Living Church. The

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

Vol. V. No. 34.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

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THE LIVING CHURCH COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Commencement Week at St Mary's. Knoxville.

Baccalaureate Sunday was an old-fashioned rainy-day-from morning to night, pouring steadily just as it used to rain when your reporter was young and there was going to be a pic-

In the Study Hall at St. Ansgarius' College, the Holy Communion was celebrated, the graduating class receiving together. After dinner there were still no signs of kinder skies; and the Rector, daunted no more by water than by fire, arranged for the transpertation of the whole school to the church in carriages. The graduating class had already decorated the chancel very appropriately. The altar was vested in white. and on it was a cross of pansies, the class flower.

The Rector's text was the class motto: "Bear ye one another's burdens;" and as he touched upon its appropriateness to the events of the year in which the awful fire had brought so many burdens to be borne, there were few dry eyes in the house, and many a sob was heard.

Few visitors arrived until Tuesday; but by the evening of that day, there were few houses, it would som, that had not as many guests as they could accommodate; and quiet Knoxville | pleasantest character. began to look like a summer resort in the height of the season. would it rain? that was the anxious question; and as there was no reliable weather prophet who could answer, there was Laux had some pupils ready for graduation, and whose proficiency w rranted their recommendation to the Board or Trustees to receive special diplomas. So with French essays and some choice vocal and instrumental music, a pleasant entertainment had been provided for the evening. A band stationed on the lawn greeted with their that made seats in lively demand.

The weather on Graduates' Day proved to be all that could be desired. The procession formed at the Opera House, and marched to the Presbyterian church. It was a pretty sight, as the of the omen, as we stood beside the newly laid white-robed train passed across the park. At corner-stone, laid in the power and might of the church door the choristers began the Trinity | Him Who is Himself the Corner stone, and the hymn, and the school entered. The graduating Resurrection of the Life. May the building be class were preceded by their standard bearer, fitly joined together, materially and spiritually, the youngest girl in school, who carried the beautiful banner which the class had, the evenwhich was embroidered their motto. The class were sixteen in number. Bishop Burgess and whole West. Thirteen and sixteen, disaster and Bishop Seymour represented the Province of resurrection, death and life, the crown of victory Illinois, and the Bishop of Texas was also present. After Morning Prayer-a shortened Service—the literary exercises began. That the essays were of more than average worth, may be gathered from the fact that the audience listened with interest to the whole sixteen of them! The selection of subjects had something to do with in the former city. The history of the Church that pleasant result. None of the young essaists grappled with the "Correlation of Forces," nor were the audience asked to listen to a treatise on while it reads more like a romance than like a the relation between Reason and Intellect. The valedictorian's theme, "Woven of many Threads." was one admirably adapted to an occasion which, from the striking events of the school year, was one of more than ordinary interest. It was listened to with almost breathless attention, and many were moved to tears by the alkusions to the been beggared by the consequent ruin of their past. Especially touching was the reference to paternal estates. The work has reference exthe two school-mates who had been injured at clusively to the white population of the South. the fire, to the thankfulness with which their Dr. Porter, however, has done and is doing a recovery had been hailed, and to the crowning joy good work among the colored people also.

in the presence of one of them that day-"joy that on the future of our dear Alma Mater, that gentle mother whose destiny we would all have so bright, there rested no shadow of unavailing

Bishop Burgess, as presiding bishop of the Province of Illinois, conferred upon each of the class the degree of Baccalaureate of Arts; and kneeling each in turn before the Rector, they received from his hands the Cross of Honor of St. Mary's School. The Bishop gave a short but impressive address to the class, and then they sang one stanza of the hymn, Sweet Saviour bless us ere we go. Then kneeling before the Bishop they received his blessing.

After the recessional, the school and the clergy returned to the Opera House where the class received the congratulations of their friends.

In the afternoon the corner-stone of Knox Hall, St. Mary's School, was laid. The band which had done good service in the park, and on the lawn at "Ansgari," showed themselves unwearied, as their inspiring strains called the people together. Soon a large company had assembled, and the exercises began; Bishop Burgess read the Service, and Bishop Seymour laid the stone, using the following impressive form:

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

We lay the Corner-Stone of an edifice to be here

erected, by the name of ENOX HALL,

forming a part of a series of buildings to be known as St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Illinois: an Institution created and incorporated for the training and education of girls and young ladies, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, under the care and protection of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church in the United States of America and the Province of Illinois.

Other Foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ, God over all, blessed for-evermore, and in Whom we have redemption through His Blood even the forgiveness of sins.

The stone was laid in the S. W. buttress of the east wing, on a line with the water-table. The articles deposited in the box were: Book of Common Prayer, Register of St. Mary's School and Commencement Programme for the year, the LIVING CHURCH for Jan. 13, Home and Foreign Church papers, the LIVING CHURCH ANNUAL, 1883. The following is the inscription:

A. M. D. G. Et in Pia Memoria JACOBI KNOX. XVIII. Kal. Julii. MDCCCLXXXIII.

Bishop Garret's address was listened to with delght. We shall give in another issue a report of this eloquent speech.

St. Mary's School and Mystic Numbers. By a Vis tor.

To one who is accustomed to notice the significance of numbers,—and who that has read Dr. Mahan can fail to acquire the habit of doing so -many thoughts are suggested, often of the

There was such a remarkable concurrence of mystic numbers at the 'late interesting Commencement of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, that we cannot refrain from a passing notice of them. nothing to do but to wait and see. Meantime, and we hope that the augury drawn from them we might have a little music; and Professor will prove as true as it is happy. The date of the Commencement was the thirteenth of June. Madame Bouvet had some pupils in French Now 13 is a number of disaster and sorrow and calamity. We were all deeply conscious of the extent of the calamity which has visited this noble institution, as we gathered in strange and unaccustomed places, kindly placed at our disposal by warm-hearted friends,—the Ansgarius' College, and the Presbyterian house of Worship. merry strains, the guests who arrived in numbers | But the graduating class, one of the largest and finest classes ever sent out from the school, numbered sixteen! Happy augury! for 16 - 2x8, the numbers of the Incarnation and the Resurrection. We could not but feel the significance as it rises in its grand proportions and solemn beauty, and may the new life of the new St. ng before, presented to the school, and on Mary's, be for long years a revivifying power in the Province of Illinois, and throughout the upon the brow which has borne the marks of humiliation and sorrow.

> The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., is making a brief visit to Chicago, on behalf of his noble and unselfish work Institute at Charleston commenced, developed and brought to its present position by Dr. Porter, chapter in real life, is so real that within the last sixteen years, it has resulted in rescuing from hopeless ignorance and degradation no fewer than twenty-three hundred lads-natives of the Southern States-many of whom had been orphaned by the late Civil War, while nearly all had

Diocesan Conventions.

Central Pennsylvania.

The Twelvth Annual Convention of the Dioese assembled in the Cathedral at Reading on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th inst., the attendance being 72 of the clergy and about 200 lay delegates, with the Bishop presiding. Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., President of the Lehigh University, was chosen Secretary, and he appointed the Rev. W. B. Morrow his assistant. After the organization, the Bishop read the first half of his address-mainly functionalpostponing the remainder to the morning session. On Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M., the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, the fine Cathedral choir assisting in the music, which was Garrett's Communion Service in F, and Bishop Howe finished his address.

The address, which made fitting mention of departed Churchmen, included references to the successful labors of the "Woman's Auxiliary Society," to the Board of Missions, established in the Diocese a year ago; to the Centennial of the first Convention of the Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which is to be celebrated in old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 24th of May, 1884, recommending that the invitation of the Diocese of Pennsylvania for us to participate be accepted; to the amendment of the form of "Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer," submitted by the General Convention to the approval of the Diocese; and last of all to the long and persistently agitated question of the division of the Diocese.

In the business session which ensued, the consideration of the matter of Episcopal relief was opened by Mr. S. H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, moving "That the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania be divided."

Major Conygnham, of Wilkesbarre, declared that there was a balance of \$2.700 due the Diocese, that the Board of Foreign Missions had a debt of \$2,500, and that the Diocesan School was burdened with a debt of \$14,000. The Bishop, he continued, would need assistance sooner or later, whether the Diocese be divided or not. He therefore desired those who were against division to give a solution of these financial questions.

At 3:35 o'clock a vote was taken on Mr. Reynolds' resolution, "Resolved, That this Diocese be divided." The motion was lost by a vote of 33 nays to 32 ayes.

The Convention unanimously voted a grant of \$1 500 with which to enable the Diocesan to call in Episcopal assistance during the ensuing year from some of his brother Bishops, and word was sent to the desk that a lady present (who is in affliction from the recent loss of a beloved brother) would make an offering of that sum for the purpose mentioned, on condition that the Convention discharge an indebtedness of \$2,700 to the Treasurer of the Diocese for the operations of the past year.

The Rev. Dr. Knight, of the Committee on the proposed change in the form of "Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer," rendered a report declaring it to be inexpedient.

A committee of four clergymen and four laymen was appointed to consider and report at the next Convention, the expediency of providing for Episcopal relief by the election of a Coadju-

In the evening the report of the Board of Missions was read by the Rev. Mr. Platt. The eport shows that 37 missions are established, and that during the year Services were held at 54 places. Six missionaries are at work; \$8 .-900 were appropriated for missions, and \$8.268.-90 paid into the treasury. There are 30 noncontributing parishes, 10 of which, however, paid salaries directly to missionaries; \$12,639 .-40 were contributed by parishes. Thirteen persons have used the pledge system. Mr. Platt, in his report, urgod greater earnestness and activity in mission work.

Dr. Coppée then read a summary of the detailed report of Mr. Robert H. Sayre, Treasurer of the Board of Missions, for the year ending May 21, 1883. The report showed that \$12,639. 40 were raised for salaries to be paid directly to missionaries, and that \$8,268 90 were collected from other sources. The total expenditures were \$21,940.38.

Rev. Mr. Hall, of Chambersburg, delivered an address on the cause of missions. He said that the Church at large has never been more prosperous, but there are in our Diocese perhaps not more than six parishes from which work can be done and chapels built. Mr. Hall declared that a great want was a ministry that is willing to go when and where it is the Lord's will it should go and said that no age is able to long resist an earnest, gifted and vital evangelism.

Rev. Dr. Langdon, in speaking of the extent and importance of the mission field, called attention to the utter failure of the method by which work is now attempted. He said that men to go and stay and money to send and keep them are the two great needs. He urged a radical change in the present method.

The Rev. Mr. Pendleton advocated the propo-

from place to place to stir up the people, as the had the good brother gone before with the sinpersonal visitation of an outside agency was of great value to a parish.

The election resulted as follows:

Standing Committee-Revs. Wm. C Leverett, Wm. P. Orrick, D. D., M. A. Tolman, Edmund Leaf, and Henry L. Jones, and Messrs. R. A. Lamberton, H. S. Goodwin, Peter Baldy, James I. Blakslee, and John G. Freeze.

Deputies to the General Convention-Revs. Wm. C. Leverett, Dr. Cyrus F. Knight, Dr. Orrick, and Henry L. Jones; Messrs. R. A. Lamberton, John L. Atlee, M. D., Henry Coppée, and Peter Baldy.

Rhode Island.

The ninety-third annual Convention met in St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, on the 13th inst. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. F. B.

In his annual address the Bishop was able to nake the following very gratifying statement:

The most noteworthy circumstance in the resent condition of the diocese, is the extinguishment of nearly every debt incurred in the building of churches, with the prospect that ev-ery incumbrance of this sort will be removed before we meet together again in Convention. There are now but three churches remaining unconsecrated, because of any pecuniary liability
—St. George's. Central Falls, where a debt of more than \$7,000 has been reduced to the paltry sum of \$300; Trinity, Bristol, which comes into possession of a respectable income as soon as the trifling debt on the edifice is paid, and the Church of the Ascension, Wakefield. A day was appointed for the consecration of this Church, when it was discovered that the property would be liable for an amount of money much in excess of what it was considered the Church would cost, which, of course, obliged me to defer indefinitely the time of consecra-

The elections resulted as follows:

Deputies to General Convention: Revs. J. R. Greer, D.D., C. A. L. Richards, G. J. Magill, D. Henshaw, S. T. D., and Messrs J. H. Stiness, A. C. Bourne, S. R. Dorrance, and W. W. Blodgett.

Standing Committee: The Revs. D. Henshaw, S. T. D., D. H. Greer, D.D., C. A. L. Richards, George J. Magill, Messrs. E. A. Greene, G. L. Cook, W. W. Blodgett, T. P. I. Goddard.

Ohio.

The sixty-sixth Convention met in St. Paul's. Cleveland, June 12th. The sermon was by Rev. R. L. Ganter, of Akron. The Episcopal Address was read by Rev. Dr. Bodine, as the Bishop is still suffering with aphony, although otherwise well. The Bishop presided throughout, but whispered his instructions to Drs. Rulison and Bodine, who alternately acted as chairmen pro tem. The Address reported nearly the average amount of work done.

The great themes—Divorce, Sunday Desecration, Temperance, Episcopal Endowment, The Church Building Fund and other matters, were noticed. The Committee on the Address echoed its ideas, and proposed action on several.

On Divorce, it was resolved to co-operate with the diocese of Southern Ohio. On Temperance a Committee was to be appointed to organize a branch of the Church Temperance Society. The Sunday question was left without action, for want of time. The Church Building Fund is to be re-inforced by a special offering in September.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of over \$1,400, and all bills paid. The Woman's Auxiliary reported cheering progress. The Convention declined to commit itself on the change proposed by the last General Convention, in the Ratification of the Prayer Book. but unanimously approved the object sought in that change. There was an unfortunate muddle about the parochial reports, in consequence of last year's Canon, which required that they should cover the year ending Easter Monday. There were, in consequence, about four different methods of reporting, leaving the Bishop much embarrassed as to how he shall report to the General Convention.

The Educational Institutions at Gambier were reported to be flourishing. The College and Theological School, however, are not so thoroughly equipped as the Boy's School. The latter is exceptionally well supplied with all things necessary to its efficiency.

Resolutions were passed, commending Mr.

Sanford's long and successful service as Head Master of the Cleveland Seminary, and regretting the closing of that noble school. The Bishop resigns the Bedell Professorship, after long fulfilling its arduous duties; and thus a vacancy occurs to be filled by the trustees. The Treasurer and Secretary were re-elected. The latter for the 36th time. Both in numbers and in spirit this Convention compares favorably with its predecessors; and, unlike any of those before it in this Diocese, it opened with a processional, the Bishop and Clergy all decently habited, and singing. When one belonging to "the olden time," lamented this sad departure from "the simplicity of Christ," and complained that he "felt ashamed when walking in behind sition that the convocations, under the Bishop, the procession," one of the clergy replied, that should have charge of the missions, and that in the Scriptural worship "The singers go bethere should be a Diocesan missionary to go fore, and the minstrels follow after;" and that, | yer, and the Rev. Mr. Lee.

gers, he might have felt better. Whereupon, there was laughter and applause! Truly the world moves, and Ohio goes along with it!

The result of the elections was as follows: Standing Committee: The Rev. Drs. Rulison and Bolles, and R. L. Ganter; and Messrs. Sanford, Devereux, and Boardman.

Deputies to General Convention: 'The Rev. Drs. Bodine and Rulison, and the Rev. Messrs. E. R. Atwill and L. S. Osborne; and Messrs. A. H. Moses, C. Delano, J. H. Devereux, and S. L. Mather.

Maine.

The 64th Annual Convention of the Diocese, ppened in St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock. Morning prayer was said, after which followed the organization, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Neely in the chair.

All but three of the clergy of the Diocese and strong delegation of laymen, were present.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec vas welcomed to a seat at the right hand of Bishop Neely, being received by the Convention tanding, and returning thanks for the courtesy.

The Rev. Canon Sills was re-elected as Secetary, and C. S. Deake, Esq., as Treasurer of the Diocese.

At 11 o'clock there was a celebration of the Holy Communion. A procession of twenty choristers and fifteen olergy entered from the robing rooms, vested, singing "The Church's one foundation." The music was full and strong. The sermon was by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, on The Educating Power of the Holy Scriptures, intellectually and spiritually. The Holy Communion was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Mr. Sills, of the Cathedral, Mr. Upjohn, of Augusta, and Rev. F. S. Sill, of New Brunswick.

The Convention resumed its session at 3 P. M. Bishop Neely then delivered his annual address, which was listened to with close atten-

He sketched his official acts for the year, being a record of faithful, untiring labors as the chief pastor of the churches. He paid an eloquent tribute to the late Hon. James T. McCobb, and spoke in high terms of praise of the Christian life and work of the late secretary of missions, Dr. Twing, and of the late James B. Fisk of Bangor. Passing to the state of religion in general he alluded in appropriate words to the great loss, sustained not alone by the Church of England, but by the Church everywhere in the death of the late primate, Dr. Tait, and of Dr. Pusey. Returning to the state of the Church here, the Bishop spoke of the excellent arrangement and prosperous condition of the Diocesan school at Augusta, known as St. Catherine's Hall. He stated another school in the interest of the Church, will be started this fall at Pre Isle.

The Bishop here spoke of his appearing before a committee of the Legislature to urge such modification of the divorce laws, as will bring them nearer to the teachings of the church. He expressed the hope that much good will yet be coomplished for this much needed reform.

While the details of the personal work of the Bishop for the past year was not tabulated, it appeared that he had confirmed 150, dedicated one church, ordained one priest and one deacon, and preached in every church in the State.

In the evening Bishop Neely gave a reception to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the reverend clergy, and members of the Convention. Wednesday morning there was a celebration

of the Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Morning prayer was said at 9, after which the Convention resumed its session.

The following elections were made:

Standing Committee: The Revs. Canon Sills, W. H. Washburn, Samuel Upjohn, Messrs. Geo. E. B. Jackson, Henry Ingalls, S. T. Cor-

Deputies to General Convention: The Revs. Samuel Upjohn, W. H. Washburn, C. S. Leffingwell, W. A. Fiske, D.D.; the Hons. Henry Ingalls, and James H. McMullan; and Messrs. Robert H. Gardiner, James Bridge.

The Committee on the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer, reported as follows:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Convention to assent to the ratification of the book of common prayer, as moved by the General Convention of 1880.

The resolution was adopted.

The Bishop made a closing address to the Convention, and congratulated the clergy and laity upon the pleasant feelings existing among them. The bishop urged them to be faithful in accomplishing the work of the Master.

The Convention closed with the Episcopal benediction.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the members, comprising the Missionary Board, assembled in the chapel, and considered the reports of the work done in the diocese during the last year. Most encouraging reports came from all quarters, and it was thought that the diocese was never in a more flourishing condition.

At the public Missionary meeting in the evening, speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Saw-

The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec followed with a brief history of his own diocese, of the Church in general, and of the great importance of the missionary labor, and closed with an eloquent appeal for assistance in carrying on the work.

His Lordship pronounced the Benediction.

Pittsburgh.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention met in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 13th. The Bishop celebrated the Holy Communion, the Ven. Archdeacon Kirkby preaching the sermon. The convention organized by re-electing as Secretary the Rev. R. J. Coster. The Bishop then read his address.

The Bishop's address reviewed the work of the year, making particular mention of numerous parishes and mission stations at which especial his assistant. The usual committees were then progress had been made. The diocese was seen to be in most gratifying condition, laymen helpful and generous, clergy earnest and devout, and the Church extending. Only one parish is without a rector. It was especially noted that much advance had been made in the matter of more the members, so admirably has the board fulfrequent celebration of the Holy Communion. filled its responsible trust. The apostolic custom of weekly Communion was urged as the ideal of the Church. Attention was again called to the need of more care in the preservation of neatness and order in church buildings. The Bishop expressed hearty disapproval of the use of Sunday-school liturgies and service books, as tending to bring up children unfamiliar with the Prayer Book and ignorant of the ways of the Church. A shortened form of the daily service was recommended for Sundayschool use. In connection with the subject of diocesan missions, mention was made of the children's Lenten mite-box offering of \$1,400. | ly accepted, and, upon nomination of the bishop, Acknowledgment was made of the gift to the the Hon. James A. Pearce, of Chestertown, was diocese of the valuable library of the late Bishop Kerfoot, and the need was set forth of a special building to contain it. This library numbers 1,500 volumes of theological writings, besides many pamphlets. It has been arranged and catalogued and is now open for the use of the clergy. It has been temporarily placed in one of the rooms of St. Andrew's Church. The Bishop was of opinion that a federal union of the Diocese in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is a pressing necessity.

The various portions of the Bishop's address were then referred to committees. The Com- ible with a certain flexibility and adaptation in mission on an Episcopal Residence made a favorable report, stating that nearly \$12,000 had been pledged for that purpose.

At the afternoon session, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Irvine, it was resolved that the committee on canons should consist of three clergymen and two laymen; also that the committees on the state of the Church and on Canons should continue from one convention to the next,

The following were nominated as Trustees of the General Theological Seminary: Rev. Messrs. Wm. White, D. D., G. A. Carstensen, Samuel Earp, Ph. D., D. B. Willson, and Messrs. J. H. Shoenbarger and Hill Burgwin.

On motion of Mr. Malcom Hay it was resolved that in the formation of any Federate Union, Council, or Convention of the Dioceses in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is essential that the principles of diocesan equality should on the Episcopal Fund, presented by the Rev. be observed, and that this Diocese should have Dr. Stearns; and that of the "Home of the equal voting power therein with each of the other dioceses.

resolved itself into a Board of Missions. The plainly but comfortably supported, educated, which addresses were made by both clergy and it was decided to raise during the coming year teen years. a sum not less than \$7,000. The Bishop spoke of the great helpfulness of gifts of considerable er principal officers of the last year were reamounts, by means of which a missionary could elected. be put down in a new district and his support assured in spite of opposition or indifference. Such a gift was immediately made by one layman in the shape of \$500.

The Convention rising as a Board of Missions the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Convention of 1881 constituted itself "The Board of Missions," and whereas the convention of 1882 directed the Executive Committee of the Board to make such changes in the existing laws as were called for by this action, therefore

Resolved, 1st that the constitution of the Board of Missions is hereby repealed. 2nd that there shall be appointed by the Bishop and confirmed by the Board of Missions, an Executive Committee consisting of the Bishop, four clergy-men, three laymen and the Treasurer of the Board. 3rd that to this committee be entrusted the missionary work of the Diocese, with power to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary, subject to revision by the Board of Missions.

The following were then constituted the Executive Committee: The Bishop, the Rev. Messrs. Purdon, Wm. White, Smith and Byllesby, and Messrs. J. B. Jackson, J. W. Reynolds, H. L. Foster, and James B. White.

The Bishop then appointed as examining chaplains for the northern part of the Diocese, Rev. Dr. Purdon, Rev. E. D. Irvine, Rev. J. L. Taylor; for the southern part, Rev. Dr. Earp, Rev. Boyd Vincent, Rev. S. Edson.

On motion of Judge Pearson Church it was resolved: That this Convention does not approve of the proposed amendment to the ratification of the Book of Common Prayer, submitted to us by the last General Convention.

The following deputies to the next General Convention were elected: Clerical, Rev. Boyd Vincent, Rev. Henry Purdon, D. D., Rev. Samuel Earp, Pb. D., and Rev. G. A. Carstensen; Lay, Messrs. John H. Shoenbarger, Malcom Hay, Hill Burgwin, and Pearson Church.

The Convention adjourned to meet next year

at the same place.

The attendance of both clerical and lay delegates at this Convention was unusually large, and the utmost harmony prevailed. With a devout and hard-working Bishop, a united diocese, and a wide field, the future of rhe Church in Western Pennsylvania is full of promise.

Easton.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention began its sessions at Chestertown, Kent county, on Wednesday, June 6th. The bishop entered the church with thirty clergymen, in their vestments, from the Sunday School room, singing an appropriate processional. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Messrs. Murphy and Walker, and in the absence of the appointed preacher, detained by sickness, the Ven. Archdeacon Kirkby, by request, delivered the sermon from Rev. v. 9.

After the sermon the bishop admitted to the diaconate Mr. George S. Gassner, late a minister to the Methodist denomination.

The convention was then duly organized. The Rev. James A. Mitchell was re-elected secretary, and Mr. William S. Walker was appointed

The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund was presented by Dr. I. L. Adkins, with a clear, detailed statement of investments and income. The "exhibit" gave great satisfaction to

The Rev. Dr. T. P. Barber then submitted the report of the Diocesan Board of Missions, which is always listened to with deepest interest. The treasurer's receipts, including a small balance from the previous year, reached \$1,675. 18; expenditure, \$1,746, leaving a small deficiency of \$70.82. The committee earnestly exhorted the parishes to greater regularity and punctuality in their quarterly payments.

A brief and spirited debate followed upon the proposed canon creating a new office-that of chancellor of the diocese. The canon was finalunanimously elected to fill the important posit-

The convention re-assembled at 8 P. M. to listen to the bishop's annual address. "The tendencies of religious thought amid the onsets of unbelief upon every article of the faith" were discussed, and the evident reference, as he proceeded to the Enrichment Committee and their labors, gave a special value and significance to the bishop's suggestions. That the Church must stand immovable as the rock in regard of essential principles, was pronounced not incompatminor particulars of ritual. The concluding part of the address was devoted to diocesan methods and the steady advance of the diocese, despite her isolation and narrow means.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to the report of the Diocesan Committee on Missions; stirring appeals in behalf of this vital interest, were made by the Rev. Messrs. Hilliard, Wilson, and Dashiell; the Rev. Dr. Barber and the bishop, besides several laymen. The recommendations of the Board were adopted with enthusiasm; and it is hoped that new life and vigor, and a more hearty co-operation will result from the discussion.

On Thursday the morning session was mainly engrossed by the reports of the Standing Committees and by elections. The two reports especially gratifying were those of the Committee Friendless," presented by the bishop. In this neat, attractive home the diocese wholly pro-At the second day's session, the Convention vides for nineteen orphan girls. They are subject of diocesan missions was discussed, and and "taught in the Lord," until the age of eigh-

The Standing Committee, treasurer, and oth

The Deputies to the General Convention are the Rev. Drs. T. P. Barber and J. A. Barton; the Rev. Mesers. E. F. Dashiell and R. Wilson; and Messrs. I. L. Adkins, Wm. S. Walker, Geo. R. Goldsborough, and R. C. Mackall.

In the afternoon there was a second missionary meeting.

In the evening the final service was held, when the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, a former rector of Chestertown, was welcomed to his old charge by the bishop, and invited to address the convention. He responded by a graphic description of the mission field presented by New York City and its vicinity. The spiritual need and promise of this great metropolis were set forth by the speaker, who is chaplain on Governor's Island. The mission enterprise shown by Trinity and other churches was encouraging-

Archddeacon Kirkby followed in an elaborte address, which elicited the deep interest and closest attention of the large assembly.

With a few collects from the bishop, and a parting hymn from the excellent choir, the conention closed its sessions, which had been marked with true accord and a spirit of earnest zeal in the cause of Christ and His Church.

On the afternoon of the day before the opening of the convention, a large, enthusiastic gathering was addressed by Archdeacon Kirkby, who spoke upon the beginning of mission effort in England a century ago, and traced the progress of the movement in Africa, and in North and South America, to the present rich results, and even greater promise. The sketch was deeply interesting and instructive.—Churchman.

New Mexico and Arizona.

The opening services of the fourth annual convocation, were held in St. John's Church, Alburquerque, on the 6th inst. The Rev. E. W. Meany, of Santa Fé, was the preacher, his text being II. Tim., I. 6. The Holy Communion was administered by Bishop Dunlop, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Forrester. There were four clergymen besides the Bishop in the church.

The Rev. H. Forrester was re-elected secretary, and Mr. W. R. P. Wilson, Treasurer.

aging account of Church work in the Jurisdic-

The committee on the state of the church reported as follows:

"The committee on the state of the church would respectfully report that in view of the ex-traordinary and surprising growth of the church during the year that has closed, in her spiritual and financial interests, we have great cause for thankfulness to our Heavenly Father.

The progress in all forms of development will be seen in the tabulated statement of reports from the various missions, and especially from the address of our right reverend father, the chief pastor.

To sum up in few words our financial gain. the value of property has increased as follows during the last four years: Estimated value first year, \$5,000; second, \$8,000; third, \$20,-000; fourth, \$40,000.

The addresses made by the bishop and clergy at the regular missionary meeting of the convocation, reveal to your committee a most hopeful outlook for the work of the Common Master in this portion of the vineyard, and the promise of a most generous vintage in the future. One of the best signs in our judgment, that we are laying our foundations well, consists in the facts that we have proofs from every point, that our people are self-sacrificing and self-reliant, while for many years to come, generous outside aid will be requisite in order to secure the steady advance of the good cause, at the same time we do not look to such sources for support, but merely for assistance.

The only thing approaching to a debate occurred on a proposition to amend the constitution so as to admit baptized persons, who had not been confirmed, to vote in the election of delegates to the Convocation. The Rev. Mr. Meany offered the amendment the first day, and spoke in support of it, and when it was called up again he reiterated the points he attempted to make before, and was sustained by the Rev. Mr. LaTourrette. The Rev. Mr. Forrester led the opposition and was followed by Mr. W. E. Green and the Kev. Mr. Gamble. The result was that the amendment was laid on the table. It was decided to hold the next Convocation at Santa Fé, at such time as the Bishop may ap-

Resolutions of thanks to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Atlantic & Pacific railroads for courtesies extended to the delegates. and to the citizens of Albuquerque for hospitality and courtesies were unanimously adopted.

The Bishop in a few words expressed his gratification at the harmonious action of the Convocation, and at the showing of the results of the past year's work, and then closed the session with prayer and the benediction.

The elections resulted as follows: Standing Conmittee: Revs. J. A. M. La Tourrette and H. Forrester, and Hons. W. C. Hazledine and L. B. Prince.

Deputies to General Convention: Rev. J. A. M. La Tourrette, and Hon. L. B. Prince.

West Virginia.

The Sixth Annual Council of the diocese met in hate him flee before him." St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, June 6, Bishop Peterkin presiding. Bishop Penick was present. Nineteen clerical and twelve lay delegates answered to their names. After Morning Prayer, Mr. W. T. Leavell, Jr., was ordained deacon, the ordination sermon being preached by his father, who for so many years was a faithful minister of the diocese of Virginia and wellknown. We congratulate him upon the solemn and touching event. At night there was a meeting in furtherance of Sunday-school work, at

The second day's session was opened with prayer by Rev. R. H. Mason. Roll call showed the arrival of additional delegates. Bishop Peterkin made his annual address to the Council. It shows a state of affairs in the Church which offers cause for congratulation. Number of places visited, 51; visitations, 110; sermons and of the election, and of the events which led up addresses, 261; other services and meetings, 43; to it. Next year whoseever delivers the second confirmations, 52; number confirmed, 185; baptisms, 17; weddings, 4; deacons ordained, 1; presbyters ordained, 1; postulants received (by transfer) 1; candidates for deacons' orders, 2; candidates for priests' orders, 2; churches consecrated, 5; number of ministers increased, 2; present number—bishop, 1; presbyters, 22—total, 23. Number of independent parishes, 26; number of church buildings, 23; number of organized missions, 17. Of the independent parishes, three have as yet no church buildings, and have two churches each. The mission stations have nine churches. There are now thirteen churches projected, and in some cases fairly under way; number of parsonages, 15, and 1 building; number of confirmations in five years,

The Bishop appointed the committees.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, 9 o'clock Friday was fixed as the time for the election of delegates to the General Convention.

At the afternoon session a committee consisting of Rev. R. H. Mason, Rev. R. A. Gibson, Major T. L. Broun and N. S. White, Esq., was appointed on that portion of the Bishop's address relating to temperance and the observance of the Sabbath.

Several resolutions in reference to religious education, presented at the last meeting and laid and adopted.

Rev. W. K. Long, State Bible agent, by invitation of the Council, delivered an address upon his work, and a vote of thanks was tendered

The following gentlemen were elected the Standing Committee of the diocese for the ensuing year: Rev. W. T. Leavell, Rev. L. R. Mason, Rev. Dallas Tucker, N. S. White, Edmund J. Lee and Jacob Strider.

Greenbrier parish, Greenbrier county, was admitted to union with the Council.

For the place of next meeting Weston and Martinsburg were named, and after a statement

and Martinsburg selected.

The night session was devoted to addresses on

diocesan mission work. On Friday the first half hour, as usual, was General Convention, was announced. Revs. R.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee to prepare a history of the diocese. The Council then took the usual noon recess.

At the opening of the afternoon session the

At night a meeting was held and addresses delivered on the foreign mission work.

The Sunday services of the session were sol-Church, on the Island, near Wheeling, the tures during the year were \$7,103.03. The re-Bishop of the diocese officiating and twelve of ceipts had been \$227.24 less than this sum. A the clergy present and assisting, Bishop Peter- | balance of \$378.05 was due from the archdeaconkin preaching the sermon. At night the concluding services were held at St. Matthew's church, ment of last year. Most of the outlay was in aid Rev. Mr. Roller preaching. After the sermon of feeble churches or charitable institutions of the Bishop made an address, his theme being the Church. The treasurer said that last year it large field it had to work in and the possibilities | ceed that sum, and that the levy upon the several there found. The progress made in the last five archdeaconries should be on the basis of 40 cents years he was much gratified at. He exhorted for each communicant. The actual receipts them to renewed exertions; spoke of the pleasure | averaged 38 cents | per communicant. Many he felt at seeing the exertions they had made to of the parishes in the large towns of the Fairattend this Council, and expressed the hope, field archdeaconry failed to meet their responsinay, he was sure, that it would prove of great bilities. In consequence, an extra levy of 25 benefit to them. At the conclusion he pronounced the benediction and the annual session | the full sum apportioned. of the Council was at an end .- Southern Church-

Connecticut.

The ninety-ninth annual Convention met in Trinity Church, New London, on the 12th inst., with a large attendance of delegates. The service was a commemoration of Bishop Seabury's election in 1783. On March 25, 1783, the convention met at Woodbury and made choice of the Rev. Dr. Seabury to go to England for Con-

The service was rendered by Rev. D. Seabury of the diocese of New York, a great-grandson of Bishop Seabury; by Rev. D. Johnson of the same diocese, great-great-grandson of Dr. Johnson, one of the first missionaries of the church of England in Connecticut; by Rev. S. F. Jarvis of the diocese of Connecticut, a grandson of the second bishop, Bishop Jarvis; and by Rev. Thomas B. Fogg, also of this diocese, a grandson of one of the ten clergymen who attended the conclave in Woodbury 100 years ago.

The opening psalm for morning prayer was the sixty-eighth beginning "Let God arise, and let his enimies be scattered; let them also that

After morning prayer, Dr. Harwood announced the hymn

God of our fathers, by whose hand Thy people still are blest, Be with us through our pilgrimage; Conduct us to our rest.

which was sung by the choir. Bishop William then delivered the historical sermon. Among other things he said:

This service is of the deepest memories and of great thankfulness; it takes us back over one hundred years. Go back with me, brethren, to that scene of 100 years ago; it is the Festival of the Anunciation in 1783. The place was Woodbury; ten of the fourteen clergy of Connecticut were present. We know the names of only two who were present: Jarvis of Middletown We picture to ourselves the conditions of difficulty and discouragement by which they were surrounded. The events which we are to celebrate this year and next is the election of Bish. op Seabury in 1783, and his consecration at Aberdeen in 1784. It will be only my duty to speak historical sermon will speak of the consecration, and of the events which followed it. That up to this time there was no bishop in America was no fault of the clergy. The petition for a bishop was renewed from the reign of Queen Anne to King George without avail; and yet the colonial clergy had some friends among the English clergy. The surrender at Yorktown in 1781 was to many the death blow to an American episcopacy. In 1785 a step was taken in Philadelphia for the creation of a representative body of the clergy, but fortunately the dangers which were inherent in the plan were avoided. The question was not "Whom shall we honor?" but rather "Who can best take up and bear the burden?" Who was to be the man? God provided the man for the occasion. Long before the proposition was made in England to ordain our first bishop, the idea had been entertained in this country that if there was any refusal to ordain him in England, he should receive orders from a Scottish bishop. In closing, Bishop Williams pronounced a warm eulogy upon the first bishop of Connecticut.

The interesting narrative was listened to with great interest by the large congregation. One of the chalices and one of the patens used at the Holy Communion, the administration of which to the assembled clergy, followed the dismissal of the congregation, were used by Bishop Seabury in his rectorship at New London.

At the afternoon session the business of the convention was taken up. The Rev. E. S. Lines was elected secretary by acclamation, and he apover for consideration at this time, were read pointed the Rev. Mr. Stryker, of St. James Church, West-Haven, as his assistant.

The treasurer of the diocese, Hon. F. J. Kinsbury, reported that the receipts of the year were \$855, and the balance on hand \$1,200.

The Rev. Francis Goodman, of Hartford, treasurer of the Bishop's fund, reported that the receipts for the year from investments were \$2, 700 and from parishes \$2,500. The fund now amounts to about \$30,000, and it is proposed to raise it to \$50,000 by November 1, 1884.

John C. Hollister, treasurer of the aged and infirm clergy fund, reported that \$3,000 had been paid to beneficiaries during the past year.

Bishop Williams then read his annual address of the Cross.

The Bishop's annual address gave an encour- of the advantages of each place, a vote was taken and gave a report of his year's work, which is as follows: Parishes and chapels visited, 109; officiated and delivered confirmation and ordination addresses, numbering, 273; administered Holy Communion 38 times; baptized 2 adults and 5 occupied with devotional exercises. At 9:30 the infants, solemnized 6 marriages and officiated at special order, the election of delegates to the 7 burials; confirmed 975 persons; ordained 12 deacons and 6 priests; 15 clergymen have been A. Gibson, R. M. Cobbs, W. T. Leavell, and L. dismissed, 7 have died, and 14 have been re-R. Mason, and Messrs, N. S. White, R. J. Mc- ceived, There are 19 candidates for Holy Orders. Candlish, T. L. Broun and J. P. Rogers were Four corner stones have been laid and six churches consecrated.

Mr. Charles E. Graves, introduced a resolution asking for the repeal of that part of the canon which makes the rector of a parish a member of the vestry, ex officio. After a hot discussion it Committee on the State of the Church made a was referred to the committee on canons who reported adversely to the resolution.

The first business was that of the missionary society of the diocese. Hon. Benjamin Stark of New London, treasurer of the society, read his emnized by the consecration of St. Luke's report, from which it appeared that the expendiry of New Haven county under the apportionthe mission of the Church in this State, the was voted that the expenditures should not excents. was made, but even this failed to meet

Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of the committee on the Bishop's fund, read a report in effect that the proposal to raise \$50.000 for, a fund for the Bishop had not met with a generous response. The report recommended the adoption of the report of last year and all clergymen were asked to bestir themselves in the matter.

The resolution proposed by the committee was dopted.

The elections resulted as follows:

Standing Committee .- Revs. Dr. Beardsly, Dr. Tatlock, S. O. Seymour, Mr. Nichols and Dr. lewett.

Delegates to General Convention .- Dr. Beardsley, Dr. Harwood, Thomas B. Fogg, Dr. Giesy, Hon. Benjamin Stark, Dr. Gurdon Russell, Messrs. Skiddy and Frederick J. Kingsbury.

Michigan.

The Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Michigan was held in Christ Church, Detroit, June 6th and 7th. An unusually large number of clergy were present at the opening service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Thompson, of Lansing, from the text John 6:20, "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves." The secularization of the Church to-day, and selfish motives in Christian association and work was the theme, which was treated with unsparing frankness and directness, and with an insight into the condition of the prevalent Christian life of to-day, that was only equalled by the apt description that it was in the power of the preacher to give. The sermon created a profound sensation and the call for its publication was inevit-

At the Missionary meeting the sum of over seven thousand dollars was pledged for the year for missionary work. St. John's Detroit, led in generosity, pledging \$1,650; St. Paul's followed with \$1,350; Christ Church with \$1,150; and St. Paul's Church, Jackson, with \$450. The success that has attended the efforts of the Bishop in maintaining and extending the missionary work of the diocese has been noticeable in many ways, and in none more than in the number and quality of the men he has been able to secure for many difficult and unattractive fields of labor.

The special committee on the subject of temperance reported in favor of approving all laudable efforts for the suppression of the evils of intemperance, leaving the question of total abstinence to individual choice, and specially commending the efforts of the Church of England Society as elucidated by Mr. Robert Graham, who addressed the Convention.

The reorganization of the Board of Trustees of the Diocese was affected for the purpose of placing beyond question any supposed defects in the legality of their previous organization, and to remove any pretext or reason for the placing of property, designed for the Diocese, in the hands of a private corporation that had been extemporized on the ground of these alleged defects. The proposition that the Diocese should abdicate its jurisdiction over its own property, and throw over a Board of Trustees of its own, and transfer its property, and thus sanction an organization that neither in fact nor in law owed any allegiance to the Church or Diocese, was evidently one that the Convention was not ready to entertain. The reappointing and enlargement. of the Board of Trustees of the Diocese, was evidence of the fact that the Convention had faith in its own ability to attend to its own business, and that there was likely to be as much wisdom in a rightly organized and representative body of the Church, as there would be in any selfappointed company of gentlemen, no matter how select the company might be.

The following diocesan officers were elected: Treasurer.—Peter E. De Mill. Registrar.—The Rev. Wm. Charles.

Standing Committee.-The Rev. George Worthington, S. T. D.; the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Jr., the Rev. Wyllys Hall, D. D., the Rev. L. S. Stevens, H. P. Baldwin, J. V. Campbell, W. N. Carpenter.

Deputies to the General Convention .- The Rev. George Worthington, the Rev. C. B. Brew-ster, the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Jr., the Rev. Wyllys Hall, H. P. Baldwin, Theo. H. Eaton, John S. Miner and Henry S. Frieze.—Standard

The Story of the Sirens.

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

her course to Ithaca."

The breeze sang in the shrouds above,prudent counsel. "Avoid the Sirens," to the island, till he pines and dies of hunger. But since thou must needs pass their dwelling, I will show thee a refuge from destruction. Fill the ears of thy comrades with wax, and bid them lean on the oars. Thyself, if thou willest it, listen to the song; is the fate of the Sirens; and they know it ing knowledge as truly as any student at well of old: when one voyager has passed them unharmed, their life draws to an

Night came down on the sea, and Ulysses spake to his companions. He told them of the wiles of the Sirens, and of the they can be made into leather. He is docounsel of the heavenly goddess. "And if," he said, "the melody beguiles me also, so speed, I charge you to disobey my words, and to bend more strongly to your oars. I myself am a mortal man; and may err like mortal men.'

So saying, he laid him down to sleep, and his comrades were stretched in the chariot from the glorious gates of the day, aright. up sprang, from his hard couch, the holy strength of Ulysses. He called his com- but I will fix them all right." panions around him, and gave pure wax to quickly sets to work to repair his mistake. each. Then they bound him to the strong mast, lest he should yearn for the melody pard to his wife, "and much I fear he'll of the Sirens, and should cast himself into never be able to earn his bread.' the broad sea. And they filled their ears with the white wax, and addressed themselves to their daily labors.

Ulysses, bearer of many toils, stood imprisoned at his own mast. And when midday was bright in the sky, and the sun tinguished man, who had been their aplooked down fiercely on land and sea, Sicily prentice, they thought of these words. arose, like a blue cloud from the horizon, foot, an island lifted itself up from the deep. Thither the vessel bent her way; for the the rocks. gods sent a favoring gale.

as an archer, at three shots, might send a at hand.' winged arrow, Ulysses caught a distant solve,—he was captive to the melody of the Sirens. Louder it came and louder, and evermore sweeter still. Who can de-The voice of the three sisters came lovelier over the waters; the perils of the homeward melody prevailed.

"Loose me, loose me," said the hero, me abide with the Sirens."

In vain he commanded the crew; they could not hear his words. Steadily the and courteous manners. vessel went forward; steadily the rowers labored. And the mind of Ulysses was rent within him; for it was agony to depart from the island. And when they came to the nearest point, he raged like an imprisoned thrice the bands repressed him. But when for the fourth time he put forth his strength, and the thongs would perchance have yielded, up rose Perimedes, leader of men, and Eurylochus, the equal of the gods; and they bound him more closely to the mast, and stood with downcast face, expecting to be confined him with threefold thongs. In rebuked. But he instead he received words vain he besought them to forbear, and stretched forth his hands to the gods. Onwards went the vessel and onwards, passing the dangerous shore And as the melody died away, Ulysses returned to himself. And he longed, as before, for Ithaca,—and his comrades unbind his arms. Then they removed the waxen safeguard, and returned their thanks to the gods.

We also, while we are passing over the waters of this world, are beset with three Sirens. Their voice is sweeter than honey, but it is death to listen to them. They are called the Lust of Flesh, the Lust of the his time. At the age of twenty-five he fill-Eyes, and the Pride of Life. Our only ed the chair of Greek professor in the Royal safety is in stopping our ears against their College of Paris. More than this, he bemusic. We need not think of listening, came a man who feared God, and was and yet remaining unharmed. And happy is he, who, when he is inclined to give ear to their voice, has a friend to restrain him from evil. And yet more happy is that friend, for he will save a soul from destruction.

THE CAMEL AND THE MILLER.—Did make a tanner.

you ever hear the fable of the camel and the miller? Once a miller was waked up by his camel trying to get its nose into the "Spread the sails to the wind," said tent. "It's cold out here," said the camel, Ulysses of a thousand counsels. "Spread "I only want to put my nose in." The the sails to the wind, and let the ship bend miller made no objection. After a while the camel asked leave to have his neck in, then his fore feet; and so, little by little, the waves foamed to the oars below; and it crowded in its whole body. This, as swiftly and steadily they cleft the deep. you may well think, was very disageeable And the shores of beautiful Circe grew dim to the miller, and he bitterly complained to in the distance;—of beautiful Circe, who the forth-putting beast. "If you don't could not make Ulysses forget his home. like it you may go, said the camel. "As aprons, are all within the reach of any But when she saw he would leave her, and for me, I've got possession, and I shall that her charins availed not to stay him, stay. You can't get rid of me now." she spoke a word in his ear, and gave him Do you know what the camel is like? Bad if so prepared for it. The moral influence habits; little sins. Guard against the first she said, "that dwell in the island of Pe- approaches, the most plausible excuses, Their voice is sweet, but deadly, only the nose of sin. If you do not, you none ever listened to it and lived. He are in danger. It will surely edge itself that tarries to hear that song, can never slowly in, and you are overpowered before tear himself from it. He is rooted as a tree you know it. Be on your guard. Watch.

The Boy Who Did His Best.

He is doing his best, that boy of sixteen, stretched out before a bright fire in the cold tannin shed. Reclining upon an old but first be bound to the mast. For this sheep-skin, with book in hand, he is acquirhis desk in some institution, with all the conveniences and facilities for learning. He is doing his best, too—this same boy, Claude—as he helps his master prepare the sheep and lamb's skin for dyeing, so that ing his best by obedience and respectable conduct to his master, in endeavoring to that I make signs to you to stay your do his work well, although he often makes mistakes, as his work is not so well suited to his tastes as the study of Greek and Latin.

"See there, young rapscallion!" calls out Gaspard Beaurais, the tanner. "See how your're mixing up the wools!" For Claude's wits were "wool-gathering" sure hold. But when Aurora drove forth her enough; but he was not sorting the wool

"Aye, aye, sir," replied the apprentice; And he "He'll never a make tanner," said Grs

"Sure enough," replied the wife, "and

yet he's good and obedient, and never gives back a word to all your scolding. And in after years, when the aged couple received handsome presents from this dis-

One evening there came a stormy, boislovely in the hazy distance. Capes there' terous wind, and the little stream in which were and headlands, that jutted out upon the tanner was wont to wash his wool upon

the foaming sea; but chief among the thous- the skins was swollen to a torrent. To atand promontories, was the giant height of tempt to cross it by ford at such a time Pelorus. And less than a league from its would render one liable to be carried down the stream and to be dashed to pieces on

"We must get all the skins under cover," But when he was as far from the beach said Gaspard to his apprentice; "a storm is

The task was finished, and the tanner strain, sweet and luscious as honey. It stole was about to return to his cot, and Claude into his mind,—it overpowered all his re- to his shed, when the boy exclaimed; "Surely, I heard a cry. Some one is trying to cross the ford.'

And in an instance he darted toward the scribe its loveliness? it was not as the melo- river, followed by his master carrying the dy of earth. And every moment that the lantern. Some villagers were already there; hero listened his love for Ithaca grew less. and a strong rope was tied around the waist of the brave boy who was about to plunge into the stream! for a man upon horseback return seemed more terrible. Long time was seen coming down the river, both rider he struggled with his shame; at last the and horse much exhausted. Claude succeeded in grasping the rein; and the strong hands of the master that held the rope drew shouting to his laboring companions. him to the shore, and all were saved. "Speed the vessel whither ye will; but let Soon after, the stranger sat by the tanner's cheerful fire, having quite won the hearts of the good man and his wife by his kind

> "What can I do for your brave boy?" he asked.

"He's none of ours, and not much credit will he be to any one, we fear. He wastes too much time over useless books," was the Thrice he strained at the bands, and bluff reply of the honest tanner, who could not see what possible use, Claude's studies would be to him

"May I see the books?" asked the stranger. Claude, being called, brought' the books of Greek and Latin classics, and of commendation from the gentleman, who, after some talk and questions, was astonished at the knowledge the boy had acquired.

A few months later, instead of the old tannin shed as a study, Claude might be seen with his books in a handsome mansion Penelope and young Telemachus. But not at Paris, the house of M. de Vallis, whose till the island faded in the horizon, did life he had saved, and who had become his friend and benefactor. The boy felt that he had done his duty, and that he was receiving much in return, and that he determined to make every effort to meet the expectations of his patron.

He succeeded. Claude Capperonier, the boy who did his best, became the most distinguished Greek and Latin scholar of much beloved for his goodness and amiable qualities. He never forgot his former master and wife. Their old age was cheered by many tokens of remembrance in the form of substantial gifts from the man who, when a boy, studied so diligently by the fire of their old shed, but who "would never

UNTIDY GIRLS.-Many girls who are in the evening genuine ornaments to the parlor, tastefully dressed and "neat as a new pin," are little less than slatterns when preforming domestic duties. It has always seemed to me as if Cinderella herself might have kept out of the ashes even if she was obliged to stay in the kitchen and work To look well about house-work is worth while. A neat calico dress, short enough to clear the floor, smoothly brushed hair, a clean collar, and a plentiful supply of woman, and I maintain that she will do her work better, and feel more like doing it of dress is undoubted.

Some very singular advertisements ap pear from time to time in the newspapers. One of the most curious has lately been observed in a Paris newspaper, where a certain "Yankee engineer" thus addresses all "whom it may concern:" "Having visited the Leaning Tower at Pisa, Italy, I am fully convinced that the architectural grandeur and beauty of this ancient and collossal relic of past ages can be wonderfully improved. I hereby offer to contract to put this immense structure in a perpendicular position, and raise it to a level of the ground for the sum of \$600,000, the term of pay-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe, reliable, and abso-lute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or infection.

ment and time of completion to be agreed

upon, the time not to exceed ninety days,'

"There never was a good war or bad peace."
There is, however, a good, pleasant, and certain cure
for catarrh and cold in the head. It is Ely's Cream
Balm. The advt. on another page is instructive. The only aromatic Ess Jamaica Ginger in America, is made by N. K. Brown, Burlington Vt. "N. K's." "Headache for years. 2 boxes of Dr. Benson's Pilis cured it." Wm. A. Sheeve, Coulterville, Cal. A well-known preacher makes the recommenda-tion of Ayer's Pills a matter of religious duty. When people are billous and dyspeptic, what they need is the Gospel of Health. In such cases, the best creed to swallow consists of thirty sugar-coated articles in

It is stated that Mrs. Jeremish Wright, who has had Pulmonary Consumption, was pronounced incurable by her physician. But her neighbors recommended her using Allen's Lung Balsam, which has entirely cured her. She is one of many cured by it. It is sold by all Druggists.

Hair and Scalp d'seases thoroughly cured by Dr. C W. Benson's Skin Cure. None like it. \$1, druggists.

BPILEPSY (Fits)
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curative agents. Diphtheria poisons the blood. Convalescents hould take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

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Public Benefactress. Mrs. S. A. Allen has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequaled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp, removing Dandruff, and arrests the fall: the hair, if gray, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

COMPLIMENTARY. "My hair is now restored to its youthful color; I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

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Best Diet for Dyspeptics and Invalids "I have used Horlick's food in a case of Dyspepsia of long standing, that seemed to baffle the skill of this country, and am happy to say that it has given entire satisfaction."—T. T. Baker, M.D., Burksville, Ky. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 c. All Druggists. Book sent free. HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis. USE HORLICK'S DRY EXTRACT OF MALT.

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PROBABLY NEVER

In the history of proprietary medicines has any article met success at home equal to that which has been poured upon Hood's SARSA-PARILLA. Why, such has been the success of this article, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Every week brings new evidence of the wonderful curative properties of

Hood's Combines the BEST Remedies Sarsaparilla of the vegetable kingdom, and in of the vegetable such proportion

as to derive their greatest medicinal effects with the least disturbance to the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels and the circulation of the blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism, that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. If the Sarsaparilla does not prove sufficient-If the Sarsaparina does not prove such cally laxative, take a few doses of Hood's VEGETABLE PILLS. It is well in all cases of billousness to take these pills in connection with the Sarsaparilla for the first ten days. That dull, sleepy, sick feeling can be wholly overcome by the use of these remedies. Will work them to the method and he reurself again. you give them a trial and be yourself again?

An ex-alderman of this city says of Hood's Sarsaparilla, "It is the strongest Sarsaparilla I ever saw."

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Price one dollar, or six for five dollars. Hood's Sarsaparilla, prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Use Hood's Tooth-Powder.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother to the late emine in Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"18 E. 64th St., New York, May 16, 1852.

Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor, affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Arrsafarllla, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, Intil it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the Sansaparllla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS.*

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels.

Cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stemach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrojulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarra, Seneral Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

AYERS hair vicor

restores with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, carred.

light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurfand dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

J. W. Bowen, proprietor of the McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer, says: "Aver's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

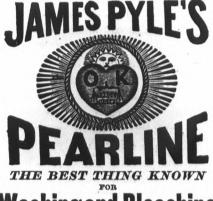
Mrs. O. A. Prescott, writing from 18 Elm Street, Charlestone, Mass., April 13, 1852, says: "Two years ago, about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using Ayen's Hair Vigor the falling stopped, and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of the efficacy of Ayen's Hair Vigor. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



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SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

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DISEASES OF HATE AND SCALP,
SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS,
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It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes

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Nervous and Blood Diseases.

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Whenever any debility in any part of the body occursfrom whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must reasorthem to a healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance.



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THE LIVING CHURCH CO.
162 Washington St.

Rev. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D., Editor.

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The Preference for Young Clergymen.

One of the strangest and saddest facts that our clergy have to confront, is the preference generally manifested by our parishes for young clergymen. It is not alone the older clergy who must regard this state of things with concern, if not with alarm. The younger clergy must look forward to the time when they must drop out of the ranks of the favored class, and take their places with the old. They will not long be young; not long enough, surely, to lay up from their small stipends enough to secure ease and independence for their age. The strange depreciation in value which attends advancing years in the clerical profession, concerns every clergyman. And it is, or ought to be, a matter of grave consideration to the whole Church.

It cannot be doubted that to this abnormal condition of our clerical service, we owe much of the present difficulty of supplying vacant parishes. They all want young men, and the men who are ready and cold. They argue and dogmatize, and ses, there are millions of human souls that to serve are not all young. The old must the congregation yawns. They fail to walk in shadow. Poverty, pain, disaster, move on, and there is no place to move with some tenacity to the places which they have secured. But often, long before their intellectual powers have been impaired by age, they find the pressure too strong to be resisted, and they have to make way for younger men. These, in and a suspicion of that is frequently enough They wished to be moved. They are, as felt it all as He knelt in Gethsemane. to unsettle them.

employment of aged clergymen is one of prefer the young man because he gives lament of old age forsaken; the inarticuthe greatest hindrances to young men who them this. Let the aged clergyman keep late moan of the infant upon whom the are moved to enter the Holy Ministry. his heart young. Let him live in the sins of the fathers are laid; the cry of the It not only keeps a large number of our world of to-day, and not dwell in the re-oppressed in every nation, the complaint also discourages a large number from en- whiten his temples, but the fire of youth ringing in His ears. He saw all the hardcan hardly be doubted that if young men of his voice. could be assured that they who serve at the altar shall live of the altar, there would be no scarcity of Candidates for an exchange says: "When I hear of a make such provision, without sufficient calls during the year. I am inclined to enough to move us to compassion, to safeguards to insure fitness and fidelity. think that, where one slice of the pastoral nerve us to do "what we can" to lighten But as our Church work is now conducted, work is buttered so thick, it must be cor- the burdens of God's suffering children, it frequently happens that clergymen pos- respondingly thin somewhere else." Nev- if we can be sessing these qualities in large measure, ertheless, it is expected that the pastor are left homeless and helpless in the pe-shall frequently meet his people at their riod of their greatest possible usefulness. homes. He must know his sheep and call Young men cannot shut their eyes to this them by name. He must have a personal we have not lived in vain. fact. They see that in other professions and intimate acquaintance with young maturity and experience are valued, and and old, and show a loving interest that the last days are better than the first. their temporal affairs, if he would know love; and what return is more precious? They see that in business, age is an ele- what to say to them in his sermons, and Gold cannot bring it, and wealth cannot ment of success. Years are capital every- how to say it so as to reach the consciences make up for the lack of it. What can we where but in a parish. The sick do not and touch the hearts of his hearers. seek the amateur physician. Important There is, doubtless, much precious time litigations are not confided to the care of wasted in "peddling civility around the fledgling lawyers. In trade and law, and parish," but pastoral visitation is a power medicine, a man may hope to reap what that should not be despised. he has sowed. But in the Ministry there is no harvest, as regards one of the necessary elements of life. It is a very discouraging outlook, and there is something wrong in the service that compels it. We is not increasing in proportion to others. do, the world will not.

wrong are not so easy. A partial remedy might be found by providing a sufficient fund for the relief of aged clergymen and their families. This we can do and ought to do. It would be the best work that the Church in this country has done for a her greatest needs waits for partial and est liberty of individual opinion.

precarious supply. We clamor for Candidates, and beseech parents to devote their sons to the Ministry, while our idle veterans seek their bread in stony places.

subsistence for these twice reverend breth-We ought to have something for them to do, as long as they are able to work. As we are now organized, the only recognized agency for clerical usefulness is parochial work. If the aged clergyman does not suit the fancy of a parish, there is nothing left for him to do. Dithis active age.

We cannot blame them for holding have outgrown the enthusiasm of youth.

Speaking of pastoral visits, a writer in spirit, and His sweat was drops of blood.

A writer in the Independent heads an article, "Is Congregationalism going to the genial ray of sympathy can enter. Wall?" and shows that this religious body

Charity.

"He is truly great who is great in charities," says good old Thomas a Kempis, whose words have been the heart treas-But it is not enough to provide a scanty ures of Christian people for many centuries. And Cowper sweetly sings:

> "Fairest and foremost of the train that wait On man's most dignified and happiest state, Whether we name thee Charity or Love, Chief grace below, and all in all above.'

Charity hopeth and endureth, suffereth long, seeketh not her own, stoopeth to lift up the fallen, and reacheth out her hand to succor the helpless. Charity is versities of gifts are not recognized among twice blessed. "It blesseth him that us. We need to learn how to utilize the gives and him that takes." And oh! manifold gifts of the Spirit. We have a what need has this sin-stricken state of Missionary Committee, a Mexican Com- man for charity's sweet ministrations! mission, a Committee on Liturgical En- What burdens of grief and loss, what burrichment, a vast Committee on Centenni- dens of sorrow and pain, wait by the wayal Endowment. Let us have a Business side of every earnest life! Whatever bur-Committee, named as you please, which dens we may have to bear, for ourselves. shall organize our Church work on a broad by our side walk others whose burdens and comprehensive basis. We have had are heavier, or whose strength is less. a century of parochialism, and we have There is old age, lonely and hopeless, made progress. Let us now enter upon trembling under the weight of years, foran era of general, aggressive work, which gotten by the young for whom it has shall include education, charity, missions, toiled and suffered, tottering with feeble literature, and all the agencies by which step to reach a longed-for grave. There the Kingdom of God may be advanced in is helpless infancy, neglected by its natural guardians, wasting with disease, and If there is need that the Church should lifting up its feeble cry for help. There help her aged clergy, there is also need is youth staggering under its burden of that they should help themselves. The unfulfilled desire and misdirected ambitpreference for young men in the pulpit is ion. And there are the manifold phases not without some excuse. It is not al- of active life around us, all bearing the ways the dread of having to maintain an marks of suffering, and the scars of conaged and superannuated pastor that moves flict. If the curtain could be lifted and a parish to withdraw its support from one we could see behind the scenes of this advanced in years. Too often it is that fleeting show of life, how would our as men grow old they lose spirit. They hearts be wrung with pity at the sight! fail in sympathy. They reason more What cheerless gloom, what heaviness of But wealth is liable to pervert the best clearly, but they love less fervently. They spirit, what human forms bowed down feel less the imaginative and emotive for- "with burdens too heavy to bear!" Unces that move men. They grow logical der the bright skies of this month of roreach the hearts of their hearers, for they and bereavement shut out the blessed sunlight from many hearts. We cannot see The young clergyman is intense and ear- it all, and it is well that we cannot. But nest, whatever he may lack in judgment. there was One who was acquainted with His whole soul speaks out, if not always the griefs that are mercifully hidden from with the measured words of wisdom. His our eyes. He bore the burden of all the heart is in his work, and there is a fervid sin and shame and sorrow, under which glow of enthusiasm in all that he says and hearts have been breaking and lives have a rule, convinced already. They do not The wail of the widow and orphan; the It is no less certain that the precarious need argument so much as impulse. They despairing cry of the sinner; the hopeless

Though we may never know the full ex-

"To other souls The cup of strength in some great agony,-Beget the smiles that have no cruelty, Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,"

"Charity ever finds in the act reward." Love earns the present recompense of not afford to pay for love? What possessions shall compensate a human heart bereft of love? All healthy souls long for love, and are happy only in its possession. But love goes not forth to those who love not. The selfish spirit surrounds itself with walls of adamant, through which no

New England, with the advantage of prior clergyman, and of course such appoint- sympathy. But there are, thank God, alma mater, Trinity College, in 1873. possession, prestige, and strong equipment, ments should be kept with scrupulous some men of wealth who are unselfish,

he is the physician of the soul. The article thus concludes:

Our own experience tells us that there is no better introduction of the priest to the sick and to those who may be present at his visit, than the formula of the office: Peace be to this house and to all that dwell in it. Among other practical hints for the conduct of a priest in a sick room, let the following suffice for the present. A quarter of an hour is generally long enough for a visit, often a very much shorter one is desirable. Except in most exceptional cases, visit no sick man more than once in a day. Keep an appointment most igorously, for the strain of waiting is severe on the weak. Never allow a patient to be awakened—rather call again. Don't whisper. Never preach or pray at the sick; trust to private intercession, and pray in the first person "we" "us," in the third. Do not begin arguing, find some point of agreement. It is very important to remember that Repentance and Faith are necessary to salvation, and that the former consists in contrition or godly sorrow, confession, and restitution.

The Stewardship of Wealth.

No serious minded man can contemplate energy that is bestowed upon exciting and over the sea, sent by a "dear son in the exhausting amusements, without a feeling Ministry" in far off Wales, who wrote his of distress. There are so many great works tender words of love and blessing with an languishing for the want of men and overflowing heart. The Bishop has not money, while the life and wealth of thou- appeared in better health and spirits for a sands are thrown away in worse than idle long time, and he is confidently expecting amusements. It seems to be the curse of to take his part in the next General Conwealth that it paralyses noble ambitions, vention in Philadelphia, the coming smothers sympathy, shuts out the great is- October. sues of life, and tempts men to self-seeking and the gratification of low desires. Poverty may press down the soul, frustrate the best endeavors, and check the aspirations. noblest endowments to the basest ends.

This is not saying that all who are rich

It is only as men learn to regard wealth as a stewardship, that it comes to be a blessing to themselves and to the world. While they regard it as a possession, a power of self-assertion or self-gratification, it must continue to be a snare and a reproach. The rich man who makes no use of his money, is a miser. He who uses it istration. The priest must not forget that They befriend the poor, they find out the there is any one to speak ill of him. Con-

humble and worthy and put them in places of trust, they provide for the sick, they aid in sending the Gospel to every creature, they respond with loving alacrity to the pastors' appeal for aid. And do we ever hear of any such coming to want? Are they the poorer for what they give? Nay, such scattering is only increasing, while it lays up in store a good foundation against the time to come.

On the 13th of June, Bishop Smith, Presiding Bishop, completed 89 years of his pilgrimage and entered upon the 90th year of his age in the happy possession of all his faculties-with a glad heart, and surrounded by loving and devoted friends. One little coincidence was, that a gift of Havergal's "Threads of Crimson and Gold," came between two floral offerings; the one a collection of Crimson Roses, fragrant and beautiful, and the other a group of Golden Lilies surmounting a cluster of snow white flowers, pure and spotless.

Among the epistolary congratulations on the bright anniversary, was an exceedthe deplorable waste of money, time, and ingly affectionate and gratifying one from

The New Bishop.

This sketch of Dr. Knickerbacker has been furnished by the Rev. W. W. Raymond, of Goshen, who placed him in nomination.

The Rev. David Knickerbacker, D. D., gists of body and mind and degrade the youngest son of Judge Herman Knickerbacker, was born in Scaghtichoke, N. Y., on Sunday (St. Matthias's day), Feb. 24, are given over to the lusts of the flesh and 1833. He was baptized Sept. 20, 1833, pride of life. The greater part of the in St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., by the world's beneficent works are carried on by Rev. Herman Hooker, David Buel being the enterprise and sustained by the offer- one of the god-fathers. The young master, ings of the rich. But how small is this David B. Knickerbacker, received his pre-'greater part' compared to what it might paratory training and education in Union be, compared to what is needed! How Village academy, Washington county, New few of the rich in this world, administer York. On Thursday, April 16, 1849, he their stewardship with reference to the was confirmed in St John's Church, Stillgreat needs of humanity; how many use it water, N. Y., (the Rev. R. B. Fairburn, their turn, show marks of oncoming age, does. The people need this and like it. been wasting in all ages. He knew and only for the gratification of their own vani- rector,) by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Rollison Whittingham, D. D., Bishop of Maryland, It is this fact that saddens the hearts of administering episcopal functions in the pastors who are striving to imitate their diocese of New York by the request of the Divine Master in bearing the burdens and standing committee. The same year, 1849, alleviating the miseries of mankind. They he entered Trinity College, and graduated see on every side the weak who need sup- in 1853 under the presidency of Bishop port, the ignorant who need instruction, Williams, of Connecticut. Without delay clerical force from active service, but it gions of the past. The snows of age may of the unfortunate in every clime; were all the fallen who need reclaiming, the poor he entered the General Theological Seminwho need assistance; and at the same time ary in New York city, and took his degree tering the ranks at all. The prospect of must lighten his eyes. Hope and sympa- ships of poverty, the fruitless efforts of the they see, within easy reach, the means in June, 1856, and was ordained to the useless and penniless age, is one that few thy must beam in his countenance, cour- weak, the vain endeavors of the wicked, that would suffice for all this. But they diaconate on the sixth Sunday after Trinimen can contemplate with composure. It age and cheer must be heard in the tones the frantic struggles of the unfortunate. cannot command these means. They can ty, 1856, in Trinity Church, New York, The awful vision and voice of suffering not in very large measure influence them. by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., entered into His soul. He groaned in It is only in exceptional cases that they can Bishop of New York, Bishop DeLancey, of provide for exceptional and distressing Western New York, preaching the sermon. needs. As a rule, the rich hold back Accepting an appointment as missionary to Holy Orders. It would not be wise to city pastor who has made 1,000 or 1,500 tent of the world's misery, we may know their treasures. Some hoard them in order Minneapolis, Minn., then a frontier outpost to increase power and to secure the dis- Mr. Knickerbacker married Miss Sarah tinction of great wealth. Some lay up in Moore, of New London, Conn., and they order that they may leave great legacies took their wedding tour to the mission field. for others to squander. Some withhold A church-building for Gethsemane parish their wealth to squander it on themselves was erected in 1856, replaced by a better and families. From whatever motive, the one in 1865 on the same ground, and this larger portion of the wealth of the world latter building is soon to be vacated for the is locked up and shut out from the Lord's removal of the place of worship nearer to work of saving the bodies and souls of the residence centre of the growing city, where an elegant edifice is now in process of erection. The Rev. Mr. Knickerbacker was ordained a priest July 12, 1857, in Gethsemane Church by the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., missionary bishop of the North-west. The Brotherhood of Gethsemane was organized in 1869, under the direction of Rector Knickerbacker, and has become a power for great good, being only for his own enjoyment, is a brute. composed of earnest laymen (business and He who uses it only for the position and professional men), who undertook, in 1871, power it gives, is a vain and worthless the building of a Church hospital in Minman, not deserving of respect. Let no neapolis, in which more than 1,500 patients The Halifax Church Guardian, in a re- such man be trusted. He allows the high- have been sheltered and nursed, chiefly in do not intensify the trouble by stating it. During the last decade its gain has been cent article on Parish Visitation, gave est interests of humanity to suffer before charity. The property of St. Barnabas, We should not shut our eyes to it. If we thirty-nine per cent less than that of the some good advice about visiting the his eyes, rather than part with his money, Hospital is now worth \$30,000, and a be-Church. In many States the increase of sick. One suggestion was that visits and he will see you distressed and ruined ginning is now made for an orphans' home. The explanation and remedy of the population has been in greater proportion should be regular. It is a satisfaction before he will lend you a helping hand. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conthan the increase of its membership. In for the sick to know when to expect the His heart is metallic, and he is dead to ferred on Rev. Mr. Knickerbacker by his

Dr. Knickerbacker is a sound Church-Congregationalism is losing ground. It is promptitude. The least delay may cause without personal ambition, humble, kind, man, old-fashioned and good fashioned, a sign of the times. It is a sign that men nervous anxiety, and be a real harm to and generous. To these how much does given to no extremes, indulging in no novwant a positive faith, established order, one who is ill. Long visits and much the world, and how much does the Church, elties, but abounding in good works and generation. But we have all sorts of approved standards, and organized unity, conversation are not recommended. Sym- owe! Their way of life is marked by kind words; patient, energetic, untiring, schemes that appeal to the imagination in the Body of Christ. They may find all pathy, with bodily pain and mental troub- monuments of beneficence, and their and blest with the best of health. It is and pride of Churchmen, while one of these in the historic Church, with the larg- le, should open the way to spiritual min- memory is blessed to children's children, not known that he has an enemy, or that

firming the choice of the diocese, the General Convention, in October, will give a unanimous consent to his consecration, without controversy and without hesitancy. He has long stood in the forefront of all the clergy in the Northwest, and his name tly expected that the schools will be self-supis a tower of strength, and encouragement porting. The Archbishop of Canterbury and muth sails on July 18th for England to start at to the whole American Church. There are many other good men in the church, some further famed for special talents; some more brilliant orators; but a man better fitted for the work of a Bishop in the Diocese of Indiana could not right easily be found. His election to that high office comes through no shadow of an intrusion or favoritism of any without the Diocese; but from an honest seeking by those within for the very best material for the bishopric. Dr. Knickerbacker is competent, careful, kind wise, friendly, and fatherly, having the respect and confidence of all who know him best. In his own Diocese Dr. Knickerbacker has first place, by common consent, on every important committee except where multiplied duties call for a division of labors. On election of delegates to the General Convention, Dr. Knickerbacker is chosen on first ballot, if no others are elected. He is fore- paper on Sisterhoods as might have been expectmost and essential in every work or interest in the jurisdiction under which he has a place, parochial, conventional, or diocesan. From all this he can be spared only at great loss to them, which is best established in Toronto. The other subjects were indicative of our greater gain when he shall have become our Bishop.

Besides the principal parish of Gethsemane. Dr. Knickerbacker has in his the service held the first evening, which was parochial jurisdiction, Grace Church, in choral. Definite steps have been taken to make South Minneapolis; St. Andrews, north; All Saints Church, Howard Lake, fiftymiles west; St. John's, Hassan; St. John's, Minnetonka; and one or two lesser missions, altogether about 400 families and opened on Tuesday. For the first time since its 700 communicants, with Sunday Schools corresponding in number.

News and Notes.

In announcing the death of Mr. Josiah Henson, who is supposed to have been the original "had been aggravated by the cruel treatment" the old man had reached his ninety-fourth year, this sounds rather absurd.

The special cable reports of the Moscow coronation are quite enthusiastic on the subject of St. Alban which the Bishop hopes to make the the Czar's popularity and the peoples' good will, but private letters do not confirm the flattering proposed to establish in connection therewith a tale. These speak of remains of explosives, of sham Austrian officers arrested, of a state of of the clergy. The annual missionary meeting 'suppressed panic,' and other uncomfortable things. But all's well that ends well.

The Bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed the English House of Lords, the Royal Princes voting for it, and the two Archbishops and nineteen Bishops against it. For many years the Bill has been regularly passed in the House of Commons and as regularly thrown out by the Lords. As such marriages are legal in nearly all the British Colonies some curious anomalies present themselves, and in many cases great hardship has been endured trebled, the parsonages nearly quadrupled, the by innocent persons.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is soon to be the guest of the New York Bar Association. Lord Coleridge is an ardent Churchman; a distinguished politician, and when at the Bar had one of the largest practices ever known in England. His most famous suit was the "Tichborne" case, in which he so successfully defended the rights of the infant heir. He is the son of a celebrated Judge, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, who, when a peerage was offered to him, declined it because his death would prevent his son's achieving fame for himself. The son was just entering on his career, which he would have had to abandon, had he inherited a peerage, and now the son is a peer all the same.

already long list of 1883. Several thousand about twenty rectors. The sum available for children were packed into a hall at Sunderland, this purpose is in the neighborhood of \$20,000 England, last Saturday to witness an entertain- annually, so it is something worth fighting about. ment. In coming out a panic occurred, and The case promises to be long and tedious, and nearly two hundred little ones were trampled to full of technicalities. After a two day's hearing death. The excitement in the town when the it was adjourned until September, to take the news of the disaster spread was terrific. Great evidence of some one who is now in Europe. crowds rushed to the scene, until twenty thou- It is impossible to begin to attempt to forecast sand persons surrounded the hall. The feeling the result of this trial, and the chances so far was so intense that the authorities ordered out seem to be against the plaintiffs who are requirthe troops to preserve order. The most heart- ed, each and separately to prove their rectorship rending scenes transpired while the identifica- and consequent title to the fund, which will be children constantly uttered piercing shrieks, various city parishes has been lost. The person and many fainted on discovering the bodies of in Europe referred to is thought to have this their little ones.

The immense amount of money spent by the Church of England on education, notwithstanding the existence of a system which taxes her members in common with the rest of the world, is a startling proof of earnestness. A further venture is just being made, under the auspices of the National Society, to deal with higher middle-class education. The proposal is to form a company of limited liability for the establishclasses of various grades, day and boarding, the under-paid, over-worked backwoods missionwith a capital of 100,000l. in 5l. shares. The aries.

schools are to provide a thoroughly efficient education, and give definite Church teachings with not to have an election in Huron until Septema conscience clause allowing parents to withdraw their children from religious instruction. Provision will be made for the examination of the the impossibility of the House of Bishops being scholars by the Universities, and it is confidensome seventeen Bishops approve the scheme once upon his new duties. He will appoint a and actively support it; while such educational commissary to take his place, until an election authorities as Lord Norton, Mr. F. S. Powell, Canon Gregory, and Canon Cromwell, with a for Huron which will be completely "bishopless" host of others, are on the Committee of management. The first meeting last week was very influentially attended, and the scheme was floated under favourable auspices.

Canadian Church Affairs.

From our Special Correspondent.

We are having lively times over here at present. Last week the Synod of Niagara met as noted in my last letter, and following closely upon it we had the Church Congress. This week the Synods of Ontario and Toronto are in session and next week the Synod of Huron is to

The Church Congress was in every sense a success. There was a very large attendance of the general public and the programme was well carried out. The bishop of Niagara (Dr. Fuller) took the chair and opened with a few happy remarks. Papers on a variety of subjects were read by various clergymen of both churches. A ed elicited a warm discussion, during which the sharply cut anti-"Romish" prejudices of the low Churchmen came into marked prominence. The general tone of the Congress was however in favor of these institutions, and one will shortly be well and thoroughly discussed and were mostly of social rather than ecclesiastical interest. Rev. Dr. Courtney who also took part in several of the discussions, preached an admirable sermon at the Church Congress a permanent institution in Canada. It was generally though informally understood that next year's Congress would be held in Toronto:

The Synod of Toronto which is still in session foundation a full choral service was held in St. James' Cathedral—hitherto sacred to Puritanical "simplicity" of ritual—and worse and worse, a processional hymn was sung. The choir and St. Barnabas' Church, Newark, N. J., has been clergy were in surplices. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Courtney, who seems to be a general favorite amongst Canadians; it was a fine eloquent "effort"—excuse the term of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," the London but it is handy. At the opening of Synod the Times states that the disease from which he died bishop delivered his annual charge which possessed many hopeful features. His lordship he experienced in slavery. Considering that however bitterly bewailed the smallness in many cases of ministerial salaries in his diocese. A scheme is in course of formation for the establishment of a Cathedral in Toronto by name of head centre of all diocesan work. It is also Grammar School for the education of the sons was held, at which addresses were delivered by

> Rev. Drs. Courtney, Campbell and others. Ontario Synod is also in session in the ancient city of Kingston. This meeting is especially interesting from the fact that it is the twenty-first anniversary of the episcopate of Dr. Lewis. In his charge he gave a very interesting summary of church work during his occupancy of the see. In twenty-one years he has confirmed 20,700 persons, of whom over 16,000 became communicants. The number of churches has nearly clergy more than doubled. His lordship spoke very hopefully of the present condition and prospects of the Diocese. Alluding to the size and continual extension of the Diocese, he asked the Synod to make some provision to supply him with assistance in whatever way they thought fit. The financial report indicates a healthy state of affairs, and a very marked improvement over last year. At night the bishop delivered a lecture on Agnosticism, which was largely attended.

Simultaneously with the meeting of Synod in Toronto the case of Langtry vs. Dumoulin, has been having a hearing. This suit, the subject of which has been previously referred to has been brought for the purpose of compelling the authorities of St. James' Cathedral to hand over Another awful calamity has been added to the their surplus revenues for equal division among tion was in progress. The mothers of the dead difficult, as it seems the canon setting apart the canon in his possession. Truly a loose way of doing Church business. The Secretary of Synod was given a day to look for said canon, but could not find it among the diocesan archives. Popular sympathy, as might be expected, is strongly with the plaintiffs, who would not only personally be benefitted, but the whole diocese would be a gainer, inasmuch as thousands of dollars which now go towards the payment of ministerial salaries would come into the general mission fund of the diocese, and find its way ment of schools of boys and girls of the middle where it is most wanted, viz., into the pockets of

After all that has been said and done, we are ber. From a circular addressed by Bishop Hellmuth to his clergy it appears that owing to able to meet before September, no election can be held till that month. Nevertheless Dr. Hellcan be legally held. This is a bad arrangement for nearly three months. It is to be hoped that even yet some means may be devised to avoid such a state of things and to proceed shortly to an election.

Owing to the hostile comments of the English press on this appointment, a rumor got current last week that Dr. Hellmuth had withdrawn his resignation of Huron and would not go to England after all, but this has been positively and authoritatively denied.

Ontario, June, 18, 1883.

Among the trees which grow in Alaska is one called the yellow cedar, which has a fragrance somewhat like that of sandal wood, and nearly as marked. It is a grainless wood of straw color, and the Russians built many ships of it, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

On our 8th page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in market.

Personal Mention.

The address of the Bishop of Texas, until furthe otice, is Sewance, Tenn.

The address of the Rev. John H. Babcock is Nor nalville, Cook county, Ill.

The Rev. James Tottenham Loftus, aged thirtyive years, formerly assistant Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Baltimore, and afterwards Rector of the Church at Moorefi ld, W. Va., ded in Lower Walmer, near Deal, England, on the 23rd of May. The address of the Rev. Morton Stone is 380 Chica-

go Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The address of the Rev. B. F. Miller is Honeover

Falls, New York. The Rev. Geo. A. Whitney has accepted the charge

of the Missions at Winnetka and North Evanston, Ill, and will enter upon his duties Jnne 24th. Ad dress, Winnetka, Ill. The Rev. Henry Scott Jeffreys desires his mail matter to be addressed to Trinity Church, San Fran

sisco, where he is serving as assistant minister. The Rev. J. H. Lloyd having resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boonville, N. Y., and accepted that of Christ Church, Jordan, N. Y., desires all mail to be addressed accordingly.

The Rev. George Frederick Flichtner, Rector of elected Secretary pro tempore of the Committee on Domestic Missions. Mr. Fifchtner having accepted this election, all communications intended for the Committee should be addressed to him at Room 2: Bible House, New York.

The Rev. Stewart Stone has become assistant to the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., and should be addressed at the rectory, number 31 Lodge

The Rev. R. A. Holland, S. T. D., has accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, New Orleans.

The Rev. C. B. Hudgins has accepted a call to the Rectorship of the Church of the Nativity, Marysville, Ky.

The address of the Rev. Wm. Bogert Walker, of Herkimer, N. Y., until Sept., will be 124 High Holborn, London, Eng. The Rev. W. C. Winslow's summer address is

Massapoag House, Sharon, Mass.

OLIPHANT-Ross.—On Wednesday, June 20th, by the Rev. Canon Street, Richard Coulter Oliphant, Esq., of Treuton, N. J., to Sarah, daughter of H. H.

Ross, Esq., of Chicago.

Obituary.

Philson.—Died in New Orleans, La., of apoplexy, on Sunday morning, the 3rd inst, the Rev. John Philson, age: 60 years.

MRS. CATHERINE FRANKLIN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of St. Luke's Hospital, the following minute was carried and ordered to be printed in the Living Church:
"The Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital having heard with sincere regret of the death of their former associate, Mrs. Catherine Franklin, desired to the control of the con their former associate, Mrs. Catherine Franklin, desires to put on re-ord their appreciation of the great benefits she conferred upon the Hospital in its early days by her earnest labors in its behalf. They bear a willing testimony to her unselfish character, her devoted labors, and her bright and abiding faith. May she rest in peace and may perpetual light shine upon her." By order of the Board.

M. A. Brooks, Secretary.

Official.

The quarterly meeting of the N. E. Deanery of Illinois will be held on the 2nd and 3rd of July, at the Church of the Redeemer, Elgin. The first Service will be at 7:30 P. M. on the 2nd, and the usual order of Service and business meetings will be held on the 3rd. Clergy will please notify the Rector if they intend to be present.

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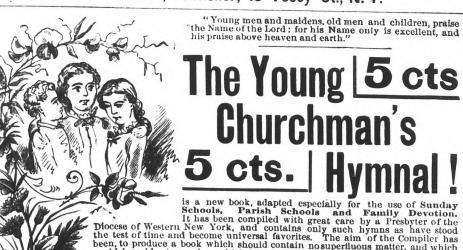
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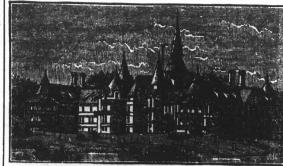
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BOOK REVIEWS.

SHANDON BELLS. A novel by William Black, author of Macleod of Dare. Strange Adventures of a Phaeton, Sunrise, etc. New York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square; Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

It has been a relief during the past months to turn from the dreary introspective dissections which have cumbered the pages of our magazines, to the fresh and sparkling chapters of Black's latest and most delightful novel, as they appeared in Harper's Monthly. In Shandon Bells, Black has left his beloved Scotland, and the scenes are laid in Ireland and London.

The hero, a young Irish aspirant for literary fame, goes up to London, leaving behind him his first love, the charming but fickle Kitty. Who does not sympathize with the trials and discouragements of the young author, and rejoice in his success! We can fancy that we are treated to bits of the author's own experience.

One of the best characters is John Ross, the Scotch Artist, whose quaint humor well balances the despairing moods of the hero. The comical rage of the artist at his own lack of success, is inimitable. The thoroughly English Mary Chetwynd, is admirably contrasted with the volatile Irish Kitty. In artistic development of character, Black has excelled himself, and seems not yet to the limit of his powers. The volume is published in the neat and substantial library edition by Harpers.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART. June number. 35c. Published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, New York.

A remarkable frontispiece, and one which excites study, is a reduced facsimile of Rossetti's, the hands of the three far-away dreamy-faced maidens, tells all that one needs to know for the enjoyment of the design, which will, no doubt, be parent to a thousand imitations. Three one canvas. So the main idea is not new. Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Heads of Angels" is popularly known. Yet those heads are not one and lible. the same. Each maiden has her own identity. But Rossetti has arranged three sympathetic though differing faces, so as to strke what may be called a chord of beauty. Their mood is not a merry one. The chord is in the minor. In color this facsimile is a pleasant brown.

There are fifteen articles in the June number, and a liberal lot of engravings. "A Modern Cosmopolis" is an illustrated description of San Doors in Surrey," (first installment) by H. E. Ward, with six engravings by Barraud. The final paper is on Gian Bologna, the last great sculptor of the Italy of the Renaissance, who ultimus Romanorum, worked under the shadow of Michaelangelo, and was the author of the famous doors of the Duomo at Pisa, as well as of some of the most exquisite little statuettes in the whole range of modern sculpture, among which we may mention his wonderful "Flying Mercury."

ON THE WING. By Mary E Blake. Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers. Chicago: S. A. Maxwell & Co. Price \$1.00.

Next in enjoyment to a real journey and negatively better, since lacking its discomforts, are not numerous, and he who gives one to the "Fireside Travels." Such a journey has the Christian world is a benefactor. delighted reader of "On the Wing." The author describes very vividly an excursion trip from Boston to San Francisco. The wonderful panorama of mountain, plain, and canyon in the "Rockies," is brought before the reader in a way that rouses in him an enthusiasm like that which request as possessing interest for the many. It evidently inspires the excursionist, who has given recounts the adventures of a party of Americans so brightly in her little book her impressions of the great West as seen through her Boston eyes. known to the world as "coaching." It is there-"once" as an indefinite adverb of time is a "hubbism." Such an expression as this: "Once you have driven through the Golden Gate Park. vou will never again wonder," etc., illustrates what day. we mean by a use of "once" that seems allied to Mosaics of Bible History. With Illustrathe awkward English use of "directly," for "as soon as."

It is not often that one meets with so thoroughly enjoyable a book of travels. The author's keen sense of the humorous is no less conspicuous than her love of the beautiful and the grand; and she has used with admirable effect the rich materials for word-painting that she found in her Western trip-a trip that we all mean to take, be a delightful preparation; while to those who charming freshness their own experiences in the reading. "Rockies," in the Yo Semite, and in-Chicago.

THE HEBREWS AND THE RED SEA. By Alexander Wheelock Thayer. With a Map. 16mo. pp. 140. Andover, Mass: Warren F. Draper. Price 80 cts.

This little work owes its origin to the belief of the author that the important problem of the Exodus can be, and has been, satisfactorily solved substantially on the hypothesis of Graetz in opposition to all others, especially that of Brugsch, which he regards with little favor. The author holds that all known hypotheses save one are so faulty, they require the acceptance of such impossibilities, are so opposed both to the simple Hebrew narrative and to the facts disclosed by students of ancient Egyptian writings and monuments-as not merely to leave the sceptic's unbelief in all its vigor, but to strength-

en it. FIVE MINUTES DAILY READINGS OF POETRY Selected. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 391 pages.

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DIALECT TALES. By Sherwood Bonner. Illustrated. New York: Harper and Brothers, Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price

One of the neatest and jolliest books of the year. There is fun and pathos on every page, and genuine humor in the illustrations. Hieronymous Pop and the Baby is our favorite. It is just the drollest sketch that could be imagined.

THE EVIDENTIAL VALUE OF THE HOLY EU-CHARIST. Boyle Lectures for 1879, '80. By the Rev. Frederick Maclear, D. D., Warden of St. Augustine's College, etc. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price \$1.75.

Before His death our Lord instituted the memorial of it which was to continue through all time, and be celebrated around the world at every circling of the sun. The evidential value of this memorial perpetuated without reference to any sacred writings, and handed down by Apostolic authority and usage, has not been sufficiently understood. Even if none of the Gospels had been written this Institution would have continued to show forth the Lord's death and the fact of his fore-knowledge of it. No other evidence so convincing, so little open to ques-"Rosa Triplex." The title and the flowers in tion and doubt, can be imagined, as this evidence of a public service coming down from the very time of the event which it commemorates. In connection with this subject, the author gives a large amount of valuable discussion to views of the same face have often been given on other themes, and brings out of all an array of evidence to the reality of our Lord's life and death and resurrection, that is perfectly irresist-

> THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT of the State Board of Agriculture, State of Kansas. For the years 1881-1882. Topeka, Kunsas.

Visitors at the Centennial Exposition noted the enterprise displayed by the Agricultural Board of Kansas and the wonderful exhibit made by that State. It owes much no doubt to the intelligent energy with which its resources have been developed and kept before the people. Francisco. A most charming article is "Out of | The Report is a model of its kind. In addition to the vast mass of statistics given upon Agriculture, the Educational interests of the State are represented, and there is given a full sectional map of every county, showing the railroads, water courses, post offices, and school houses SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTIONS. The Life of Grace. By the Rev. T. T. Carter. London J. Mas-

> These Instructions though originally addressed to the Sisters of the House of Mercy, Clewer, by the Warden, are commended to the reading of devout Churchmen everywhere. With the exception of two which especially apply to the Community Life, the Instructions are such as are needed by all earnest souls. Such books are

ters & Co. New York: James Pott. Price \$1.25.

AN AMERICAN FOUR IN HAND in Britain. By Andrew Carnegie. New York: Charles Scrib-ner's Sons, 1883. Price \$2.

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tive Poetic and Prose Selections from Standard Literature. By Marcus Willson and Robert Pierpont Willson. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 2 vols. Price \$3.00.

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 3d Sunday after Trinity.
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 4th Sunday after Trinity.
 St. John the Baptist.
 5th Şunday after Trinity.
 St. Peter, Apostle. Green. Green. Red. Green. White. Red.

The Liturgies of Holy Church. VI .- The Daily Services.

BY REV. W. C. BISHOP, M. A.

Hitherto we have dealt with the Liturgy in the strict sense of the word, viz., the Service for the Holy Eucharist; but we shall now pass on to consider other services which are liturgical (as opposed to extempore) services, but yet are not, strictly speaking, Liturgies.

For at least two hundred years (and probably more) the only service of the Church of which we have knowledge, was the Service of the Holy Eucharist, which was celebrated before daylight, and on the stated Holy Days of the Church, every as being the Sabbath. As the Church was enabled to lay aside secresy, Christians began to This probably took place at first only in the night | names, and used both before and after the lesat the same hour at which they met on Saturdays and Sundays for the Eucharist. This hour as involving the least risk of discovery, but (as was pointed out to me by Mr. Bradshaw, Unithe family not to sleep the night through, but to for a second sleep. These services at first consisted of nothing (or almost nothing) except Psalms from the Psalter; but they developed by degrees into organized services of great complexity and beauty. We can trace the early development of these services more easily and completely than in the case of the Liturgy, as the latter did almost all its growing in those early centuries of the Church of which we have so imperfect an account, and had attained a very full development before the daily services began to be.

The oldest of these daily services, then, was held soon after midnight and consisted at first of a series of psalms. From this simple original the service developed itself differently in different parts of the Church. At Rome twelve psalms were sung, probably in groups of four, each group having its own anthem, and the whole was concluded by the Lord's Prayer, said silently lest any unbeliever should hear and repeat the sacred words. The anthem (or antiphon, as it is sometimes called) was a verse of a psalm (or a similar sentence) which was sung before and after a group of psalms or a single psalm. At Milan ten psalms were sung in three groups, each group having its anthem. The service was used on all days of the week except Saturday and Sunday, on which days the Holy Eucharist was celebrated; hence the whole Psalter was gone through every three weeks. It may appear strange to our readers that we make no mention of lessons from Holy Scriptures, but we have no direct authority or trace of lessons in any of the ancient Uses or Orders of Daily Service that have come down to us, except as a latter introduction. There are some allusions to the use of British Christian Church was exterminated, and In every instance in which the 1.wyer distinsons in divine service refers to the lessons in the | throughout any large portion thereof. Liturgy proper, the Epistle, Gospel, etc.

The next service that sprung up was Vesper or Evensong, the next Lauds—a service for daybreak. These services for the third, sixth, and ninth hours of the day counting from 6 o'clock A. M., (called respectively Tierce, Sexts and Nones) were introduced, and finally Prime, a service for the first hour, and compline, for bedtime, which completed the seven canonical Hours of Prayer-the services of the day, the high services (described above), being outside the number. Each Use of the West had its own general plan of service upon which all the services (of that Use) were constructed.

The Eastern services seem to have very little plan of any sort. In the Roman Use this plan or typical form of service was (1.) Psalm or Psalms. (2.) Capitulum (i. e. a text of Scripture which was only changed occasionally), (3.) the Petitions. These Petitions consisted of the Kyrie Eleison, (i. e. Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy, Lord ers the somewhat novel, and yet very telling sick or well, fresh or worn out; graciously put-Responses from the psalms, often including whole psalms, and a Collect—in the daily services | hardly have obtained the notoriety it secured if | making social calls, visiting the poor and sick, the Collect for the day. We cannot now enter in- the Christians amongst whom it grew and ready at any one's convenience to drop his studto the history of the growth of this organized type of service out of simpler elements, but we will touch upon some of its modifications. The psalms were sometimes without anthems; but it is quite rare to find psalms without anthems in Frampton in Dorsetshire, which had planly any ancient service, and the instances that occur been a building of a wealthy owner, the paveare (so to speak) rather imperfections than ex- ments being of great beauty. On one of these ceptions to the rule. At Lauds, Vespers and Compline, a Gospel Canticle was sung after the Christian monogram was found, worked in mo-Capitulum, Benedictus, Magnificat and Nunc saics, forming a portion of one of the most elab-Dimittis respectively, and these did not vary. When metrical hymns were added to the services, the hymn was sung at the beginning just a mild and amiable expression, believed by before the psalms except when there was a Gos- some to be intended as a portrait of our Blessed pel Canticle, in which case the hymn was most | Lord. often placed between the Capitulum and the Gospel Canticle. Such was the essential 1867 Mr. Grover (Pre-Augustinian Christianity structure of the services, other details of construction being unnecessary and (so to speak) only by way of ornamental elaboration. And let) a Roman villa was found at Chedworth, in this plan was in reality wonderfully elastic, whilst the county of Gloucester, a county greatly fathe following of one plan served to give an essential unity to services of very different char- Christ was found, carved on two of the steps, as acter, whereby psalms, prayers, lessons, etc., came in the places where one would be accustomed to expect them. For example, take the was found at the same time, and believed to be all over the inhabitable globe.

Lord's Prayer, Versicles and Collect, and the result is the perfect form of the Litany. In building upon a given place it is not necessary, of course, to reproduce every feature of it (for example, the psalm might be omitted altogether in Litany) but if we do insert a psalm, we must insert it in the right place; and not (as in our present Litany) dislocate the service by intruding the psalm (Ps. 44, first verse only, with anthem and Gloria Patri) and other extraneous matter between the Lord's Prayer and the Versieles that belong to it.

The Hispano-Gallican typical form was different from the Roman, though the difference showed itself more distinctly in the development of the services than in the order of the principal parts. The typical form of this Use may perhaps best be given thus: 1, Psalm (or Psalms). 2, Lessons from the Old and New Sunday, and also in most places every Saturday, Testaments. 3, The Petitions. A hymn might come before the psalms or before the Petitions. This Use possessed a great wealth of anthems meet on other days also for common worship. (without psalms) which were called by various sons, before the psalms and even before the hymn, if that preceded the psalms. Each psalm was without doubt chosen in times of persecution was very often followed immediately by a collect founded upon it, which gave a practical direc- of the Saxons or the Mission of Augustine. tion to the aspiration or lesson of the psalm. versity Librarian of Cambridge, England) it was The Petitions also, though founded on the Kyrie probably suggested by a custom which obtained | Eleison and the Lord's Prayer took shape entirein several oriental countries, viz., the custom for | ly different from the Roman form. The Kyrie was often expanded into a short Bidding-Prayer and rise from bed about midnight, employ some the Lord's Prayer instead of being continued inhours in household labor, and retire to bed again to Versicles, was approached through a preparatory prayer and continued in an "embolismus' or expansion of the last petition-"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil"-just as the Lord's Prayer is approached and continued in most Eucharistic Liturgies. After the Embolismus came a three-fold Benediction (as in the Liturgy). The Lessons might be omitted. This plan has not the elasticity of the Roman type, but the services constructed upon this sits there as Archbishop of the Church of Great model evidently possess possibilities of far greater and richer beauty.

> older form of the Hispano-Gallican, and consisted of Psalms (each with its anthem and collect) followed by the Kyrie Eleison and formulæ of dismissal. The Ambrosian services also possess hymns and a great wealth of anthems (without rsalms), and the latter are used in a similar manner to that in which they are used in the Hispano-Gallican services. This use did not develop services for Prime, Tierce, Sexts, Nones and Compline, but borrowed (with characteristic modifications) the Roman forms of these services.

The Church in England before it was England.

The Church cannot well be too grateful that well to recollect that many chiefs of the priesthood were called in those days 'Pope'-'Papa'-'Father,' as much as he of Rome), and began a driving the Christian Britons before them. It cils, but almost every mention of Scripture les- rites, throughout Great Britain, or, indeed,

somewhat reposing upon Canterbury and the or mercy, to inspire and sustain him; and if, God of this country, and of which we are memgrounds for considering that in the days of the verts.

Mr. Loftus Brock, F. S. A., a well-known arhas given the title of Christianity in Britain in several reasons for a belief in the existence of the Church early in Britain, and amongst othabounded had not been numerous. Mr. Brock, stones, bricks, pavements, and mortar. He reyears ago, a Roman villa was discovered at pavements, filling a small semicircular apse, the orate of the pavements, while in another pavement is the medallion portrait of a man having

The fact had been almost forgotten, but in in Britain) called attention to this valuable discovery. In 1864 (following Mr. Brock's pamphvored by the Romans. Here the monogram of if to mark the sure foundation of the building. A hexagonal bath of remarkable construction

general type given above, reduce the psalm to a baptistery. Then two plates of pewter found one verse (with anthem and Gloria Patri), omit in the Thames at Battersea, and now in the the Capitulum and expand the Kyrie Eileson in British Museum, bear each the sacred monothe way in which it was historically expanded by gram, and there seems no great reason for inserting many short petitions, add the usual doubting but that the coins of Constantine bearing the Labarum were even 'minted' in Britain. At Alnwick Castle is a Roman urn of well-known Caistor-ware, and it, too, has the sacred monogram. Two silver bracelets with this device were found in 1882, at Fifehead Neville, Dorsetshire, in a Roman villa.

But to come to Canterbury. Bede states that Augustine, supported by the King (Ethelbert), recovered at Canterbury a church which he was informed had been built by the ancient Roman Christians. Mr. Brook then refers to the ruins of St. Paneras' Church in the cemeteryof St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury. He says the ruins are those of a Roman building, and so churchlike in plan as to warrant the belief that they formed a portion of a Roman Christian Church. Bede says again there was a church on the east of Canterbury decicated to the honor of St. Martin, built whilst the Romans were still in the island. From the structural records of three buildings, then, in and near to Canterbury, Christ Church, St. Pancras, and St. Martin's-Mr. Brock concludes that he has evidence of three churches which actually existed when the Roman power prevailed in Great Britain, and of the extent of Christianity in Canterbury in Roman times, and, of course, long before the time

The Church of England dates neither from the Reformation, nor from Augustine, A. D. 600, nor from St. Alban, A. D. 303. It dates probably from the earliest periods, and from a time before the whole of the sacred Scriptures had been written. It is by no means unlikely that Claudia (2 Tim. iv. 21) was one cause of the Gospel reaching Great Britain, although it is not impossible that it was known here before her marriage with Prudens. Without pretending to know how the Gospel first reached Great Britain, the great blessing is that it did reach here. And while thanking God that Dr. Benson sits in the chair of Augustine at Canterbury, it is a matter of thankfulness to believe that he Britain, whose existence is certainly by many centuries older than the time of that pious The Ambrosian type was very possibly but an though ra her ambitious monk, from the then comparatively pure Church of Rome, Augustine. -Church Bells.

Standard of Pulpit Ability.

A certain distinguished lawyer once said to a friend, as he was passing home from church, if he can, what must be the thickness and that he did not think there was much talent among the clergy. He doubtless had reference first to the sermon he had just heard, and then in general to the ability of the clergy as preachers. Indeed, it is well known that whatever other qualifications or gifts a Rector may have, he is almost invariably judged and measured by 1,562 feet. On the Brooklyn side the conthe simple criterion of his preaching. He is compared with other men in regard to eloquence Augustine came here at the bidding of the pious and power as a public orator. The criticism Bishop of Rome, Pope Gregory the Great (it is set us to thinking, and the more we thought, the more impatient we became over the criticism. What is necessary to give a lawyer at the bar forensic distinction? From six to a dozen efforts a mission amongst the heathen Saxons who were year. What is required of a clergyman in the pulpit! One hundred and four sermons a year, can hardly be thought, however, that the old from twenty minutes to half an hour in length. such lessons in the Fathers and decrees of Coun- that Heathendom wholly reigned, with its dark guishes himself, the case presents some unwonted interest, and furnishes him with ample stimulus-from the array of evidence, the crowded It is, then, interesting at the present juncture, court room, the customary dialectics of the bar, and just when the minds of Churchmen are and the personal claims of the client to justice chair of Augustine, to be reminded that there under such circumstances, he makes a stirring are good reasons for a belief that the Church of appeal or defence of a half hour's length, he will be set down as an able pleader. In the bers, not only flourished long before Augus- meanwhile his whole time, thought and attentine's day (A. D. 600), but that there are good tion is given to his case. So long as it is in court he allows no intrusions, interruptions or Romans the Church both flourished and had Ro- distractions to interfere with his careful study mans of wealth and influence amongst her con- and elaboration of the argument which the case presents. Our great lawyers have been known to spend weeks of diligent and absorbing prepachitect and archæologist, has just published a ration upon a few great efforts of their lives reprint from Archeologia Cantiana, to which he and on the strength of such efforts to have won their eminence. We should just like to see Roman Times, with reference to Recent Discov- any laywer in the land sit down and write out eries at Canterbury. He tells his readers of two addresses to the jury every week in the year, without any court-room surroundings or incitements, whether he was "in trim" or not, have mercy), the Lord's Prayer, Versicles with fact, of the rise and progress of the Pelagian ting up with all manner of interruptions, going heresy here, (A. D. 405); an event which could daily through a whole community of people, ies, put on his hat, and go forth to marry, or however, deals chiefly with the sterner facts of bury, or give counsel and comfort, to the utter confusion of all the inspiration with which his capitulum was sometimes omitted, and the minds the ecclesiastic how, about one hundred mind had begun to glow-and then come into court every Monday with two professional efforts that would be in any way superior to the two mortal sermons, that almost any poor missionary in the land has to grind out under similar conditions. And let the clergy have the ineffable privilege of establishing their reputation on a dozen sermons a year, and give them ample opportunity for the necessary study and preparation, and there are not many of our most retiring and obscure preachers that could not put to shame and confusion the criticism that

> An artistic milliner of much experience says the ignorance of women, otherwise cultivated about the shape of their own heads and the adapting of bonnets to them is astonishing. Even those who perceive the becoming have little sense of the law of harmony which makes it so. One need only look at the inharmonious hair dressing of women to see this.

has suggested this article.—Exchange.

A bread famine, is threatened in Vienna. This comes of scattering the Vienna bakeries

The Brooklyn Bridge.

N. Y. Churchman. The New York and Brooklyn Bridge, which

is now a public thoroughfare between the two cities, embracing a population of two millions, combines beauty and strength in a remarkable degree. As seen from the ferryboats, less than half a mile distant, it spans the river in a handsome curve between the towers of nearly 1,600 feet, giving little indication of its height, and requirements of business will admit of. still less of its enormous weight and size. In passing under it the top masts of ordinary vessels would seem about to strike, and it is hardly to be believed that in the centre they have a clearage of 135 feet. The two great towers. with their arched openings through which the roadway passes, rear themselves high in air, but to say they are 276 feet above high water mark would seem to be drawing on the imagination. One would not so much as dream that the surface of each one at the top is as extended as that of the roofs of three large city houses. Each of the four great cables, so gracefully sweeping over the towers and curving down to a point where, in the centre of the span above the river, they are on a level with the roadway, may have the diameter, perhaps, of a good-sized stove pipe, whereas it is equal to that of a half barrel, each one weighing nearly a thousand tons, and strong enough to lift the two anchorages, which together weigh 120,000 tons. Each of the hundreds of suspenders forming a kind of net-work, is of the size, apparently, of an ordinary cart rope, but is strong enough to support a weight of 100 tons. The bridge, in fact, as seen not far away, has the appearance of being a graceful, airy, and, on the whole, rather fragile structure, which some not very extraordinary gale may plunge into the river.

It is not till one crosses it that he at all comprehends how huge and massive the structure is. Beginning at the New York approach, for instance, with its immense station of iron and glass, he finds the roadway a hundred feet wide, and for hundreds of feet built apparently on solid ground. The broad foot-walk in the centre is of Asphalt; the ties of the railroad on either side are laid on broken rock, a foot thick, and then filled in with the same material; while the carriageways on the outside are paved with Belgian stone, similar to Broadway. When one calls to mind that this superstructure, which every hour, perhaps is to bear the weight of hundreds of heavily loaded trucks, scores of carts filled with passengers, and thousands of people on foot, is itself supported by immense arches or viaduots of brick and stone, he may imagine, strength of the masonry to bear such a burden. With the exceptions of the iron bridge, perhaps 150 feet long, at Franklin Square, which carries the Great Bridge above the Elevated Railroad, the structure is built in this way from the New York approach to the anchorage, a distance of struction is similar.

Immediately beyond the iron structure the bridge rests upon the anchorage, a huge mass 129 by 119 feet, and 89 feet high. At the botom of this mass, weighing 60,000 tons and also imbedded in it, are enormous plates of iron, weighing 23 tons each. To these are attached immense chains, built also into the solid masonry and curving upward, where, about six feet from the top of the anchorage, they are connected with the cables. On the latter, which seem to be stuck into the masonry about 35 feet above ground, the bridge for a few rods is made to rest by means of iron posts. Then, as the cables curve upward; and rise above the roadway, the bridge is suspended from the cables, the suspenders increasing in length, till at the tower. 930 feet distant, they reach from the roadway to the top, a height of 150 feet. From the anchorage to the tower, as also on the Brooklyn side, the two anchorages being at equal distances from the towers, and of equal size; the bridge is built of iron beams, trusses, cords, etc., the footway and carriageways being planked, while the cars run over open ties as on the Elevated Railroads. It is not till one stands by the side of the great cables each made up of 5,296 parallel steel wires, wrapped into a solid cylinder, 12 3-4 inches thick, that he gets any adequate idea of their immense size and strength. He then feels that they are likely to stand any strain to which they can possibly be subjected, and certainly feels as secure as when standing on solid ground.

From the approaches on either end, the footway—which is at first some three feet above the tracks and carriageways—has been raised by means of two flights of steps, till at the towers one finds himself on spacious platforms, which completely cover the railways, and are about twelve feet above the roadways. From the platform on the New York side the outlook is especially fine. At every moment he may look down on passing craft of some kind; while looking pointed to visit Church people in some places northward, the eye takes in Williamsburgh, ted the following question for discussion at next meeting: "How much time shall a minisades, and parts of Long Island Sound. In the ter spend in reading general literature. other direction he sees Governor's Island, the lower parts of New York and Brooklyn, New York Bay, Staten Island, and the Narrows. Looking east, he has a bird's eye view of Brooklyn, getting a glimpse of the Great South Bay. The outlook westward takes in lower New York, the Hudson River, Jersey City, and scores of the Church. towns and villages in New Jersey. The tower rising over 150 feet above him, with its graceful arches, 119 feet high, and descending nearly enty feet by thirty, (with a stone basement) in 130 feet before it reaches the ground, and then sinking into the earth nearly 80 feet further, gives a sense of strength and solidity, which dispels the apprehension of the most nervous and timid. Indeed, on opening day, with two companies of soldiers on the bridge, as also thousands of citizens, the slightest motion was scarcely perceptible.

Between the towers the bridge forms a graceful curve, being sixteen feet higher at the centre than at the arched openings in the towers. For a hundred feet near the centre there are neither cables or suspenders to obstruct the view, and here the outlook is especially inviting. Indeed, the great bridge is not only a sight in itself, but it begins to be feared that it will be a far more attractive place for sight-seers than the

When it is remembered that this remarkable piece of engineering has a capacity for vehicles and travellers equal to that of Broadway, to say nothing of the thousands who will cross the river in cars, it will be seen at once that the strength and massiveness of the structure must be enormous. Certain it is that as a splendid triumph in the face of the greatest difficulties, and as a structure which in the highest degree combines use and beauty, it is one of the greatest works of modern times, and justly entitles the projectors and builders to lasting fame.

Church Work.

Its Progress and Its Needs as Seen by our Correspondents.

Long Island.—The will of the late Ann Burrows has been admitted to probate in Brooklyn. She left \$3 000 to St. Peter's Church in State \$500 to the Sunday-school in State Street; \$2,000 for charitable purposes to Bishop Paddock: \$500 to the Sheltering Arms Nursery; \$500 to the St. John's Hospital, and \$1,000 to St. Luke's Hospital in New York.

Niobrara.—On Friday, June 1st, the Bishop of Niobrara, accompanied by the ladies of the Indian Boarding School, Springfield, Dakota, Mr. Robert Welsh, Corresponding Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, and Mr. Wicks, a candidate for Holy Orders, lately from the Diocese of Albany, made a visit to St. Mary's Indian Boarding School, Santee Agency, to witness an exhibition by the members of the school. Gen. Whittlesey and Mr. Smiley, of the Peace Commission, and three gentlemen of the A. B. F. M., were also present. The Indian girls acquited themselves well, both in regard to proficiency in the rudiments of the English language and industrial work. On Monday, June 4th, the Christian Indians assembled to protest in the presence of Mr. Welsh, against the conduct of their agent in procuring an order from the Indian Department which practically prevents every Christian minister and ministering woman at the Agency, from making a charitable distribution of medicine to the sick of the tribe. The Indians had previously petitioned the Indian Rights Association to save themselves from the outrage.

Iowa.—On the evening of St. Barnabas' Day Bishop Perry visited St. John's, Garden Grove, preaching and confirming twelve. On the following day in the beautiful chapel of the Academy he advanced to the Priesthood the Principal f the school, the Rev. Geo. Frederick Degen. M. A. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thos. J. Mackay B D., rector of St. Paul, Council Bluffs, The candidate was presented by the Rev. Henry V. Degen (his father), of South Orange, N. J. and the Rev. P. C. Wolcott, B. D., rector of Fort Dodge. The Rev. A. C. Stilson B. D., rector of Ottumwa, and the Rev. Allen Judd of Boone were also present. In the afternoon the Bishop presided at the closing exercises of St. John's Academy, and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. In the evening the Bishop and the Rev. G. F. Degen proceeded to Mt. Ayer where three were confirmed. Four were confirmed at Council Bluffs, one at Glenwood, thirteen at Garden Grove, and three at Chariton.

The third meeting of the Central Convocation took place at Brooklyn, June 6th, 7th and 8th. The opening service was held in St. Mark's Church at 8 P. M , June 6th.

The clergy present were Revs. J. Evans Ryan (the dean) of Newton; Wm. H. Van Antwerp, Des Moines; Wm. Wright, Marengo; F. E. Judd, Brooklyn; A. L. Van Antwerp, East Des Moines; Allen Judd, Boone; W. P. Law, Grinnell.

The services were well mons listened to with interest. Two Methodist ministers (one the presiding elder) were present at one of the services, and joined heartily in the responses. The Convocation sermon was preached Wednesday evening by Rev. W. P. Law, from Matt. v: 47: "What do ye more than others? Do not even the Publicans so?"

Communion was celebrated Thursday morning, Rev. J. E. Ryan and Rev. F. E. Judd officiating. The Communion sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Wright, from John XIII: 8. Thursday evening the Rev. Wm. H. Van Ant-

werp delivered a very interesting sermon from II Tim., 1:13. Subject, "The Apostle's Creed. Friday morning Rev. Allen Judd preached eloquently on the subject of "Good Works." At the closing service of the Convocation, Fri-

day evening, Rev. A. L. Van Antwerp preached a most excellent sermon from II Tim., 1: 13, on the "Liturgy of the Church." At a business meeting held Thursday after-

noon, the following question was discussed: "Is there any power vested in the Christian Church, which authorizes the limitation of personal liberty in matters not directly passed upon by the Scriptures.

At this meeting it was voted that Rev. Wm. Wright, of Marengo, be made an honorary member of Central Convocation. A short discussion was held on Friday afternoon, upon the subject of "Shortened services." The Rev. Wm. H. Van Antwerp, being a delegate to General Convention, wished to have the clergy express their opinions. Those present seemed to think that shortened form was necessary in mission work at the West. Several of the clergy were apvocation adjourned to meet next September in St. Stephen's Church, Newton, at the call of the Dean. The people of Brooklyn ought to be congratulated on their beautiful Church building, erected by their own unaided efforts without debt, under the supervision of the present rector, F. E. Judd. We quote from a description published at the time of the completion of

"The members of St. Mark's parish, Brooklyn, through self-denying liberality and persevering effort, have built a beautiful church, sevthe centre of two lots, surrounded by shade trees and most desirably located. The building trees and most desirably located. The building is of wood, having instead of the usual frame a succession of arches springing from the foundation, according to an original design by the Senior Warden, T. J. Holmes, Esq., who is a practical builder. The plans, however, were wrought out in detail by Mr. H. S. Jocelyn, of Des Moines. The interior calls forth unusual admiration, on account of its extraordinary comThe nave is capable of seating comfortably four late Dr. Ducachet, to establish an asylum for hundred persons, and if necessary over five hunhundred persons, and if necessary over five hundred could be accommodated.

The acoustic proportions are perfect. The stained glass windows, furnished by Messrs. McCully & Miles, of Chicago, are marvels of beauty, both in design and in delicacy of color."

Two years ago, the Rev. Wm. Wright organized in East Des Moines, what has been known as Grace Mission, and remained in charge of it until Jan. 1st, 1883, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Archibald L. Van Antwerp. After finishing his theological course and being advanced to the Priesthood, Mr. Van Antwerp has taken up his residence in the city and has begun really active work. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., the members of the Mission met and, in accordance with the provisions of Canon I'I. Title I. of the Canon of the Diocese of Iowa, formed themselves into a congregation to be known as "The Church of the Good Shepherd Congregation," with Moses B. P. Bush, Senior Warden; H. C. Senteny, Junior Warden, and Messrs. M. W. Ward, C. B. Worthington, T. H. Coon, Mrs. Sophia Drake and Mrs. Louise M. Hurley, Trustees. A committee was appointed to look after the purchase of a lot upon which to erect a church building. For the present, Services are held in an Armory Hall, the only advantage of which is that the congregation are constantly reminded by the guns and other implements of war which adorn the walls of the room, of the Church Militant. Any gifts in aid of this struggling church, where the need of a church building is very urgent, will be thankfully received by the Rector, the Rev. Archibald L. Van Antwerp, 72 East Locust St., Des Moines,

Nebraska.-On Sunday, June 10th, the Bishop of Nebraska held an ordination in Trinity Chapel, Omaha, at which time the Rev. Messrs, Falforth, Allen, and Green (Deacons) were advanced to the Priesthood, and Mr. Thos. Stafford was admitted to the Diaconate. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. C. Bill, of Faribault, and the candidates were presented by

Dean Millspaugh and Canon Doherty.
On Monday, June 11th, St, Barnabas Day, the
Bishop consecrated St. Barnabas' Church, Omaha. He was assisted in the Service by the former Rector of the church, the Rev. G. C. Betts, and the Rev. J. P. Hammond and the present Rector, the Rev. John Williams. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. C. Betts.
On Tuesday afternoon, June 12th, the corner-

stone of "The Child's Hospital" was laid in Omaha on the lot adjoining the Cathedral, by the Bishop: the address was delivered by the Rev. James Paterson, Rector of St. Mark's Church.

On Tuesday night, June 12th, the closing exercises of Brownell Hall, Omaha, took place in the presence of a large crowd. Two young ladies were graduated, and an address delivered

by the Bishop.
On Wednesday, June 13th, the Bishop in company with the Rev. Dr. McNamara, started on a visitation through Southern Dakotah.

Illinois.—An excellent start has been made with the Sunday school in connection with the Mission of St. George, Braidwood. The priest in charge is fortunate in having a very efficient staff of teachers, who in addition to experience, evince in their work an enthusiasm which promises success. The mission is steadily improving in itsprospects.

Connecticut.—The work of improving the interior of Trinity church New Haven has begun. The changes will cost over \$10,000, and will occupy about three months. The vestry has applied to the city for land on which to build a chancel, for which a strip of land, twelve or fifteen feet broad, in the rear of the church, will be needed. There is no intention of building the proposed addition this year, but the applica tion has been made that there may be no obsta cle in a lack of ground when the parish is ready to expend the \$12,000 or \$15,000 which the contemplated improvment will cost. Some ten or twelve years ago the city gave the North Church permission to add a narrow addition in the rear and within a year or two has indorsed the action of members of Centre church in inclosing land in the rear of that church. The ground on which the buildings stand belongs to the city, and should one of them be destroyed, the city's permission to rebuild would be necessary.

Springfield.—St. Agatha's School Springfield yielded a sort of first-fruits last Monday, St. Barnabas' Day, in the graduating of two young ladies, the first class of graduates from this young and flourishing school. The names of these young ladies are Miss Rosamond McClernand, and Niss Mary Robertson. The commencement exercises were held in the parlors of the school, which were filled to overflowing by the parents and friends of the institution, Besides the Bishops and the Springfield clergy, there were present the Rev. Dean Van Winkle, and the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Taylor. After prayers by the Chaplain of the school. Rev. E. A. Larabee, some choice selections of music were excel lently rendered, and the Chaplain awarded the several prizes for the year which are given in the school. After other selections of music, the Bishop addressed the graduates in his usual thappy vein, dwelling upon the meaning of "Agatha," in connection with the Greek of the text, "overcome evil with good." He then presented the certificates of graduation to the young ladies, and, after a farewell chorus from the school, closed the excercises with the Benediction. Under its able principals, Miss Murdoch and Miss Dusenberre, St. Agatha's School is doing an excellent work. There are, it is estimated about 200,000 girls and young women in Illinois, and there ought to be more schools of this grade to educate those who would be sent to a private school. During the past year, St. Agatha's school has had about 70 pupils in attendance, from the Kindergarten to the highest class in the Academic department. A strong and wholesome religious tone is very noticeable in the school, and we predict for St. Agatha's a successful and useful future.

Wisconisn.—The Bishop administered Confirmation in the church of the Holy Communion, Geneva Lake, on the 15th inst. He also consecrated the fine new organ which has just been placed in the church, and was used on that occasion for the first time, being played by Prof. Garrett, of Milwaukee. Miss Annie Bridgeman daughter of Col. Bridgeman, of Gen. Phil. Sheridan's staff, will play the organ during the present summer. The organ is a magnificent instrument, built of oak, by Messrs. Hook and Hastings, of Boston, especially for this church, and corresponding admirably with the interior finish and decoration of the church. The Bishop was assisted by the Rector, the Rev. R. T. Kerfoot, and by the Rev. A. T. Porter. D. D.of Charlestown, S. C.

Pennsylvania.—The first Sunday in June is always observed as Founder's Day at the Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church, Phila. The object of this Annual Celebration is to do honor to the memory of the noble foun-dress of the institution, Mrs. Eliza Howard Burd. Being bereft of all her children, and left a widow, she desired to use her ample means for the benefit of suffering humanity,

bination of elegance with simplicity and utility. and decided by the advice of her rector, the gun in 1856, in the rear of her own dwelling. During her life-time she superintended the management of it herself, and at her decease in 1860 she bequeathed her fortune to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Steph-en's Church, in trust, to build and endow an institution to be called in honor of her beloved husband, "The Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church."

The Asylum consists of a group of detached buildings, connected by corridors with an out-building containing the kitchen, laundry, bakeroom, shed-rooms for the domestics, connected with the main building by means of a covered railway. The style is the early English Gothic. It is built of a light grey stone, quarried on the ground, laid in rubble, pointed with facings of dressed Leiperoille stone. In the basement is a large dining-room, which will seat 150 children, play-room, bowling alley, bath-rooms, reception room and nursery. In the main building on the first floor, are a parlor and library containing the antique furniture and the books about 4000 volumes) bequeathed to the Asylum by Mrs. Burd, a large school-room, four classrooms, and housekeepers room. On the second floor is the beautiful Chapel which will accomodate 350 persons. It has two memorial windows to the foundress, and one to her Rector, the first chaplain of the Asylum, the late Rev. Dr. Duca-chet. All the stairs are iron, and the building is as far as practicable fire proof. The grounds are attractively laid out, with groves of trees, hills, dales and verdant lawns, adorned here and there with statuary. The cost of the Buildings and grounds was \$175,000. The Institution is snpported by its endowment, and does not de-pend in any way upon outside aid. The objects of the Asylum are "To maintain,

educate, and at a suitable age and time, to place out, to be instructed in proper employments, first the white-female orphan children of legiti mate birth, of the age of not less than four years and not more than eight, who shall have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Philadelphia; secondly, the same class of children, baptized in said Church, in Pennsylvania, and thirdly, all other white female orphan children, &c., except that at all times, and in every case, the orphan couldren of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church shall have the preference."

It is also directed by the will that "all childron received into the Asylum shall be faithfully instructed, as a part of their education, in the principles of the precious Gospel of Christ, as they are held and taught by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and that no other system of religion shall be taught there."

Last Thursday there was a very large attendance of the friends of the Institution. There were present of the Clergy, besides the Rev. S. D. McConnell, Rector of St. Stephens, and the Rev. Gideon J. Burton, Chaplain and Warden, Rev. Drs. John A. Childs, C. D. Cooper, T. L. Franklin, and the Revs. R. E. Dennison of St. Timothy's Roxborough, Joseph Lee of Bristol, T. H. Davidson of St. James, Hestonville, W. W. Taylor, J. G. Bawn and F. G. Burgess, assistant of St. Stephen's.

The singing of the children under the direction of Mr. George Frescolu, was remarkably sweet and accurate. Three anthems were rendered during the Service, Mr. D. D. Wood, of St. Stephen's, presiding at the organ.

An elegant collation closed a day that will always be kept sacred by the many friends of this noble charity. We understand that there are two or three vacancies, and application may be made to the chaplain, Rev. Gideon J. Burt-

Northern California.—The Rev. W. Simonton Cochran, of this Missionary Jurisdiction, died at his residence in Valleys, on Saturday morning, at 2 A. M., of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Cochran has been connected with the Jurisdiction for two years, and during that time has served as Secretary of the Convocation. He has been quite efficient in that capacity, and will be greatly missed by his Bishop and brother clergy. Being a Mason of high standing he has many friends, and is well-known throughout the Jurisdiction. He leaves a wife and child.

The Rev. Mr. Leacock, Napa, Cal., will as sume the duties of Secretary

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.-Ladies and young men wishing to earn \$1. to \$3. every day, quietly at their homes, work furnished; sent by mall; no canvas-ing, no stamps required for reply. Please address Edward F. Da-vis & Co., 58 South Main St., Fall River, Mass.

WANTED.—A person conversant with Church music, to organize and train a boy-choir. Address, stating terms, Rector of St. Paul's, Peoria, Ill.

FWANTED.—Positions by competent and experienced teachers. Apply to L. M. Phelps, Lady Principal of Cleveland Female Seminary, Cleveland, O. WANTED.—A Parish in a Southern Diocese by an active Priest, Prayer Book Churchman. Address "G," Living Church Office.

The Rector of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., would like to correspond with schools and families needing teachers. He can recommend several of superior qualifications now seeking places. Several recent graduates are willing to begin with

A Retreat for Ladies will be held at St. Gabriel's, Peekskill, beginning with Vespers, Tuesday, June 28th, and closing on the morning of Saturda', June 30th. The Rev. A.S. Crapsey, Conduct r. Ladies wishing the Retreat should notify the Mother Superior by Saturday, June 23d.

A Retreat for Ladies will be held in Kemper, Hail, Kenosha, Wis., by the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, beginning on Wednesday, June 27th, at 6 p. M., and closing on Saturday noon. Ladies desiring to be present at the Retreat, will please notify the Sister in charge before June 23rd.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College has helped hundreds of young men and women to make a successful start in iffe. Other hundreds are now preparing themselves, and will be wanted when

The Parish Church of All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel Co. Md., built about 1692, one of the oldest Church buildings in the country, needs considerable and immediate repair. To do the work thoroughly will cost more than the Parish can raise by every effort, without resort to fairs and festivals. The Rector asks if there are not some among the Faithful, who read the Living Church, who will kindly ald him, by offerings of any amount. Acknowledgement personally or through this paper. Donors will be remembered at the Holy Sacrifice. Remit to the Priest in charge. D. A. Bonnar, Davidsonville, A. A. Co., Md.

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY.

Remittances and applications should be addressed to the Rev. Elisha Whittlesey, Corresponding Secretary, 37 Spring St., Hartford, Conn.

L) Avenir, **) a monthly. The only French Epis copal paper. Yearly subscription, \$1.50. The third year began Oct. 15th, 188?. Editor: The Rev. C. Miel, Rector of St. Sauveur; address 2020 Sansom Street, Philadelphia Pa.

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This Institution continues in charge of the same Rector, Vice Principal, and Matron who founded it. Reference to past and present Patrons in nearly every city of the West. Send for a Register.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

WANTED.—The Rector of St. Mary's School, Knox-ville, Ill., desires to secure, if possible, a copy of his Baccalaureate sermons which have been printed from time to time.

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

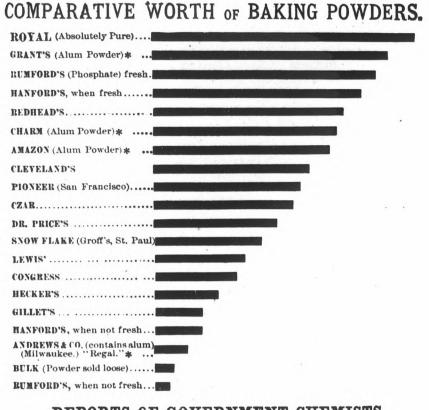
Important to Travellers.— Special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.

An interesting Letter from a Prominent Ohio Physician about the Treatment of Infants which should be read by all Mothers.

New Dover, U-ion Co., O. October, II, 1882.
HORLICK'S FOOD CO.—DEAR SIRS: I received one half dozen large boxes Horlick's Food as ordered per express. Enclosed please find check for amount of bill. The party for which it was ordered came and got it, and while at my office gave their baby a feed. It seemed to like it very much. They took the entire lot. Our druggists, Messrs. Anderson & Son, of Marysville, tell me they will keep the Horlick's Food in stock hereafter, so it will save me the trouble of ordering. I find our drug men about all keep infant food, and, furthermore, the food kept nearly all contains milk, in one form or another, which I greatly condemn, as the milk fresh

from the cow is better for many reasons, among which I will mention economy and purity.

I know from quite an experience Horlick's Food to be as I term it, grand, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to my patrons. I have told several physicians all about the Horlick's Food, speaking as I can from experience that is practical.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

"E. G. Love, Ph.D."

stances.
"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.
"H. A. Мотт, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance.
"Henry Morton, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is comed are pure and wholesome "S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer, Mass."

"June 23, 1882.—We have made a careful analytical test of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by ourselves in the open market here, and in the original package. We find it to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest degree of strength, containing nothing but pure, wholesome, and useful ingredients.

"JUAN H. WRIGHT, M.D., Analytical Chemists, St. Louis."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world. Note.—The above Diagram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than the ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

▶ While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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An Important Feature For the Clergy and Churches is our Special Ecclesiastical Department

which the following letter explains: "LONDON, April, 1883.

"For our English London-made Church Vestments," Clerical Robe-making, Clerical Clothing and Outfitting Department of our business, we direct you to our sole agent for the United States, E. O. THOMP-SON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND IMPORTER, who is fully supplied with all our Samples and Catalogues, and has all the information, means and authority to serve "American customers as well as if they were in our London Shop. The Clergy, Churches and Corporations obtaining goods from us will have our advantage of correct patterns with excellence of material and work, and duty free if imported as permanent "Corporate property, which is a saving in cost of from 40 to 60 per cent. Correspondence relating to the same should be directed to our Sole Agent,

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Civen Away! We will mail to the wife of any clergyman in the United States, who sends her address by August 1, 1883, a new EGG BEATER. Addrrss MANU FACTURERS "SURPRISE" Egg Beater, Cragin, Ill

Pleasant Summer Board.

Reasonable board, special rates for persons staying the months of June, July and August. Address Mrs. FRANCIS K. ADAMS, Kemper Farm, Nashotab, Wis.

SEYMOUR HOUSE, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Summer board from 7 to 10 dollars per week. A quiet and comfortable place for families.

MISS ANNABLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-fifth year begins Sept 19th, 1883. 1350 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ENTOZOON

Under a powerful microscope a diseased skin is found to contain thousands of the above named parasite—figure 1 being the egg, figure 2 the develop ed parasite, and figure 3 the young.

They are found in the ol tubes of the skin, and interiere with the unctuous secretion, which is necessary to a healthy complexion or the vigorous growth of the hair.

Many diseased skins are attributed to impurities of the blo d, while in reality they are nature's signals of distress to tell us that her functions are being interfered with. The hair becomes dry and brittle; scales (dandruff) form over the oil tubes, and as they are removed new ones take their place, causing an unpleasant itching, which is another of nature's efforts, sayly g in plain words: "Help me to remove these parasites or I will be unable to do my work." If her call remains unheeded, then the death of the hair is the result, and

BALDNESS

SOON FOLLOWS.

On the face and other parts of the body these parasites are much larger than those found on the scalp, and as they penetrate more deeply they cause pimples and blotches, and if not destroyed they not only cause great annoyance but the complexion is ruined, as nature's rejuvenator, the oil of the skin, is absorbed by the entooza.

The question arises,

"IS THERE ANY REMEDY

that will eradicate these parasites?" I confidently answer yes. One of my treatments will eradicate them from the scalp, arrest the falling out of the hair, and induce a new growth. Where the parasites have destroyed the hair and the follicles have been covered or sealed ap on account of the parasites absorbing the oil, it is necessary to remove the outer cuticle. This is done without pain or inconvenience to the patient, and under my treatment, or the use of my remedies a new growth of hair will be the result. This, I know, seems like a "fairy tale," but let the skeptical come and see. The fact that I have accomplished this, and am accomplishing this very day, is the best evidence that I am not an impostor.

To the ladies I would say that my wash for the

To the ladies I would say that my wash for the complexion will destroy these parasites and greatly improve and heautify the complexion. If you are troubled with dandruff it is a sure indication that these enemies of the hair have commenced their work. You should not delay the matter of their extermination for a moment. Call and see me at my room, or send for circular.

MRS. M. J. McGLASHAN, Scalp Surgeon, Parlor C and D, Second Floor, CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. CHICAGO.

It is safe to assert that nine families out of ten lose one hundred dollars' worth of apparel every year by the use of poor soap. Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, says: "I am "surprised to find a "laundry soap of such "remarkable purity as the 'Ivory.'" Hold fast to that which is good.

J. & R. LAMB

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One in "Gray Champlain," with stem of carved lilies. One ITALIAN MARBLE, Gothic Panels.
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