate the following resolutions, official in their authority, having been passed by the Standing Committee of the General Synod of which resolutions cover in terms not only the Diocese of the Valley of Mexico, under Bishop Riley, but also all other portions of the Reformed Mexican Church:

"Neither the General Synod or any other Bowdoin College, whence he graduated with Diocesan Synod of our branch of the Church has given permission or authority to laymen to administer functions which alone belong to duly ordained Presbyters.

"In the Diocese, under the care of Bishop Riley, none but duly ordained Clergymen conduct any of the Services of the congregations under his care.

5th. Members of the Commission have made careful investigation as to the sources from which many prejudicial reports have emanated, and as the result of their inquiry the Commission is satisfied that the sources in Mexico from which information of this character has been de the Ascension, New York, succeeding Bishop rived are utterly unworthy of confidence.

In making these statements, the Commission is persuaded that "through evil report and good report," progress has been made, and is making in the right direction. Attest, WM. CROSWELL DOANE,

Secretary pro tem. To the BISHOP OF ALBANY, Rev. Dr. LEEDS, Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN. Committee.

matter have reiterated with apparent petulance these unbrotherly epithets. He must be a poor student of human nature who would imagine that opposers were to be silenced by calling them "advocates of the devil."

We do not justify the publication of statements by irresponsible persons, disparaging the work going on in Mexico. If the Mexican Commission, or any members of it "who are able to use sources of information which seem to have been closed to other members," have ascertained the fact that evil-minded men in Mexico have lied about the work there, they do right in making it known. Our columns are open for the publication of this fact, and of all facts that have any bearing on the work in Mexico. The Churchpress has been asking for facts, all along, from those who are responsible to the Church for their stewardship. The recent action of certain members of the Mexican Commission, indicates a desire to ascertain facts and to make them known. We hope they will go on.

The efforts of the LIVING CHURCH to provide a Church Almanac and Calendar containing a large amount of secular and ecclesiastical inforformation, we are happy to state, has met with a kind and encouraging response. The great expense of the first edition has been more than met by advertisements and sales, and the ANNU-AL has been determined upon as a permanent feature of our work. The edition for 1883 is already in preparation. While every effort will be made to correct mechanical defects incident to a new work, several important chapters will be added, which will greatly increase its value.

A N. Y. correspondent, whose estimate of the LIVING CHURCH belonged to the Catholic hope too in their last hour. party it might be sensitive on the subject of being thrown overboard to be merged, submerged, of party strife with composure. The Catholic party, unless it is very much frightened by the N. Y. correspondent will be pleased with the of the religious as dying "in the odor of sanctimetaphor. To be likened to Jonah is a great ty"; and of ordinarily good Christians as departhonor, Jonah was God's prophet, under the inspiration and care of the Almighty. In the last Name; but, in these latter days, we are beginning extremity he was miraculously preserved, and he to hear of men dying with a "cultured hope." became a type of Christ's death and burial, and resurrection. He was preserved to become a preacher of righteousness for converting an immense city. It is a good deal of honor to give to the Catholic party, to liken it to Jonah. We hardly go so far as that, though we think a great Jonah overboard? The people that dealt so hold them up as models for imitation. We to liken the Catholics to the prophet. And the whale? Well, probably we could agree in calling it Rome!

There is no lesson so impressive as the "ob-We print the above without comment, as we as the living institution that continues from age have nothing to add to the information offered, to age, beginning with the fact that it com- nothing no much as "Barnum's mermaid, which and do not wish to diminish the weight of the memorates, and continuing without interruption proved to be half monkey, half shark, and all ppinions expressed. The LIVING CHURCH has not through the centuries. Lies may be printed in humbug." "It cannot be right to 'give place, no, not for an hour,' to a Brumagem Popeling, who

JANUARY 21, 1882.

What Is It?

At first we thought it must be a new kind of disease. A daily paper made a man say, in a funeral sermon, that a certain man "died with a cultured hope." We wondered what it was. Soon we read of another man dying with it. After a time, we went to the funeral of a neighbor, and his minister told the people that the man "died with a cultured hope"-whereas the fact was that the man died of typhoid pneumonia. Then it began to dawn upon us that this "cultured hope" was not a disease at all, but something else that the man died with. Perhaps it meant "with" in the sense of together with-that is, that the man and this "cultured hope" died together. But finding still another dying with it (at least the preacher said he did). we remembered that in these several instances it was only the patrons of so-called "Liberal" preachers who die with it. Then it dawned upon us that it must be a new religion. But what is it? Ah! that is the question. We have inquired diligently, but no man can tell what it is, save that it is supposed to be a sort of religiona new religion. What can it be? We recalled the case of our neighbor who died with it. As for religion, we never knew that he had any. Nor had we ever heard that he had a "cultured hope"; or, for that matter, any hope at all, until his minister said he died with it. He intimated, too, that this new religion is of an excellent quality. Indeed, he intimated that it is as good as there is going-certainly as good as Christianity. It. seems to do away with any necessity for Christianity. This minister remarked that his dead friend did not belong to any "church," but

that in his case it was not necessary. He died truth is affected by the number of people who with a "cultured hope," and his friends should believe it, likens the Catholic party to Jonah. If | find great comfort in that, and try to have such a

We should like to know just what a "cultured hope" is, and what it is to die with it. If any or swallowed. As it does not belong to that one knows, he ought to think whether it is not party or to any other, it takes a calm view of the his duty to tell men. If it makes all other religsituation, and looks out over the stormy waters | ions quite superfluous, men ought to know what it is and where it can be obtained.

> We have heard men dying in all sorts of ways; ing this life in the true faith of God's Holy What in the world is it?

"Speaking evil of dignities" is not a note of Christian charity, nor of Catholic use. The person or party who indulges in the abuse of the chief officers of the Church is not likely to make deal of good can be said of it. Then again, isn't friends, or to gain confidence for any cause. it rather hard on the party who propose to throw The tone of some leading ritualistic organs in England, in this respect, has been offensive in with Jonah of old were not very good people. the extreme, and injurious to the movement. From the little we know of them we could not Take the following from the ritualistic press, applied to the Bishop of Manchester, on account would not push a metaphor too far, but it of his recent admonition to his clergy: "Bishop seems only fair to liken the Evangelicals to the Fraser is seeking to make his spurious authority people who threw Jonah overboard, if we agree | pass current by stamping upon it the counterfeit image and superscription of 'ecclesiastical forms." "No one now believes in Bishop Fraser's sincerity, though even a few months ago he might have kept up the mask successfully." ject-lesson." There is no witness so convincing He is "the servile toady" of the laity. In "his own personality and conduct" he resembles

he has trodden under foot the religious feelings and faith of men. He begins to be sober and tries to talk sense. Nothing short of a funeral will make such a man talk sense. We should be thankful that even a funeral can bring him to speak and act like a being that has a soul.

But Mr. Ingersoll is not altogether a success at funerals. The best that can be said of his "efforts" on such occasions is, that he shows himself to be better in heart than he has advertised himself to be. This is not to his credit, after all. The man who talks atheism at fifty cents a head, and preaches immortality by the open grave of a friend, is not the man whose memory the world will not willingly let die. He is not the man whom the world will believe in, to any great extent. In fact, he is the man whom the world will despise.

This reviler of the Christian religion and of all religion, despiser of God, mocker of holy things, recently spoke at the burial of a little boy whose parents requested it. It is reported that at first he "shook his head." The great business of his life has been to rob parents of consolation at the graves of their children; to ridicule the faith that decorates the grave with flowers in token of the Resurrection; to hold up to the scorn and derision of men the only religion that gives promise and proof of immortality. No wonder that he shook his head. What could Robert Ingersoll, the atheist, say, in a place like that? He knew that he did not belong there, and that, if he spoke and acted consistently, he could only turn sorrow to blank despair.

But Ingersoll has the sympathies of "a man. He could not resist the appeal of breaking hearts. He had to say something; and, standing face to face with death and eternity, he could not be flippant. He was serious, solemn, pathetic; he was even religious. Fancy "Bob" Ingersoll "talking pious" to comfort a bereaved mother! What a good joke it would make in his next popular lecture! Imagine the audience of well-fed men, and the robust orator, all in sympathy in despising the Christian religion. The apostle of Atheism reads his oration, delivered at the burial of this child. With what applause will such expressions as these be greeted: "I wish to take from every grave its fear. We cannot say that death is not a good. We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life or the door of another, whether the night is not somewhere else

ontside of parish bounds. He was one of the first to organize the improved system of tenements in New York, and was a prominent member of the Board of Missions, the Church Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Evangelical Knowledge Society, and

death gives all there is of worth to life. We, too,

have our religion; help of the living, hope for

Such thoughts as these, this infatuated man

should know and his deluded followers should

understand, are the sacred thoughts which hu-

manity has cherished through the ages; and, by

the grace of God, may he and his admirers be

brought to realize that in answer to such

thoughts and facts in human experience, the Son

of God became Incarnate, suffered, and rose

But what has the infidel preacher to offer to

the bereaved parents, in answer to these supreme

convictions of the soul, as they hear the dull

thud of the earth upon the coffin-lid? "We can-

"it may be." How comforting to those who

stand by an open grave! "It is vain to gild a

grief with words," "patriarchs and babes sleep

above his dead can answer the questions as in-

around this little grave need have no fear."

Atheism in the lecture hall may be applauded

to make angels weep. Ingersole on the stump

and rostrum may be a success, as the world goes;

but Ingersole trying to comfort a mourning moth-

er, is an object that should excite the pity of

John Cotton Smith, D.D.

In the last number of the LIVING CHURCH a

brief notice appeared of the death of the Rev.

day of last week, Jan. 9th. Additional particu

lars pertaining to his life will be of interest.

Dr. John Cotton Smith, which occurred on Mon-

He was a son of the late Rev. Thomas M.

Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Gam-

bier, O., and was born at Andover, Mass., Aug.

4th, 1826. His mother was a daughter of Prof.

Leonard Woods, of the Andover Theological

Seminary. He was descended from the old

and named from his uncle, the Hon. John Cotton

Smith, at one time Governor of Connecticut.

When he began his education, another uncle,

Leonard Woods the second, was President of

honors in 1847, and whence he later received the

degree of D.D. He studied theology under his

father at Gambier, O., receiving Deacon's Orders

at the hands of Bishop McIlvaine, and the

Priesthood from Bishop Burgess, of Maine.

His first parish was St. John's, Bangor, Me.,

where he remained two years, and then went to

Boston as Assistant Minister of Trinity Church,

on the Greene Foundation, whence, in 1860, he

was called to the Rectorship of the Church of

Bedell. During his Rectorship the parish con-

tributed more than \$1,000,000 to charitable ob-

jects. Aspinwall Hall at the Seminary at Alex-

andria, Va., Ascension Hall, and the Church of

the Holy Spirit, Gambier, O., Ascension Church,

Ipswich (where Dr. Smith spent his summers),

two Mission Chapels in New York, and the

Schools connected with them, numbering nearly

3,000 children; these, and many other like mem-

orials, attest the earnestness of his sympathies

from the dead, and ascended into Heaven.

the dead."

mankind.

Evangelical Education Society. He was also a deputy to General Convention. At the Church Congress at New York, in 1874, he read a paper 'On the Limits of Ritual," in which he deprecated the adoption of an aggressive course against "Ritualism." At the Church Congress at Providence, last October, he read a paper on the new Version, containing criticisms upon it. Dr. Cotton Smith was a constant contributor to periodical literature, and was for some time editor of the religious newspaper Church and State. He published several works, on topics of the time, some of which will long remain useful. His Churchmanship was not extreme in its partisanship. Starting in life as a Low Churchman, he came to have broad sympathies with the opposite School; and, towards the last, exercised no little influence in the formation of the existing kindly feeling between the various parties in the Church. He was a brother-in-law

of the Bishop of Iowa. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11th, in his parish church. Several palm-leaves rested upon the coffin, united by a bunch of lilies. The chancel, prayer desk, pulpit and chair he had occupied, were draped in mourning. On the altar were floral crosses, a crown, and a wreath, with many loose flowers. The Burial Office of the Church was read and no address made. The Bishop of New York conducted the Service, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Henry, C. Potter, and Heman Dyer, and the Rev. Messrs. Reuben Kidener, C. W. Donald. and J. W. Steen. The pall bearers were the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix and William F. Morgan, the Rev. Messrs. C. C. Tiffany and Arthur Brooks, of New York city, the Rev. W. N. McVickar, of Philadelphia, and Drs. Hitchcock and Schaff of the Union (Presbyterian) Theological Seminary, New York. Previous to the Service the clergy assembled under the presidency of the Bishop of New York, and adopted memorial resolutions. The interment took place at Ipswich, Mass.

Our Methodist friends have found out a new another, whether the night is not somewhere else a dawn. Every cradle asks us 'whence,' and every coffin asks us 'whither'? It may be that bacco, COFFEE, and other idols."

throw light on the movement. We have comthese, we must maintain, are not materially affected by the letter above.

The Standard of the Cross, in a recent editorial, took occasion to use some pretty strong language with reference to the Church papers that have opposed the Mexican movement. We have no reason to suppose that the writer intended to include the LIVING CHURCH among the "certain of our Church papers" that have given currency to "slanderous rumors." We challenge the proof that anything has been published in these columns that could be construed as "slanderous." We have from the first expressed doubts as to the means and methods employed by the promoters of that movement, and as to its out-come; giving the reasons and reciting the facts upon which such doubts were based.

But, while "our withers are unwrung," we object to the manner of dealing with this question which the Standard of the Cross has used. Some who have opposed the Mexican Movement may have been indiscreet in giving credit to irresponsible correspondents. But to stigmatize them as "Enemies of the Mexican Branch." is uncharitable and unfair. There is no reason why all Churchmen should not heartily sympathize with these brethren in Mexico. We believe that all do sympathize with them. But all do not agree as to the best way of helping them. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the expediency and legality of the action of the Mexican Commission in giving the Episcopate to this body, as it did. There are many who think that the secresy and the reticence of the Commission have excited suspicion that all was not well. Every step in this movement has added to their suspicion, until it is too deeply rooted in the minds of the majority of Churchmen to be removed by any "glittering generalities."

One of the characteristics of the movement has been the manifestation, all along, of this very spirit to which we object in the article referred to; a spirit of impatience and intolerance picion more deeply seated, as the movers in this number.

been the means of circulating the rumors and books, graven on tomb stones, and wrought into reports referred to in the letter, but it has given the literature of nations; but such institutions and will gladly give, place to every word that may cannot be begun and continued in deception. They are monumental. They cannot be exmented only on the facts of the situation; and plained away or gainsaid. They stand unimpeachable and impregnable, as fortresses of truth and fact. Such an institution is the Holy Communion. Is it, then, a matter of private and personal concern and convenience that we parti-

cipate or abstain? Nay, we are commanded to "do this," that we may "show forth the Lord's death."

Since reading the five-column editorial review in the N. Y. Guardian, we begin to think that the LIVING CHURCH ANNUAL is a very important work. It is a pity to sell it for twentyfive cents. Our gratification on reading the review is not, however, without a tinge of sadness at the discovery of the benight a cond ion of our contemporary on the subject of Saints' Days. The calendar of our Mother Church takes the position which we have all along held, seems to be unknown in the editorial den from which such doleful sounds do emanate from old, while at the same time it will be found useweek to week. Subscriptions are solicited for ful as a scholarly commentary upon the dear old the purpose of providing the Guardian with a English Bible. copy of the Prayer Book of the Protestant Church of England.

"Let your light shine," is the teaching of the Epiphany that correlates the fact that the Light of the Incarnation was manifested to the Gentiles. No season of the Christian Year is so suggestive of activities in the extension of the Kingdom of Heaven as the Epiphany season; and no season of the secular year is so favorable for such activities. The clear, bracing air of winter stimulates the physical energies, and the soul has been awakened to new life by the Advent call and the precious lesson of the Nativity that comes home to every heart. The whole nature is invigorated and revived, and with renewed strength and zeal both body and soul bend themselves to work. Let us not forget that we are laborers together with God, at this Epiphany time, and that we are called to reflect the Light that lightened the Gentiles and was the glory of Israel.

In our issue of the 7th, we called attention, in a brief Editorial note, to an Appeal, endorsed by the Bishop of Tennessee, on behalf of the toward all who have raised any question or asked family of the late Rev. G. N. James, of that Diofor any information. "Slanderers" and "Ene- cese. By an oversight, the Appeal was omitted mies" are terms that are not calculated to soothe. at that time. Our attention having been called Opposition has become more decided and sus- to it, we gladly give it insertion in the present

is successor to nobody but Bishop Prince Lee." Something may be allowed for the traditional pugnacity of John Bull; but such language will be set down by the great mass of Churchmen as unworthy of Christian gentlemen, and the inference will not be to the credit of the cause which such writers represent.

A secular paper announces that Bishop Doane discourages the use of the revised version of the New Testament "for other than marginal purposes." What a "marginal purpose" may be, is not quite clear to those who are not of the Board of Trade; but we suppose the reporter intends to say that the Bishop of Albany is opposed to using the "revised version" in the church. This could probably be said of every Bishop in the country, inasmuch as the Church has not yet approved (and probably never will approve) the same. We infer, however, that Bishop Doane that the new version ought not to supplant the

Brave Bear, a Sioux chief, has been sentenced to be hanged by the federal court at Yankton, for the murder of Joseph Johnson, near Fort Sully. That is one step, and good so far as it goes, towards the settlement of our Indian troubles. It recognizes the rights of the red man to be treated as a man. If he murders he should have the benefit of the same law that applies to a man of any other color. No matter how many thousand troops it takes to arrest him he should be arrested, and when he is found guilty he should be hanged. It is a poor law which does not work both ways. The Indian should have the same protection of life and property from the aw that other men have. He should be a citizen and have the rights and responsibilities of a citizen. The day has gone by when the nonsense of "treaties" with tribes of savages will be tolerated by the American people.

A contemporary speaks of the so-called Christmas cards of the season just past, as follows: "Prang's Christmas cards this year are a disappointment in design. The prize cards really make one feel sad. Is the Christmas spirit leaving us, and are we to have in its stead a gorgeous, perhaps a very artistic, but very sensuous body?"

JANUARY 21, 1882.

A Chapel for St. Mary's School.

An Appeal from the Bishops of the Province of Illinois.

We, the Bishops of the Province of Illinois, assembled at St. Mary's School, desire to record our conviction and earnest desire in regard to this Institution of the Province, in the hope of calling forth a speedy and generous response. Our conviction is that for the Christian Education of girls a suitable Chapel should be prodignity of worship; and our desire is that the Chapel now commenced at St. Mary's shall be completed with as little delay as possible. We commend the effort of the faithful and zealous Rector, in gathering a fund for this purpose, and ask for liberal contributions from all whom this letter may reach.

St. Mary's School is in admirable condition; it has done and is doing a blessed work not only for the Church but for society, and deserves the confidence and generous support of all. To the fullest sense, and was dominated by religion finish the Chapel the sum of \$10,000 will be needed. We make this united appeal for a Chapel for St. Mary's, all the more earnestly and confidently, from the fact that the school is rose to occupy the same pulpit where Channing now a recognized Institution of the Province, with funds assured for current expenses, extensive improvements, and payment of all indebtedness.

WILLIAM E. MCLAREN, (Signed.) ALEXANDER BURGESS. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR.

Jan. 9th, 1882.

The Late Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Church Congress, held on Monday, January 9, 1882, the members were informed of the death of the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, and a Committee was appointed consisting of the Rev. Dr. H. Dyer, Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, and Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, to prepare a minute to be entered upon the records of the Congress, and to be sent to the bereaved family.

MINUTE.

The Executive Committee of the Church Congress, assembled on the day when the tidings reached them of the death of their honored associate the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, desire to place upon record this unanimous expression of their profound grief, in view of the loss which they, in common with the whole Church have sustained.

No Presbyter in the American Church represented more conspicuously or consistently than their brother departed, the principles and aims of the Congress. Prominent among his breththought, he was by natural endowment, as well bringing our own Church into more cordial symtions; and without unworthy concession, and always in a spirit of manliness and candor. he

referred to the founding of a Church in New England without a king and without a bishop. The toast, 'A Church without a Bishop' was received with equal favor. A man then rose who

said: "Sir, notwithstanding the strong outburst of approbation which has greeted this toast, if the occasion would permit, I would say that there cannot be a Church without a Bishop!" That man was Jonathan Mayhew Wainright. I refer to this to show the great change that has taken place in public sentiment, since then. In vided, with all arrangements that conduce to the 1818 there were only ten Church Clergymen in New England, and hardly 200 in the country. Bishop Wainright lived to witness this change.

> "The first Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist was the Rev. Edwin Cooke. He began his services in the Bleecker Building in 1854, and retained his connection with the congregation for eleven years. St. John the Evangelists' was the only parish of the Church to which the Rev. Dr. Osgood sustained the relation of pastor. His life was one of integrity in and philanthropy. He furnished a happy illustration of the re-actionary movement in favor of the Church, especially in New England, He had stood, but became convinced that the outcry against Episcopacy was unjustifiable; and, surrendering life-long associations, cast his lot with his new friends.'

Dr. DeCosta then alluded to the Rev. J. A. Smith, who became Assistant Minister of the parish last Easter, and died in the beginning of the summer. His sermon was followed by a brief address by the Rev. John O. Bache, a former Rector.

Terrible time in Toronto, where the brethren of a Presbyterian Church were "all tore up' upon the question whether or not an organ should be purchased. Some of the members contended that the proposed innovation was unscriptural and demoralizing. Others noted that churches with organs seemed to succeed very much better than churches not so provided. The pastor was for the musical instrument. Some brethren showed from the Psalms that the organ was not only orthodox, but necessary to salvation. The matter came to a vote after a heated discussion, which evinced no brotherly love whatever. The organists won by a vote of 105 to 30. The minority threatened to secede .-

Chicago Times.

Our national debt at the beginning of the new year was \$1,785,491,717, about a billion less than ren for sound learning, scholarly instincts, and the maximum in 1865. It is less than one-half a rare sympathy with the progress of religious that of Great Britain, and a little more than onethird that of France. The debt of Russia, of as by deliberate choice a leader in the work of Spain, and of Italy each exceeds that of the United States. While the debt has been repathy with the age in which she is set to do her duced so largely within seventeen years, the inwork, and with the movements of its best terest has been reduced in greater proportion. thought. Indeed, to Dr. John Cotton Smith it The question now before the country seems to was given more than to almost any other, to act | be whether we may not safely lighten the burden as a mediator between Churchmen and thinkers of taxation. The country is growing rapidly, outside the Church's pale. He recognized all and another generation will inherit the wealth of that was best in teachers, who, to a superficial this. Should not some of the obligations of this view, seemed most alien from her historic tradi- generation also be left for the one that is to succeed?

By one passenger train running into the rear reached out to them a hand of brotherhood and of another, which was standing on the track at sympathy. His written works will long remain Spuyten Duyvil Station, on the Hudson River as a monument to his rare foresight, his breadth Railroad, on Friday evening, two parlor cars

Official.

16 18

Diocese of Texas.
THE BISHOP'S WINTER AND SPRING VISITATION
Round Rock, Epiphany Jan.
Georgetown, Sunday Jan.
LaGrange, Sunday Jan.
Eagle Lake, Tuesday Jan
Columbus, Sunday Jan.
Richmond, Thursday Jan
Orange, Sunday Jan.
Beaumont, Wednesday Feb.
Houston, Septuagesima Sunday, ordination Feb.
Bastrop, Sexagesima Sunday Feb.
Giddings, Tuesday Feb.
Independence, Thursday Feb.
Hempstead, Quinquagesima Sunday Feb.
Bellville, Ash Wednesday Feb.
Brenham, first Sunday in Lent Feb.
Huntsville, second Sunday in Lent March
Willis, WednesdayMarch
Galveston, third Sunday in Lent, Grace March
Galveston, fourth Sunday in Lent, TrinityMarch
Houston, fifth Sunday in Lent March
Columbia, Tuesday March
Caney, Thursday March
Matagorda, sixth Sunday in LentApril
Brazoria, Good Frid'y & East'r Sund'y a.m. April
Austin, first Sunday after Easter April
Belton, meeting of council, TuesdayApril
Offertory for diocesan missions, a collection
the theological department of the University of

for the theological department of the University of the South, if not already taken up, is commended to the clergy and lay readers, on such day as may be most convenient.

Diocese of Quincy. Service, with sermon and addresses, in the interests, of our Lord's cause in Aledo and the D'ocese, will be held at Grace Church, Aledo, Mercer County, from January 23d to 27th. Brethren of the clergy in th s and neighboring Dioceses, and others interested, are cordially asked to be present, especially on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Diocese of Pittsburgh

Diocese of Pittsburgh. The Standing Committee hereby give notice that the Consecration of the Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop Elect of the Diocese, will take place on St. Paul's Day, January 25tb, 1882, in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, at 10:30 A. M. The Presiding Bishop has taken order for the Consecration as fol-lows: Consecrator, Rt. Rev. Dr. Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania; Preacher, Rt. Rev. Dr. Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania; Presenters, Rt. Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, and Rt. Rev. Dr. Scarborough, Bishop of New Jersey; Present and Assisting, Dr. Bedell, Bish p of Ohio, and Rt. Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Bishop of West Virginia. The Clergy are requested to bring their surplices with them. Sec'y Standing Committee. Pittsburgh, Jan. 5th, 18°2.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Spring-field, will meet on Monday, Feb. 6th. Persons having business with the Committee will please to govern themselves accordingly. The Committee hold regu-lar meetings on the first Mondays in February, May, August, and November. R. P. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

Diocese of Indiana. Convocation of the Northern Deanery n cets, D. V., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Jan. 24, 25, and 26, in St. James' Church, Gosben. First Servce, Tuesday evening: re-opening of the improved edifice. General invita ion is extended to the neigh-boring clergy to be present. Send a card, saying you will come, to the Rector, Rev. W. W. Raymond, Goshen.

The next meeting of the Central Ohio Clericus will be held in St. Philip's, Circleville, Tuesday, January 31st.

St. Paul's Church, Flint, Diocese of Michigan, will (D. V.) be consecrated on January 25th, being the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul.

Appeal.

Appeal. At the request of my Bishop, I willingly make this additional Appeal in behalf of the family of our de-parted brother, Rev. G. N. James. It is believed, that if a home can be secured for the widow and children (one of which was born since the father's death), she could maintain herself and them. A suitable place can be obtained at a low price. In addition to the sum now available, \$500 will complete the purchase. May it be accomplished? WM. C. GRAY, Rector Ch. of the Advent. Nashville. Tenn.

WM. C. GRAY, Rector Ch. of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn. I most earnestly commend the Appeal in behalf of Mrs. James. No more deserving, nor more urgent case could be presented to the Church.

CHARLES TODD QUINTARD, Bishop of Tennesse

Acknowledgements St. Luke's Hospital.-Crippled Cot. Contributions are solicited for the Endowment of a bed for crippled children. The sum of \$3,000 is sought to be raised for this purpose. All who feel disposed to aid in this good work are requested to send their contributions to Mrs. A. Widlams, Treas-urer of the fund, 2834 Prairie Ave., or to Rev. Clinton Locke, 2324 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Mrs. Allison E. Smith......\$ Earnest F. Collinson...... "A Christmas Gift" from Evely and Mary Seavey, Beaver Crossing, Neb......

Thos. L. Randolph, Shelburne, N. Y., 10: Rev. Henry W. Sherman, Wolcotville, Conn., 42,25; Rev. C. R. Bonnell, Lock Haven, Pa., 5; Rev. F. Windom Brath-waite, Stamford, Conn., 38,50; Rev. C. Whitehead, S. Bethlehem, P., 25. Nov. 12.—Rev. F. Windom Brath-rine D. Arnold, Chicago, 5; Geo. W. Hotchkiss, Sec., etc., Chicago, 10; J. J. Golden, Brooklyn, N. Y., 30,30; Hev. J. H. Betts, Glastonbury, Conn., 11; Rev. T. S. Randolph, Sherburne, N. Y., 3,65; F. S. Withington, Rutherford, N. J., 6,38. Nov. 19.—Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, Mauch Chunk, Pa., 11,15. Nov. 22.—Rev. Levi W. Norton, Metuchen, N. J., 12: Rev. G. M. Murray, Haddenfield, N. J., 25. Nov. 28.—Rev. War-ren W. Walsh, Rochester, N. Y., 13,65; Rev. Edward N. Goddard, Windsor, VI. 13; Rev. Edwin G. Nock, Glassborough, N. J., 15,73; Rev. J. MoB. Sterrett, Bedford, Pa., 18; Rev. T. W. Haskins, Alton, 111, 841. Nov. 30.—John W. Nott, Mt. Savage, Md., 13,60. December. 1.—Rev. R. C. Searing, Lancaster, Pa., 10,57; Rev. Henry Edwards, Hagerstown, Md., 7,70; "The Churchman" (M. H. Mallory & Co.), New York (City, 190,68. Dec. 2.—Rev. Wm. Lucas, Monroeville, Ohio, 12; James D. Sturgis, Chicago, 10.27. Dec. 5.— Rev. T. H. Lacey, Hinton, W. Ya. 5; Rev. Henry Lockwood, Pittsford, N. Y. 6; Rev. Charles E. Buck, Perryman, Md., 3; Rev. W. H Laird, Brookville, Md., 5; Miss E. S. Kirkland, Chicago, 15; Rev. A. Mann, Cleveland, Ohio, 5.27. Dec. 18.—Mr.Sophie Kemp, W. Philadeiphia, 3. Dec. 16.—George J. Gardner, Tr., Syracuse, N. Y., 20.81; Jno. S. Zimmerman, Chi-cago, 10; "The Churchman "(M. H. Mallory & Co.), New York City, 100,63; Rev. Francis Peck, Brooklyn, N. Y. 7; J. H. Lee, Manhattari, Kan., 2; Rev. C. B. Crawford, Eureka, Nev., 35. Dec. 17.—Rev. Hall Harrison, Elliott City, Md., 1836. Dec. 23.—Henry Daboll, Memphis, N. Y., 10; Rev. F. J. Clayton, Smithburgh, Md., 225. Dec. 30.—Rev. Wm. Paret, Washington, D. C., 5; Bishop Penick, Monrovia, Af-rica, thröngh Miss Emily Hoffman, Baltimore, 10; Rev. D. Stocking, Detroit, 16; Bishop of Vermont, 15; Church at Bradford, Pa., well, D. D., 10.

Miscellaneous.

For nearly fourteen years the daily Services of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, III., have been held in the Study Hall. The foundation of a Chapel is com-pleted, and funds are greatly needed to continue the work. Heference is made, by permission, to the Bishops of the Province of Illinois. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

[Two or three more pupils can be received after Holidays, to fill vacancies.]

WANTED.-A Churchman as Organist who can train a "boy choir." For further information, ad-dres R, Living Church.

WANTED.—By two Church women a good locality for a girls school. Address, School, Milwaukee, Wis.

A lady desiring a situation to assist lady with household duties, needlework included, where she could be made as one of the family. References ex-changed. Address H, care Carrier 23, Detroit, Mich.

changed. Address H, care Carrier 25, Detroit, Mich. Nashotah pursues the even tenor of its way in quietness and peace; is doing the same great and good work for the Church as effectually as ever. Nineteen have been added to the Ministry during the three years last past. Nashotah is as dependent as ever upon the daily Mail. We pray the Lord to open the hearts and hands of His people. Remit to Rev. A. D. Cole, Nashotah Mission, Wis.

The Ladies' Home Class for Study of Scripture and Church History, resumes work Advent, 1881. For circulars address Miss I. White, 17 West 38th St., New York City.

Shopping orders received from ladies and gentle men in all parts of the country, and executed with taste, promptness, and ability. Also trimmings and gifts for S. S. Christmas trees. References. Ad-dress Miss Virginia Bennett, Station D, New York City.

Spend your time profitably, young men, by at-tending H. B. Bryani's Chicago Business College. A practical training will help you.

"L'Avenir," a monthly. The only French Epis-copal paper. Yearly subscription, \$1.00. The second year begins Oct. 15th, 1881. Editor: The Rev. C. Miel, Rector of St. Sauveur, 2039 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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a reference book on questions of Church and State." -Chicago Times. "This is a step in the right direction..... Everyone will wish it."-lowa Churchman. "It is the largest and most copious we have yet re-ceived, and becomes a sort of Manual of Church Knowledge, with its histories of the Church, general, English and American."-Church Eclectic. "It is a cyclopedia of useful information, and should be found in the house of every Churchman." -Kentucky Church Chronicle. The Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona writes: "I hardly see how it could be improved."

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The above contains a comparison of "The Prayer of Consecration" in the American Prayer Book, with that of St. Clement, which is the oldest of all, with that of Rome, and with those of the English Church of 1662 and 1549. The surprising excellence of the American form is shown. The analogy between the worship of the old covenant and that of the new is also pointed out.

JAMES McCAULEY, Church Bookseller, 1309 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

of vision, and his quick and profound appreciation of the spiritual and intellectual problems killed, and others more or less injured. Among of our time.

To those who knew him intimately, as did his associates in this committee, his personal charwhich cannot fade. To great gifts he united a rare modesty, and with a sturdy maintenance of the truth he joined always a beautiful charity be rescued. for those who differed from him. His noble nature was incapable of littleness, and his sweetness and gentleness of bearing, his cordial and constant interest in his brethren and their work. his ready help given without stint to all who turned to him for counsel and sympathy, made him to be not only honored but beloved,

To this Committee as to the Church at large his loss is simply irreparable, and their grateful recollection of his services to the cause of truth and human brotherhood is clouded by the consciousness that they may not longer share his counsels and be cheered by the inspiration of his co-operation.

To his Church and people, and to those nearest to him, they tender their heartfelt sympathy; and they pray that the memory of his work and character may long be cherished by all those whom his loss so greatly bereaves.

St. John the Evangelists', New York. A Service was held on Sunday evening, Jan. 8th, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, in memory of Bishop Wainwright, to read her monthly report, which indicated a balwhom this church is a memorial, of the Rev. Edwin R. T. Cooke, its first Rector, of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, also of the Rev. James A. Smith, late Assistant Minister. Notwithstanding the severe weather, a large congregation assembled. Two memorial tablets, one to Dr. Osgood and one to the Rev. Mr. Smith, were formally presented to the parish. They are of brass, set in marble. On the first is inscribed: "In memory of Samuel Osgood, D.D., LL. D., sometime acting Rector of this church. Born in Charlestown, Mass., August 30, 1812. Died in New York, April 14, 1880. Integer vitce." On the second is engraved: "In memory of the Rev. James A. Smith, deacon, sometime Assistant Minister of this church. Born in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1857. Died in New York city, June 6, 1881. A good-minister of Jesus Christ, nourished up in the words of faith."

The Rector, the Rev. Dr. DeCosta, preached tn 1843," he said, "Rufus Choate was the orator; and thunders of applause burst forth when he | blessed be the name of the Lord."

were telescoped, eight of the passengers being the killed were a newly-married young couple from Vermont, named Valentine, and Senator Webster Wagner, of New York, the inventor of acteristics have left behind them recollections the Wagner sleeping and parlor cars. The horrors of the disaster were aggravated by the wreck taking fire and burning, before the victims could

> We are pleased to announce that the offerings made in St. James' Church, Chicago, on last Christmas Day, were very liberal. The whole amount was \$280, which, according to previous understanding, was equally divided between the Mission at Harvard, under the charge of the Rev. A. A. Fiske, and that at Austin, of which the Rev. H. C. Kinney is Incumbent.

The Church Helper, the organ of the Diocese of Western Michigan, does equal credit to its humanity and its right Churchly feeling, in saying, in its January issue, that "If anybody in this country wishes to contribute to the care of the wife and children of Rev. S. F. Green, now imprisoned in Lancaster Jail, England, they may do it through Canon Knox-Little, St. Alban's Rectory, Manchester."

The Woman's Missionary Association of the Diocese of Long Island, met on Thursday of last week at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn. The Treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. De Selding, ance in hand of \$360.76. Reports were read of the different departments of missionary work.

A supplementary Sunday School Convocation was held at Grace Church, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening of last week, at which the Rev. F. B. Carter, of St. George's, Brooklyn, read a paper.

A learned correspondent writes: "What you say on Mexico is admirable, in facts, in statement, and in temper. The 'Catechism' puts the point so that a blind man could see it."

Obituary.

ROBERTS.--Fell asleep, Bolivar, Tenn., Dec. 31st, 1881, Lilian Irene, infant daughter of Edwin and Lula Roberts, in the 19th month of her age.

This little sufferer, "a member of Christ, the Child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven, after a brief sojourn with her loving parents, here below, has been taken by the Angels to the Paradise of God. May it prove only one more link loosened on from Prov. x:7. "At the New England dinner earth to bind the mourners' hearts more firmly to Heaven!

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away;

	L. B. H., Chicago. Jessie Raymond From S.S. St. Peter's Church, Pueblo, Colo St. Luke's Penny. From two Friends.
1	Jessie Raymond
5	From S.S. St. Peter's Church, Pueblo, Colo
	St. Luke's Penny
1	From two Friends
	Previous Contributions

Total..... MRS. A. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

1088.78
Total.
MRS. A. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
MRS. A. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
The following sums, contributed by or through fire in the Diocese of Michigan, and for the building of the purposes, have been placed in my hands, as a reasurer, by Bishop Harris; and have been appropriated and expended by me, under Bishop Harris; and have been appropriated and expended by me, under Bishop Harris; and max cordause with youchers in my possession.
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85 to 820 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 Portland, Majne.

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Calendar.

JANUARY, A. D. 1882.

Circumcision. First Sunday after Christmas. Chrothany.
Epiphany.
First Sunday after Epiphany.
Second Bunday after Epiphany.
Third Sunday after Epiphany.
Conversion of St. Paul.
Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.

Be not wise in your own conceits.-Romans xii. 16

Think nothing too little: seek for the Cross in the daily incidents of life, look for the Cross in every thing. Nothing is too little which relates to man's salvation, nor is there anything too little in which either to please God or to serve Satan.-Dr. Pusey.

Thrice blest are they who feel their loneliness; To whom nor voice of friend nor pleasant scene Brings that on which the saddened heart can lean. Brings that on which the saddened beart can lean. Yes, the rich earth, garbed in its daintiest dress Of light and joy, doth but the more oppress, Claiming responsive smiles and rapture high; Till, sick at heart, beyond the veil they fly, Seeking His presence, Who alone can bless. Such in strange days, the weapons of Heaven's grace When passing o'er the high-born Hebrew line He forms the vessel of His vast design wrms the vessel of His vast design. Fatherless, homeless, reft of age and place, Severed from earth, and careless of its wreck, Born through long wee His rare Melchizedek. -Dr. Newman.

Brief Chapters on the Church Catechism. .

BY MARION COUTHOUY.

Written for the Living Church.

CHAPTER IV. THE PROMISES AND VOWS. The Third Answer is one of the most important in the Catechism; containing, as it does, the statement of our Baptismal obligations. These are the vows which we renew at the time of Confirmation, the part which we have to fulfil in the Baptismal Covenant. If the word Covenant be considered too difficult for a child, the idea of a mutual promise is simple and should be kept in mind. God promises to forgive our sins, to receive us as His own, to assist Face of the Father, as they see the little ones us by His grace, and to take us at last into His Heavenly Kingdom above, there to dwell with judgments instilled into their minds, their Him forever in peace and joy. God cannot fail natural faults of vanity encouraged, deadly to keep this promise; therefore it should be the endeavor of our lives to fulfil our part in the contract, that we may not come short of the conditions, and lose what He would gladly bestow upon us. It is well to make all the child's efforts "to be good" hinge upon the three vows of the Baptismal Covenant.

assembled for games and healthful exercises). These are, briefly, the Vow of Repentance, encouraged to compete with others in the race the Vow of Faith, and the Vow of Obedience. for applause, told to avoid or to cultivate certain This classification, with clear and full comment, companions for sordid reasons, and made to will be found in Dr. Ewer's Grammar of Theolhear continually the world's talk, and to become ogy, a very valuable little work intended for wise in the world's ways. Verily, we set forth Confirmation classes, but equally useful for but too clearly the meaning of the phrase teachers. For it is most important that teachers "pomps and vanity of this wicked world." should instruct themselves; not only learning, but studying, the doctrines of the Church Catholic. No greater mistake can be made than to one with young growing children, and selfishsuppose that any one can teach young chil- ness with regard to food or dainties, should be dren. It is true that any one can make them say specially dwelt upon under the Head of "the flesh." Self-denial, being an inevitable condithe Catechism by rote, and even this has its great advantages; but, for careful and intelli- tion of the advancing Christian life, ought to be gent explanation on the part of the teacher, no insisted upon from the very beginning, though small amount of understanding and knowledge tenderly and with judgement. Opportunities is required. Unless a subject be fully and for its exercise are never wanting, especially in in the little quadrangle, of Shelley's name: still firmly grasped, it cannot be set forth in its sim- large families. plest form. It takes a practised draughtsman to draw a straight line or a circle. It is the re- than to hear a class of little children, with their serve force that tells. The secret of a teacher's pure up-turned faces, lisp out the words-"the devil and all his works, the pomps and success in imparting ideas lies in the accuracy of his own knowledge. Without thoroughly vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh!" How little they know of instructed teachers, we should do better to abolish Sunday-schools altogether. Children often imbibe, from young and ignorant teachers, those parents and guardians, who neglect to and from books in the Sunday-school libraries, hedge them about with the defences which a more false doctrine than they can unlearn in a life-time. (Query: Why do we have Sundayschool libraries at all?) With regard to teachers, it is most earnestly to be desired that they should come to their work more fully prepared. While such works exist as the admirable little handbook mentioned above, as Blunt's Household the mind. Of the first importance, also, is the Theology, Sadler's Church Doctrine Bible Truth, and others, there is no excuse for lack of knowledge,-no excuse for the careless instruction of children, who, in the next generation, are to carry forward the great work of revival and reformation so gloriously begun in the Anglican Church. The classifications of the Catechism though simple, are very exact, and founded upon the obeying their parents, they are believing and cess. Not a literary man, by any means: not a strictest Theology. The first section of this answer treats of our three spiritual enemies, the shows them what He requires. Devil, the World, and the Flesh. (The three temptations of our Lord in the wilderness should be studied under these heads.) We should not be afraid to impress upon the young mind the fact of the personality of the Devil. Great realities must not be lightly passed over merely lest the fears of a timid child should be roused. Tell him of the Presence of God, and of his guardian Angel; and take care that Satan be regarded, not as a bodily, but as a spiritual enemy. Let the child be sure that the Evil One has no eternity elected some to everlasting life, did enpower over our bodies, which are given to God in Baptism and have become the temples of the Holy Ghost; but that we have only to fear his also be careful to avoid accidentally instilling the notion that there are two equal powers of Good and Evil, "Greater is He that is for us than he that is against us." Explain as far as possible who Satan was, and who he is. Of childhood, particularly anger and disobedience, under the head of works of Satan. Just at this point. I am deeply impressed with a sense of the great importance of hometeaching. The Sunday-school teacher can give general instruction as to sin; but this cannot be very full, considered technically, while the chilas a grand evangellst.—Independent. dren are of "tender years." Practical counsel on the subject of sin can best be given by the mother, who should, by unfailing watchfulness and love, gain the confidence of her children, death is ready to meet the Czar wherever he and know them, individually and thoroughly. goes.-Boston Transcript.

The Dean of Westminster. From the London World.

'De more jam tamen in locum demortui Suffectus alter et suo venit nomine Verendus—ipse alibi Magister optimus.'

So ran the lines which were spoken as Prologue on the third night of the Westminster Play, with reference to the new Dean of Westminster. They contain all that can justly be said of the successor of Arthur Stanley. He is elected in Stanley's room, he was his friend, and he was also a successful schoolmaster-this is the judicious and comprehensive summary of the attributes of George Granville Bradley. Wherever else he may be at home, he is as yet certainly not at home in the Deanery. He was at home on the breezy downs which surround Marlborough College; he was tolerably domesticated at University College, Oxford; but to London he has been, and is as yet, comparatively a stranger. There is much about the presence of the new

Dean which is, at the outset, attractive and bleasing. A short man, with a restless, inquisitive look, a free frank grasp of the hand, and an lmost debonnaire fashion of opening the conversation, he wins confidence on the first interview as much as he loses on the second. For, with him, the first impression is everything; he trusts to the opening words, to the first interchange of commonplace remarks; and, if the stranger bears him satisfactorily, then he will carry away with him the idea that Dean Bradley is a sociable man. He is not so really, or else he is only so by fits and starts; afterwards a languor creeps in, a lassitude, due either to bad health or failing interest; and then one is struck by the harshness of his tones, the hardness of the eye, the resurgence of those dictatorial manners, which most schoolmasters have learnt, and which, to the misery of his relatives and friends, he never forgets. He is in the classroom once more; and he asks for another cup of afternoon tea, with the accents with which he used to ask for the uses of 'qui' with the subjunctive, or the meaning of para in composition. 'Magister optimus'-that is, at once, George Bradley's greatest praise and greatest blame. In the two great spheres in which he has played the largest part-as Head-master of Marlborough, and Master of University College-the schoolmaster instincts have led to alternate success and failure. Eminently prosperous as a pedagogue, he found those very qualities which had stood him in such good stead in school, fatal to his influence in the University. And though there was a chorus of praise in his honor when he was translated from the clear atmosphere of the Marlborough hills to the turbid and mistladen airs of Oxford, there have been many mauvais quarts d'heure for the Master of University, which are known, at all events, to the academic world, however much they have been forgotten in the splendor of his new distinctions. Dean Bradley was himself an undergraduate of the college of which he was afterwards made the Head, and that too at a time when the gloomy prison-like 'great Hall of the University' was at the zenith of its fame. Dim memories lurked nearer was the renown of Lord Sherbrooke's undergraduate career; while Stanley and his peers stood a good head and shoulders above his contemporaries. To those youthful days succeeded a Mastership at Rugby, and a warm friendship with Dr. Temple. Then came marriage, a brief interlude of struggle with unkindly circus ces, and then the sudden transference to the Head-mastership of Marlborough. It is no exaggeration to say that Dean Bradley made Marlborough a public school. Before him the place was comparatively unknown; after him it became an institution to which any schoolmaster was proud to be elected. The causes of the success were not far to seek. A hard-working man, with almost unbounded energy, a keen disciplinary power, an unrivalled gift of teaching, and a store of vivacious irony, which was as effective in rousing the dormant faculties of a boy as in stirring up the ambition of his subordinate masters; such was the Head-master of Marlborough. 'Whenever I read a book, I try to see how it can be taught to others.' This is the phrase which he was fondest of repeating, student of literature for its own sake; not a great reader, not a great intellectual genius; but a consummate teacher-a pedagogus omnium nummant, in his native disposition. He was singularly receptive of the ideas of others, learning to of iron had in reality taught him all they knew but with contemporaries-a gift which, above masters. He became, of course, a diplomat, an Janus, wearing a face of peace to parents and war to pupils," with just those touches of conscious sophistry which make a man so great in the arena of public life, and so small in foro conscientiæ. In the Master's lodgings at University College he was indeed 'at home' in one sense, though his heart was elsewhere. He returned to his old undergraduate world, finding

sor of Greek, he desired to reach a similar consummation. But the undergraduates were not schoolboys to be hectored and drilled into intellectual dummies; nor were public schools men of some standing at all comparable, for plasticity and docility, to those metaphysical Scotchmen with whom the Master of Balliol had peopled his college. One of the earliest scenes in Dean Bradley's academical years was neither inspiring norhopeful. He came into the College Hall to harangue the men after their dinner on the subject of dogs. Possibly the theme was too mean for the orator, or else the truth was that public speaking was not the new Master's forte. The result was, first, listlessness; then irritation; and finally a suspicion of sibilatory indigation. Nor yet was the distinction of the college in the class lists such as to reward the undoubtedly conscientious efforts of its Head. Here again the fault may have lain with the material, or with the assistant tutors; any way, the honors won by the college from 1870-1880 contrasted not very favorably with those which were gained under the mild and beneficent rule of Dr. Plumptre, when such a thing as a lecturing Head was unknown, and the undergraduates were only required to attend certain discourses on Aldrich's 'Logic,' or Browne on the Thirtynine Articles.

The best and most genial aspect of Dean Brad. ley, at Oxford, was to be found when he came down to his drawing-room for afternoon tea after a morning spent in lecturing on Latin prose, or tearing to pieces Campbell's "Sophocles." There was something in the thin delicate hands and the tired face which was almost patheticas of a man whom unkindly Fate had thrown into a vortex of struggles and worry, while Nature had intended him for domestic peace and a regimen of teetotal simplicity. He would sit with kindly smile for all comers, a playful affectionateness toward his children, and a gentle tolerance, even for those rowdy and athletic undergraduates, whom he struggled all his time to comprehend. At dinner he was less natural and quiet; full of incisive remark, epigrammatic subtlety, and a great fund of garrulous conversation to the table at large. But in the glare of the silver and the lamps, the man had disappeared once more under the cover of the celebrated Marlborough schoolmaster. It is thus that success has its Nemesis in overlaying nature by art. One gift, at all events, which can only belong to great characters, Dean Bradley possesses. He has the entire devotion of those, who in a true sense, are his pupils. Whether it is the boy whom he has ripened into a mature scholar, or the assistant-master whom he has first overcome, and then made his slave, the answering devotion is complete and everlasting. It is, of course, another question, how far those, who have stood by Bradley when he was confronted by a discontented college, and an unsubmissive staff of tutors may be reckoned, not only his contemporaries who believed in his talents, but many a pupil who owed to the teacher all the blushing honors he may have won at Oxford or Cambridge. And though it may be considered doubtful whether his social qualities or his intellectual eminence may be equal to his task in Westminster, two facts remain incontestable which form no mean earnest of future distinction, of which the first is that he was Dean Stanley's friend, and the second that he was in-

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Disease and Worry.

Medical men are begining to make a pathological estimate of "worry" as a factor in the production of downright acute disease, and of those slow, chronic disorders of function which chiefly wear out the human frame. Dr. I. M. Granville has a paper on the subject in the Popular Science Monthly; and indeed, the matter is worth much more careful attention and closer analysis in its psycholocal and physiological aspects than the doctors have so far given it. The immemorial proverb, "Care killed a cat" (which is reputed to have nine lives), is as true as Gospel, and its common recognition shows that homely wits have long since estimated worry at its proper value. The analogies of language bear the proverb out, too, for "worry" and "weary" have the same identical root. Worry, as the physicians should never forget, while it is most obviously and often the effect of physical disorders, can be and is nearly as often their cause. The state of mind and body in which one is liable to be worried, vexed and out of temper, is very commonly preceded by actual vexations, worries. harassments, cares, and solicitudes, which end by breaking down the nervous system to such a degree, as to make worry their constant, chronic condition.—Baltimore American.

A bungler can unravel in an hour more than a killed seamstress can sew up in a week. And one tongue of tattling in a parish will do more mischief, will so rend and tare, and put asunder, that more dissension will result, than can be mended in a year's effort at patching. And this unravelling tongue, let it be remembered, is not always malicious, but the wagging property of some bunch of cheery loquacity that rolls round the parish, smiling right and left, screaming "How d'ye do?" and then setting a dish of gossip before every soul that will partake. There s some news that ought to stay at home and not be retailed abroad, and some newsgatherers ought to stay in the same place. As for the malicious, professional tattler, his mouth ought to be sewed up with a "waxed end." and the tongue compelled to stay at home. The surgeon doing this good job may expect a peppery time, though, while executing it, but the gain to society would seem to justify the risk.—Christian at Work

A correspondent of the Free and Open Church Advocate, (33 Southampton St., Strand, London) has the following, under the heading of "Tourist Notes in North Wales."

Spending my holiday in North Wales I was shocked to find that scarcely any churches were open for prayer, and if one wanted to go in for a moment the keys had to be fetched from a sexton, who usually expected sixpence or a shilling. But even worse has to be told. Passing the parish church of Llandrilloyn-Rhos we saw a notice: "This Church was built in the 13th century, 3d. each is charged to see it for church ex-(Service on Sunday only.) A large penses." party had just gone in, so we followed, and found a maidservant from the vicarage descant-ing on a "Communion Table Cloth;" she talked so loudly that prayer was impossible, so we left, but were called after for "3d. each." Not wishing to dispute in God's House we paid what I cannot but believe to be an illegal charge. There is nothing whatever to see in this church, but another we came to is visited because of a window in memory of the sufferers from a terrible railway accident. Here the reason given for visitors to contribute to the boxes is that nothing is charged for entrance!

Further on we came to Bodelwddan Church, a beautiful marble structure, built by some munificent nobleman. On the foundation stone is written in Welsh and English: "My House shall be called a House of Prayer. But it wa locked. After some time another party brought a woman with the keys, who again locked the door after taking them in. Knocking for entrance we were at length admitted, and the door carefully locked behind us. A "Babel" was going on, and as we did not much admire/ the church *inside* we turned to leave, but had to wait to be let out. The woman held out her hand for money, but as we did not take the hint, she said "2d. was charged to them as didn't pay St. Asaph's Cathedral was locked and barred, with a boy at the gate asking for money, and a verger, in spite of a notice, remarked: "We usually charge threepence to visitors." Can it be wondered at that the Church does not gain ground in the Principality, where God's Temples are beset with so many hindrances to entrance? Are these the blessings of a National "Established" Church? The man who travels on the railroad, and sits down by the side of lone females while laboring under the impression that he recognizes a likeness in their faces to his wife's aunt's cousin, met his match on one of the roads in this vicinity lately. He sat down in the half of a seat, the other half of which was occupied by a pleasantfaced young lady. His first question was, "Pardon me, Miss, but is your name James? I have a cousin of that name whom you greatly resemble." "No sir," was the reply "my name is not James. But pardon me, is your name Zinc or Copper?" "Zinc or Copper? No ma'am," said the astonished man. "What led you to suppose I had such names?" "Excuse me," was the quiet reply, "but I thought certain you must be first cousin to a brass foundry." The man made haste to get into the smoker, while the young lady smiled a gentle smile behind her handkerchief.-Oil City Derrick. Mr. Maybridge, the eminent San Francisco photographer, has exhibited his photographic marvels to Professor Marey, in Paris. He is now able to take a photograph in the hundreth part of a second. During a clown's leap he obtained six photographs, showing different positions. By means of an improved zoetrope, he projects such figures on a screen, thus exhibiting the motions of a clown in his somersaults, a horse at gallop, a hare coursing, and even birds at flight, etc.; the pictures of the various positions, as they pass in rapid succession across the screen, uniting to form the moving figures.

the struggle that is before them! How cruel are loving Father has provided for them!

There is nothing, to my mind, more pathetic,

No claim of the world or of the household should

interfere with this zealous watchfulness; no

necessity for strict rebuke should chill this lov-

ing tenderness. She should always have time

to consider the needs of the children. She

should teach them to confess to her, as one of

their first duties. Some of us can testify warm-

ly to the life-long benefit of this early habit of

confessing everything to mother! Knowing the

hearts of her children, she alone can apply to

individual cases the truths concerning sin and

repentance which the Catechism sets forth for

general instruction. Many of these maternal

teachings are of the most delicate nature. For

instance, it is one of Satan's favorite devices to

get the minds of children into his power by

suggesting to them evil words and sayings-

sometimes actually pronouncing such words,

silently but distinctly, thus making a child be-

lieve that he has himself originated these terrible

thoughts. If he have perfect confidence in his

mother, he will often come to her in distress,

confessing this trouble; and she will thus be able

to assure him that such evil suggestions come

from without, and also to warn him against in-

wardly consenting to them, and to teach him to

offer some simple words of prayer to God, for

deliverance from evil. A child so carefully

dealt with will know what it is to renounce the

works of the Devil. The mother can also dis-

cover what particular "pomps and vanities" are

temptations to each of her children. She only

can understand the disease; she only can apply

the remedy. She only can show to the father

in what proportion the decrees of his justice

should be tempered with mercy. Oh, that all

mothers would study the science of dealing with

tender souls! Parents as well as priests, have

the "cure of souls" committed to them. Think

of the sacredness of a young human spirit. How

often their angels look sorrowfully into the

daily "offend," worldly thoughts and worldly

temptations left to fester in their souls unseen!

How many children who are taught in the Cate-

chism to avoid the nomps and vanity of this

wicked world," are dressed like French dolls

and paraded before visitors and mixed crowds at

hotels; taught to perform "fancy dances," sent

to balls (actual balls, not gatherings of children

The sin of greediness, a natural and common

We must teach them, to the best of our power, to fight against sin in Our Lord's own way, by remembering His Words, obeying Him, and loving Him. That our life is to be a life of Penitence cannot too early be impressed upon real meaning of repentance, as explained by the word renounce. Penitence without renunciation is not repentance. To be very sorry is not to renounce; to repent is to reform.

The vows of Faith and Obedience need not be enlarged upon here; they are fully developed in ensuing portions of the Catechism. In general, it may be said to children, that, in believing and and which is the keynote of his pedagogic sucobeying God; for, through their parents He

Society. had been working for some time in Hong this primary ingredient in his nature were ad-Kong and had got a number of converts, it seemed to be time to have the Westminster Catechism translated, and he got the help of his preacher and teacher to put it into Chinese. The work proceeded very nicely until they came to rule men by drawing from them the original question 20th, the answer to which is: God having, out of His mere good pleasure, from all Many of the men whom he governed with a rod ter into a covenant of grace to deliver them out before they became his subjects. And he was of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them keenly sympathetic, not only with his juniors, into an estate of salvation by a Redeemer." The wrong suggestions in our hearts. We should preacher began it, but threw down his pen, with all, belongs to a receptive as opposed to an origthe words, "I can't translate that." "Why not?" inative temperament. Other phases of life and asked Mr. Legge. "Because," he said, "we have manners he learnt in common with all schoolbeen preaching that anybody might come and be saved, and this says that only those can who ingenious master of combinations and devices have been elected. I can't translate this." In for securing his purpose, an actor, an intellectual course we can refer to the ordinary faults of telling the story, Dr. Legge concludes by saying: "I put the Catechism upon the shelf, and there it stays." When Dr. Burns, the distinguished Free Church of Scotland missionary to China, was asked: "What do you do with Calvinism in China?" he replied: "I don't say anything about The Chinese don't need it. And we believe it. that he was himself a genuine Calvinist, as well

> Singular unanimity: The Czar says he is ready to meet death whenever it comes. It may not be out of place in this connection to say that

alien faces and other minds. Before his eyes was the splendid success of Balliol, due to the incomparable astuteness of Mr. Jowett; and with

On the question of the Intermediate State, it has been observed by Churchmen that the Methodists, in the Catechism they put into their Sunday School childrens' hands, makes their theology utterly at variance with their hymns. In one of his hymns, Wesley speaks of three places-Heaven, Paradise, and Hell; while in their Catechism, they speak of two only. And, what is more, they go into positive details as to the nature nothing. of the bliss in the one, and misery in the other. So that the impression conveyed to the child's mind is a very material one indeed, that many would join with Dr. Thomas and others in repudiating. The impression conveyed to my mind was, that they have got beyond the language of the Scripture in their Catechism, or so put it as to make it open to unhesitating rejection by every thinking mind .- Correspondence of the (N. S.) Church Guardian.

oomparably successful at Marlborough.

SOUR GRAPES .- We fancied we detected the flavor of that classic fruit in an article in the London Times entitled, Flavor. The Thunderer When Dr. Legge, of the London Missionary erorum, a schoolmaster a quatre epingles. To has to admit that American fruits are supplying the English market, but refuses to acknowledge ded other qualities, which were either acquired in "the deluge of American eatables an unmitiby experience, or already existent, though dor- gated boon." And what do they lack? "Flavor," says the Times.

> Pity 'tis, if 'tis true. It were strange, however, did not American fruits, mellowed as they are impulses of which he was himself devoid. beneath sunny skies, and with range of climate giving place for each variety to have its best home, and the most favorable circumstances for developing the choicest and most characteristic flavor. Yet the Times finds no flavor in American eatables, from peaches to hams. We suspect the Thunderer was a trifle insular, when he shook his ambrosials and gave that nod. Perhaps American grapes are sour.-Palladium.

Encourage children by expressions of approval, whenever they deserve it; and bestow approbation as readily and freely as you deal out censure. Show that you take pleasure in commending them, as well as in seeing them worthy of commendation; and do not give them cause to conclude that you delight in finding fault, and that you bestow commendation grudgingly. Persons employed in domestic service and in all humble duties, however low their capacities, will, in almost all cases, be encouraged by deserved commendation, and render more cheerful, faithful service, in consequence of it. They and all others, indeed, thus treated, will be more far other material to work upon, and with gifts and improve themselves from it, than they would ma'am," he replied, "we always find 'em again which were far inferior to those of the Profes- if they were never commended when deserving. | within a day or so."—Hartford Times.

"Mr. Boatman," said a timid woman to the likely to feel the reasonableness of censure ferryman who was rowing her across a river, when there is occasion to bestow it upon them, "are people ever lost in this river?" "Oh, no,

The Mousehold.

Almost everybody knows what a relief to the eyes a little spray of green is in the winter. The wealthy can indulge in expensive conservatories, but those in moderate circumstances, and even the very poor, can secure a pretty object at a small expense by following the directions given. To begin with, an acorn, which any little urchin can procure in the woods, and a pickle jar, which any housekeeper can supply. Procure a fine healthy acorn, and crochet around it a little netcase. Take off the cup first and leave a loop of the cotton to hang the acorn, point downward, in the glass. The glass must have so much water in it that the tip of the acorn scarcely touches; keep it in a dark closet until it has sprouted, and then put it in the light. A chestnut thus kept in water will sprout in the same way. A sweet potato will grow luxuriantly, and may be trained around walls and picture frames. A carrot grown in sand is, if well managed, a highly ornamental object. A good sized and healthy root must be selected. Cut off quite evenly the top of the carrot and place it on the top of a pot full of sand, so that the leaves look as if they spring from it. Moisten it well and keep it in the dark until it has begun to sprout; be careful to keep it damp, and move into the light directly the leaves appear. If the cultivation is successful, an ornament pretty enough for any room will be the result, and which will have to the unacquainted the appearance of a pot of ferns. Another experiment may be made with a turnip. which must be as sound as possible. Clean the outside, taking care not to injure the part from whence the leaves spring. Cut a piece off the bottom and scoop out the inside, so that you have a hollow cap; fasten string or wire to it, so that it can be hung up. Fill the cavity and keep it filled with water. In a short time the leaves will begin to sprout, and will curl up around the ball of the turnip, forming a pretty little hanging basket. Children can be made to interest them. selves in such experiments, which will be found an easy method of inculcating taste and refinement: besides, each and all point out their own botanical lesson, and much is to be learned by careful and patient observation and experiment.

BEEF-TEA.-Invalids frequently complain to me that their doctors insist upon their taking beef tea, but that they have a holy horror of it; in my way, with the two simple words, "Try it." The pitcher invariably returns empty of all save compliments, but filled and running over with these, and accompanied by an humble entreaty for the recipe. This in the name of friendship I give to them, and for the sake of suffering humanity I send to you. I might go into the subject from a scientific point of view, and dis-course learnedly of fibrine, etc., but I leave that to the first physician you may consult.

Take beef of a good quality, very fresh, and guiltless of a particle of fat, cut it into pieces a little more than covered, let it soak three hours at least, for a very dainty person five hours is better, then let it cook on a slow fire for ten minutes. (Never strain it.) Served up with pepper and salt to taste, and with a bit of dry toast, well browned but not burnt, it is a dose of kitchen physic fit for gods and men.

To take a hearty meal just before retiring is, of course, injurious, because it is very likely to disturb one's rest, and produce nightmare. However, a little food at this time, if one is hungry, is beneficial; it prevents the gnawing of an empty stomach, with its attendant restlessness and unpleasant dreams, to say nothing of probable headache or of nervous and other derangments, the next morning. One should no more lie down hungry at night, than he should lie down after a very hearty dinner; the consequence of either being disturbing and harmful. A cracker the poorer brethren; but the love of the good Paor two, a bit of bread and butter, a little fruit, something to relieve the sense of vacancy, and restore the tone of the system, is all that is nec-We have known persons, habitual sufessary. ferers from restlessness at night, to experience material benefit, even though they were not hun gry, by a very light luncheon before going to bed. This mode of treating insomnia has recently been recommended by several distinguished physicians, and the prescription has generally been attended with happy results.-Scribner's Monthly. An attractive and economical tea cake, and one which might appropriately be called "childrens' delight," is made by taking enough white breaddough to make a small loaf; knead into it a tablespoonful of butter or lard, two tablespoonfuls of English currants; let it rise until it is very light, then bake in a moderately hot oven. If you have any of the tin cans in which tomatoes are put up, use one of them for a baking tin, and bake this cake in it. Pretty tidies can be made of the mats of linen momie cloths that have pictures stamped on them. Work the pattern in outline stitch, with one color or a variety; put black velvet ribbon around the mat, blind-stitching it on, and allow-ing the narrow fringe on the edge of the mat to show on the right side; sew lace on the edge of the ribbon, and you have a serviceable tidy. The mat, when soiled, can be ripped off without disturbing the border, and, after it is washed and pressed, can be stitched on again. Two of these tidies look well on a Queen Anne sofa. Many oilcloth mats last but one winter; when, if properly cared for, they would last much longer. The reason is, that as a general rule, too many tacks are put into them when they are first handy tacks are put into them when they are first laid on the floor. It is a good plan to let the oil-cloth lie without any tacking for two or three days until it is flat, and the danger of wrinkles forming is over. If it is bound with carpet-before applied to John for ordination, but had binding, this should be sewed on with stout linen thread, with long stitches. Then a very few tacks will serve to keep it in its place. To make a delicious pudding, follow this rule, but do not tell the family of what the pudding is made until it is eaten: One cup of molasses, one cup of suet chopped fine, one cup of raw grated potato, one cup of raw grated carrot, one cup of fruit, either raisins or English currants, a little salt and a pinch of soda. Steam for three hours; eat with sauce. The grated potato makes the pudding light, and the carrot helps to give it a rich brown color.

THE PENNY YE MEANT TO GI'E.

There's a funny tale of a stingy man Who was none too good, but might have been worse Who went to his Church on a Sunday night, A: d carried along his well-filled purse

When the sexton came with his begging plate, The Church was but dim with the candles' light; The stingy man fumbled all through his purse, And chose a coin by touch and not sight.

It's an odd thing now that guineas should be So like unto pennies in shape and size. 'I'll give a penny,'' the stingy man said, "The poor must not gifts of pennies despise.

The penny fell down with clatter and ring! And back in his seat leaned the stingy man. The world is so full of poor," he thought, "I can't help them all—I give what I can."

Ha, Ha! how the sexton smiled, to be sure, To see the gold guinea fall in his plate! Ha, Ha! how the stingy man's heart was wrung, Perceiving his blunder, but just too late!

'No matter," he said: "In the Lord's account, That guinea of gold is set down to me; hey lend to Him, who give to the poor, It will not so bad an investment be."

"Na, na, mon," the chuckling sexton cried out, "The Lord is na cheated—He kens thee well: He knew it was only by accident That out o' thy fingers the guinea fell! He kne

'He keeps an account, na doubt, for the puir; But in that account He'll set down to thee, a mair o' that golden guinea, my mon, Than the one bare penny ye meant to gi'e!"

There's a comfort, too, in this little tale-A serious side, as well as a joke; comfort for all the generous poor, In the comical words the sexton spoke.

A comfort to think that the good Lord knows

How generons we really desire to be, And will give us credit in His account For all the pennies we long "to gi'e." -Selected.

The Corn Ship.

BY REV. J. M. NEALE, D. D.

The city of Alexandria was the mart of the world. Vessels from every civilized nation rode in its great harbor; the fruits and the wares of every kingdom stood for sale in its rich shops. The heavy merchant ships from Syracuse or Ostia,-the light of actuaria with its one bank of oars, the Grecian hepter, and the barbarous craft from the coast of Africa; all these were equally that their cook (a cordon bleu, perhaps) never gives it the right taste, etc., etc. My answer is always the same. I send them a jug of it made each he heaped a good harvest of gain.

The city, next to Rome and Constantinople, was the most important in the world; and the third Bishop of the Church had his see in it. Many illustrious Saints had there been prelates; none are more famous than S. Athanasius and S. Cyril, men in their generations valiant for the Truth of GOD. And at the time at which I write, which is the end of the sixth century, they had a worthy successor in John, commonly, from his quarter of an inch square, put them in an earth-enware vessel, add cold water until the beef is a Almoner. He loved the near with a near the Almoner. He loved the poor with a never-wearying love; for them he spent, and was spent; to their needs he ministered of his substance; from their prayers he looked for his only and his sufficient reward.

> And God seldom raises up a Saint, eminent in any one particular grace, without giving him an opportunity of gloriously displaying that grace. So it was with S. John. As the great characteristic of his mind was his charity, he had, beyond most others, field and scope in which to display through the woods, and before she could ge It happened that, as if to punish Alexandria it. for the pride she had taken in her riches, and the presumption of her heart, a grievous famine broke out. The rich gave of their abundance to triarch shone above all. Not content with exgarments, that the proceeds might be distributed

THE LIVING CHURCH.

Then, again, thus to sell the grace of Holy Orders was, in some sort, to commit the sin of Simon Magus: that sin of so grievous a nature, that S. Peter could give no better hope concerning it than, "if perchance the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee." Theodorus could not read the Bishop's thoughts, but he saw from his countenance that a great struggle was going on in his heart, and wishing to turn the scale, he offered twelve talents instead of ten.

The Bishop turned toward him sadly and sternly, "No, my son," he said. "God forbid that I should think to do Him service by treading close on a black sin. I will not sell the HOLY GHOST for lucre. Deacon, while I sit on this Evangelical Throne, shall you never be. But that which GoD, in me, will not accept as a purchase, He is willing to accept as a free gift. I exhort you to lay it out in providing for the necessity of the poor; so shall they rise up, and call you blessed in this world, and He that became poor for us shall proclaim you blessed in the next, saying, "I was an hungered, and thou gavest Me meat."

"Not so," returned Theodorus; "I will have my money, or my money's worth." And he went away in high displeasure.

"Sure I am," said John, after a short time of prayer, "that the LORD will deliver the poor.' "Bring you the money from Athanasius?" inquired the Bishop.

"Better than so, far better," cried the old man. "A Syracusan ship, deeply laden with corn, is in the harbor. And her cargo is a present from the Church of Syracuse to the Church of Alexandria.'

"GOD be praised," cried John. "Surely to obey is better than sacrifice. Go we at once to see this great treasure."

A Brave Girl.

When O'Neil, Donahue, and Olmstead went down to death, a noble girl, but fifteen years of age, was watching for the safety of those whose duty called them out over the railroad in the fearful storm. Kate Shelly, whose father was killed on the railroad some years ago, lives with her mother just on the east side of the river, and nearly opposite where the engine made the fearful plunge, and Donahue and Olmstead lost their lives. Miss Shelly and her mother heard the crash, and realizing what had happened, Kate took a lantern and started to the wreck. Her light soon went out, but she felt her way through the woods and fallen timber to the edge of the dashing water that covered the drowned men. She could hear, above the roar of the storm, the voice of Wood, the engineer, who had caught in a tree-top. She

knew that the express, with its load of passengers, was nearly due. She, a young girl, was the only living being who could prevent an awful catastrophe. The telegraph office at Moingona or Boone was the only place where she could notify the officers. To Boone was five miles over hills and there the express would have passed. To Moingona was only a mile, but between here and Moingona was the Des Moines River, ten or fifteen feet above its natural height; and to cross this she must pass over the railroad bridge, fifty feet above the swollen waters. She must cross pending among them his vast income, he sold this bridge, four hundred feet long, with nothing plate, and books, and furniture, and even his but the ties and rails, the wind blowing a gale. Not one man in a thousand but would have shore and ran the remaining half mile to the telemore horrible disaster was averted.-Ogden Reporter.

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

A city and seaport that was anciently of considerable note. It had a famous temple dedicated to a heathen god; also, a Christian Church early after the death of our Blessed Lord. The Bible records some affecting scenes that occurred in the city. The place was subject to many vicissitudes, and in one war was razed to the ground. That was some hundred of years before Christ. The inhabitants re-built it, but it did not regain its former importance. It was the birth place of several men of renown; and was in olden times famous for certain manufactures. It once possessed great wealth and power, and carried on expensive wars, and founded a number of colonies. Now, it is in ruins, and the site bears another name among the Turks.

What city was it? What affecting scenes does the Bible record? To what heathen god was the temple dedicated? What famous men were born in that city? What celebrated manufactures were there carried on? What name was given to the present site, by the Turks? F. B. S.

ANSWER TO BIBLE STUDY NO. 46.

The term or word is "Money." These commodities were all used for money. The aborigi nal money of our continent, found in mounds was made of a great variety of substances; coal, And he had scarce spoken the words when the mica, bone, chalcedony, agate, and jasper. Wam-steward returned with a countenance full of joy. pum made of strings of shells was used for money by the Indians. Leather has also been used, of the nature of our bank-notes.

Money was carried in the girdle; the purse and girdle being used alike. Matthew, VI:8, also x:9. Abraham, the Patriarch, when he weighed the 400 shekels of silver (current money), for the Field of Ephron. Gen., XXIII:16. The godly ruler, Joseph, sold for 20 pieces of silver. False apostle, Judas. Distinguished prisoner, St. Paul. Acts, XXIV:26. Our Lord saves us without money and without price. Our Lord as an Avenger. St Matthew, xxv:26-29; xx1:12. St. John, 11:14-15. Scales were commonly carried for weighing. I should like to know its connection with the

rod of Aaron.-S. K. Louisville, Ky.

ANSWER TO BIBLE STUDY NO. 47. The great Queen is the moon. Her retinue,

the heavenly bodies. Feast of New Moon. Num., xxviii:11-15; 2 Kings, iv:23. The first day or new moon of the seventh

month, which was the beginning of the Jewish civil year, was particularly regarded above other feast days. Lev., XXIII:24; Num., XXIX:1-6. Abused by the worship of Ashtaroth, one of

the names given to the moon by the heathen. Judges, 11:13; x:6. 1 King, x1:33. The sad sight was the betraval of our Lord. -

S. H., Louisville, Ky. The Queen is the moon. Her retinue is the stars. The feast is the feast of the New Moon. Lev,, XXIII:24. The people abused it by worshipping her. Deut., iv:19; XVII:3: Jer., VII:3. The sad sight was Jesus' Agony in the Garden. St. Matthew, XXVI:36-57.--Maggie S. Houston.

Kangaroos.

Australia has been the paradise of kangaroos. Since, however, the annexation of that great continent by the British Empire, the kangaroos have been gradually losing the monopoly they formerly enjoyed, and are likely at no distant day to be utterly annihilated. Unfortunately the kangaroo is not an edible animal, nor does he contribute anything whatever to the comfort and happiness of the human race. His only use seems to be that of contributing to the amusement of the boys and girls in menageries. He is a graceful animal, if not good looking. He evidently believes in dancing, for hardly a moment of his life passes when he is not engaged in saltatary movements. But not even this qualificashrunk from such a task. But this brave girl tion, elegant as it is, has prevented the poor kangathered around her her flowing skirts, and on garoo from being voted a nuisance by the farmhands and knees crawled over the long bridge ers of Australia. He not only dances, but he from tie to tie. With the blood from her lacer- eats grass, and grass is what the Australian farmated knees staining her dress, she reached the er wants for his sheep. Frequently the kangaroos collect in such great numbers as to congraph office. Breathless and in broken accents sume the entire crop of grass on many plantashe told her story and fainted in the arms of the tions. The farmers then proceed against the bystanders. The wires were set to work, and a pest in a most effective manner. They build a barrier of brush and limbs of trees in the form of a letter V. Over this barrier the kangaroo cannot jump. The farmers then mount their fleetest horses, and with the assistance of the natives form an immense line. Shouting, yelling, cracking their long whips, and rattling a sort of a drum, capable of being amused, or of laughing at what they drive the former monopolists of Australian grass into the fatal enclosure prepared for them. Once entrapped, the poor brutes are attacked with muskets, axes, and clubs, and are mercilessly massacred by tens of thousands. Thus it blew sharply into his ear. The poor dog jumped is that civilization is making progress in Australia.-Anon.

Bell, or the lesser sound of the trodden sea beach of Eigg. The sands near St. Lunaire, Cortes du Nord, give a faint musical sound at certain tides. In a cavern at Chedder, Somerset, are some stalactites, in the form of folds of drapery, which give forth musical sounds when struck. A chime of bells can be imitated upon them.-The Oracle.

7

Important to Travellers. — Special induce-ments are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found else-where in this issue.

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, in-tense itching, increased by scratching, very distress-ing particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling about the parts affected, if allowed to con-tinue, very serious results may follow. "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cents. 3 boxes for \$1.25. Sent by mail to apy 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.

WEATHER BAROMETERS. ARE AS OLD AS MANKIND.

Living ,Breathing, Suffering Barometers in the Knees Feet and Shoulders, all Speaking with Tongues of Steel, Saying:

"There is Coming a Change in the Weather. Feel it in My Bones, and Barometers Should Hang on Walls and not in my Nerves and Bones," said a gentleman the other day.

A physician answered him, "I will tell you what will remove every Nerve and Bone Barometer, and take out the Limps and Stiffness. It is a simple thing, but no less efficacious than simple. It is Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They have been tested time and time again. and always with satisfactory results. Nervousness embraces nervous weakness, irritation, despondency, melancholy, and a restless, dissatisfied, miserable state of mind and body, indescribable. This preparation just meets the necessities of your case as your disease is a nervous disease."

These Pills are all they are represented to be, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction when used as directed. Remember they are prepared expressily to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness and Dyspepsia, and will cure any case. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for \$1, or six boxes for \$2.50, to any address.



A GOOD DISH CLOTH.-Take a piece of mosmakes a cloth that is porous and light, one that can be easily cleansed, and yet, one which will absorb the water sufficiently to do the work. Iron pot cloths are very nice for pots and jars.

to the dispositions of children are like wind and tide together, which will make the work go on amain; but those ways which are applied cross to make a stir and conflict, but very slow progress.

auxiliaries to a healthful tone of body and its ability to resist and overcome disease. Such a temper will prolong life for years, against al-most any attack but those of external forces.

among the sufferers. Day by day, many hundred poor were fed at the gate of his dwelling. And men wondered how even a Patriarch of Alexandria had the wealth to support so many.

At length, when one morning S. John was giving orders that corn and bread should, as usual, be distributed among the people, his house-steward drew near, and with tears in his eyes, said, "Your Blessedness hath no more to give; there is neither wheat in the garner, nor silver in the palace."

"Then," said the Archbishop, "God will feed His own, and to Him I commit them. Go to Athanasius the trapezita (the banker,) and bor-

row me ten talents of silver; my Lord and Master will enable me to repay them with usury." The old man went on his errand of love, and it was presently announced that a rich man, Theodorus, well-known in the city, was desirous of speaking with John. Now this person was extremely anxious to be ordained Deacon, but there was a difficulty in the way which I must

explain. It was at that time a law of the Church, happened to him, and stood looking at his misthat no one, who had been twice married, should be admitted to Holy Orders. Our Church has not thought fit to enforce this rule, and there-

before applied to John for ordination, but had been refused, and he now thought that he had a favorable opportunity of preferring his request.

"Your Blessedness," he said, addressing John, may partly guess on what errand I come. My a keen sense of humor, something very like the desire for Holy Orders is as strong as ever, and power of reason, and an unquestionable tendthough I have been once refused, I am bold a

second time to present myself before you. As my ordination would be irregular, it is but fair that I make satisfaction to the Church, and I am ready to do so. If your Holiness will lay hands on me, admitting me into the sacred office of quito-netting, and fold it in four thicknesses, the Diaconate, I will pay into your hands ten and run it together with darning cotton. This talents of gold to be applied to the miserable and famishing poor."

As he spoke, the Patriarch was in a hard strait. So large a sum he could not hope to gain in any Such ways of education as are prudently fitted other way; if he had it, he could support many wretched families that must otherwise perish. He thought of the mother's joy, as she divided a nature are like wind against tide, which will loaf among her starving children; of the husband's, as he returned to his home with a good Cheerfulness and equanimity of mind are great bushel of corn; of the hundreds who needed but food to be recalled from the gates of death to health and strength. All this might be accomplished, if the offer of Theodorus was accepted.

Can a Dog Joke.

Most people think that animals cannot understand or make a joke, and that only man is is funny. But a pet dog belonging to a lady was certainly guilty of something very like a practical joke not long ago. He was asleep on a chair before the fire, when to startle him his mistress off the chair in a fright, not knowing what had

tress for a moment as if to ask for an explanation. Then he wagged his tail, and went quietly to sleep on the rug.

A day or two afterwards his mistress was herself dozing by the fire in the twilight, when the dog put his fore-paws upon the arm of her chair, and gave a short bark in her ear! She woke with a start to see her dog looking full in her face and wagging his tail with all his might; and she stoutly maintains that her dog possesses ency to practical joking!

An Interesting Puzzle.

Perhaps some of our readers are not familiar with the following puzzle: A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer was:

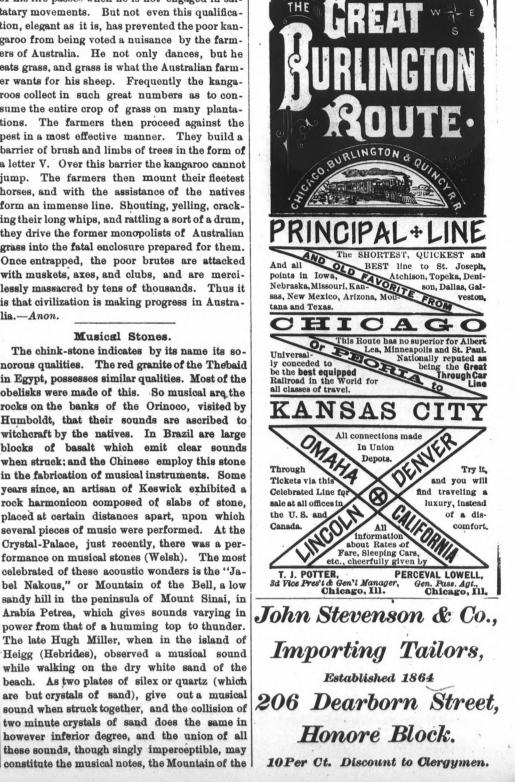
"Go into the orchard and bring in a parcel of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number. and the mother one-half of the balance and a half an apple over, and the daughter one-half of the balance and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting the apple, and then, if she is willing, you can have her.

He solved the question; and how many did he bring? Fourteen, as you can easily prove. The old woman was to have one-half of the balance, which would be three and a half, and a half an apple over, which would make four apples f her. There would be three apples left, of which the daughter was to have one-half and half an

Musical Stones.

norous qualities. The red granite of the Thebaid in Egypt, possesses similar qualities. Most of the obelisks were made of this. So musical are the rocks on the banks of the Orinoco, visited by Humboldt, that their sounds are ascribed to witchcraft by the natives. In Brazil are large blocks of basalt which emit clear sounds when struck; and the Chinese employ this stone in the fabrication of musical instruments. Some years since, an artisan of Keswick exhibited a rock harmonicon composed of slabs of stone, placed at certain distances apart, upon which several pieces of music were performed. At the Crystal-Palace, just recently, there was a performance on musical stones (Welsh). The most celebrated of these acoustic wonders is the "Jabel Nakous," or Mountain of the Bell, a low sandy hill in the peninsula of Mount Sinai, in Arabia Petrea, which gives sounds varying in power from that of a humming top to thunder. The late Hugh Miller, when in the island of

Heigg (Hebrides), observed a musical sound while walking on the dry white sand of the beach. As two plates of silex or quartz (which two minute crystals of sand does the same in however inferior degree, and the union of all apple over, which would give her two, and leave the lover his own. "Without cutting the apple." these sounds, though singly imperceptible, may constitute the musical notes, the Mountain of the these sounds, though singly imperceptible, may



The chink-stone indicates by its name its so-

GENESIS I. AND SCIENCE.

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

Myself.-At first I thought as you do, but I soon found other facts. The mangrove, a tropical tree growing in the edge of the sea, and constantly washed by its waves, forms these rings as regularly and distinctly as does the oak or pine. In this the day, and the night, as if, otherwise, case, there is no possible influence of an inclined axis. I observed, also, that orange and lemon form annual rings, although, being kept in green-houses, they do not feel the change of seasons; and that Cycads form rings only once in two or three years, while at least one plant (the Chenopodium album) forms many rings-in one lastly, to show how purely accidental is the connection between seasons and rings, certain exogens growing even in this latitude form none.

These facts are enough to prove that derives confirmation from an examination growth-rings would have been formed whether there were seasons or not, being due to certain cycles of growth and rest, implanted in the nature of plants.

Professor .- You certainly have cast light upon a law in vegetable life in reference to which nothing seems heretofore to have been known, and, so far as I can see, you have answered my objections.

Myself.-The more I reflect upon this matter, the clearer grows my conviction that an increase in the obliquity of the axis did occur at or near the end of the tertiary. But if I am mistaken, and no such movement took place, then, the problem of the climatic change, which, as all admit, occurred between the appearance sense his words become fairly luminous, of present vegetation and that of living in view of the fact revealed by the rocks water and land vertebrates, or, geologically speaking, at the end of the Tertiary, reremains yet to be solved; and, as for what Moses says, in verses 14 and 15, it merely waits for its explanation until our knowledge becomes more nearly perfect. Until then, if the explanation which I have offered be in error, we must content ourselves with the important and suggestive fact that, at the time referred to, there did really occur a most remarkable climatic change.*

the present assume that the axis of the seem in harmony with this part of the fiat. not then have consented, nor can I now consent, earth did increase its obliquity from some small angle—probably $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. to $23\frac{1}{2}$ deg. Before leaving this part of the subject, I wish to remark, that the truth of seriously effect the duration of sunshine submitted. But the case at present is different. the preceding portion of the Mosaic cosmogony is so established by its orderly would ask, were these lights to be for signs? thing, and the alteration of the Apostles' another. statement of facts, that the falsehood of this part will be incomprehensible, except, possibly on the theory of its being an interpolation, than anything in the narrative. On the assumption, then, of such a movement, I shall continue my exposition of these verses. But it will be better to wait On Wednesday, as we go to press, a Service is until another evening, as we shall not be able to finish the consideration of this fifty years in the Sacred Ministry. On this period in one, and perhaps not in two evenings.

As to the first : How or what were these

bodies to "divide between the day and

night?" Certainly the lights were not to

divide in the sense of separating the day

from the night, as the non-luminous earth

divides between light and darkness. In

the nature of the case such a meaning is

we might mistake the one for the other.

Either of these meanings would be absurd;

and hence I conclude that neither was in-

It is common now to use the word "di-

vide" in the sense of allotting or meting

ists, viz., a difference in length. In that

that, until that time, days and nights were

equal; but that ever since, from winter to

like manner but in opposite order.

Professor .- If such an increase of ob-

tended.

EARLY AMERICAN BISHOPS

BY THE BISHOP OF IOWA.

[Copyright by William Stevens Perry, 1881.] We have thus given in detail the steps leading to the happy comprehension of the disunited Churches of the Northern, Middle and Southern States, in one "American Church." It for the starting of the institution within the inapplicable to luminous bodies. Nor do is a portion of our annals but little known in these lights serve to distinguish between these days, and doubtless of but little interest to others than those who, in learning of the past, seek to draw lessons of wisdom for the present. There was one result of this union which should not be forgotten. By the terms of union, Bishop Seabury became, in virtue of his seniority of consecration, the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops-the first in the line of venerable men comprising, beside the clarum et venerabile nomen of Seabury-the well remembered out, as when we say a father divides his names of White, Griswold, Brownell, Hopkins, property among his sons. If divide be and closing-long may it so remain-with the case, fourteen-in a single summer. And, taken in this sense, then the meaning is : present incumbent of this primacy among Let the lights in the firmament of heaven brethren-the sainted Benjamin Smith. This building sufficiently for the reception of children. presidency lasted only till the next Convention. divide the time of a diurnal revolution be-Willingly conceded by the excellent White, this tween the day and the night; i. e., let them simple act of justice gave offence to the ungendetermine their length. This rendering erous Provoost, who required, at the next meeting of the General Convention, in 1792, the of those places where the same word is adoption of such a rule as should give to him- by the middle of December received five chilself this coveted honor. It was surrendered by dren into the new home. translated, "to make a difference." For the Bishop of Connecticut as meekly as it had

example, in Leviticus xi:47, we read, been assumed. His private memorandum on "This is the law of beasts * * * * to this requirement was simply this characteristic make a difference between clean and un- sentence: "I cheerfully acquiesced in the arclean." The lights in the firmament of rangement, having no wish to dispute who should be first in the kingdom of heaven. heaven were henceforth to "make a differ-

Before this Convention of 1792 assembled, ence" between the day and the night. some important letters had passed between Sea-Nothing is intimated as to what the differ- bury, White and Parker, which we print for the ence was to be. Evidently it does not first time. They reveal no little amount of imrefer to the day being light and the night portant, though hitherto unwritten, history; and, in common with much that has earlier appeared dark, for, in the fifth verse, the writer had in these sketches, will be valued by those who already said that the light was called day are seeking to know the hidden springs of actand the darkness was called night. The ion in these all important days of Church oronly other difference is that which now ex- ganization.

BISHOP SEABURY TO BISHOP WHITE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1st, 1789. RT. REV. AND VERY DEAR SIR:-Your letter of October 20th, I got at Elizabethtown, and whatever pleasure a letter from you will ever give me, the contents of this have given me summer, the days grow longer and the great pain. You have stated the matter very nights shorter; while from summer to win- fairly, and I had no idea but that our proposal concerning the article of the Descent into Hell ter the process is reversed. It is only at the equinoxes that the old equality ap- till an expression from Dr. Smith, just as we had been adopted by the House of Delegates, pears. As to the moon, it serves the night broke up, and which I mentioned to you, gave just as the sun serves the day, its hours of me some little alarm. It seems plain to me, and light-giving increasing or diminishing in the more so since I have seen Dr. Moore, that the point was overlooked in the House of Delegates; for he says our amendment never was before them, but that he conceived we had liquity did occur-a question which I hope agreed to the proposal sent in to us. What now Without farther discussion, I shall for to examine more fully hereafter—it would is to be done I know not. For my part I should the little play-room, set off with a large baby-An increase in the obliquity of the earth's to print the article with such a mark of reaxis would not in the least affect the length proach as crotchets and italics will be. Had it been put and carried by three-fourths, for on of a diurnal revolution, but it would most that issue it must have been put, I must have and darkness. Admitting all this, how, I The discharging the Athanasian Creed was one And I do, in the spirit of meekness and candor, beseech the good gentlemen of the Committee, enable every clergyman to repeat the descent into hell with a good conscience? and whether pursuing the matter further will not look too much like aiming at victory and triumph? With me, it is a matter of consequence that the perto be held commemorative of Bishop Howe's fect humanity of Christ be ascertained-that like other men he had a human soul as well as body; otherwise, I cannot have the same faith and confidence in his death, nor the same hope of rising again from the dead as he did; and without these, I have not the faith and hope of a Christian. These points are, in other words, found in the Nicene aud Athanasian Creeds. but if we leave the Descent out of the Apostles' Creed, or, by printing it in the proposed manner, weaken its force, we, by leaving his perfect humanity uncertain, put those points, on which the faith and hopes of the Christian stand, on a vague and uncertain foundation. I fear, too, that my difficulties of getting our book received in Connecticut will be increased; and I must not be answerable for consequences should form for the short mid-day Service which is to the proposed method of crotchets and italics be be held daily in the north-west chapel at St. pursued. My wish is to have one strong bond of union in our churches from uniformity in our worship; and I flatter myself my conduct at Philadelphia was such as to convince the convention that I will not give that point up for trifles; and should my influence among a people strongly attached to old customs and expressions, be too weak to earry every point, I shall find myself disagreeably embarrassed. Since receiving your letter, I have persuaded myself that it would have been better to have retained the Greek word Hades instead of Hell; and to have left it to the minister to have explained it. which he certainly could do to his own satisfac-

JANUARY 21, 1882.

J. &	R. LAMB.
59 CARMINE ST., N	. Y., 6th Ave. Cars pass the door.
ALTAR	I Tes Manual and and a
CLOTHS	In Manchester Velvets, inex- pensive and durable; suitable for churches having but one set in red. Also all wool good specialty made in Purple, Red, White, and Green, 50 inches wide. Price \$2.50 per yard. Galloons and Fringes of Fine Gold Color for Meurning and Trimming.
Eagle Lecterns	Three new designs now in Stock Photo sent on approval.
Alms-Basons	In Sterling Silver. 12, 15, 20 in. Polished Bronze Repousses.
FONTS	In Champlain Marble. \$60, \$100, \$150, \$200 each. Also in Nashville Tennessee White Marble.
	er Communion Setts.
	ained Glass Windows.
Send for I	Hand-book by mail free.
Stained Class.	FOR CHURCHES, Manufactured by Geo.A. Misch, 217 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ilis.
McCUL	LY & MILES,
HAN	UFACTURERS OF
STAINED, ENAMELE	D, ENBOSSED, CUT AND COLORED.
G	LASS,
183 & 184 Adam	St., CHICAGO.
KIN SEI	
Altar Desks	Altars
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Altar Vases.	Chairs.
CHU	EISSLER IRCH FURNISHER.
127 Clinton Pl ART-WORKER IN MEMORI.	ace (West 8th St.) New York. WOOD, METAL AND MARBLE. AL BRASS ENGRAVER. Send for circular.
Mitchell, Vance &	Co
836 & 838 Broad Designer Ecclesiastic	rs and Manufacturers of
Gas Fixtu	ares & Metal Work.
lain Lampa	conzes, Metal & Porce- and Artistic Gas Fix-
tures for D	wellings.
CHAMPLIN	
PEARL Ro	n essential favorite with Ladies he Stage, Opera and Concert om. Ladies of Fashion pronounce NE PLUS ULTRA. nials. Sold by all druggists. 50

A Church Home, Jonestown. The Diocese of Central Pennsylvania has lately stablished an orphanage at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa., called the "Church Home for Chil-

dren." In his conventional address, at the last

diocesan council in June, the Bishop called the

attention of the clergy and laity to this important

work, and announced that plans were matured

year. For three years the diocese had been in

possession of a building for the purpose, pro-

cured by certain persons deeply interested in the

care and education of the young and friendless.

On this basis the Bishop appealed to the mem-

bers of the convention to provide for the annual

maintenance of such an establishment, in re-

sponse to which parishes and individuals pledged

total of \$2,400 for the first year. In addition

to this, the Bishop, in the fall, sent the warden

of the prospective institution, the Rev. C. Hare,

to the various parishes to interest the ladies and

others in the work, the consequence of which

was that fifteen of the parishes furnished the

The services of the Rev. A. M. Abel were ob-

tained for the mission at Jonestown and as Chap-

lain of the Home, and those of his aunt, Miss L.

Conklin, as matron. They entered upon pos-

session of the building on November 10th, and

On Tuesday in Christmas week, the Rt. Rev.

Dr. Howe, Bishop of the Diocese, visited the

Home for the dedication of the house, accompa-

nied by various clergy and laity from Jonestown,

Lebanon, Harrisburg, Reading, Birdsboro, Lan-

caster, and Wilkesbarre. Of the clergy, the Revs.

Henry Jones, E. Leaf, Leroy Baker, C. Knight,

A. M. Abel, and C. Hare were in attendance.

The bishop and clergy, headed by twelve choir

boys, proceeded from the reception room.

through the hall and library, at 2:30 P. M., reciting an appropriate processional from the Psalter.

The Service of prayer and praise and scrip-

ture was rendered in the class room, serving as a

chancel, the folding doors being opened into the

large school-room, where a congregation of fifty or sixty persons were found assembled, notwith-

standing the inclemency of the weather, and the

great mud of the roads which made the country-

side almost impassable. The music was very

heartily conducted under the leadership of Dr.

S. T. Lineaweaver and Miss Meily, with the

help of the choir boys and a small melodeon, a

very useful instrument which the bishop had

provided for the Home. To the left of the Rt.

Rev. Father, were gathered the six little orphans,

the nucleus of a large band yet to be housed by the generosity of the Church, and to be reared

y those who have the love of Christ in them.

Addresses were made by four clergymen from a

distance, and a concluding charge by the bishop,

ation prepared by the hospitable foresight of St.

Mark's Mission, Jonestown. The remainder of

the time was employed in reaming over the

building and examining the arrangements made

for the comfort of the children, and the family

house of five feet in height, and a Christmas tree that over-shadowed it; and no vision more sugge

tive of repose than their dormitories with their

twelve white little cots; and the trip to the neat

and shining bath room was the conviction, that, in the charge of children here, cleanliness would

be a sister next to godliness. At 5 P. M. the

visitors who had been so kindly welcomed at the

noon . cars by the parish committee, consisting of Messrs. Heilman, Maguire, and Brunner, were

sped as parting guests with the same politeness

through mud and wet, by carriages, to the even

followed. The Service was succeeded by a co

the discussion for the present.

OUR SIXTH EVENING. The Fourth Creative Period, Continued. We met at the usual hour.

upon a more general exposition of these verses. Will you please to proceed ?

Myself .- The fiat, as already pointed out, was a command to the "lights in the firmament of heaven" to do certain things or to discharge certain offices. It may also have been, in part, a command to continue Paul's Cathedral, and the little 'liturgy' has recertain old duties. As if, for example, one ceived the sanction of the Bishop of London. were giving a new charter to a city, he would naturally name old privileges which were to continue, as well as the new ones then bestowed for the first time.

What were these bodies to do? First, they were to divide between the day and night; second, they were to be for signs and seasons, and for days and years; third, they were to be for lights to give light upon the earth. These are offices of the highest importance to man.

*Those who wish to see what geologists say about ancient elimates, and the distribution of plants and animals, may read the following from Dana's Manu-al of Geology, revised edition, page 181. "There is wanting all evidence of a diversity of zones of eli-mate over the earth's surface" in the Lower Silurian. Page 209. "No proof" of the same "in the Trenton period as far as yet studied." "The mild tempera-ture of the Arctic regionis evident." Page 266. "The identity of species between Arctic lands and Europe and America, just fillustrated, favors an approxi-mate identity of character; and there is no sufficient evidence of any cold Arctic, or any wide diversity of zone" in the early Sevonian. I might multiply such quotations indefinitely. Those who would look fur-ther may turn to pages 352, 557, 321, 403, 497, 514, 516, see pages 524, 525, 528, etc. In fact, all the book in reference to the truth of what I have been saying.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th, a Foreign Mis-Reading, of which an account has not yet been received. Addresses were expected from Bishops Stevens, Clarkson, and Hare, Dr. Twing, Archdeacon Kirkby, Dr. Eccleston, and others. occasion, a very beautiful pastoral staff will be presented by the clergy to the venerable and beloved Diocesan, as a mark of their reverence Professor.-Well then, we will adjourn and affection, and for the use of himself and his

Successors iu office. (How the N. Y. G. will howl!) The Bishop of Rhode Island is to be the preacher, and the Service is to be choral, rendered by eighty voices. The music will be of a high order. To mention the preacher is assur-Professor .- You were about to enter ance enough as to what the Sermon will be. Churchmen everywhere will rejoice at these tokens of the growth in beauty and strength in the vigorous young diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

> A correspondent of an English paper says: Canon Liddon has, I understand, drawn up a The adoption of some such brief Office in addition to the ordinary Prayer Book Service, has long been urged by Mr. Venables, the Vicar of Great Yarmouth, and other advocates of elasticity; and it is more than probable that its introduc-

> tion at St. Paul's will lead to a similar 'use' elsewhere. The Service will occupy about fifteen minutes.

A meeting, in furtherance of the interests of St. Johnland, was held last Sunday evening, in Calvary Church, New York. A report of the faith. work was read, and addresses were made by the Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, the Rev. C. W. Donald, of the Church of the Intercession,

New York, and others.

An exchange gives the following from the prayer of the Methodist Chaplain of the Iowa Legislature in 1858: "Great God! Bless the young and growing State of Iowa; bless her Senators aud Representatives, her Governor and sake. Amen!"

And now with regard to myself. I was laid up eight days at Col. Ogdens'. I am better, but not well of my rheumatic attack, and fear it will take me another fortnight to reach New London. Make my regards acceptable to Mrs. White, and remember me to all the clergy, etc., etc., particularly to Dr. and Mrs. Smith.

tion without departing from the analogy of the

I am, Rt. Rev. and Dear Sir, your most affectionate brother and humble servant,

SAMUEL, Bishop of Connecticut.* *From the Bishop White Correspondence.

A Missionary "Reunion" was held in the Sunday School room of St. Ann's Church, Brook-State officers; give us sound currency, pure lyn, on Friday evening, January 13th. Adwater, and undefiled religion. For Christ's dresses were made on the subject of missions; Archdeacon Kirkby being present.

ning train to Lebanon. The party fook tea a to consider whether the explanatory note will the rectory of St. Luke's, Lebanon; and the 8:30 sionary Meeting was held in the Cathedral, not effectually take off all misinterpretation, and train west, and the 9 o'clock train east, carried them to their various towns, cheered by the good work of the day, and determined in all weather, and through fair and foul, to support the new Church Home for Desolate Children.



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