## The fining (Ghard).

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

|  | , |  |  | ноцх No. 221 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BRIEF MENTION. <br> A writer laments the deoline of manners in the Presbrterian pulpit. The preaohers indulge in quips and quirks, and make the people smile. Per contra, the average Sunday morning ool- lootion the last year in the Firrat Prosbyterian lootion the lagt year in the First Presbyterian Ohuroh in Chioago was $\$ 318$; whole amount $\$ 16$, 500. That is oalcollated to make the pulpit smile, -The smallest obiaroh in Engigad is is Pilham in the diooose of Linooln, 26 feet by 17 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { inal } \\ \text { old } \end{array}$ |  |  | a pious country curate, beloved and ed by all who knew him, was appointed |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | also received the Blessed Sacrament, mast not be forgotten. |  |  |  |
|  | At the olose of the third Oelebration the |  |  |  |
| Pilham in the diocese of Lincoln, 26 feet by 17 feet 9 inches. Population of the parish, 91. A little Benjamin!-We have 34 missions stations in Western Africa, 31 in China, 15 in Japan, in Greeoe, 14 in Hayti and 52 in Mexioo.-In a town in Iowa there are 1.300 people and twelve |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wollos taking the leading part, asisitid by the |  |  |  |
|  | linois. Resolntions of regard were read on behalf of the Trustees of Kemper Hall by Dr. Ash- |  |  |  |
| tions, sectarian feeling at red heat, social life cut ap, business unity impaired, infidels numerous, See 1 Corinthians, i. 10.-We no tice with pleasure that the new Archbishop of Canterbary is not "popular" with Mr. Monoure |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| emys that the sobool system of that state bas not |  |  |  |  |
|  | mixed obir of men and women seated in the north sanotuary aisle. After some spoial dovo. |  |  |  |
| decreased illiteracy. The day of reform in our pablic schools is ooming. -Maybridge's photographs of objeots in motion show that all the | tions the funeral proceeded to Kemper Hall, |  |  |  |
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| 隹 |  |  |  |  |
| syria, Greeoe and Rome were wrong, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| they are more pleasant to look at than the pho- | the pupil |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| shives of the Vatioan of all diplomatic relations and other documents conoerring the first separation of the Charoh of England from the | 隹 $\begin{aligned} & \text { not bat added rather to all. At length the last } \\ & \text { words are said, the body has been laid to its }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | loug rest, when an unexpeoted and fitting close |  |  |  |
|  | While singing, "O Paradise" the pupils of Kem- |  |  |  |
| Church of Rome. This will be a great servicedone to us if it honestly covers the whole secret his - What is the difference between one who |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| t? Both call the ssoraments "means of grace" |  |  |  |  |
|  | the Ohapel until the hymn died amay in the distanoe. Then a fow appropriate prayera by Bishop Wellog and the Blossing of Peaee brings to $a$ olose this atting fanoral of a faithfal priest. |  |  |  |
| bat one says they are menns to which grace is not tied, and the other says there must be graee |  |  |  |  |
| n the means of graoe. The latter is a HighChurchman.--Tie face of the new Primate, as |  | When mind and will were gheken by diease, |  |  |
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|  | Lexington, Va., whiob took place suddenly on |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | urally there was muoh opposition. People were puzzled at the old doctrines brought forward, |
| The Salvation Army is not behind ofher sects- <br> it is now dividing and will add several ne <br> names to the list.- | Monday, the 14th inst. Mr. Pendleton had been a General in the Confederate Army, and | other, the thoughtfal hospitality of the ecolesi- | anonymons tract of four pages, entitled "Thoughts on the Ministerial Commission, re- |  |
|  | had won distinotion as a olergyman, a soldior, |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { speotfully addressed to the Clerry, by one of } \\ \text { temselves." } \\ \text { small and insignifleaht as it ap. } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | peared, the tract oontaind matter which set ite readers a.thinkiog. It truck a ohord whioh vi- |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | brated in every clerical breast, and whether the reader belonged to the extreme low ohurch or |  |
|  | Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He | shop MoLaren and daly passed; addresses also made by Bishop Dadley, Bishop | \|loly |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | then appointed Assistant Profeseor of | rown and others, paying tributes of affection d respect to the memory of him who had en laid to his well earned rest. | thus startod. The traot remin |  |
|  |  |  | ties, but that they had deolared themselves first moved to the work by, and had then at the | Were |
| New York Herald does not fhink the Rer. |  | Mr. Gwynne's Manuals. |  |  |
|  |  |  | moved to the work by, and had then at the Bishop's hands had imparted to them, the Di- |  |
| ent statements likely |  |  | vine Spirit-that, in point of faot, th,come sucoessors to the Aposilles , and | remiting and retaining sins." This mare |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | nem edition of the "Mannals of |  | ism, but at that time there was no grgpioion ofthe writers loaving the Ohuroh of England; in. |
|  | College at Newark, Del., in 1837-8, and was goon efterward ordained minister in the | and answers reforred to by some correspondents |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {ch }}$ | "Why shonld you |  | dedll anti- papal. . |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | wrote |  | Henry Nowman. Another trat on the Catho- |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | this generation have read them, and complete sets are br no means commonly met with at |
|  | Mr. Pendleton laid aside his cassook and oiferedhis servioes to the Confederate Army. He was Captain of a battery in Gen. Joo Johnston's army, in July, 1861; Colonel of athe reserved ar- | (2 Pet. 1, 4). Partakers eto. by the Incarna-tion of the Eteral Word, and by your Alial Ad.option and baptismal Inoorporation in Him." | be notioed, were not engagod in the tirst isaue,and Mr. Isaao Williams later sill. | booksellers. The past year. has gene the do-parture of Mr. Palmer, to whom some portion |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | slambering state; large numberso of the clergy | the soheme muat be oesigned, although his |
|  | tillery in 1883 , and afterward Chief ofof the Army of Northern Virginia. | fore yon nature and nemame alone did you have be- |  |  |
|  |  |  | manner; pluralists abounded, and not uncom- |  |
|  | with Gen. 'Lee's oommand when the latter surrendered in April, 1865. |  |  |  |
|  | Mr. Pendleton's health had been very bad for several years, but it had improved so much dur- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { monly it was found that ta bishop, after having } \\ & \text { provided most handsomely for his family, } \end{aligned}$ | time to obtain a oomplote list of the writera, |
|  |  | the new man" or Second Adam, and reoeived His name "of Whom the whole family in heavenand earth is named" (Col: iii, 10 ; Eph. iii, 15.) |  | able to supply all the names. controversies they caused, their abrupt termination with the fa- |
|  |  |  | all ranks of the olergy; tithes, Eas |  |
|  |  |  | del $\begin{aligned} & \text { other oustomary payments } \\ & \text { foroed; the Saorament of b }\end{aligned}$ | Nons No. XO. and other maters oonnootedwith them and their literature, would be for- |
|  | tifun new oharoh known as the "Lee | g "Becanus I was then made partaker of a newna- |  |  |
|  |  |  | had by purchase, and only those women who e could afford to pay for it were allowed to return | (eign to the icope of this artaole but readera |
|  |  |  |  | to be reminded that on the ninth' of September next, fifty years will have passed away since the appearance of the first number. |
|  | rightness of his private life. To this | olearer the meaning intended by the original |  $\begin{array}{l}\text { thanks after ohild-birth. The daily servioe, al- } \\ \text { though enjoined by the rubrios, was practionlly }\end{array}$ |  |
|  | mattox he was one of the council of war that de- | To those who accept ex animo the teaching of Holy Scriptare and of the Prayer Book about |  | M. Matthias L. Forbes, formerly a clergyman |
|  |  |  | though enjoined by the rabrios, was pra <br> unknown exoept in Oathedrals, and the Holy <br> Communion was celebrated at long intervals. |  |
|  | gioners who carried oat the terms of the sur- |  | - As a body the olergy were ripidy Tory, and op- |  |
|  |  |  |  | Was ordained by the present Presiding Bishop in 1834. Soon afterwards he came to Baltimore, and. Organized Mt. Oalvary Ohuroh. After havi, ing filled a number of leading pulpits in the oity, he suddenly beciane a beliover in Spiritaniig, and after some contreversy with the late Bishop, Whittinghame, of Maryland, he resigned as a, minister, and tried to establish a new seot, to oo persons of every creod. Failing in this, he has since 11 red a redired throughout the country, his controversy with the Bishop having attracted muoh attention. <br> The Dean of Northern Dakota, the Rev, B, F. Cooley, has called a meeting of Convooation for Tebruary 1st at Fargo. The Dean of Northern Minnesota oalls one at the same time at the adjacent town of Moorhbead. Thus the brethren of the two juridictions may meet for mutual counsol. |
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|  | The London Church Times, the most widely circulated of English Churoh papers, ayys of the assistant Bishop-eleot of Mississippi. "Dr. Millor Thompanon was editor of a Charoh joural whioh Amorion oogoosetiastios have loarnears agod doal sinooe then, and wo aro quitto propared to to beliove $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { that the new prolat in tar reter fur his wiorrad } \\ & \text { offloe than we oould onoe have thooght posible." }\end{aligned}\right.$ | by the power of the Holy Ghost, took indeed "our nature upon him," but by this very aot of "taking the manhhood into God" (Athanasian Oreed) renewed and gloriiled it. And seoondlyit is "the divine nature," nnited in the Virgin's womb to the human nature, "never to be divided" (2nd Art. of Rel.) |  |  |
|  |  |  | and loud were the outories raised on the ocossion; it was thought to be but the prelude to a gimilar reduction in the English Ohuroh. Bishops were told to set their houses in order, and the olergyithat their days were numbered. There was, of course, great opposition to these reformjng movements, and religious minds were great- |  |
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## Calendar．

##  <br>  <br> Hippo． <br> With study spent and worn with ca A Bishop wandered by the sea， A revered Father of the Church， Ong had he gought to know that truth Whose height no human mind can reach， nd earnest prayed for light divine On what he should and should not teach． What was that God－Head over whic The subte Greek in keen debate， Had wrangled until $h$ hristian Love As wrapped in thought he slowly walk ed， Scarce conscious of the evening breeze Scarce conselous of the evenin Uponthe great sea＇s sandy beach A little child at play he sees． ＂What dost thon ittion ono．＂ha said      <br> Collect for Sexagesima Sunday

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## ory in LX．＂will serve sufflieiently to mark both

of the English and the Latin will show a sligh divergence in our version from the original，
making the petition somewhat more general in character and common－place in form．Indeed， ing and suggestive in the Liturgy． thought．There is only one shorter，that for the 17 th Sunday after Trinity．That，with all its srevity，is the richer of the two．
Passing over the invoostion when petition is，in forn and substanoe，common to a Whole class of Collects；the first thing distinctive
and noticeable is the fact that the ascription calls the attention to the all－seeing prescience of omnipotence or goodness．This form appears
elsewhere，only in the Collect for the 2nd Sun－
day in Lent；and the direct recognition of then day in Lent；and the direct recognition of the at－
tribute thouah in other terms，only in that for of this infrequent reference to the divine om－
niscience，may be found in the fact：that power or deliverance which we so often nee call more directly for the exercise of divine
power；and omnipotence in our order of think ing，necessarily includes omniscience．
The complex clause：＂That we put not our trust in anything that we do，＂is quite pecaliar to
this Coliect，and is highly suggestive．Care must subordinate clanse，as is sometimes done，by ab－
surdly emphasizing the last word，＂do．＂The contrast is not between what we do，as opposed
to other exercises of our activity，as for example what we think，feel，or say．It is wholly be－ What God does or can do for us．
Taken in this sense，the clause is of the first importanoe．It tonches one of the most com－
mon infirmities of the religious life．As God＇s people，we are not only required to exercise faith
but we are also imperatively holden to the prac－ tiee of good works．＂Ye see，then，＂says St．
James，＂how that by works a man is justified， and not by faith only．＂That is，we are both ac－ the combined excellenoe of true faith and good
works．Works without faith are dead；because they contain no recognition of Ohrist as our
strength and Saviour．Faith without works is dead；because，in contemning the law of obedi－
ence unto righteonsness，it fails to reoognize the Christian as＂Craist＇s soldier and servant．＂
Faith and works are equally，though not alike， Faith and works are equally，though not aiko，
necessary．．Faith gives us divine strength for
theorer the performance of good works；good works are human activity and obedience．
But in endeavoring to obey this necessary law
of good works，there arises this danger．Human of good works，there arises this danger．Human
nature is prone to self－reliance and self－exalta－ tion．The moment we think we have attained a mere believing．Faith in their own faith，is the common failing of those who exclusively exalt
the subjeotive side of true religion．On the the subjeotive side of true religion．On the
other hand，as sion as the religious man fancies other hand，as soon as the religious man fancies
he has attained any excellence in works，he is

## to trust in his own morality or righteousness． This is the special danger of those who conoern

 thewiselves only with an objective religiousneess； who，ignoring the proper claims of in ward piety，make external morality the only＂one thing need－ ful．＂This is simply to put faith in that which
has no faith in it．
Now the Holy Now the Holy Soriptures teach，and the
Charch holdds，that all our strength and suffici－ ency are of God，and that，while we are to do all
suah good works as He has appointed for us to
walk in；still，when we have done all，we are but walk in；still，when we have done all，we are but
unprofitable servants；we have done only what it
and unprofitable servants；we have done only what it
was our duty to do．And so in one of her high－
est acts of obedience and worship，presentiug to est acts of the Sacrifice，she humbly prays；＂＂not
God the Holy S
weighing our merits but pardoning our offences， Weighing our merits but pardoning our offences，
through Jesus Christ our Lord．＂Hence，in the
clause in the Colleot，she teaches ns，as through clause in the Collect，she teaches us，as through
divine illumination made conscious of the im－ divine strength enabled to mortify all sinful self－ esteem and vain self－relianoe，to pat pot our
trust in anything that we do．＂Happy those，
who，through holy self－examination and self－
disoipline are able to atter those words in sin． cority and truth
Having thes Having thns made profession of our sole and
humble trust in God，we ask Him＂morcifally
to grant＂the thing we need；for he who pleads
no merit，must appeal to mercy alone．We pray no merit，must appeal to mercy alone．We pray
for the gracious extension of His power in our

behalf；for of ourselves，we have no more an ad－ | equate strength than a sufficient righteousness． |
| :--- |
| We implore its exercise in our defence；for，not |
| living，as some，lapped in self－satisfied ease，and | living，as some，lapped in self－satisied ease，and

self－confident secority，we behold ourselves，if
not surrounded with temporall dangers，yet
spiritnalls menced by spiritually menacod by that which may destroy
our peace and imperil our souls．We feel these things
which our selfishnesse or our short－－sightedness，we
should misjudge，and call that ovil which is meant for our wholesome discipline，we plead
for divine defence against＂all adversities，＂
leaving God in His wisdom，to determine for what is the adverse and dangerons．
And this we ask through Jesus Christ our
Lord；for through Him comes the knowledge of
the possible meroy and graee；through Him only the possible meroy and grace；through Him only
have we strength to pray in faith；through Him only can the
through His
ase wisely the vonchased deliverance，and pat
ience to accept with equal thankfulness the ad
versity which is sent instead to try our faith and sufferings．＂
If we could but have hearts to feal，and eyee
in our souls to see where we really are！There are good angels round us，and graces are raining
down upon us，great and small，all our lives long， and inspirations all falling apon us，thick as
snowflakes，and almost as softly and as silently， nd we are fastened with a thonsand fastenings
to great unknown eternal parposes，and we feel hem no more than a strong man feels the cob－ nd all the while we are olosed round，and walled
and n，not so much with the sun and moon and
tars，with the air and the floor of our own planet
with the living and a with the living and inevitable presence of the All Holy，Who will not spare us one moment
from His sight，and Who，even while we sleep， Whocts us to do our work of glorifying Him，and

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traditional three single hairs as the sole orna－
ment of his massive head，have long been a fa－
Torite

nize this characteristic of his appearance depio－
ted in stone over several windows in Potsdam．

worked his way up from a simple mason with
only one disaster in his life－the loss of his only one disaster in his life－the loss of hie
only son in the Franoo－Prassian War．He re gards Prince Bismark as the author of the war， and therefore as his son＇s murderer，and so ing himself upon his enemy．Over the grave of
his son in the Potsdam Cemetery he has erected a splendid mausolenm，surmounted by p．a owl with the face of Prince Bismark，three hairs and looks over the cornice of each window，with the three hairs represented by small cannon．On
another building，similarly adorned，three ser－ pents take the place of the hairs；while a third honse is now being built，and the capitalist＇s
neighbor＇s are eager to see what fresh flatter－ ing ornament will be bestowed on the Prince＇s
head．－London Graphic．

## The forests of Louisiana seemed destined，for a time at least，to take the place of those reok－

lessly destroyed by the lumbermen of the North west．The pine is said to constitate a third of
the lumber－wood of the State．The orpress walnut and gam both abound，the latter giving wainut and gum both abound，the latter giving
promise of rivalling walnut in pablio favor．
The oottonwood miskes even better boxes than he white pine of Michiggn，while the live oak
is the best timber for ship－building in the world as it grows in the swamps，is impervious to wa－ wood known．New Orleans ships large quanti－ ties of white oalk to Earope，\＆rr staves，fo
casks，and heavy barrels．The State is estima ted to contain more than twioe as muoh timber as Miohigan；this and her wood fuel being worth
fifteen times the assessed value of the Gifteen times the assessed value of the State，
With the experience of the Northwest，as warn ing，it remains to be seen if Lonisiana will pre ing，and plant as well as cut down and export



## Che 娞ousejolv．














ormous and constantly increasing demand for
paper in its normal form as printing and writing aterial，renders its extended use as building
material，impossible．However，cotton has sud－ tute．We have，within the past year or so，found
it，in the form of cellaloid，taking the place of ivory in knife－handles，paper cutters，etc．，and
Canadian mavufacturer has now invented a pr
cass by which it may be used not only for doors
and window－frames，but for the whole facade of
and
$\qquad$ both air and damp－proof，forming thus the mosi
desirable possible lining for a building，the shell
the moulded into any desired decorative form．

The Largest Rallroad．－The Pennsylvan－
ia system，of which Mr．G．B．Roberts is presi－
dent，still leads the country， 6,438 miles－－and
of course the world－althongh it is composed of
sveral subordinate systems，each with its gen－ sereral oflicers．The Missouri Pacific system，of
which Mr．Jay Gould is president，is also com－
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ of offieers for the whole system，the Chica－
Milwankee，and St．Paul takes the lead with go，Milmankee，and St．Panl takes the lead with

## It is a popular error to attribate the rich col－ oring of autumn foliage to the action of frost．

 The change of color is a part of the process of the sunshine．If one leaf is partially covered b age of its＇protector，while its ontlying portiontakes on the colors of decay - a proeess similar photographio printing．
Another popular fallacy is that the prevailing colors of antumn flowers are of richer tone than
those of spring．The fact is，the floral symphony of the year ends de capo．It opens with vellow
butteroups，parple lilacs，yellow，purple，and
manve crocouses，and blue violets．Then，afte manve orocuses，and blue violets．Then，after
running through the gamut of color，it ends with yolow，mauve and blue，in golder red asters an
and gentians．White formsa sort of running ac

## companiment throughout．

A Prussian provinoial oomposer has produced
what he oalls an＂Egg Polka．＂Its purpose eminently practios，as may be gathered from
the baok of each oopy：＂Let the polka be placed Then drop the egg into a pipkin，half full of boling water．Ser the pipkin on the fire．Then
play the polka through in strict time，as per me－ tronome indioation．On completing its last ba
the egg will be cooked to a turn－that is，it yolk will be fluent，and its white about as yield ing to the touch as the flesh of a ripe plum
Those who wish their eggs hard set will play the polka andante mæstoso．The contrary effect will be produced by an allegro vivace rendering
The Bishop of Carlisle says that he once told
 the artist＇s pictures came to be looked at in fu－ our ancestors mere！＂Then said the oelebrant
painter to the Bishop：＂I assure you honestly
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
The many railroad accidents which have hap－
pened recently have started a proposition to put
a third man on the locomotive to watoh track and oignals，the engineer and fir
An importer of foreign books at New York an－ $\$ 10,000$ ，which would be his in case of the abo－ lition of duty on foreign literature，that being the amount of duty paid on the books which he car－

GATRAU MoUSSELINE（MUSLIN UAKE．）－
Simple，light，and keop well，beoanese no bunter
onters into its composition．Beat the white
 of grated or powdered lump suargr，a quartor
and half a quartor of a pound of flour，；flator
with oil of almonds，essenoe of noyau or of lemon；thrae日 or four drops suffice．Bake in
tin molds not too deep． Every cook knows how disagreeable it is to
have the nutmego or oinnamon which is added to
cream and sagar for pudding suoe rine to the
cop of the sauce，and when it is served to the cream and sugar for pudding seace rise to the
top of the saue，and when it is gerved to have
the first spoonenal takonn out too highly flavored
and the rest without taste．To remedy this mix
 PaNADA，whioh is well adapted for the diet
of a sick ohill，is made by spliting three Bos．
on crackers；then lay them in a bowl，add one table crackers；then lay them in a bowl，add one
salt，and and litloe whate zugar，an arge parge pinch of
Pour over will
ach
crac
D
at
so
mo
eri
lun
mo
si
Dont tbe afraid of leaving your window open
night．Coase to fear that night air holde

 best course is to have a board made the precise
width of the window，and 5 or 6 inches high．
Raise the lower sash and
An An apward carrent of air will then pass between
the two sashes，and，at least in part，purify the
room．No oause for impure air must be allowed
Querry．－Will the Living Cherch please
ive some directions for knitting or crocheting infant＇s sacques？
ANswRR．The directions which we publighed
bout a year ago，we think very good and easily and a year ago，we think very good and easil．
followed．We will give them here，and try to
have something different for next week． STAR－STITCH BABY SACQUE．－Make a chain
of about 150 stitocose，or onough for 7 7 tatars．
Croohet seven plain rows，narrowing each at the
th


> leare leane
 and and

 Hoi wo veot oiras．为
 and




 and



[^0]THE LIVING CHURCH.




ouse which belonged to him, and joined on $t$
t, they entered at once. The bailding was dim-
ly lighted by the one lamp that. .hang bere altar, but suffloiently so to show the father and
mother mother that the Priest for whom they were seek-
ing was there. In a few brief words Joaquim to give his advice and help. And taking it in his arms, he examined it care-
fully, inquired how long it had been ill, how the illness came on, what reanon they cound give fo
it, and other things of the same kind. When it, and other things of the same kind. When to Maria, and said, rather gravely than sorrow
fully, "My danghter, when this dear little on was to-day offered to God, we prayed that He
would be pleased to make it His Own, and we
$\qquad$ the way in which we meanl it, but in a better
and more perfeot manner. He is going to take it to Himself. If I ounld do anything for it, yon
know that I would spare no labor in the matter,
3nt, if ever there was a time that I could have
been of service bat, if ever there was a time that I could have
been of service (whioh, however, I do not much
think), that time has long since passed. The in. fant has taken poison."
Maria's tears, which had been falling fast dur-
ing the first words of Father Christopher,

| for |
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| thoug |

thought flashed into her mind at onoe, that the
poison mast have boen given by her own, moth-
er. Looking at her husband, she saw that he
also had the same suspicion. Meanwhile"the
Priest oontinued, "And now what remain, -
for the little'life of your dear one is going fast, - what remains but that we again offer him to a sheep of His Own fold, a lamb of His Own
flock, a sinner of His Own redeeming?-Knee with me before the altar. my children, and pray
earnestly, and in full faith." earnestly, and in full faith.
They all knelt; and while nothing was:andible
but the gasps and noanings of the dying baby, the Priest was commending it into His hands,
Who had loved it so dearly as to take it from the sins and dangers of this naughty
world, and to give it a rlace in Paradise among
$\qquad$ were fast gathering, he was earnest in orayer, as
if his petitions should both go before and ac. if his petitions shonld both go before and ac-
company the departing soal to the throne of $i$ God. and
gentle, and a flood of tears from the mother,
told him that the life of the innocent had been can preserve from that must be a very great God
indeed." And rising from the bank on which
she had been sitting, she returned to the cottage
And there was Maria, her little supper set ou
to the greatest advantage, with a smile for he kiss for her baby. And the Sultan, that at that
very same' hour was sitting down to a mag
nificent banquet in his palace at Lahore, migh well have onvied the meal of these poor cotta
gers, thorgh it consisted of nothing better tha gers, thorgh it consisted of nothing better tha, jar of goat's milk, and a large wooden vess Sapper over, Joaquim lighted a rade kind torob, made from the stringy leaves of the ba nana, and fell to shaping his pole; Maria's fin-
gers were emplosed in basket-work. of whioh great quantities ware needed ar the palace; and
the old woman sat in a corner of the room, a she was accustomed, every now and then talking rnconsciong of all that wat going on around her,
uI oannot think what ails the baby," said Mar ia, after a little while; "his ha."
like fire, and he will not sleep."
like fire, and he will not sleep.
"Let us see," oried her husb
Let us see, oried his hasisand, taking Man light. "Its face is quite parple with heat, and its it is very, very ill."
"God forbid," oried the poor mother; "oome to me, my own treasure, and leave off moaning
so piteonsly. What shall we do, Joaquim? Feel how parched its mouth is! And it was so well
and quiet but a fow hours ago. It mast surely "Hush, Maria," said Joaquim, gravely; " "Hush, Maria," said Joaquim, gravely; "re-
member how often Father Ohristopher has told
us that the Evil eye, if there be such a thing, has us that the Evil eye, if there be such a thing, has
no power, any more than any other kind of witchoraft, over Ohristians, I will tell you what rwill do; I will take the baby to Father Christopher, he has great skill in medicing, and
assuredly tell us what is the matter with it." ass oh do, do it at onoe! And I will go too; I am
unite strong, quite able; only let us lose no quite
"Ay, take it to your Bonze," oried Pangah, "and let him cure it it he oan; I have as little
faith in his medioines, as in the rest of your. short langh of triumph.
They hurried along the road to Lahore, with
fear that grew stronger, and hope that grew less, every momient. The child's breathing became more and more dificalt; its face grew purpler
and purpler, till it became almost black; it foamed at the mouth; and every now and then
would utter suoh a soream of anguish, that Maria's heart was ready to break. Weak as she yet was, for she had been a mother but a few days, she pressed on at a pace quite equal to that of
her husband; and Joaquim, bearing his ;recious little burden, would every now and then say Who has all diseases in His power. It was a on, and the watohmen allowed all to enter free Iy; so the two went on without hindrance till
they reached the ohuroh, which had then not been long built, and whioh stood in the most crowded part of Lahore. Late as it was, th
door was still open; and as they expeoted to fin doorner Ohristopher in the churoh,
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Chicago, Jan. 27, A. D. 1883.

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##  TRE LIVING CHURCH

The Publishers must call attention of subscribers to the risk of loss incurred by transmit ting money through the mails in unregistered letters. Complaints daily reach the office. The American Express Company issue orders for five cents. Drafts on New always be obtained free of charge by application at a local bank. Checks on banks in New York,
Chicago, Philadelphia, and Bos. ton are received at jull value. All others are subject to a discount of $Z 5$ cents. T.
rigidly enforced.

## Gleams of Light.

We have noticed in a recent sermon a
reference to the fact, widely published in the press of the country at the time, that at the funeral of his brother some three or
four years since, Mr. Ingersoll made an address and was so overcome with emotion that he finally bowed his head upon the
coffn in uncontrolable grief. Some time lapsed before he could proceed. The address indicates an emotional na-
ture, and an intellect more gifted to discern the
Mr. Ingersoll stated also the creed of his brother, which isalso evidently his own, in
these words: "He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worsh ipper, human-
ity the only religion and love the only ity the only religion and love the only
priest." As a matter of rhetoric, this sentence may strike the ear pleasantly. But
what do the words mean ? Let any ordinary mind subject them to analysis and then ask itself what definite or intelligible ideas an iconoclast. His ambition is to slaughter creeds and banish all religions that
tecognize a personal God ; and there is no doubt that he has emptied a great many souls of what little faith they possessed.
If he were able he would close our Churches, and burn our bibles, and raze their crosses and crush the Priesthood under the heel of his indignation. But it
may be pertinent to inquire what, if he had the power to accomplish his pur
pose, which (thank God)! he has not would he give the world in their place? This announced creed, which we defy the test analyst to define, is his substitute. Well, it is probable that mankind w hesitate long before it exchanges a systen fire-mist of Ingersollian rhetoric!
titude be it from us to assume a critical at titude townt and who bent under the blow with a grief that will not be controlled But Mr. Ingersoll invited respectful critic ism by rising out of the silence of private
sorrow and assuming the duties of public eulogist, giving his remarks, moreover, to the press, to be scattered abroad in the
homes of the nation: And now we ask what did his creed do for him in the dark and awful tornado of grief which over
whelmed him? It did nothing. What miserable comforters were its rhetorica
but meaningless phrases, then! It did no wipe away a tear ; nor breathe a consoling word; nor point a finger of hope; nor arc his brothers's grave with rainbow hues. It did nothing. And so he turned awa find something to help him; somethin that reason could not teach him; some him; something that neither love no justice could bring him. Her justice

Life is a narrow vale between the co of the height We cry aloud, and the only answer is th echo of our wailing cry. From the voic
less lips of the unreplying dead there
comes no word ; but in the night of death
cope sees hope sees a star and listening love ca
hear the rustle of a wing. He who sleep here when, dying, mistaking the approac
of death for the return of of death for the return of health, whisper And then this unbeliever, this iconoc last who has dashed to atoms the dath be eve anything they cannot see or touch is creed:
"Let us believe, in spite of doubt and
ogmas and fears that these dear words ogmas and fears that these dear
re true of all the countless dead."
Yes, O unbeliever, "let us believe," ruste of that wing in our ears, that there a God and a future life and a way out plified on the Cross which will control na ure's grief and soothe our hearts and sffer and be strong.
If Mr. Ingersoll will forget the applaus ary gleam of faith that found its way int his soul in that hour of utter woe and
soom, to lead him by its kindly light whither it will, it will conduct him as it bas others to the feet of God and to th tian man.

## The old View

It is very well to define terms when a outcry is made against the old view
what Holy Scripture teaches. Dr. Ewer Rector of St. Ignatius' Church, in Ne York, points out very clearly that it is on identical with that catholic interpretation of the teachings of the Bible which has al ways prevailed in the Church, and quit another and less mortal offense to re
nounce that mass of dogmas and impres ions "which the Bible has been supposed or instance, touching the condition ouls after death, justification, electio nd even touching the precise manner er sense the "old view" is really a new view. It was, when it took its rise, largely composed of the teachings of individuals who were guided by their own reasonings rather than by the consentient voice of all ations in retaining the allegiance of mil lions, its decline and loss of power is th
religious phenomenon of this last half o the nineteenth century. Many are otions which so long dominated thei minds but which at lengtit excited doubt and led on to disbelief, and the clouded ap acute in theological matters, becomes excited with alarm as though the outcry wer directed against the foundations or
thinkers are themselves blinded to thei own status, deeming their rejection of th teachings of the "Confessions"
equivalent to a denial of Christianity
They will no doubt make the discovery in time that what they have rejected is not of the essence of our religion, nor indeed strictly identified with it in any right sense. The error of the men who "took
the Bible and their private interpretation of it and set the whole up in a niche as an idol before which they have bowed
down" meets its historical penalty now that "they find that instead of being in niche they have set it up in a pillory where they are at last pelting it with missiles an from which many of them wish to drag ever; the fallible interpretation of men will perish from the earth. Human theo
ries and scholastic philosophizing res and scholastic phhosophizing wike fog, but catholic truth,
van found in Holy Scripture and taught by th harmed. After awhile, it will be disco ered that the old view dates back beyong the sixteenth
years or more. $\qquad$
We shall begin next week the publicatio an interesting and valuable series of a Church by the Rev. W. C. Bishop, M. A Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge Mr. Bishop, who is at present working under Bishop Spalding in Colorado, has gained no little reputation for himself in he old country as a writer on liturgical subjects and we feel sure that our readers
will be glad to welcome him to our columns.

## The Late Bishop Talbot

 At the aye of sixty-six years and fou months this venerated prelate has passed eyond into the gathering place where th O Quaker parentage At the Quaker parentage. At the age of nin ville, Ky., and not many months after, as baptized and confirmed by the ver ble Presiding Bishop who survives hi Ordered Deacon in 1846, and advancedthe Priesthood in 1848, he remained Louisville some years and in 1853 becam Rector of Christ Church, Indianapolis, i which city he has just died.
The House of Bishops made a wise se lection when in 1859 they chose him Missonary Bishop of so much of the north west as was not then mapped out into
Dioceses. He was splendidly endowed or this pioneer work splendidly endowe into the arduous duty assigned him with haracteristic enthusiasm. Undaunted by ing nearly 900,000 square miles, he faced he perils of field and flood, the peculiar nore than now) unpopularity of the Church byterian regions were pouring into the new erritories. He had a physique entirely equal to the roughess ims. His business training and xperience had endowed him with sufficie insight into character, and knowledge of
the ways of the world to nuake him feel at home among the lowest and worst, while his courtly and affable manners fitted him
to grace the best society. Hunting the lost sheep of the house of Israe 1 , or telling the story of Christ and the Church to men Gospel, he was ever full of enthusiasm and courage, nor was his labor in vain in the ceeded him in that vast field owe much their reaping to his tilling and sowing has go added, however, that just when he entering upon a larger measure of usefulBishop of Indiana Bishop of Indiana, Dr. Upfold. After five residence in Indiapapolis. Seven years later e became Bishop of Indiana by the death of the first Bishop. The demand which
his diocesan charge made upon him was excessive. The Church was not strong, and was not likely, for reasons with which
he was totally unconnected, to grow with great rapidity. With his old masterfu enthusiasm, however, he addressed him
self to the trying task to which he was called, and was enabled, amid trials and discouragements which would have over ive the hopefuless stalwa make progress. Failing health during centrated energy which he had formerly exhibited-a circumstance which weighed pon his mind and gave him much anxie faithful participant in the administration fafrest in St. Mary's School, at His ville, made his name a household word here. In his relations to the gen
Church, he was a valuable councellor. Farewell, Father and friend, may Farewell, Father and friend,
petual light shine upon thee!

## The Present Christ

The great mission of Christ's Church is o witness to Him asmthe living, present Saviour, unto Whom all power is given in heaven and earth. It is, perhaps, easie as having all power in heaven rather than on earth. But His Church must witness o Him as He is; as there and yet here
and here as really and truly as He is there Just because He is here He is still access ible to men in all His saving power and
grace. He is here, Head over all in Hi confessions, pronouncing absolution, sayin confessions, pronouncing absolution, saying
"Come unto Me ," and "Wilt thou be infirmity," or perhaps, "Sin no more lest worse thing come unto thee." H Church is not a Kingdom without a reall
present King. He is here actually reig ng in it to day, doing what He did of old in Galilee and the Holy Land, and greater works now than then, preaching, teach ing, inviting, warning, consoling, com forting, blessing at the marriage feast and
standing at the open graves of His saints,
taking little children in His arms, putting His hands upon them, blessing them, reHim, laying on His hands at the chancelrail in Confirmation, and, at His own rail in Confirmation, and, at His own
board, giving Himself, the very Bread of Life, to every believing and penitent soul villing to receive Him. It seems nct so whose thoughts and hopes are bounded only by cares and pleasures of this life.
is of the very spirit of unbelief to suppose
that God is not here but away off beyond
he stars, serenely unmindful of us and of
our small affairs, and that there is no li 0 Whom all power is given in heaven and earth. And more or less of this spirit ob ains too with many who are trying to love
and hey think of Him as of One Who came and dwelt among us for a little space and went away to be gone for many a long he meanwhile they have indeed His ex ample which they are to try and copy as down in a book, the Book in which they are to grope, without a guide, for His
truth, if haply they may find it to the savng of their souls. And so they are in doubt and perturbation of mind. So they discuss and argue and deny and rational he and miss the blessings that might be From this spirit of unbelief comes half the endless discussions and controversies perplex and disgrace Christendom. living Lord is here present in His Church but men have forgotten that promise, they look upon His Church as a hum organization which they are at perfect lib erty to change and order as seemeth good
in their sight. They think of the Saviour as in heaven, not on earth, and so when
He would take their children in His arms and bless them they say, "What good wil it do the child ?" They think of Him as confess Him before when He asks the His appointment, they regard it as simply His appointment, they regard it as simply
the voice of a human teacher asking them Baptism and Confirmation Again He says, "Do this," "This is M Body" and "This is My blood," but the do not think of it as that which He is here
present to impart, not as that which He would give us now but as only a reminder of what He did for us long ago in th cause they think not of a present Saviou Whose property is always to have mercy aints at rest for help, and give to the that which should be given to Him only Because they think not of Him as the on present infallible Guide and Teacher they due only to Him Who is the One only in fallible Lord and King of men

Thus, in one way or another the indiff chief differences and controversies that a flict the Church of God and impede her belief in the real presence of the living Lord and Saviour of men.

The following Ciroular has been sent to a
the Clergy of the Provinoe of Iliniois: Rev. and Dear Sir:-Plefase Read this to your Congregation.
The severe loss which the Province of Illinoi
Ther nd the whole Western Churoh, have suffere y the burning of St. Mary's Sohool, Knoxville hought of all Charohmen is that so grand
work as that of St. Mary's must not cease, though so great a misfortune has befallen
ST. MARY'S MUST BR RRBUILT!





## News and Notes.

The Prohibition amendment to the Constitaion of Iowa has been declared illegal by the The Dublin mite

## The Dublin polioe have made a large number

 derers of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Bourke. everal informers have at last come forward, Dur by the greatness of the reward, $\$ 50,000$. Daring 1882 the varions transatlantic Steamhip Companies, brought to New York, 57,947 sabin, and 445,450 steerage passengers, The Unard Line brought the largest number of cabnost immigrants. Of the British lines, the In. man brought the most immigrants.Another important hotel was destroyed by fire
last week: The Quiney House, at Quinoy, Ill. Another important hotel was destroyed by fire
last week: The Quincy House, at Quinoy, Ill.
Through the rare presence of mind of the clerk no lives were lost. It is to be hoped that the Latin proverb, Tertia Solvit will hold true now

## The Pase

The Pasey Memorial Fand in England is rap. dily increasing. The last list gave a total of
nearly $\$ 75,000$. The Bishop of London, who is anything but a High Churohman, has raised the senile ire of the Rock by contributing $\$ 100$. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity hurch, New Yorl, has been asked by the Engin this country.
The Rev. Canon Wilkinson, the popular an
 pointed Bishop of Truro. The new Prelate is a and individuality of character. The Church in Cornwall, to which we print this week the touoh ing farewell of the we print this week the tonol nlated on Mr. Gladstone's choice.
This year is the "Jubilee" of the "Tracts for Che Times." What a change since they first
startled the world: A change which has been
felt all over the world Communion. Their influence anly in our own on the one hand, to Geneva on the other Rome give now a very exhaustive oritique, and will give
next week a list of the which we are indebted to the famous English Whitaker's Almanack."
We are at last going to get cheap postage.
Even from an economical point of view the ernment will gain by the change. At least suc) has been the experience of Great Britain. And hore the postal service is carried to a perfeotio for which we shall have to sigh for a long time dnly for the three Kingdoms, anpaid letters are dnly forwarded, and even the most insignificant Vilages have a free delivery. Besides, the Posi anoe controls the telegraphs, and so a dispatoh ents for twenty words. The Cummins Sohis. Live and learn. ooast what all sohisms have ever done Pacific onvy, hatred, mallioe and all uncharitabbenesess.
At Mellakahtla, in British Columbia, a lay agent of an English Missionary Society, had been for some time carrying on a very suocessful wor among the Indians, On its being represented him that the time was more than come for the troduction of a olerical element into his Mis on, he refused to comply; and Bishop Ridley
of New Caledonia. was obliged to advise hi dismission. He thereupon went over to the R
E. Schism, which has a "Bishop" Cride in couver Island-himself a deserter from Holy Churoh,
Victoria.
The reoent census in Ireland shows a relative In 1861 Churchmen ansolate loss for the Church f the whole population, in 187112 -34, and in 188112.36 per cent. Their total numbers a 639,574 three periods were, 693,357-667,998ods numbered $4,505,265, \quad 4,150,867,3,960,891$ with peroentages of $77.6976 .69,7654$. The
Presbyterians, $523,291,497,648,470,734$, per-
centages 9.02,



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|  | the Church press should supply the loss. "Itis," (as the Secretary of some other Board of |  |  |  |
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|  | gave less than $\$ 17,000$ "last year for the colored work." I firmly believe that the trouble is not |  |  |  |
|  | with the Church but with her officers. The Col |  |  |  |
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|  | fer general offerings, the distribution being left to them. So these Specials, for which no agen- |  |  |  |
|  | cy asks, fall off from year to year. But the gen- |  |  |  |
|  | eral fand of Domestic Missions, and the General Mission Offerings, are applicable to this work; |  |  |  |
|  | d the aggregate of these is largely increased. |  |  |  |
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|  | There is no want of funds for Colored Missions. But they are appropriated to other purposes. The total receipts for the Colored work po |  |  |  |
|  | The total receipts for the Colored work for the year endirg September 1st, 1882, including legacies, were $\$ 35,255.45$. Expenses $\$ 13,667.33$ |  |  |  |
|  | logeies, $\$ 35$ 255.45 Expense $13,067.33$ whi per cent. on r |  |  |  |
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|  | ceipts for cost of administration, leaving a balance unexpended of over $\$ 20,000$, sufficient to |  |  |  |
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|  | North Carolina and Georgia, for which we must |  | prised that such a report as this should be vio- |  |
|  | there very rightly is in other departments. Let it be understood that $\$ 30,000$ or $\$ 40,000$ is to beexpended for Colored Missions; and the $\$ 10$,- |  |  | PERRY |
|  |  |  | tional Christianity by the State. The anti- |  |
|  | expended for Colored Missions; and the $\$ 10$, |  |  |  |
|  | The New Nature-What? |  | Choroh party forget that the French peasantry, | $\left.\mathcal{P a I N}_{\text {DAVIS }}\right\rangle$ |
|  |  |  | selves, and that if such legialation as they | Khller |
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| morier toexpand. Af for Misis Wataon, ste is | great |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | men. To incur its implacable resentment is therefore, to provoke a most serious peril; and | s a remedy unsurpassed for efficacy and rapidity action. <br> For Bruises, Cuts, and Burns, |
|  |  |  | even the most ardent spirits amongst the advan-ced Republicans hesitate before finally adoptinga policy which may bring about a crisis whioh it | For Bruises, Cuts, and Burns, |
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|  |  |  | a policy which may bring about a crisis whioh itis pre-eminently their interest to avoid.-TheNational Church. |  |
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|  |  | See him into it', persitad the Dean |  |  |
| and refined in moman. | natars in it theolvegial deanniton as "esenoes, |  |  | bilsumptiol, Gugilis. Gulus. ASTHMA, OROUP, |
| The Pohlen Leotureg for (1882, eix in number, |  |  |  | Al diteanese orim tharryborath Lungs and |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | J. N. HARRIS \& CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, PROPRIETORS. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. |
|  |  | to do, before long, you may depend upo i it.""No one will have doubted," continues the | ers for them founded on that doctrine, whioh arenot Roman but primitive, and whioh our Church |  |
|  |  <br> Geo. S. Teller. |  |  | Short-Hand Writing |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | mation and bliss, of a progress in holiness andhappiness; and that prayer for such progress |  |
| sor Herbo |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fore all things on adding to his personal 'Mem- } \\ & \text { orials of Canterbury' the sight of his old friend } \\ & \text { on that historic throne. I need hardly add, up- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | It is to be observed that when the refusal oc-curred Mr. Sumner was not Bishop of Llandaff,but Canon of Windsor and private chaplain to |  |  | W. G. Chaffee, Oswego, N. Y. |
|  |  | on the main question, that the vis inertics tri- umphed (as it usually did and does triumph at |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | HICHLAND AND FRENCH |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ample which has been followed at St. Paul's, } \\ & \text { and Westminster, and other places-and that the } \\ & \text { vast crowd of undistinguished citizens in the } \end{aligned}$ |  | HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, <br>  (Successors to Harbeson \& Judd). |
|  | lieves the refusal from every appearance of being occasioned by personal feeling |  |  |  |
|  |  | nare of Oanterbury. that day went amay un-biesead. |  |  |
|  | of Bishop Sumner," by his son, George Henry Sumner. The story is, certainly, most oredi- |  | sy with us as to identify her doctrine of purga-tory and masses for the dead with the doctrine |  |
|  | table to Mr. Sumner, and more oreditable thanmost things that are known about him to "the first gentlemen in Europe." | Ohurch and State in France. The Ohurch and State question in Fra |  |  |
|  |  |  | of the early Churoh as to the intermediate state, and the primitive commemoratarist of the faithful departed. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | must learn to read." The visitor listened for afew minutes to the advanced class murdering | JAPANESE WARES! Wholesale and Retail. |
|  |  | been voluntarily given for the benefit of theChurch. In France the Bishops and olergy are |  |  |
|  |  |  | their reading lesson, and then replied, "Yes, but why don't they?"-Transcript. |  |
|  |  | aid |  | CLIITTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. <br>  |
| fal memoral | rived at the usual hour, unconsoious of anythingout of the the oommon way having occurred, he |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | to erect an imposing monument to |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 15ilit |  |  |  |  |

## January 27, 1883.

THE LIVING CHURCH.

The New Way of Getting There,
(silightly altered from "The Celestial Raillroad" of

## The respoctable A ARonr Ino man nas now putting on the steam at a prodigious rate; anxious, perhape

 the steam ata prodigious rate; anxions, perhaps,to get rid of the unpleasant reminisenoes on-
neocted with the spot where he had so so issastronsly encountered Ohristian. Consnlling Mr. Mun-
yan's road-book, I perceived that we mast now

 on communicating my apprehensions to Mr.
Smoothit-it-away, he assurued me that the dificiol. ties of this passage, even in its worst condition,
had bben vastly exaggerated, and that, in ite
present state of improvement, $I$ might consider myself as safe as on any railroad in ChristenAt the end of the Valley, as John Bunyan
mentions, is a cavern, where, in his days dwelt two orual giants, Pope and Pagan, who had
strewn the groud about their residence with
the bones of ellaughtered pilgrims. These vile old orratures are no longer there; but into the
deserted cave another terrible giant has thrue himself, and makes it his business to seizo ap
honest travellers, and fat them for his table wit plentiful meals of smoke, mist
potatoes, and sawdust, He birth, and is oa led Giant Transoendentalist; his nature generally, it is the chief pecaliarity of
this huge miscreant, that neither he for himself, nor anybody for him, has ever been able to do- do
soribe theñ. As we rushed by the caverris ing somewhat like an ill-proportioned figure,
but coosiderably morer like a heap of fog and
duaskiness. He shoutad atter ue but in so strange phraseologg that we knew not what he meant,
nor whether to be encouraged or or antrighted.
t was late in the day when the triin thundered
 o make a considerable stay here, it gratified me me
o learn that there is no longer the want of harmony between the townspeople and pigrims,
which impelled the former to onuch lamentable
mistaken measures as the persecution of Chris-
 of Vanity Fiair is ist it ohiof pot patron, and the oribef
capitalista of the city are among the largest stockbolders. Many passengers stop to take
their pleasure or make their protit in the Fair, instead of going onward to the Colestial Cith
Indeed, such are the charms of the place th th people often aifrm it to be the true and onl
Heaven; stontly oontending that there is no
other, that those who seek further are mer dreamers, and that, if the fabled brightness o
the Colestial City lay but a mile beyond the gates of Vanity, they would not be fools enonge
to go thither. Withont subuscribing to tobese
perhaps exagerated enconiums, I oan truly say
pet that my abode in the city was mainly agreeable,
and my interoourse with the inhabitants prodaBeinn natuarauly of an a serions turn, motiong atten.
tion was directad to the solid advantages derivable from a residenee here, rather than to the
effervescent ppleasures which are the grand ob-
ject with too many visitants. The Christian
jor
 that the reverend clergy are nowhere held in
higher respeot than at Vanity Fair. And well do they yeserve such honorable estimation; for the
maxims of wisdom and virtue which fall from their lips come from as deep a piritual soorree, of
and tond to as lofty y religious aim as those of of this high praisis, Ineed only mention the
names of the Rev. Mr. Shallow-deep; the Rev. Mr. Stumble- at- truth; the fine old clerical charaoter, the Rev. Mr. This-to-day, who expects
shortly to reeign his pulpit to the Rev. Mr. That
 greatest, the Rev. Dr. Wind-of-dootrine. The
labors of these eminent divines ara aidod by
those of innumerable locturers, who diftuse such those of innumerable leoturers, who difisue such
a various profundity on
all subjeots of human or celostial scienco, that any man may acquire an
omnigenous erudition, without the troble of oven learning to read. Thus hlerature is ethe-
reaizizad by asauming for its medium the human
voiee; and koowledge, depositing all its hoavier
 the ever- open ear of the community. These in.
genious methods congtitute a sort of maohinery genions methods congitute a sort of maohinery
by whioh thongt and atudy aro done to every
person's hand, without him patting himself to the Hightest inconvenienoe in the matter. Thero
is another species of machine for the wholesale manufacture of indivildual morality. This exoel-
lent result is effected by bocieties for all manner of virtuous purposes, with whioh a man has
merely to conneect himselt, throwing, as it were, his quota of virtue into the oommon stook, and
the prepident and direetors will take care that
the agregate amount be well applied. All the aggregate anmount one wither wonderful improvements in in th ios, religion, and literature, being made plain to
my comprehension by the ingenious $\mathbf{~ M r}$. Smooth. my oomprehension by the ingenions Mr. Smoon it amay, ingpi
Vanity Fair.
Vanity Fair.
It would a a volume, in an age of pamphlots,
were I to reoord all my observations in this preat capitial of human basiness and pleasure. Thero
vas an unlimited range of socioty-the powertal,
$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { the wises the witty, and the famoss in overy } \\ \text { walk of lifo-prinese, presidenta, poets, generals, }\end{array}\right|$
 heir own market at the Fair, and deeming no
rrioe too exorbitant for suoh oommodities as hit
heir fanos. It was well worth one's while even If he had do idea of buying or 'elliling, , olotiter
hrough the bazaarg, and observe the various orts of traftio that were going formard.
Some of the parchasers, Itthought, mad
very foolish bargaine. For instanoe, a young

 orystal, and which semed her most valaable
ooseesion, for another jewel of the same kind,
信 less. In one shop there were a great many
crowns of lanrel and myrtle, which roldiers, authors, statesmen, and various othber people
prensed eaperly to buny some purchased theoes
paltry wraeths with their lives, others by a toilpaltry wreaths with their lives, others by a toil
some servitude of years ; and many sacrificed
vhatever was most valnable set
 most anything. Indeed, fow rich oommodities
were to be obtained withont paying a heavy sum in this partionlar stock, as a man's s hasiness was
seldom very lucrative, unless he knew precisel Then and how to throw his hoard of Conscience
into the market. Yet as this stock was the ont thing of permanent value, whoover parted with
it was sure to find himesfla a loser in the long
run Several of the run. Several of the speculations were of a ques.
tionable character. Occasionally a member of the legislature reerrited his pooket by the sale
of his oonstituents; and $I$ was assured that pablic officers have often sold their country at very
moderate prices. Thousands sold their happi.
ness moderate prices.
ness for a whim. Giveduad chains where in in great
demand, and were purchased at almost any sacrifife. In truth. those who desired, accordinn
to the old adage, to sell anything vanable for a
ong, might And customers all over the song, might And customers all over the Fair
nad there were innumerable messes of pottage piping hot for such a ohose to buy them with
their birthrights. Tracts of land and golden
Then mansions, sitaate in the Celeetial City, were
often exchangad, at very disadrantagoons rates,
for a fem years lease of small, dismal, incon.
venien
Day after day, as I walked the streets of
Vaity, my manners and deopotment beame

## The place began to seem like home; the idea of

 parguing my travels to the Celeestial City was al-most obliterated from my mind. I Was reminded
of it, bowerer, by the sight of the same pair of
simple pilgrims at whom we had langhed so into their faces, at the oommenceament of our
journey. Ther ethey stood amid the densegt
bnstle of Vanity-the dealers offering them their nastle of Vanity-the dealers offiring them their
purple and fine linen and jewels; the men of wit
nd humor gibing at them; a pair of baxom la-

 oisterons merely by their sturdy re
all part in its business or p pleasures. One of them-his name was stick- to. the -righ
-peroeived in my face, I suppose, a species of


 Vanity Fair, being
by the new railooad,"
"Alas. Friend!" rejoined Mr. Stiok-to. the
right, It do andure you, and begeech you to re-
ceive the truth of my word, that the whole concern is a bubble. You may travel on it all your
ifotime, were you to live thousands of years and yet never get beyond the limits of Vanit
Fair! Yaa, though you should doem yourself hothing but a miserable delusion
"The Lord of the Celestial Oity," began the
other pilgrim, whose name was Mr. Go-the-oldway, "has refused, and will ever refuse to gran an aot of inoorporation for this railroad, and unhope to enter his dominions.. Wherefore, every
man who buys a tioket must lay his acoount with osing the purohase-monesy, whioh is the value
of his own sool."
"Poh! nonsense!" said Mr. Smooth-it-amay, "Yoh! nonsense!" naid Mr. Smooth-it-away,
taking my arm and leading me outr, "these felows ought to be indicted for a libel. If the law
stood as it onoe did in Vanity Fair, we should eat them grinning
prison window."
This incident made a considerable improssiou tancos to indieposent me to a permanent residenoe in the city of Vanity; althongh, of coorra, $I$ I was
not timple enough to give up my original plan of pliding along easily and commodionasly by rail
oad. Still I grew anxions to be gone . There
 wap more common than for a a erson - whethine a
a feast, theatre, or ohurch, or traffloking fo wealth a and honorors, or whatever he mightit b do do
ing, and however oussoasonable the interruption
 never more
tomed weer then of latter to soich little a aoidents,
that they went on with their business as quietly as if nothing
wise with me.

Finally, atter a long residence at the Fair, I I
resumed my journey to wards the Celeetal
City, stil with Mr. Smooth-it-away at my gide. At a Short distanoe beyond the esbarbs or Vanity, we
passed the ancient silver mine, of whion Demas
was the firse disooverer, and which is now wrought to graat advantage, supplying nearly all the ooined currency of the world. A little tur
ther onward was the spot where Lot's wite had
 rigoronsly as this
ing for the reli
might have ppa
own ooprooreal
future pilgrim

## ature pillerims.

orn aud airy style of arohitecture. The engine ame to pange in
 but, rinoe his death, Mr. Flimgy. -fith has he
pairedit and now keeps an oxeollent house of placos.,
IIt see
marked,
walls.
geems but slightly put together," I re-
eod looking at the frail, but ponderous
on to
mation. Some day it will thnuder down upon the
heads of the oocupati,
"We shall escape at all events," sid
Smooth-it-away, "for Apollyon is patting on the
steam arain."
The road now planged into a gorge of the De.


## stumbled among the tombs. One of these an cient tombstones had been thrust across the

rack by boome malicions person, and gave the on
train terrible jolt. FFar up the rugged side of
mountain I perceived a rusty iron door, half
overgron with buhbee and d creeping plynts, but
with emoke tevin
Ms recolloctions of the journey are now, for
ittle
singular drowsiness here overcome me me, owing
the fact that we were passing over the

comparing watches, and congratulating one an-
other on the prospect of arriving be Beasonaby yit
the journay's end. The sweet breezes of thie
happy clime came refreshingly to our or ostrils;
we beheld the glimmering gush of silver moun-
we beheld the glimmering gush of silyer moun-
tains, overung by trees of beantiful foliage and
delicious fruit, which were propagated by grafts
from the Celestial Gardens. Onoee, as we dashed
onward like a hurrioane, there was a flutter of
wings, and the bright appearanoe of an angel in
the air, speeding forth on some heavenly mis
sion. The engine now announced the olose vi
cinity of the final station-house, by one last a horrible soream, in which there seemed to be
distinguishable every kind of wailing and woe
and bitter fierceness of wrath, and mixed up with out our journey, at every stopping-place, Apol-
lyon had exeroised his ingenuity in screwing the
most abominable sounds out of the whistle of
the steam-engine; but in this closing effort he
outdid himself, and created an infernal uproar,
$\qquad$ through the Celestial gates.
While the horrid
While the horrid clamor was still ringing in
our ears, we heard an exulting strain, thousand instruments of musio, with height and
depth, and sweetness in the tones, at once ten der and triumphant, were struck in unison to
greet the approach of some illustrious hero, who had fought the good fight and won a glorious
viotory, and was come to lay aside his battered arms forever. Looking to ascertain what might
be the occusion of this glad harmony, I perceived on alighting from the cars, that a multitude of
shining ones had assembled on the other side of the river, to welcome two poor pilgrims, who
were just emerging from its depths. They were the same whom Apollyon and ourselves had per-
secuted with tanuts, and giben, and scalding steam, at the commencement of our journey-the
same whose unworldy aspect and impressive evellers of Vanity Fair
"How amazingly well those men have got on!"
cried I to Mr. Smooth-it-away. " I wish we were "Never as good a reception.
"Come-make haste; the ferry-boat will be of
directly directly; and in three minutes you will be on the
other side of the river. coaches to carry you up to the city gates." this important route, lay at the river side, puff-
ing, sno ing, snorting, and emitting all those other disa-
greeable utterances whioh betoken the departar to be immediate. I hurried on board with the
rest of the passengers, most rest of the passengors, most of whom were in
great perturbation; some bawling out for their
bagge baggage boat would explode or sink; some al gazing affrighted at the ogly aspect of the steers.
man; and some still dizgy with te man; and some still dizzy with the slumberous
influence of the Enchanted Ground. Looking back to the shore, I was amazed to discorn Mr
Smooth-it-away waving his hand in token

## "Don't olaimed I .

"Oh, no!" answered he, with a queer smile have come thas far oily for the sake of your
pleasent company. Good.bye! We shall meet
again." And then did my exeellent friend, Mr.

Smooth-it-away, laugh outright; in the mid from his mooth and nostrils, while a twinkle abitably that his heart was all of a red blaze.
I rushed to the proving in I rushed to the side of the boat, intending to
fing myself on shore. But the wheels, as the
began their revolutions, threw a began their revolutions, threw a dash of spray
over me, so cold-so deadly cold, with the chill
that will never leave those waters until Death drowned in
and a heartq
was a draem! his own river-that, with a shiver
aike, I awoke. Thank heaven, it Church Work. Its Progress and Its Needs as sieen by $\begin{gathered}\text { our Correspondents. }\end{gathered}$

## Mis

 bor, resigned his oharge here, and accepted a call
to Winona, where he is continuing his zealous
work. For the present, Canton seems nnder a
 ministrations of a Catholic priest.
The Church in Winona is blessed with the
pr senenoe of faithful laymen, who are willing to
spend their money liberally for Christ and His
Whncel harch. Whnona is a small place, and the num-
ber of commnicants does not exceed thirty.
And yet they hava a beautiful churoh, with no
debt; a comfortable reetort
 ents he receives from his appreciative parish-
ioners. The South is poor, but Winon ${ }^{\text {in }}$
does not shovel. its poverty on the Ohurch.
The Rev. M. M. Moore, Reotor oh of S. Peter's
Church, Oxford. recently gave his parishioners
 report shows what gratifying results may be ac-
complished by a zalous priest, aided by hearty
cooperation on the part of the laity hart
Peter's oontinues as it it has thus begun. it will
in ao. operation on the part of the laity. If sit.
Peter's oontinues as it has thus began, it wili
prove an example and encouragement to Sonth.
ern parishes. The following statistice are taken
from this sormon Noumber No souls in parish



 Tennessee.-The Rev. F. A. Jony writes ns
as follows "Randolph is a station in my fild
which, in the past, was rexularly visited, at least
cnee a month. Whilat Bishop Quintarid was pre nce a month. Whilat Bishop Quintarid was pre-
paring for the ministry of the Chroch, in which
he has become suoh a shining light, Ravensoroft, visited regularly Randolph. . Ine, from
prosent fridar, If find remains of the past of the
Churoh in Kandolph; the ohurch, alas! has been swopt away by the war, and the worshippers, too
poor to rebuild their honse of worship, are scat-
tered. But at the chapel of Ravensaroft the


 sels. Thire is a tonohing history connec
with those holy vessels. Ono Sunday, aboa
lay close to the town, and as the bell, now
Ravensoroft, was calling the believers Ravensoroft, was oalling the believers to the
vice of our Saviour, one of the travevllers on th
boot went up tho the neat little oharch, now d
stroyed. The Holy Communion was enole stroyed. The Holy Communion was celebrated
that day, and the unknown traveller joinad in
the oelebration. It was an humble, but pions
and fervent act, as the celebration of the Lord's
and and fervent act, as the colebration of the Liord's
Supper always is in our dear Curo. The
vessels uned werea common tumbler and a com.
 Lord had blessed him, the silvor-plated service
which is now need in Covingtor. Iregret that
I cannot give you the name of that unknown
traveller traveller. But whenever I nse those vessels I
think of him with peculiar thankulness, grate-
funt that the Lord, Who has acoepted his gifit,
knows him, and no doubt has long ago blessed







 one of his instructive and stirring seprrongs, and
hins address to the olass confirmed was one of the host toushing and fatherly that the people who
most
listened ever heard and one whioh all are speak.
ing of and admiring now that the Bishe ing of and admiring now that the Bishop is gone
The olass numberd but nine, still it must be
remembered the present Reotor hat hat ohe
but three monthe as yet. It is hoped the farge
will ture



 Eucharist administers, then followed the the Dean, the the
the Rector of the parish. In the afternoon was the regular business meeting of the Deanery.
In the evening of the same day Missionary ad-
dresses, were delivered by the various clergymen. Connecticut.-On Sunday, January 14th,
Bishop Williams preached the semi-centennial
sermon before the Missionary Society of Trinity College. This organization, founded late in in
1832, has numbered among its members many
who have bece

 become a thousand, and a small one a strong
nation. ${ }^{.}$The Bishop spoke of some of the great
movements in the Americen C Con the movements in the American Charoh, sinoe the
first General Convention and the ratification of
the Prayer Book in 1789. He dwelt especially the Prayer Book in 17 Iis. He. He dwelt especially
on the missions of Bishops Hobart, Chase, and
Kemper, eaoh of whom were sent to what was, at Kemper, eaoh of whom were sent to what was, at
the time, the far west.
A very improssive A very impressive Service, in memory of the
late Rev. C. H. B. Tremaine, was held in St.
John' Charch, New Haven, last wek. The
Biehop and very many of the olergy were pres.
ont. The Bishy Biehop and very many of the clergy were pres-
ont. The Bishop delivered an address of rare
beauty and power; the masio was touchingly ap. propriate, and the church fitly adorned. A nem-
memorial altar cross was unveiled; it bears the
following inseription:

| ed into Life Eternal December 1st, 1882, agcd 39 years. <br> or of S. John's Church, New Haven, Conn. ful unto death. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  | Requiescat in Pace, et lux perpetua luceat et.

The fine new parish oharch of St. John's will
soon be ready for use. Albany.-The new Dean of All saints' Ca-
hedral, the Rer Frawk L . Norton, was solemn
installed Iy installed by the Biskop, on Sunday, the the 1 th
inst, in the presence of a large number of olergy and an immense congregation.
After the litany had been bung by the Rev.
Canon Falcher, Bishop Doane preached a a very
appropriate and appropriate and eloqnent sermon, outlining in
his discoarrse the origin of the apostolic Churoh
and its met and its method of work both in theory and in
fact. He pid an eloquant tribute to the new
Dana, dewling npon the many Coristian graces
which adorn his character any Che which adorn his character, and his peculiar fit-
pes8 for the position to which he has been ele-
vated. At the conclusion of the sermon, a beaniful Te Deum was rendered, during whioh the
Bishop led the Doan-eleot to the sanctuary,
within which be knelt alone for silent prayer. Rising he resd the promise of foalty, ongrassed
on parthment. The bishop then led him the the
dean's stall, within which the latter knelt while
 ser. At thd close of the services, the members
of the chapter were requested to remain to wish
God speed to the dean in the disoharge of his The endowment of the dean's stall by an an-
sownu benefactor. was announced in these col-
anns last September kiown benefactor. was announced in these ool-
umns last Seppember. It fixes the salary at five
thousand dollars a year, and helps greatly to seoure the position against all human contingen-
cies, giving added empasais to the probability of
an important and permanent work Michigan.-The Bishop conse Paul's Churoh, Bad Axe, on Monday, the 8t.
nith He preached an eloquant and practical
sermon from the Parable of the Talonts. After
the sermon a class of six six was presented to the the sermon a clagas of six wor the Talents. After
Bishop for confrented to the
was made the Birhation. When the offertory
wanounced that it would go for the building of a parsonage, and in a fow
well chosen and earnaest words represented this
undertaking as being the most important that
could at present be entered upon. The collec-
 op's earnest appeal, a sabscription list was star-
ted in the afternoon and bofore night $\$ 500$ was
subsoribed. This is exelusive of work and mas.
 Nebraska.- As the first Sunday after Epip-
hany was the Hospital Sunday of Trinity Cith-
edral, Omaha, the annual report of the Child's Hospital was read by thal Bishort of the Child's
Hand and address
Was made by him on "ist work, and history and
hopes." The present inconvenient and insuffic



 that this little hooments of of tharity bless boen to so
anflicted ohildron and parents during the ye
and thanked the congregation for what they


 offering was then made for the Child's Home
Hospital. A servioe commemorative of the Rt. Rev. Dr.
Talbot, the late Bishoa of Indiana, was held on
Sunday in Trinity Cathedral, Omaha. Bishop
Clarkon
Biesong ppoke ina tonching manner of the late
 isoopal ove
to Indiaua.

 Her. John Hewitt was re-elooted Sooretary and
Trearer
The
Convooation adjourned to meet in April, ${ }^{\text {at a a day and plaoe to be named by the Dean., }}$ The 152d seasion of the Northeastern Convo.





 the inooeat othana omounts oontribuntead during tion; the totat sum being 7721.19 .
 mutee apon the ohurohoh and explained dome
 limith of the Diocoese of Ontral Pemnsylvania.


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## ๑RGANS

urring out to ingtrumentra a day witt a an Increas-
Parlor and the Church.


##  TRAVELERS IMSURANCE CO.

Paid-up Cash Capital, $\quad \$ 600,000$



## Mitchell,

Vance \& Co.

Gas Fixtures \& Metal Work. Clocks \& Bronzes, Metal \& Porce lain Lamps, and Artistic Gas Fix tures for Dwellings.

РUR耳
Sacramental \& Family WINES.
white for circular.

## A.REED \& SONS.

PIANOS.



63d ANNUAL STATEMENT; December 3ist, 1882;

## IET INSURANCE COMPANY,

EIAETEOED, COINN


All other Claim8,
NET SURPLUS,
AS FOLLOWS:
Real
Cash state unininoumbered.
Cash ind in Bank,...

## Gross amount in the thands of

Loans on Collaterals,
Stooks and Bonds,...
total assets of the oompany
LOSSES PAID IN 64 YEARS
J. Goodnow, see

172 La Salle Street, Chicage II

It is very annoying when in the bath to drop the soap and have to Ivory Soap foats, lvory Soap floats, aption the mos ception the most luxurious Soap for bathing, it lathers freely, and is easily rinsed off, leav-
ing a sense of
cleanliness and comfort attainable by no other means.

* J. $+\&+\mathrm{R} .+$ LAM2B. ${ }^{2}$ 5ool

PROGRESS

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Sioveral memorlal Mindome in progrees of or orit

Altar Desks - Altars | Altar Desks : An |
| :--- |
| Altar Cross |
| Altar Vases. |
| Lecterns |
| Chairs. |


 Staíned for churches Class. JONES \& WILLIS, CHORCH
FURINITURE manufacturrrs, art Workers in Metal, Wood, Stone, and 7ex43 Gt. Russell Street, London, W. C., And Temple Row, Birmingham.

McCULLY \& MILES, STAINED GLASS,

Corner Michigan Āve., Ohicago.

## VESTMENTS

CLERICAL DRESS.
JOHIN SEARY,
${ }^{13}$ New Oxford Bt ., London, w. C.; or at Oxford.
$\rightarrow$ QFURC5 EMBROIDERY 4



FCULESIASITCAL VESTMENTM AND EMBROIDERY.


## David J. Neale,

## CLERICAL TAILOR,

S24 BROADWAY NEW York,
BISHOPS' ROBES,



[^0]:    ries in stook．
    Christmás， 1882.

