

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

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Living

WHOLE No. 244.

'SIMPLY TO THY CROSS I CLING."

BY CALLIE L. BONNEY. Little girl w th sunny face, Bright with Childhood's happy grace. Simply to Thy Cross I cling."

Wanderer by the wayside drear, With no heart of pity near, Listl from heavenly gates ajar, Comes a sweet voice from afar— He is near, thy Lord and King, To His Cross thy tribute bring.

Mourner by the loved one's tomb, 'Mid the bush of cypress gloom, Hear a promise still and sweet— "You and yours in Heaven shall meet," Lift your tearful eyes, and sing "Simply to Thy Cross I cling."

In the weary toil of life, With the turmoil, sin, and strife, Strong men look where discords cease, Hearts are filled with rest and peace, Spite of all earth's trials bring, While unto His Cross they cling.

In the world of cloud or light, Joyous morn or starless night, On child-lips a glad refrain— Heard in all earth's weary pain— O'er these sweetest accents ring, "Simply to Thy Cross I cling."

News and Notes.

The Count de Chambord was seized with a sudden and serious illness on Saturday or Sunday last; but the latest accounts give some hope of his recovery.

On its third reading, the House of Lords has rejected the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, reversing by 145 nays to 140 yeas the vote of 165 to 158, by which the bill passed its second reading.

The anniversary service of the Girls' Friendly Society for England was held at St. Paul's Cathedral (by permission of the Dean and Chapter) on Thursday, June 14th, at 11:30 A. M. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bedford.

St. George's Church, New York, Dr. Tyng's old church, has introduced the choral service, with a surpliced choir, and this by a pronounced Low Church rector; and with the approval of the vestry there is a Celebration of the Holy Communion every Sunday.

The poor-law guardians in Ireland are at their wit's end to know what to do with the "assisted" emigrants from the green isle, who have been once more thrown upon their hands by the action of the American Government in shipping them back to their native land.

Each week as it comes and goes, this year, appears to bring with it its peculiar horror, or horrors. On the 29th of June, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, a building in which powder was stored took fire-it is supposed by the spontaneous combustion of some hay-and an explosion occurred, causing the almost immediate death of one young man, and very seriously injuring a large

and Rosetta, in Egypt. Travelling westward it has also reached Alexandria; but it is denied that it has extended to Cairo, where there are five thousand British troops in camp. At Damietta, a place of about 29,000 inhabitants, there were 109 deaths from cholera, last Saturday. The doctors, it is said, have succumbed to the panic, and fled from the town. No little alarm is said to be felt in London, as shipping now comes direct from the Suez Canal to the Thames; so that we are liable to hear any day of cases of cholera in Wapping. The impression seems to prevail that the transit through the Canal will be kept of the grand example you have set the Church open, whatever may happen.

The Very Rev. Alexander Chinnery-Haldane, Dean of Argyll and the Isles, has been elected to the vacant see of that Diocese. The new Bishop, who assumed the name of Chinnery on his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of the last Baronet of the name, is the son of a well-known "Evangelical," but is himself a very tion of the Nation's greatness, and the guarantee pronounced Churchman. He is a comparatively young man, and possesses great wealth which he has hitherto dispensed in the most exemplary manner. We congratulate our sister-Church on the happy choice of the widowed Diocese.

The term "Protestant" was authoritatively introduced for the first time into the Canons of the Scottish Episcopai Church as applied to that Body, in 1828. It is a significant fact, and one that is worthy of being noted, that, ten years afterwards, the term was carefully eliminated from the Canons. An entirely new move has recently been made in the Kirk of Scotland in the way of free seats. It has been decided that the parish church of Fullerton shall be free and open for six months; and, if it should result favorably, the system will be continued. This move among the Presbyterians will be watched with much interest.

Risen from its Ashes.

Address delivered by the Bishop of Texas, at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill.

Rt. Rev. Fathers and Brethren, Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot stand without deep emotion amid these ruins, which are yet not so much the waste of good things that were, as the seed of better things to come. We lay this cornerstone as a testimony to our faith in the ability of religion to overcome all disasters. The calamity which St. Mary's here to-day remembers and surmounts, has already proved a "Blessing in membership was lost. The proposal to introdisguise." By it have sympathies been awakened and interest aroused in the welfare of this Institution, which else had slept for ever. Generous hearts have been stirred to their depths, liberal gifts have followed in consequence, and statelier buildings will arise, to carry on the work so well begun in the humble structure that has Thursday a mission ry meeting was held, when

years ago, and who has carried it through "the day of small things" to the splendid success which this triumph of faith examplifies. I see him here before us standing uneasily, and limping a little as he walks; but still, thank God, able both to stand and move. A man greatly beloved, whom not only this place but this Continent and the civilized world admire and esteem, because of his heroic faile wonderful fortitude, noble meekness, and gentle patience, under all the terrible trial of this crushing disaster. We both honor and reverence you, sir, because and the world.

And now, I grasp this banner lying accidentally at my feet; and, unfurling the stars and stripes over these foundations, give you this sentiment as my closing sentence: Education based upon Religion as the same is taught by the Catholic Church of all the Ages, the foundaof its perseverance.

Canadian Church Affairs. From our Special Correspondent.

The Synod of Huron held a short but interesting session. On Tuesday, the 19th, thirteen persons were ordained, and the Bishop of Toronto preached a thoughtful sermon from the text "Contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the "Saints." His lordship spoke of the necessity-in these days-of holding fast to the great essentials of the Faith, and of the folly of wrangling about trifles. He counselled the fullest liberality and catholicity compatible with a loyal adherence to the great fundamentals of religion. In the afternoon, the Bishop of Huron delivered his Charge, which was a lengthy review of his episcopate and a complete resumé of the rise and progress of the Western University. a work such as the Home-Wood School pur-From this document we gather the fact that the University is flourishing, and already almost an assured success. The number of the clergy is now 140, making Huron the first diocese in the Dominion in this respect. The invested dioces-It is but 150 miles from Chicago, and only 15 an funds now amount to considerably over \$700,000. The Charge concluded with an affectionate and appropriate allusion to his approaching departure. The volume of business transacted was not very great. A motion for drawing more tightly the bonds of lay-discipline and more rigidly defining the terms of Church duce into the diocese the system of parochial Missionary Associations was referred to the Standing Committee. Some miscellaneous business being disposed of, the Bishop prorogued the Synod with a few words of final farewell.

which were received in solemn silence. On fallen. On this stone, I see, are "Ripple speeches were delivered by the Bishop of Tor-

been bewailing the smallness of ministerial salaries, and the consequent scarcity of ministers. On this subject an able letter (presumably from the pen of a Presbyterian minister) has since appeared in the Toronto Mail, signed "Juno," in which the system of "calling" in vogue in that Church is trenchantly denounced, as also the abomination known as "trial" sermons. The writer is justly indignant at the system which makes the handling of the sacred verities and the exercise of what at best is to them the ministerial office, a mere business-display and a bid for hire.

Church.

By the way, is the American Church altogether clean-handed in this respect?" I see the word "call" a little too often for my satisfaction in your Church-papers; though you apparently haven't got down to the "trial" sermon business yet. Of course, as regards "calling" by a con-gregation, we have it in practice in many cases in Canada; only we don't call it "calling." Per-haps, after all, it is all in the name, which seems to grate upon the cars of those who are upace to grate upon the ears of those who are unaccustomed to it.

The Home-wood School at Jubilee Ill.

One of the finest opportunities offered to the Church for the training of her children in Christian and useful knowledge, at the smallest possible cost, and in exceptional cases at no expense whatever to the parents, is now to be found at Robin's Nest, Illinois, the beautiful home of Bishop Chase, and where he founded and successfully carried on the well-remembered Jubilee College. All the buildings and lands belonging to the domain of that College have been leased to the Jubilee Industrial Company for Educational and Industrial purposes. The advantages are so great and so many, that an eminent Christian teacher and leader, who has been on the ground, and knows the entire field thoroughly, says it seems utterly impossible that this brilliant undertaking should fail to succeed. The locality is unsurpassed in a faultless combination of all that is desirable for poses to do. This valuable property of 400 acres, with its improved grounds, residences, stone college, buildings, valuable library, and Chapel, It is but 150 miles from Chicago, and only 15 miles from the rapidly-growing City of Peoria, which is already, in population and commercial importance, the second city of the Empire State of the West. It is entered by 10 connect-ing railways, and will furnish a quick and ready market for supplies of all kinds forwarded by the School. The soil produces fine crops; and of timber brick clavs building stone and cool of timber, brick-clays, building stone, and coal, there is an unlimited supply; so that_industries of many kinds can be carried on. Trades will be introduced as they are needed.

This noble work is to be conducted under the anapices of the Church, and in strict accordance. with her teachings. Of the Bishops of the Province of Illinois, two or more have given it their hearty endorsement, and the Bishop of Quincy asks the good people everywhere, and especially those of his own Diocese to give to Mr. Haskins their undoubting confidence, extending sympathy and aid in filling up the School, The

Commencement at Racine.

The Commencement Exercises at Racine Colege passed off with all the old time enthusiasm; there were many visitors, Bishops and Clergy in goodly numbers, and the ever interesting happy crowd of students.

On Sunday morning, the 24th inst., the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Bishop Mc-Laren, taking for his theme: "Scepticism in Student Life." It was listened to with marked attention. The services were held in the parish church at Racine, and the music was given by the College choir, Mr. Griswold, of the class of '84, ably presiding at the organ. Mr. McDowell led the singing with his accustomed power, and gave at the Offertory a beautiful aria from the Messiah.

On Monday the usual Examination for Prizes took place; also for admission to the College. It is a pleasure to know that the Freshman Class will receive numerous accessions, and that the increase in the Grammar School also promises well.

Tuesday was the day of special interest to the Old Boys" of Racine, it being Re-union Day. On such an occasion the real sentiment which rules Racine shows its presence; it is the sentiment of love and loval affection for the College Home. On such a day, one may see the old Student returning as the Clergyman well on in years, to look once more on the old haunts, and the old loved place. On such a day, one may see the young Alumnus coming back to the familiar place, and with conscious pride introducing to his old mates his young wife. On such a day, Racine looks its best in all the beauty of its well-kept grounds, bright with shrubs and flowers; its graceful Chapel and spacious Halls; its wide Campus dotted over with joyous cricketers and interested spectators. All presents a picture charming in its combined effect. Surely it is not too much to expect that years to come will add to the number of Racine's loving sons, returning thus yearly to Alma Mater, for re-union and renewed expression of increasing love. On this Re-union Day, there is always an Early Celebration, and a Memorial Service, with Addresses at the later hour. The Address at the Reunion Service, this year, was made by the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf; it was a sweet, modest and heartfelt appeal to the "Old Boys," to be true and loyal to Racine by their noble lives and manly bearing, day by day, wherever they might

From the Chapel all adjourned to luncheon in the great Dining Hall; where, in due time, the results of the College games for the past year were announced by the Warden. The perennial friendly contests of the "Badgers" and the "Clarksons" here had their reward, in cups presented, and speeches made, and shrill cheers

number of other persons.

Once more; early on Sunday morning last, a coal train, while going up a steep grade on the yesterday by the hand of skill. Whence we learn Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad, broke in two; and the rear portion, consisting of seven heavily laden coal cars and a passenger coach, plunged the beautiful ideal sketched in outline in these down the grade at the rate of eighty miles an plans. Within the walls, in due time, will gather hour, and collided with the engine of an approaching coal train. Six persons were killed on the spot, and several others very seriously injured, of whom some are hardly likely to recover.

Last Sunday night, shortly before 10 o'clock, a frightful accident occurred near the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, by a collision between the fill with sense, that "Oblivion" may remove the Kansas City Express train, and a street car. The car was dashed to pieces, and a dozen people were seriously injured, of whom three will probably die.

We had hoped that, with the spring and early summer months, the cyclone season would have passed away for the present year: but we are doomed to disappointment; since last Monday morning, a tornado visited Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, wrecking a large number of buildings, and prostrating the growing crops. We see no record of fatal accidents resulting from the storm although several persons were seriously injured.

The French Canadians, it appears, are anxious to have the honor of canonization conferred upon the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. For several months past, an ecclesiastical commission has been sitting at Quebec, collecting and examining evidence respecting the claims of the dead Bishop. A favorable decision having been arrived at, the question will be referred to. Rome, for final action one way or the other.

Not long since, it is said, the Pope had an unaccustomed reminder of the decline of the Papal power. His Holiness had omitted to pay his taxes, and was served with a notice drawn in the usual form: "To citizen Joachim Pecci; by trade or profession, Pope; conducting business at the Vatican Palace, Rome." The Pope paid his taxes like a good citizen, and no doubt was as highly amused at ths incident as any of ourselves.

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All Europe is alarmed over the threatened invasion of cholera, which appears to be spreading rapidly. As usual, it comes from the East; and, in spite of the international quarantine, it appears to have reached the northern entrance of the Suez Canal, and to have already secured a foothold at Port Said. Damietta, Mansurah,

Marks," both those formed in bygone periods in nature's mighty laboratory, and those carved but that the busy workmen will shape these materials at their will, and work out in lines of symmetry some of nature's fairest wonders. From these, "Pictures and pictures" will be formed, yet all of superlative excellence; the fairest and the faintest being alike perfect in its kind, and afording manifest evidence of refined, æsthetic

taste. "Two readings" there will be of many a character here designed to mold with grace then useless, and memory store the precious.

Within the cavity, I observe, the Book of Common Prayer has been fitly placed. It contains the Ancient Creed and Liturgy in which the Undivided Church expressed its Faith and Worship. We believe Religion, as the Catholic Church has ever taught it from the first, to be the true basis of Education. Hence, while the of the Bishop, and nothing essential was sacriintellect and physical frame shall here receive the highest training of which they are capable. it is the purpose also to shape the young and plastic heart on the noble principles of religion, not in sectarian narrowness, but in the generous breadth of Catholic Truth.

To you, Rt. Rev. Fathers-the founders of this Province-we here return our thanks for the sympathy and interest you have so conspicuously shown in the resurrection of St. Mary's. The work to-day so auspiciously begun will many ways of meeting and fraternizing with hand your honored names to posterity with a those whom, though differing from us. we love glory which they must otherwise have lacked; and will bind together the dioceses composing your Province with bonds stronger than Resolutions of Councils. Yet, though founded here within your Province, the tone and purpose of this School is not Provincial; but will spread to the regions beyond, and to the eral, we of the Anglo-Catholic can; embracing, limits of the Continent. This "pebble" which we cast to-day into the sea of current events will Geneva, and buttressed with the eternal and send its widening waves abroad, until they unchangeable teachings of Apostolic Catholic break--not only upon the distant shores of our country but--at the base of eterpity.

To the loving memory inscribed upon this stone it would not be fitting that I a stranger should speak, when every heart already thrills with grateful feelings.

But it would be a serious failure of fitting appreciation of the occasion, if I should omit to ention him who originated this enterprise,

onto and others, including a very able Address Bishop says-"Mr. Haskins's success in the orfrom the Rev. Principal Grant-a Presbyterian. This new departure of Bishop Hellmuth's, in visiting the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which held its Annual Session this year in London, and his inviting a Presbyterian Mr. Haskins unmixed commendation. They divine to take part in a Church of England Missionary meeting, has of course aroused a good deal of varied comment. Huron being a pronouncedly "Low-Church" diocese, the action of the Bishop has been generally applauded by our own people, and has of course met with the en-

thusiastic approval of dissenters. I do not intend to express any opinion on this particular act of Bishop Hellmuth's. The question of unity

is rapidly becoming the great burning problem of the day; and it seems impossible to confine, within the old boundaries of jealous isolation, the rising tide of brotherly love and affectionate fellowship, which promises ere long to submerge and obliterate our unhappy and unhallowed animosities. After all, it was only a neighborly act ficed, in allowing a Presbyterian minister to speak in one of our churches. We permit laymen to do it every day of the week.

I cannot but think that a wise and judicious liberality on the part of the Church would have

the effect of drawing many into an intelligent admiration of our system. Men will not be"bulldozed" into Catholicity; and they cannot be drawn without kindness and conciliation any more than vinegar will catch flies. There are so and esteem, without sacrificing any vital principle, that it seems almost wrong, in view of the great tendency and necessity of the age, to stand rigidly and religiously aloof from those who more from necessity than choice differ from us. And surely, if any Church can afford to be libas we do, the good points of both Rome and Truth.

The Montreal Synod, of which I will speak more particularly in my next letter, has met and dissolved. The financial report of this diocese is decidedly cheering, and indicates a surplus for the year ending May 31st, of \$4,000. The various funds of the diocese are reported to be in an excellent condition.

The Presbyterians in General Assembly have

ganization and erection of St. Mark's School. Salt Lake City, Utah, was very marked. From 16 scholars, it went up, during his administration of seven years, to more than three bundred. Letters ftom Bishop Tuttle and others, give to attribute to his originative genius, business ca pacity, moral courage, and hopeful patience. very much of the permanence and growth and eminent usefulness, which have characterized this school along its whole career."

It may be further stated that a distinguished teacher of large experience, on going through the schools at Salt Lake City long after Mr. Haskins left there, was repeatedly struck with the remarkable judgment and executive ability manifest in the introduction of certain plans, conspienous for their excellence; and on making enquiries always received the same reply: "Oh this was Mr. Haskins idea;-Mr. Haskins did this, the credit all belongs to him.

"One of Mr. Haskin's most striking traits of character" says one who has known him from childhood, "is his uncompromising conscientionsness in the discharge of every Christian duty." He is eminently fitted to be an educator. and in this he excels. In some respects he reamples his illustrions kinsman Balph Waldo Emerson, who was closely related to his father on both sides of the house. His published work in the interests of children received warm and wide spread commendation. He is a good scholar, having graduated with honors from both College and Seminary; and the higher departments of the School will be well conducted. where Latin. Greek, and vocal music will be taught, and the usual English studies, including Scripture History.

Pupils will be received from ten years old and upwards, at the exceedingly low rate of about 150 dollars a year. In special cases, for less, or without any charge at all. From 2 to 4 hours a day will be spent in the garden, work shop, or some useful occupation, always under competent instructors. School session is to be from early Spring to the middle of November, with short recess at midsummer.

A physician will take charge of the physical and hygienic regime of the School. In fact, everything which careful parents could desire eems to have been anticipated and provided for. Many persons are already investing in this enterprise. A limited amount of stock in shares at \$10 each, is offered to pupils, and to those who wish to co-operate in the objects and profits of the company. It is believed that there is no risk whatever in making the investments.

Leases of land in large or small quantities san be secured for the season or longer, on which to erect summer houses or tents, a which to exist statistic points and school privileges. With St. Mary's at Knoxville, and the Home-Wood School at Robin's Nest, what more, it has been asked, can Bishop Burgess desire for his favored Diocese, in the way of training the children of the Church?

from enraptured boys, glorying in "scores" and "innings," and records of brave victory.

The healthy enthusiasm of such a scene. gathering up in itself all the inestimable good of open air games and brave manly exercise, was of itself, inspiring. The cheers, the hand clapping, the shouted welcome to honored visitors, the eager interest in the contest of Cricket, Base Ball, and Rope Pull, all give earnest of the power here developed, to take a like real interest in what we call the real things of the maturer life. On Tuesday night it was our good fortune to happen in on a gathering of the boys of the Grammar School in Taylor Hall, where Mrs. Gray was happy in giving happiness to all. There was music and conversation, and some dancing; and the occasion was made further enjoyable by a surprise to Mr. McDowell, in the shape of a handsome gold watch, presented to him by the Grammar School boys.

On Wednesday, the Grammar School Exhibiion and awarding of Prizes took place, in the attractive Study Hall. The Declamations were above the average; indeed, the oratorical ease of the young men, and their graceful gentlemanly bearing whenever called upon to speak has always been a feature of Racine. It was delightful also to notice the spontaneous enthusiasm of the boys, as the various favorites of the School were called forward for their Prizes. We give below a complete list of all the Honors this year; and it is evident that from the extreme accuracy of the marks, the contest to attain them must

have been keen and continued.

The Commencement Exercises, Wednesday afternoon, were preluded by the presentation of a splendid full length portrait of Dr. De Koven, painted in oil by Mr. Alfred Payne, of Chicago. The presentation speech was eloquently made by the Bishop of Springfield, who, at some length, gave a vivid recapitulation of the noble life and influence of the sainted 'dead. He touched upon his boyhood's days, his college life, his early years in the ministry, his splendid success as a teacher, and the wonderful magnetism of his matchless career.

The portrait was received on behalf of the College by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., in a most graceful speech. It would indeed be a rare tribute to De Koven were verbatim reports had of Bishop Seymour's splendid and comprehensive oration, and the beautiful reply of Dr. Looke.

The portrait is a work of art, representing Dr.

De Koven in his purple robes as Warden of the College. It is painted in a very bold and masterly style. The likeness is faithful, and the attitude graceful and characteristic, recalling vividly the gentle dignity which was so natural to De Koven. He stands with head slightly bent forward, looking out of the picture, and holding a book in his hand. The background gives the impressive effect of a vast gothic interior. The picture hangs in the post of honor in the spacious Dining-Hall; its presence a constant benediction.

The Commencement Exercises next followed, the young gentlemen acquitting themselves with marked ability. We might mention especially the orations of Mr. H. D. Robinson, on Iago; and that of Mr. W. R. Griswold, in the German tongue, on the Influence of Germany on American Society.

The graduating class, this year, consisted of Mr. W. C. De Witt, and Mr. E. S. Welles. The Master's Oration was given by Mr. Alban Richey. The Degree of M. A. was conferred upon him and several others in due course. The Degree of Doctor in Music was conferred on Mr. George William Warren, of New York; that of Doctor in Sacred Theology on the Rev. Albert Z. Gray, Warden of the College; on the Rev. Wm. H. Vibbert, and the Rev. R. A. Holland, of Chicago; on the Rev. Archdeacon Kirkby; and ad eundem on the Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Bishop of Quincy, and the Rev. Eugene Hoffman. D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, New York.

The Master's Oration by Mr. Alban Richey.on the "Three Factors in Civilization," was a wellwritten paper, delivered in an able yet modest manner, showing the gradual preparation of the world for Christianity, which embraces within it all the necessary factors of a true civilization. Mr. E. S. Welles was the valedictorian. His speech was radiant with wit, feeling, and good sense. In it he made specially happy allusion to the new Warden and his charming wife, and spoke of the loving feeling they have both inspired in every student's heart.

Dr. Parker, too, was remembered in happy phrases, telling of his earnest and devoted work on behalf of the College and for the promotion of the welfare of the students. The whole valedictory was far above the average. It was surely thrilling to hear this son of Bishop Welles, in his honored father's presence, making this his really brilliant valedictory. Mr. Albert Richey, too, showed that he was a worthy son of a worthy sire. The whole Commencement was a brilliant success, and a worthy re-enactment of the glorious days of the past, when De Koven inspired all with his loving presence. All felt that his place has been well filled; and the banner of Bacine floats out with radiant folds once more. - Vigeat Radix.

The Trustee Meeting was held as usual. Among the many objects discussed, it was proposed at an early day to found a Professorship of Art. A Free Scholarship for a day pupil was founded, to be given to that graduate of the Racine High School who shall most satisfactorily pass the examination for admission to the College.

The resignation of Mr. Hickman, Professor of Mathematics, was accepted; the vacancy to be filled at the Trustee Meeting, to be held in September next.

It may be well to mention some of the many ops of Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Fond du is still), by the omission of the lessons which tion), and would not greatly increase the difficul-Lac, Western Michigan, Springfield and Quincy; would have come on that day if they had not been ty of finding them on week-days. the Rev. Drs. Ashley, Livermore, Locke, and Vibbert, and the Rev. Messrs. McNamara, Starkweather, Sleight, Stone, Van Deusen, Ten Broeck, Burleson, Peabody, Whitney, Osborne, Mortimer, Vernor, W. H. Moore, Higgins, F. W. Taylor, Van Deerlin, French, Pulford, Knowles, Bardens, and others; besides a number of distinguished people, ladies and gentlemen from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points.

THE LIVING CHURCH.

Calendar. July, 1883.

1.	6th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
8.	7th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
15.	8th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
22.	9th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
25.	St. James, Apostle.	Red.
29.	10th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.

"THE ONE ALTOGETHER LOVELY." BY JAMES A. WING.

"To love our Creator as our First Cause, our Last End, and our Abiding P. ssession, this is the whole matter."-"Thoughts on Divine Mysteries."

O Lord! with reverent love we come, With wondering adoration bow. That Thou our Maker art, and we Thy creatures though so failen now Thou art the Sum of all our hopes:

Whom else should we desire but Thee? To Thee we tend, with measured steps, As time moves toward eternity.

Lo! Thou art fai hful though we faint: Thou ne'er wilt leave, wilt ne'er forsake Thy trusting ones; their own Thou art: The bond of love Thou'llt never break.

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

By Rev. W. C. Bishop, M. A.

We have considered the structure of the daily services; it remains to consider the variations of their parts. In our own Morning and Evening Prayer some parts are always the same; but the psalms and lessons vary with every day, and the collects vary with every week. The regular arrangement by which the, whole Psalter is gone through again and again is called a course, and similarly the arrangement of the lessons, whereby we read regularly through a great part of the Scriptures (with different lessons every day), is called a course; the psalms and lessons which are appointed for certain days, which do not belong to the course, are called by way of distinction proper psalms and lessons. In all ancient schemes of the daily services, the psalms (and lessons if there be any) are intended to be said in course, except on special days, when the course is set aside to allow of specially appropriate psalms and lessons; collects and anthems are sometimes fixed, but more often varying with the ecclesiastical season or day or week.

In considering our own services, let us take the Lectionary first. We may take it as axiomatic: 1st, that the course of lessons should be broken in upon as seldom as possible; 2nd, that a suspension Epistles, it is quite an effort to recall the ideas of the course for a day or days is not nearly so great an evil as the omission of several lessons from the course; 3rd, that such books of Scripture should be read in the course (as far as possible), in taking up again the train of ideas which was as are most suitable to the ecclesiastical season; 4th, that on days which have selected (i.e. proper) lessons, the lessons from the Old and New Testaments should be chosen with the special object of illustrating each other, and bringing out the same idea. Our axiom (1) is declared by the preface to the English Prayer Book to have been the first object of the reformers in framing their Lectionary, in which there were originally no proper lessons for ordinary Sundays. This Lectionary was found to be so regardless of the Christian year that proper lessons for Sundays were added in 1559. These new Sunday lessons followed the course of the Church's year, but days in a course by which the Psalms should be (unfortunately) the lessons for week-days were left unaltered, so that the week-day course was rangement would make it easier to find the who were present. Among them were the Bish- broken through completely every Sunday (as it Psalms on Sundays (a very practical considera-

week during any part of the year in which proper lessons are appointed for the Sundays. We need not however, necessarily accept the alternative: for we need not have proper lessons for Sundays except during Lent and till Trinity Sunday, though proper lessons for Sundays in Advent would be, cæteris paribus, a gain. Proper Sunday lessons have the great advantage that the most important and suitable passages of Scripture are thus brought before the greater number of the faithful, who can not attend weekly services; but the other plan would have the advantage of variety, and by means of it the Sunday congregations would hear the whole of the Scriptures appointed for the year (except the Books appointed for the week-days in Lent and Easter-tide), once in seven years; and even this exception would not apply to the N. T. Books as these would be read a second time during other parts of the year. Again, if we retain proper lessons for Sundays, we should not try to read the Old Test. lessons in order, and also the New Test. lessons in order: because in that case for a trifling gain we sacrifice the principal advantage of proper lessons,-namely the power of so choosing both lessons that they should not be isolated passages of scripture, but should illustrate and explain one another. Hence we should sacrifice the scriptural order of either the Old or New Testament lessons. As a consequence of (3) we should not read the Books of Scripture appointed for week-days in the order in which they stand in our Bibles; this would be no loss, but on the contrary it might become a great gain: the French invasion, and for the Emperors Alfor example, if we could read the Pauline Epistles in their chronological groups; St. John's 1st Epistle immediately after his Gospel, and the

Acts in immediate connection with the Gospel of

It will be found ou investigation that the

above principles can be carried out much more

conveniently when only one book of the New

Testament is in reading at a time, and not two as

at present (usually a Gospel in the morning and

an Epistle in the evening); and there is an im-

provement which we would advocate on other

grounds, which can not be stated at length here.

Our present system is in this respect contrary to

the general sense of liturgical propriety and an-

cient usage; and those who are accustomed to

say Morning and Evening Prayer daily, will fully

understand the mental confusion caused by

having three books of Scripture simultaneously

in reading. When one begins a lesson from the

with which one left off reading the same book

the day before, and similarly with the Gospel-

lesson; whilst there is very much less difficulty

laid down with the last Old Testament lesson.

The Psalms present a subject too wide to be

more than touched upon. If we retain proper

Sunday lessons (as will doubtless seem best), we

might with advantage arrange the Psalter on a

very similar plan to that in the adaptation of the

Prayer Book lately authorized for the German

congregations. In this plan, more or less suit-

able Psalms are appointed for each Sunday, by

which arrangement the whole Psalter would be

gone through once a year at Morning Prayer,

and also once a year at Evening Prayer. The

Psalter would then also be gone through on week

assigned to the days of the week. Such an ar-

St. Luke.

Why should we not have some of the beautiful Old Testament Canticles (e. g., those in Ex. 15, I. Sam. 2, Is. 12, 26, and 38, Jonah, 2, and Hab. 3), printed at the end of the Psalter and allowed for alternative use after the Old Testament lesson: the lessons of the New Testament being followed by the New Testament Canticle, -Benedictus in the morning, and Magnificat in the evening?

propiating public money. The result was that in 1827 he and the other members of the Commission were brought to trial and condemned to exile in Siberia. Several years atterwards Witherg returned to St. Petersburg, and died there penniless. Twenty-two years after the laying of the first stone on the Sparrow-hills, the foundation of the present Cathedral, built after the design of the second archiect, was laid on the bank of the river, nearer the Kremlin, by the Emperor Nicholas. The building, as it now stands, is of the usual Russian Byzantine order of architecture, and both in external and internal beauty and wealth of decoration is unsurpassed by any other cathedral in Russia, not excluding even that of St. Isaac in St. Petersburg. Its cost is calculated at 15 millions of roubles.

The ceremony lasted nearly five hours. A early as 8 o'clock the inner walls were sprinkled with holy water, and at 10 o'clock the Metropolitan and officiating clergy, in gorgeous vestments of gold, received the Emperor and Empress at the western door, and conducted them to the right of the sanctuary. The other members of the Imperial house, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other foreign Princes stood behind, while the Diplomatic body and other personages of distinction occupied the body of the Cathedral. Twice during the protracted service and ceremony of consecration artillery salutes were fired from the Kremlin. Mass was said for these who fell during exander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II., the Emperor and all present kneeling. The conseoration ended with a procession round the outside of the Cathedral with various holy images brought from the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin.

A Pastoral to the Unconfirmed. From Christ Church Register.

MY DEAR PARISHIONERS :- As your Pastor, you will readily believe that I have a very deep interest in your spiritual welfare, and will pardon me if I offer a few words of affectionate counsel and advice upon a deeply important subject. The opportunity will soon be offered you to come to the Rite of Confirmation.

If you have not been baptized, I need only remind you of the words of our Saviour Christ: "Except a man be born of Water and the Spirit, he can not enter into the kingdom of God." And in Confirmation the work begun in Baptism is continued and carried on to completion in the and.

If you are baptized, let me remind you that the vows of God are resting on your souls. They are registered in the Book of God. In Confirmation you will be placed in a position where you can fulfill those vows, with such aid as the Church provides, and you will "receive such a measure of the Holy Spirit" as will enable you to "grow in grace unto your life's end."

What less can you do than give yourself to Him Who has called you to the knowledge of that Gospel which has abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light? He has promised to strengthen you by His heavenly grace, and to aid you to do His will to the end of life. You can not say that the terms are hard, or that less is due to Him, in whom we live and move and have our being.

The approaching visitation of the Bishop may be the last opportunity you, will ever have to make an open profession of Christ before the JULY 7, 1883.

The Mousehold.

To quiet the burning of ivy-poisoned hands, wet them with hot lime-water. This will be efficacious sometimes when nothing else does any good.

If dried pumpkin is put soaking at night in sweet milk it will be ready for use in the morn-ing; if there are any small lumps left in it they can be rubbed smooth with a spoon.

An excellent salad is made of beef tongue and lettuce with the usual salad dressing. Do not mince the tongue fine, but leave it in easily distinguished pieces, as otherwise it is pressed together and does not mix well with the dressing.

It is a good thing to save some of the fat when cooking lamb. Use what you require for the gravy, and then save the rest, so that when you roast your next saddle of lamb you can lay little lumps of this fat on the top of it when it is put in the oven. Sprinkle salt and pepper over it, also.

If your lace bed spread and pillow covers are soiled, wash them, and, instead of bluing them, dip them in some very weak cold coffee, and they will receive from it a delicate shade of ecru, which is so popular for laces just now. Curtains and other articles of the kind may be treated in the same way.

It is not generally known that mint sauce will keep if bottled, and be as good or even better than when freshly gathered. Of course I do not mean that it will keep indefinitely, but for a week or ten days at least. This will be good news to the family to whom it is not alone the first swallow, but the first mint-sauce which makes the summer.

A handsome easel can be made at small excense. Have a frame of common white wood made, see that the proportions are good, then cover it entirely with velvet, plush, or satin, or even velveteen of good quality may be used. An easel five feet high will serve to hold quite a good-sized picture, and will make it a much more prominent object than if it were hung on the wall.

Waste in little things makes away with many a hard-to-be-accounted for-dollar in a year. Do not throw away the starch which is used in making cold starch each week; let it stand after using and settle in the bottom of a clean bowl; when the water is clean above it, drain .it off: let the starch dry, cover the bowl to keep the dust away, and this starch is ready for use next washing-day. Of course you may need to add a little to it.

For those who can paint, many beautiful things are possible; and among them, mantel lambrequins quite out of the common order. Something very pretty may be made of enameled cloth, with the lambrequin cut straight and painted with designs similar to those found on tiles. The lambrequin should be fastened on with gilt-headed nails, and a little gilding used in the borders. A connected story is always desirable when a number of designs are used; but something of a very simple character only should be attempted by the amateur. A study of Minton's and other tiles will be found very useful; but the actual imitation of tiles is to be avoided rather than aimed at, since real tiles would be out of place on a lambrequin.

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There never was a time when ribbons were so handsome and so cheap and so much used for decoration. Almost the last use to which an old-time housekeeper would think of putting a ribbon would be to tie it around the tall and suspicous-looking bottles on the sideboard, and yet this thing is done at the present time, unblushingly, and receives the sanction of those gentleman who "do" the decorations for some fashionable and popular art stores; and, since it is the fashion, a yellow satin ribbon, tied in a graceful way, with loops and ends of the same length, around the neck of a crimson or peacock blue bottle, does look very pretty. Tall vases that are not highly colored are ornamented in the same way.

A good dressing for a salad is made of one tablespoonful of dry mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of sugar. Pour about a quarter of a cup of hot water over them, and stir until all are dissolved. Then pour in salad oil; do this slowly, and stir after each adworld and renew your vows, and "receive the dition of oil, to make sure of having just enough No more oil should be put in than will be taken up or hidden in the mustard, etc.; two raw, uneaten eggs may then be vigorously stirred in, and lastly, half of a small teacupful of vinegar. Let these all come to a boil: it will burn easily so must be watched and stirred every moment. Let the dressing get cold before mixing it with the salad. This is nice for lobster, salmon, chicken, cabbage, meats, or lettuce, and may be sent to the table in a boat, so that each one may prepare his own salad if so disposed. An old and much believed in notion is this: a mother who is nursing her baby should not eat certain articles of food, no matter how much she may crave them nor how essential they may seem to be. Prominent among these discarded articles are various vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, onions; and of fruit she must not eat plums, or anything tart. In place of these or as a compensation for her loss, she may drink any quantity of tea. Sensible physicians and nurses are doing all that is possible to change this order. They say, and abundant evidence proves it true, that if from the first the mother eats in moderation the same food which she has been accustomed, it will in the end be much better for her and the child. The first time she eats vegetables the baby may ory, but he will not after that. Strength and flesh are often lost by the attempt at heroic self-denial many mothers have made. The woman to whom this is a new thought will be surprised to know that lemons even may be eaten with impunity, since the natural acids are so changed by the action of the gastric juice as to be rendered harmless. WOMAN'S WORK .- They have discovered in Louisville that women are particularly fit to be drug clerks, and a number are already employed the best stores. "They seem to learn by intuition," says an employer; "one look or word suffices where a man would require a hundred words of instruction. When my woman clerk has a matter in hand I am certain that my or-der will be carried out." Lack of endurance is woman's weak point. In system the man is apt to be superior, but the woman more than makes up for this deficiency by a quickness of percep-tion which amounts almost to intuition. But when you get a good woman, she too often goes at her work all on fire with zeal, does the work of three days in one, and thus overtaxing her strength, is probably ill afterward to pay for it. But the great trouble is that women do not make business their life work, as men do. The young ones, especially, are merely in the store until they get married, and looking forward to that, do their duties in a half-hearted way, which is sure to fail of success. Of course there are honorable exceptions to this rule, and we have many valuable women in our employ. Women are quick to learn and deft to execute, and there Women is no reason why they should not learn any-thing if they only set their minds to it. No, it is not a question of mental capacity, but of con-centration and physical endurance.

The following is a complete list of the Honors and Prizes conferred during this happy Commencement:

COLLEGE PRIZES.-Head of the College-J. B. Kemper. Woolworth Philosophical Prize-W. C. De Witt. Edward's Greek Prize-J. B. Kemper, Larrabee Prize-H. D. Robinson,

GRAMMAR SCHOOL PRIZES .--- Head of the G. S.-Burleson. Latin Prose Medal-Harvey. Greek Prose Medal-Conover. Algebra Medal -Searles. Classical Medal-Burleson. Scientific Medal-Allyn. Declamation Prize-Schadman.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL .- Head of 6th Form Schadman. 2nd of 6th Form-Harvey. Head of Fifth Form-Burleson. 2nd of Fifth Form-Wadleigh. Head of Fourth Form-Lewis. 2nd of Fourth Form-Eastman. Head of A Class-Patrick. 2nd of A Class-Marsh. Head of B Class-Allyn. 2nd of B Class-Searles. Head of C Class-Kershaw L. 2nd of C Class-Cobb G. Head of Third Form-Whitney. 2nd of For the rest of the year, either system may be Third Form-Welles. Head of Second Form-Perry. 2nd of Second Form-Robinson. Head of First Form-McCormick. 2nd of First Form -Greer.

The Warden's Reception and Class Party brought the festivities to a close on Wednesday night. The large Dining Hall was cleared out for the dancers, and "all went merry as a marriage bell," until the "wee sma' hours" of the morning. It was pleasant to wander about any of the happy throngs, and see innocent enjoyment, dignified and encouraged by the presence of the elders, including Bishops and clergy, and other worthings of State as well as of Church: all in loving sympathy with Racine College and its noble work.

It is estimated that Joseph Kirby, a rural En-glish postman, who has just received a badge of merit from the Post-Master General, during the past fourteen years, has walked on his round over a hundred thousand miles—a distance of four times the circumference of the globe.

superseded by the proper lessons; a glaring inconsistency was created, and the first principle of the reformers of the Lectionsry was (inadvertently) cast to the winds. Now if axiom (2) be accepted, it will be seen that a great improvement would be effected, if the week-day lessons were appointed not according to the day of the month, but according to the day of the week (i.e. from Monday to Saturday), at least during all parts of

the year for which proper Sunday lessons are retained. (This principle has been acted upon in the New Table of Alternative lessons for Lent, in which the course of week-day lessons runs

from Monday to Saturday in each week, and is suspended on every Sunday). This arrangement of the week-day lessons would also be necessihave no connection with the days of the months in which they happen to fall. Now what are the ecclesiastical seasons? For the purposes of this enquiry we may answer: (a) Advent, from Advent

Sunday to Christmas: (b) Christmas-tide, from Christmas to Epiphany (or Purification); (c) Lent; (d) Easter-tide, (including Ascension-tide and Whitsun-week); all the rest of the year being merely designated per annum, and being no season at all. * The lessons ought to follow the days of the month about Christmas-tide, but the days of the week during Lent and Easter-tide. used, whichever may appear best from other considerations (if the Advent lessons began on Dec. 1, they could be, at most, three days out);

that is, from Epiphany to Lent, and from Trinity Sunday to Christmas, the course of lessons may be regulated either by the days of the week or the days of the month, as may appear practically best. Now if either system is to give way entirely to the other, it is evident that we must follow the days of the week throughout, since the inconvenience that would arise during the time about Christmas would be quite inconsiderable in comparison with the impossibility of arranging lessons appropriate to Lent and Easter-tide according to the days of the month; and from what has been remarked about axiom (2) the week-day lessons must follow the days of the

*Septuagesiha, Sexagesima and Quinquagesima were only names for certain Sundays before Easter; just as we reckon Sundays after Trinity. The erec-tion of Septuagesima-lide into a season is simply a blunder, though older than the Reformation. It or-iginated at Rome, which has seldom been consplou-ous for Liturgical sciences.

A Russian Ceremony.

The consecration of the new historical Cathedral of the Saviour, on the banks of the Moskva river, took place on June 7th, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the whole of the Imperial family, and the elite of Russian and tated by axiom (3) since the most important of foreign society then in Moscow. To make the the ecclesiastical seasons (Lent and Eastertide) historical significance of the event more complete, there were present two or three veterans who as very young men witnessed the "heart of Russia" burn with ardent patriotism against the invading legions of Napoleon I., in 1812.

> The history of the erection of this magnificent and imposing monument is a curious and interesting one. By special ukase of Alexander I., dated 6th January of the year following the expulsion of the French, both Russian and foreign architects were invited to compete for the construction of the present commemorative Cathedral, and the choice of the Emperor fell upon the plans submitted by Witberg, the son member of the Academy of Arts. Witberg, although not an architect by profession, managed by dint of hard study to produce a most original design, but was unfortunate in selecting his site for the structure. On the 24th of October, 1817, the foundation was laid with great pomp and solmnity by Alexander Paulowitch, attended by several foreign Princes, on the slopes of the Sparrow-hills, from which Napoleon took his last look at the burning city. The work of building went on until the Emperor's death, when it came to a standstill, in consequence of disagreement among the members of the Commission of Construction, and a general disbelief in the fitness of the position chosen for a building of such vast dimensions. Witberg, too, notwithstanding that he had been baptised into the Orthodox Ohurch to avoid all cause of offending Russian feeling, was always viewed with marked dislike by his colleagues, and was at last accused of wasting and misap-erally followed by the poorest dinner. viewed with marked dislike by his colleagues,

great gift of the Holy Spirit. Every consideration of duty and safety-of present and eternal happiness-of gratitude and love to your God and Savior-calls you to "pay your vows." It is a duty you owe to God, to yourselves and to those who look to you as examples at home or in the world. Will you not do it now?

Perhaps at the last season of Confirmation you resolved that another should not pass without witnessing your consecration to Christ, and your confession of Him before the world! If so, let me most affectionately urge you to remember that solemn promise.

Sincerely, your Pastor, J. T. WEBSTER.

Some Common Conversation.

Rector .- "How is your good husband, Mrs.

Parishioner .- "O, he is better. You know he has been very sick for five or six weeks.' R.-"I did not know it. I'm not omniscient. P .- "Why, J thought the sexton or some of the Church people would tell you."

R.-"They didn't."

P .- "Why, I told Mrs. Smith or Jones, I forget which. Didn't they mention it?"

R.—"They did not, either of them."

P.- "Why, that's strange!"

[Rector is at once ledjinto a train of reflections upon the inspired wisdom of St. James (James of a Swede residing at St. Petersburg, and a v., 14). "Is any sick among you let him call for the elders of the Church," etc. He is also, more than ever impressed with the care and wisdom of the Church. "When any person is sick, notice thereof shall be given to the Minister of the Parish," etc. He also remembers that the sisters of Lazarus sent to the Saviour saying, "Lord, behold he whom thou lovest is sick." He then replies:]

> R.-"But it was a short distance from your residence to the Rectory. You might have sent word."

P .- "Why, you knew we had moved?"

R.-"I did not; when did you move?" P.- "O, I moved just after your last visit. I hought you knew it.

[Exit over-worked Rector, wondering whether he possesses latent powers "he wots not of," or, whether there is any truth in St. Peter's state-ment (Acts x., 26), "I myself also am a man."] ment (Aots x., 26), "I mys -Grace Church Register.

The Story of Arion and the Dolphin.

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

Once on a time there lived in the city of Corinth a famous musician, named Arion. He had such skill on his harp, that kings and princes invited him to their banquet; when he played, all who stood round him were as silent as if it were death to speak; when he made an end, the guests yet seemed to listen to his sweet melody. But chiefly Periander, king of Corinth, was his friend. He would send for him evening after evening, and pass hours in giving ear to the harp of the musician. Then would Arion sing of the tales of other days: how Froy was taken in the tenth year, -how Ulysses, of a thousand wiles, after enduring many labors, returned to Penelope and young Telemachus: how Codrus, king of Athens, laid down his life for the good of his land; and those other tales which Grecian bards were wont to sing, and Grecian warriors to delight in.

Now it fell out that Arion had a desire to see the fair valleys of Italy; and, sailing from Corinth, he landed in a Sicilian port. Many months he lived there, going from manded Periander. "The love of a native palace to palace, and from hall to hall; and wherever he went, who was so much praised, who so much loved, as Arion the harper of Corinth? Thence he crossed to Italy, and still he was a welcome guest; one monarch would give him a pound weight of gold, an- front them that would have been thy murother a tripod of silver; this chief presented derers." him with a sword, whereof the hilt glittered his own land. So he travelled to Tarentum, "when the goods of Arion are returned." intending to sail from thence; and ever when he passed along the road and struck to be seen at Tænarus; a man riding on a his lyre, the matrons of Apulia laid aside dolphin. the spinning wheel, and the maidens of Calabria left the dance: all followed the wonderful musician to catch one sound of the notes that they must never hear again.

A ship of Corinth was riding in the port; and Arion sent for the master. "I am about to return to Corinth, he said: I am weary of this foreign land. To you I shall have given me riches in abundance, gold and bronze enough, and shining steel.' might slay Arion, and become lord of all on either side of the room, the schoolhis wealth. "We have heard of your fame, O Arion," he made answer, "that Orpheus excelled thee not in the song. Trust thyself, with a good courage to our bark; a better Italy never saw. But first offer sac-rifice to Poseidon, and to the old god of the deep."

Nor did Arion disobey. He did sacriprayers, and thrown down the barley cakes, drew back the head of the ox and passed the steel through his throat. But when they had flayed the carcase, and divided the thighs of the victim, they kindled a fire of billets, and the flame leapt through the kindling mass. Then they wrapped their legs in the caul, and gave the god his por-tion; but the entrails they spitted with care, and roasted them after the acustomed wont. Thus all day long they sat at the feast, and to be seen that he did not like the taste of

Forth he leapt, with his harp in his hand. and the sailors thought that he was lost. But a dolphin had heard the music, and came gambolling over the waves. And Ari-

on mounted his back, and continued his sweet strain. The dolphin speeded westward all that day, more fleetly than the fleetest ship. And all that day and all that night Arion pursued his strain. With the early morning he saw the cliffs of Tænarus; and the dolphin speeded onward to the shore: and the minstrel gladly sprang upon the beach, and paid his thanks to Poseidon.

told his tale to Periander. The king would hardly believe him. "Tarry in my palace," he said, "till the crew returns to Greece. I will examine them in thy presence, and we shall discover the whole truth."

Ere long the vessel reached the port of Corinth; and the king sent for the crew. 'How fares Arion?" he inquired, "we have heard that he still sojourns in Italy.'

"He is dwelling at Tarentum," they answered, "O king; he hath fame and riches more than those of mortals.'

"Doth he not long for Corinth?" deland is strong."

"Nay, O king," returned the master, 'the love of money is stronger."

"It is stronger than virtue in some," said Periander. "Come forth, Arion, and con-

Arion came forth from his retreat, and with jewels; that prince gave him a mirror fear fell on the evil crew. They fell on of polished steel of untold value. But their knees, and begged for mercy: and have sold three cargoes if I had had them. when Arion had heaped up to himself Arion joined his prayers with theirs. "We I stopped in at the stores as I came from wealth and fame, he longed to return to will grant it," said Periander at length,

And ages after, a small brazen statue was

The Educated Horses.

Such a treat as some of the boys and girls have had lately, in seeing a company of trained horses which have been on exhibition in Boston and some of the neighboring towns! There were sixteen of commit myself and my wealth; for the gods them, each knowing his name as well as you do yours. First, they appeared on the stage as a parcel of children, frolicking together before school time. At the The master rejoiced in his heart,—for evil together before school time. At the thoughts arose in it. He devised how he sound of the bell they went to their places master taking a seat on a platform in the centre.

"Bucephalus, carry away my hat and bring me a chair," was the first order giv-Up marched a noble-looking anien. mal to obey his master's command, though t was no easy matter to hold the chair in his mouth. Another brought the mail, fice to Poseidon, and called the crew to the lifting up the lid of a desk with his nose feast. They, when they had made their to get at the letters, while a third was appointed monitor, to see that the others behaved themselves. One more took a bell between his teeth and rung it, as a signal for blackboard exercises. It was a funny sight to see a horse pick up a damp sponge from the floor, and, holding it in his mouth, rub out figures on the board. He tried several times before all of them were erased, but he persevered until the work was thoroughly done, though it was plain

mother sang over the whole series of notes the second time with great precision, and again a young one attempted to follow. The wren pursued the same course with this one as with the first, and so with the third and fourth, until each of the birds became a perfect songster.

A Boy's Enterprise.

The late Edwin D. Morgan, the wargovernor of the State of New York, was a Yankee of the kind we read about in Straightway he journeyed to Corinth, and books. When he was a lad of seventeen, he bade good-bye to his father's farm in Berkshire, Mass., and made his way to his uncle Nathan's, at Hartford, Conn., having a capital of thirty-seven and a half cents, and "a good head for figures." Uncle Nathan kept a grocery store, and took the boy into it at a salary of \$60 a year and his board, to be increased to \$75 the second year, and to \$100 the third. In two years Edwin learned the business. and his uncle sent him to New York to buy goods, particularly corn, an article which New England then had to import. Uncle Nathan generally had in two or three hundred bushels at a time. "I have bought two cargoes of corn," said the lad on his return, "and probably the vessels are in the river now.'

"Why, Edwin!" cried the prudent old gentleman, aghast, "what are we to do with the cargoes of corn?" "Oh," said the young man, "I have sold all of it that you won't want, at a profit, and could the stage office, and made sales."

The next morning the young operator took the broom as usual, and was about to sweep out the counting-room, when Uncle Nathan said: "I think we can find some one else to do the sweeping here. A man who can go to New York and buy two cargoes of corn, and sell them, without days the glass was unmolested. Then I consulting his principal, can be better placed a piece of bread there on the third employed than in sweeping out a store.' Uncle Nathan took him into partnership forthwith; and five years after, Edwin founded a grocery house in New York, which still exists, after having enriched its founder and several associates. His strong point was judgment. He made few mistakes .- Youth's Companion.

An Easy Way Out of It.

Here is an interesting account, by Dr. C. C. Abbott, of the cunning way in which a little bird rebuilt its nest in order to avoid hatching an intruder's egg: "A pretty little fly-catcher, which had taken much pains to build her nest, was in trouble about her own pearly eggs, and through no fault of her own. An impudent cow-bird (Molothrus pecorus of naturalists), too lazy to make a nest for herself, or to look up an old one, or, indeed, to hatch her own eggs, had slyly dropped an egg in the fly-catcher's nest and then gone off, quite indifferent as to what became of What the first thoughts of the flyit. catcher were, when she saw the intrusive egg, I am at a loss to conjecture; but the of the noxious egg, by making practically a new nest out of the old one. Now, this fly-catcher, which ernithologists know as the white-eyed vireo (vireo noveboracencis), builds a rather fragile hanging nest, usually out of fine twigs and strips of thin bark, all nicely interlaced, but sometimes employing also large pieces of newspaper. The nest is suspended to the delicate twigs that grow on the very ends of long, wavy branches. To compensate, therefore, for the considerable motion to which it is subjected when the wind blows, the nest is made very deep, and quite small at the top. So deep is it, in fact, that usually we cannot detect the sitting bird, unless the nest is looked upon from above. In the instance of the nest here described, this great depth of the original structure came nicely into play; for the outcome of the bid's theuchts man to build the system and his exactly the spot like Hood's Sarsaparilla is designed to meet the wants of those who need a medicine to build thom up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the machinery of their bodies. No other article takes hold of the system and his exactly the spot like Hood's Sarsaparilla is designed to meet the wants of those who need a medicine to build thom up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the hold of the system and his exactly the spot like Hood's Sarsaparilla. \$1 a bottle; six for \$5. the bird's thoughts was that to build a new floor to the nest, while it would necessitate leaving two of her own eggs unhatched, would place the unwieldy egg of the interloper down in the basement also, and would thus leave her free to rear her own family, unmolested, on the second floor. This she cunningly accomplished, by first placing a stout twig just above the eggs, and then interweaving suitable soft materials with the sides of the nest, allowing their weight to rest upon the twig extending from side to side, and projecting beyond them.-St. Nicholas.

the most remarkable confirmation of this circumstance I ever saw was at sea. I liv-ed in a cabin on the upper deck, one of several opening into an alley-way, and all, as well as the surrounding deckhouses, were haunted by these pests to an extent which was inconvenient, to say the least of it. To keep a bird was well-nigh impossible, while inanimate property deteriorated con-siderably from their visitations or disappear.

while inanimate property deteriorated con-siderably from their visitations or disappear-ed altogether. So said my neighbors, for a I slept tranquilly over sixty albinos, and I did not see a dark intruder the whole voy-age, though there was a big "run" under the settee. Well, everybody declared it must be the snakes that kept them off, so, knowing that they had nothing to do with it, I devised a test. The dispensary just op posite was vermin-stricken in common with the rest of the alleyway; they did not take the medicines, it is true; though linseed-meal, sticking plaster, oiled silk, adhesive labels, pill-boxes, bandages, and wrappers labels, pill-boxes, bandages, and wrappers found great favor in their eyes. But what they specially coveted was a towel or glass cloth, such I was accustomed to keep there to dry my fingers from accidental spills when the boat was rolling, or to occasionally wipe a bottle or glass when "serving out" physic, as the sailors used to say. Whether physic, as the sailors used to say. Whether the slight medicinal flavor thus acquired son's Skin Cure. Elegantly put up.

commended it especially to them or not, I do not pretend to say; but certain it was that no sooner was my back turned, even in the daytime, than the cloth was dragged off the rail where it hung and pulled in under the chest of drawers. It was some while before the mystery of this disappearance was solved, and I fear that my unfortunate boy had a warm time of it until he one day desperately pulled out the bottom drawer in a lucid interval and disclosed a heap of rags. Here was a golden opportunity for proving my theory. I put half a dozen albinos in a parrot cage, and stood it on the floor of the dispensary; for two evening; next morning I found it slightly gnawed and moved a few inches, as if the whiskered banditti had begun to carry it off but had been scared from their intent by a ghostly apparition in the parrot cage. But on the third morning the cage was furnished with rather too liberal a bed, and during the day the bread was devoured, because the wraiths were all laid-under the hay; as soon as this was trampled down and bitten small, however, so that the white occupants were always visible, a second piece of bread was untouched, and he thieves returned no more until the urgery was relieved of the dreadful presence and the glass cloths made fast to nails. -All the Year Round.

Bible Riddle.

A young Bible student was asked 'How many boys are there in your class?' He replied as follows: Multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho, and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Hanest itself tells us that the bird was not man's sons; subtract the number of days easily outwitted, and also that the con- Noah was in the ark before the waters of clusion it finally reached was, to get rid the flood were upon the earth; and also subtract the number of Lot's family when they dwelt in a cave. Also, subtract the number of days of the week in which the Israelites gathered manna; multiply by the number of men who went to seek Elijah after he was taken to heaven; add Jo seph's age at the time he stood before Pharaoh; divide by the number of stones in David's bag when he killed Goliath; add the number of furlongs that Bethany was distant from Jerusalem; divide by the number of anchors cast out when Paul was shipwrecked; multiply by the number of wives saved in the ark, and the product will be the answer.

SOLID FACTS.

Dr. Benson's 8kin Cure consists of internal ard external treatment at same time and it makes the skin white, soft, and smooth. It contains no poi-sonous drugs. \$1. at all druggists.

-Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, is Dr. Bensoa's Skin Cure. All druggists, sure cure.

-Hair and Scalp diseases thoroughly cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. None like it.

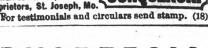
-Tender Itchings in any part of the body cured by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. 'Tis the best.



Nervous and Blood Diseases.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Pros-tration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulent, Samaritan Ner-vine is invaluable.





YSPEPSIA

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, per sistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Mrs. Bosworth, of Amherst, N. H., after trying many "sure cures" without benefit, found that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

hit the nail on the head and restored her to health. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularity of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, &c., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds, it will

Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds, it w cure you if you give it a fair chance. Massas, C. I. Hoon & Co. Gentlemen-I was persuaded to try Hood's Sar parilla for my wife, who has been troubled with digestion and debility for several years, which h really rendered her feeble. * * Before she h taken the first bottle her health commenced to i prove. She is now taking the fourth bottle, and I heatth has steadily and permanently improved, a I firmly believe Hood's Sarsanarilla is entitled to i

quaffed the red wine from their goblets.

But when the evening was come on, they made ready the vessel for her voyage. And Arion spread a carpet on the deck, and laid himself down to sleep; and sleep fell upon him most sweet, most tranquil, most like the rest of death. And the prow of the ship went bounding over the waves, and the purple billows roared behind.

When Aurora came forth in her beauty, the land was far away. Then Arion awoke from his sleep, and looked round on the quiet sea. Soon the master came close to him, and the sailors followed their chief.

"O Arion," he said, "we are weary of the storms and the cold of a sailor's life: many years we have toiled for money, and now it is within our reach. Thou hast boundless wealth on board; we need it for ourselves, and we must take it. The happiest life must end in time; and thou hast seen thy last light."

Then Arion trembled, for he perceived that death was near. "Hear me," he said, "O Corinthians! take, if you will, all my wealth-my gold, my bronze, and my steel, and let me live. And if you dread that I should complain of your deed, I will swear an inviolable oath, never to reveal what ye have done, and to leave you in peace with your gains."

Thus spoke he, and the master paused, for he knew not whether to do; to spare Arion's life, and to exact the inviolable oath or to slay him where he stood, and to enjoy his goods at ease. At length he resolved to slay him; and he bid him prepare to die.

"And if thou desirest burial," he said, way is open for thee."

"At least," said Arion, "grant me this: -let me strike my harp once more. Then I will leap into the sea, and my spirit shall enter the gloomy house of Hades."

They granted his request, and stood apart; and he struck his harp once more.

the sponge.

The game of leap-frog was one of the most wonderful performances. One horse was placed in position, then the others would run and jump over his back. After this, two animals, and finally three, were placed abreast, thus making the leap exceedingly difficult, and some were unwilling to try. Those who were success-ful were loudly applauded, and they seemed as pleased as children with the praise, coming to the front of the stage and bowing their thanks to the audience. It seemed, sometimes, as if they really smiled, there was so much intelligence in their faces. Another interesting scene was the game of see-saw, and the skill shown by one horse in walking up the plank alone until he got a perfect balance, was something wonderful. The military drill, also, delighted the children greatly. The horses formed in two lines, moved off in platoons and divisions, made hollow squares, wheeled right or left as the officer ordered, and behaved altogether like the best trained soldiers. It made a pretty tableau as they stood in a semi-circle, and each horse laid his head across the neck of his neighbor, facing the audience. The show winds up with a great mock battle, in which the flash of fire and roar of cannon startle the spectators a good deal more than the horses.

How BIRDS LEARN TO SING .- A wren built her nest in a box on a New Jersey farm. The occupants of the farm-house aw the mother teaching her young to sing. She sat in front of them and sang domain of his gray brother, the latter very "we will bury thee when thou reachest the her whole song very distinctly. One of quickly makes a formal assertion of his shore; or if thou wilt leap into the sea, the her young attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes, its extraordinary fact that a number of albinos voice broke, and it lost the tune. The in a cage will frighten away other rats. mother recommenced where the young one had failed, and went very distinctly that it is so, I have reason to believe, has through with the remainder. The young been proved in several instances that have bird made a second attempt, commencing come under my notice. In steamers that apart; and he struck his harp once more. Marvellously sweet were the strains it pour-ed forth; and the hearts of the murderers were almost touched. But their lust for gold prevailed; and when he had made an end, they bade him leap from the ship.

Some Rats.

If a white rat escapes into a sewer or other seniority by eating him. But it is a very Why this is I haven't the least idea; but

May be made by hard work, but can neither be made hor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for con-sumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs. By all druggists.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is super-excellent for ing worms." Mrs. E. L. D. Merriman, Blue Hill, ning Mass.

Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and I have been unable to obtain permanent relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm. It has cured me. E. L. Clickener, New Brunswick, N. J. It is estimated that 100.000 die yearly from Con-sumption! Many fall victims through their own imprudence. A better remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, for effecting a perfect cure, can-not be found. Physicians are recommending it.

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in scrofulous sores, ulcers, eruptions, or takes the rorm of rheumatism, or organic diseases, the suffer-ing that ensues is terrible beyond description. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thou-sands yearly do, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thor-oughly eradicate this evil from the system.

oughly eradicate this evil from the system. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purga-tive Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick head-ache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of the kidneys, inter-nal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "Pellets." By drug-gists."

Safe, swift, and sure to regulate the bowels, are Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Recomme.ded by eminent physicians.





There are but few unacquainted with the merit of the Pain-Killer; but while some extol it as a lini-ment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it in-ternally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally.

You may ask with surprise "What! am I to take internally the same preparation I used as a lini-ment?"—"Why not?" we ask. "Is it necessary that a liniment should be poisonous?" That many of those in common use are, we admit; but the Pain-Killer is a purely vegetable medicine, and contains no poisonous ingredient. And, although it is used internally, it is, nevertheless, one of the most powerful and best liniments in the world.

Testimonials from the Clergy.

MESSRS. P. DAVIS & SON. Dear Sirs,—,... I have had occasion to use your Pain-Killer very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the jungles without it. In case of colic, diarrhces, and cholera, the Pain-Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ali-ments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit, and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours, Rev. M. H. BIXBY.

... I regret to say that the cholera has prevailed, here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to flity or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported, I should add that the Pain-Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effect-ual in checking the disease. Rev. CHAS. HARDING, Sholapore, India.

Rev. J. E. Clough, Missionary at Ongole, Southern India, writes: "We esteem your Pain-Killer very highly for rheumatism, cholera, &c., and cannot very well get along without it." No family should be without it. very well get be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



THE DIVING CHURCH

JULY 7, 1883.

The Libing Church.

Chicago, July 7, A. D. 1883.

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

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Why?

The Rev. Charles F. Thwing, who is evidently a Congregational minister, discusses, in the Independent, the question-"Is Congregationalism Going Toward the Wall?" It would seem so. Mr. Thwing says: "In the last decade the population of the United States increased nearly onethird, or thirty-one per cent. The membership of three churches gained even more rapidly. The Baptist and the Episcopal Churches gained twice as rapidly as the population. The former's increase was sixty-three per cent., and the latter's sixty-two per cent. The Methodist Church added forty-three per cent., and the Presbyterian thirty-one, to its list of members. But the Congregational Church increased only twenty-three per cent., forty per cent. less than the Baptist, and thirty-nine per cent. less than the Episcopal." * * * "It is not pleasant," (says Mr. Thwing) "to contemplate tliese facts. La ment them, explain them, philosophize about them as we will, they yet do repre sent the truth that the Congregational Church not only is steadily falling behind the other great Churches in point of numbers, but is also steadily falling behind the population. They prove that two churches, the Baptist and Episcopal, one of which has not usually been distinguished for its aggressive propagandism, have in creased nearly three times as fast as the Congregational. They prove that, in New England, with the right of prior possession and prestige, and strong equipment, she is losing ground." He then asks: "Is Congregationalism. Going Toward the Wall?" and seems to conclude that it certainly is. He suggests various reasons for it, as it seems to him. As it seems to us, they are all minor and unimportant reasons. The real reason for the decay of Congregationalism is, that it has long since ceased to have any real raison d'etre. The first Congregationalists justified their denomination, or at least tried to do so, on the ground of right and of Holy Scripture. They claimed that it was not only a Scriptural Church, but the only Scriptural Church. As they held, it was jure divino, and any and every other polity was wrong, unscriptural, and in fact heretical. As they claimed, the Congregational Church, or rather churches, were the only, and exclusively true, Scriptural Churches. Neal says that the "Independents in the Westminster Assembly, opposed the proposition of the divine right of Presbytery, by advancing a counter divine right of their own scheme." That was their claim then, and for long afterward. Samuel Mather, in his Apology, says that the rejecting of Congregationalism, is simply the rejecting of the kingly authority of Christ-and so, is apostacy. Increase Mather holds stoutly that Congregationalism is jure divino. Henry Jacob, in his "Reasons for Reforming the Churches in England," says that "Every particular, ordinary congregation of faithful people in England, is a true and proper visible Church, jure divino-by right from God." That this was the uniform position of further shown from the writings of the for-

of right and of Scripture, but a polity held simply on the ground of preference or of prejudice; and it is a position which-as appears from the United States Census-is not commending itself to men. This, according to Mr. Thwing, is an undoubted fact. And here is another: The Baptist denomination is rapidly increasing, and so is our Church. And yet they are utterly unlike, and possibly antagonize each other more than any other two Christian bodies. And yet these—it is a significant

fact-are flourishing more than any other. Why? As we believe, because both plant themselves on principle, not preference. The Baptist is a Baptist, because he thinks he thinks he ought to be and cannot be anything else. The Churchman is a Churchman, because he thinks that he ought to be and cannot be anything else. In this, at least, the Baptist and Churchman are alike. According to the United States Census reports, that cause wins which stands on principle, and that is losing which plants itself on preference.

"The Doom of the Majority."

It seems that the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, editor of the Christian Register, has been writing a series of articles for his paper, which now appear in book form, entitled "The Doom of the Majority." prominent preacher has lately made it the subject of a sermon which has created no little comment. He says "If, of the 27,-000,000 who die each year, 20,000,000 pass into eternal torments, the moral world must be in the hands of a monster, and atheism becomes a desirable doctrine. And yet the horrid thought survives the mention, and stands in the Church today; and, as though some sweet flower of faith, it is woven by some magic art and black, into the glory of God. Mr. Barrows has gathered up the careful utterances of almost scores of eminent clergymen and of the majority. Such names as Pond, Park, Hodge, Kirke, Patton, Goodwin, leaders have spoken carefully on the subject-assure us that the doctrine is pushing onward into the present." These men mentioned are all, we believe, either Congregational or Presbyterian preachers. It

is said that they all teach that eternal pain is the doom of the majority, or rather that the Church does because they do. By "the Church," however, this preacher means, he tells us, the evangelical denominations. The amount of the matter is that Mr. Barrows, of the Register, and Prof. Swing, Sunday lecturer at Music Hall, are both fighting Calvinism and the Calvinistic sects. By "The Church" they mean-as indeed they say-the Evangelical Denominations; that is, those who are actually or nominally Calvinists. Let them fight their own battle. It is nothing to us. If however it be asked, "Does the Church, does Christianity, teach the doom of the majority?" we answer most emphatically that it certainly does not. What does the Catholic Church teach as to the doom of the majority? Nothing whatever. Absolutely nothing. The Creed of Christendom, the each of them was a branch. Besides, the Christian Faith, says nothing about the branches of the vine look alike, are alike "majority" or the minority either. It in every respect, wear the same name, and simply declares certain facts-"I believe in God, the Father Almighty," etc. It says nothing as to the condition of Pagans alive or dead. It says nothing about the doom of the majority. Not in the Creeds or anywhere else has the Church made any pronunciations as to Pagan peoples, alive or dead. Nor is there one single verse or text, one single saying of our Lord or of for the same end, each answering to his His Apostles, that asserts or implies that

is not claimed that it is the plan or polity general good influence, and with an out- this one purpose, the union of Christen- "what is baptism?" Surely, it must be ward appearance of growth, the real spirit dom. These are his words: "But the of Presbyterianism scarcely survives, ex- question of how a union may be effected, cept as a tradition. The Calvinism which has hardly been raised, much less answered, galvanized the body into life at first, de- except as it has been raised in the plea of farther from the reach of Christendom, parted long ago as a practical element of the Disciples. The effort to solve this the only true ground of Christian Union. influence. Few of the laity know anything problem gave rise to this people. The about it, or care anything about it. Few Campbells, while members of a section of of the preachers ever meddle with it. the Presbyterian body, deploring their Presbyterianism is a failure, in so far as divided state; began an effort for union in its chief doctrinal distinction is lost and that Church, and finally among all Proutterly passed out of practical relations to testant bodies. Their aim, so far from nothing upon which to unite. the religious teaching and life of Presbyterians.

If there is any one thing more than another, which indicates that Presbyterianism is moribund as to its essentials, it is that its preachers and people are no longer violently opposed to symbolism in religion. Two things chiefly characterized this energetic body in its early days; enthusiasm for the philosophy of John Calvin, and hatred towards all the symbols of the Church. As these no longer exist, there would seem to be no reason for keeping up the organization known as the

Presbyterian Church. It is true, there is the point of Orders still to be maintained, but in this the Presbyterians are not singular. We also believe in and maintain the Ordination of Presbyters, by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. We hold and practice all that they do, in this respect. There, is, from our point of view, no reason why they may not come claiming the sovereignty of Christ, and in is a very striking text-it is not who his into the Church, receive Episcopal Ordination, and be good Churchmen. We have, in the ranks of our clergy, some notable men who were once good Presbyterians.

The following is from the Oil City Derhope, convince our Presbyterian brethren, sis of union; we cannot shun it if we and act, and speak the truth; he will be that what we have said about symbolism would. There must be practised the one very cautious how he trifles with his neighamong them, is true:

second Presbyterian Church, was extremey interesting. The pastor preached to pastors in our country, and from their de- the children, illustrating his subject, "The clarations it is evident that the Church Crucifixion, with blackboard exercises still teaches that eternal pain is the doom and object lessons. Three wooden crosses had been erected on the platform; and, during the progress of the sermon, that of the impenitent thief was draped in black, Shedd, Fairchild and Withrow-all which representing despair, the penitent thief's cross was covered with white, typifying hope, and the service closed with decorating the centre cross with flowers. The lesson intended to be taught was thus strongly impressed upon the youthful mind.

One Baptism.

To the Editor of the Living Church: The pastor of the "Disciples" Denomnation in this city, has put forth a tract on Christian Union, in which he most ably argues against sectarianism. No stronger words could come from the pen of a Churchman, than these: "To-day we witness scores of the sections of the one body. And what is most astonishing, and the saddest of all, is the fact that Christians, and Christian minisisters, are apologizing for this condition of things. Unlike Paul, who besought and comman led that "there be no divisions among you, they tell us that divisions are needful and right. The different sects, or denominations, are called the 'branches' of the Church; as though Jesus, these bodies not then in existence. He addressed His disciples, declaring that bear the same fruit, and are in perfect harmony with each other; and altogether, strikingly illustrate the necessity of union. Sometimes these sects are termed so many different 'ways to heaven,' as though the Scriptures knew more than one way. Then, again, we are told that these divisions are like so many regiments of an army, each under its Colonel, and all under the great Commander-Christ; all fighting the whole. But it seems to have been overlooked, that regiments never fight each other. Their interests are all common; they wear the same uniform, are er, and subsist on a common treasury. This might illustrate the one Church, composed of different congregations in different places; but not the warring, and competing sects of divided Christendom." head of one of those very sects, the princi- washing of regeneration."" ple of whose existence he so strenuously

being the establishment of another sect,

was to unite, on some common ground, all the contending bodies of the Protestant faith. With this purpose, they began searching for the ground of that union, and in these efforts was developed the necessity for the present body of Disciples.'

We have no reason to doubt the truth of this, and we can only deplore the fact that the Historic Church, while possessing that "ground of union," was, at that time, as Bishop Vail shows in his "Comprehensive Church"-too much possessed with the sectarian spirit herself, to be of any practical service.

In apparent ignorance, therefore, of the great scriptural doctrine of the Apostolical Succession, the writer finds his ground of union merely in the Apostolical precept: "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." In the first two particulars, he strikes common ground with the Churchman, in prorejecting from the credenda of believers the opinions of men. Upon the third particular, however, he goes astray. His arguments are no less powerful; but his premises are not all true. He argues, in and manliness, and all that goes to make the first place, thus: "Baptism is a mat- up a well-rounded and symmetrical charrick of June 18th. Its perusal will, we ter to be considered, in searching for a ba- acter. Such a man, first of all, will live, baptism, whatever that is, as an act of bor's good name. These thoughts were The afternoon service yesterday, at the faith and loyalty respecting the one Lord. suggested, by reading an account of the Baptism means immersion. Therefore, recent Convention of the Diocese of Ten-

people of God.'

argument breaks. To support that pre- "cassocks, looked like slim kukluxes;" mise, he goes on to say: "We find in our that over the "cassocks the clergy wore English Bibles an untranslated Greek word surplices, cottas, and sundry linen and -baptizo; we want that word translated. lawn vestments, that looked very clean We ask what it means, and when the and nice over the white, sundry stoles." meaning is found, we insist that it shall be As a clergyman of the diocese, and one of obeyed. * * * The word has in it the di- the "slim kukluxes" present on the occavine command, which, when revealed by sion, I beg to state what will be apparent the translator, as it presented itself to the to any reader of the article, that this state-Greek, is the thing to be done. What is ment is very much mixed, and that the that thing? We propose union on one "sundry linen" was not worn over the Lord, one faith and one baptism, not a "white sundry stoles." The breezy Cormode of baptism, but on baptism itself." respondent informs the readers of the His question is reasonable, but his meth- Churchman, in a very jolly way, that the od of answering it is strange and incon- stoles were the "strong cards" Having clusive. At the same time it shows the ab- already told them that the clergy wore

clear that any departure from that doctrine, and any neglect in holding it continually before the people, is only placing The writer is correct in saying that we must unite upon the thing; but he is wrong in his estimate of what the thing is. They who deny Baptismal Regeneration, and yet admit different modes of baptism, have

There are but two alternatives. Either baptism means immersion, or it means regeneration. Which of these meanings is the more consistent with the specific uses of the generic word by the Greek classic authors; with its use in the New Testament; and with the definition of the Early Church, I would leave to the thoughtful consideration of your readers. And, if the second meaning is the true one, it is evident that Christian Union cannot be attained, until the position of the Church upon the subject is vindicated in the eyes of "all who profess and call themselves Christians." J. D. HERRON.

New Castle, Penn., June 7, 1883.

"Manners Makyth Man."

To the Editor of the Living Church:

William, of Wykeham, the great and the good Bishop of Winchester, had for his motto, "Manners makyth man." It father was, nor what his scholarship may be, nor what he is in worldly goods, for these are all accidents. It is the way he bears himself-with truthfulness, integrity "Immersion is the universal act, which nessee, as published in the Southern has in it the possibility of uniting the Churchman. The Reverend Correspondent informs the readers of that paper, that It is upon his second premise that his the clergy of Tennessee, when vested in solute necessity of a belief in the Holy "white sundry stoles," he goes on to say stoles, white stoles, red and green; stoles "Now," he says, "as this word in our with gilt crosses and gold tassels." All "marched, singing a battle song into the Church." The battle song happened to his readers that on the second day, two of the most "ultra priests" gave a spectacular performance, of what they call the "most Blessed Eucharist." How a minister of religion can thus speak of any Celebration of the Holy Communion, is beyond our comprehension; but "manners makyth man." He confesses that he has "no phraseology to relate the prostration, hand-claspings, stole-kissings, cup-elevations, crossings, and the like." And one cannot but be impressed with the thought, that the correspondent of the Churchman was present at this service as a spectator, and not as a worshipper. Certainly, he saw things which were not done, and has plainly borne false witness; but "manners makyth man." He was writing for an "Evangelical" journal, and has evidently taken "Evangelical" liberties. He goes on to say, "they washed the vessels before the altar, drank the dish water and marched out, masters of the situation." Another correspondent of the Southern Churchman, not a Tennesseean-under date of June 1st, makes a-fitting protest to this atrocious language, as follows: "Dear brother, you have your opinion of

Christian Register, and Prof. Swing as well, must be aware of the fact that the Church does not and never did teach anything of the sort.

the Pagan millions are "pouring into

hell." Furthermore, Mr. Barrows, of the

Presbyterianism.

Will not somebody write a book on 'The Failure of Presbyterianism?" Not all the early Independents, might be still that this "ism" is dead, considered in its corporate capacity. There are, it is said, mer generation of Congregationalists. It more Presbyterians in the world to-day, is hardly necessary to say that it is a po- than there were a year ago. Three hunsition now utterly abandoned. No Con- dred years or so ago there were no Presgregationalist now holds it. In other byterians. Such a body had never opposes. words, Congregationalism is not now de- been heard of. Still, with a creditable

fended on principle, but on preference. It record for activity and respectability, and which he represents came into being for rect answer to the writer's question, munion; and it is not to be doubted that

Catholic Church as the keeper, witness, the stoles were the "strong cards, black and interpreter of Holy Writ.

Scriptures remains untranslated, we pro- this, he thinks, was very funny "and fine." pose to call competent witnesses to testify like a "St. Patrick Celebration." He on this matter of fact, as to the meaning goes on to state that the procession of the word. These witnesses are the authors of the Greek Lexicons. We proin the parable of the Vine, referred to pose to submit the question as to what the be a well known hymn, beginning, "On-Saviour said in the use of that word, to ward Christian Soldiers." He informs them. We ask, them-the only tribunalwhat that word means." It is true that Liddell and Scott say that baptism means immersion; but every student, not of Greek, but of the Greek authors, knows that baptism does not and cannot mean immersion in every case. It is a generic term, and its specific meanings vary with its different uses. In the words of Hiram Carleton: "As there is no one word which adequately defines or translates the root BAPH in its various usages, the translators of the regimental roll-call; but each belonging to English Bible were doubtless wise in transferring. But a rendering may be given in a specific use, as, to dye, to temper, to poison, to stain. If we attempt to deknown by the same name, are embraced fine or translate the words which refer to in one organization, follow the same teach- | Christian Baptism, our definition must, of course, be specific, and must designate the effect of baptism upon the baptized. The primitive fathers did define baptizein "to regenerate;" and, by this word, bap-I think you will agree with me, that tism was designated by them. And they these are grand words; and you will say, were warranted by Holy Scripture, so to no doubt, that a man who can write them define the word, for our Lord says 'born ought to be in the Church, and not at the of water,' and St. Paul says, 'saved by the

In the doctrine of Baptismal' Regenerathe proper mode of cleansing the Sacration as taught in the Prayer Book, and on-

But he asserts that the denomination ly in that doctrine, can be found the cor- mental Cup, after its use in the Holy Com-

motive, whatever may be your method. Can you not allow the same honesty and reverent intention to those whose method is different from yours? Is there any such essential wrong-doing in the practice of the "ablutions" to which you have alluded, that you should shock and lacerate the sensibilities of a large number of most worthy readers, by applying such a term as you quote from your correspondent approvingly, to the mixture of water and consecrated sacramental wine, which a clergyman drinks from the cup when the "ablutions" are made, after the Communion Service?"

I am happy to inform your readers, that the writer of the offensive article in the Southern Churchman, was not a clergyman of the Diocese of Tennessee; he is one of the numerous "shorthorns," feeding in the blue-grass regions, in an adjoining diocese. He was a guest at the Convention, and all we have to say is, "Manners makyth man." A TENNESSEE "GRASSHOPPER."

The Preference for Young Clergymen.

To The Editor of The Living Church.

I was very much pleased to read your able article with the above caption. "To some extent the same thing exists in the English Church, and the same complaints are made by the other clergy of the rank and file, that their claims are largely ignored in favor of younger and presumably more vigorous men in the Ministry.

This grievous offence does not affect those who take positions of rule and eminence in the Church. In the Mother Church, men are seldom appointed as bishops until they have arrived at-or possibly passed beyond-that time of life, when, in the lower services of the Ministry, men are apt to lose their attractiveness for parishes that are on the look out for youth and vigor. I suppose there is a sort of unconscious assumption on the part of the public, that, if a man has lived to be fifty or sixty years of age, and has not succeeded in making for himself a name and a position in the Church, it is reasonably certain that there can be no mistake in passing him by, without considering his claims. And yet, in this class of men, you find the Crawleys in abundance. What wonder, if many of them become soured, and pessimistic and misanthropic?

All the more reason why something should be done to modify, or, if possible, change the present system of obtaining parishes for clergymen, and clergymen for parishes. This does not interest the successful men, I know; but it does interest a vast majority of the clergy of our Church,

you are honest in it, and reverent in your for six months, may become a member of any vestry. But Vestries are not unreasonable; on the contrary, they are-for the most part-fair, honorable, teachable men, and would be the first, I should think, to welcome any such aid as the council or committee I have suggested, to help them in the securing of right men to do the work of the Church.

WILLIAM GARDAM.

Lake City, Minn., June 22, 1883.

Fersonal Mention.

Bishop McLaren's address, from July 10 to Sept. 1. will be Point Pleasant, Ocean Co., N. J. The address of the Rev. Dr. Clover, during the

summer, will be New Hackensack, Dutchess Co., New York. At the recent Commencement of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Walter Delafield of Ballston Spa.

The Rev. Harry McDowell has resigned the posi tion of assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., and has accepted that of second assistant of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Address St. Mark's Church, 16th and Locust St., Philadelphia. Pennsylvania.

At the recent Commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, Rector of Zion Churth, New York.

The Rev. E. W. Hunter will have charge of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, La., during the sum-mer. His present address is St. Paul's Rectory, No. 10 Polbymnia,Street.

To Correspondents.

I. G. A.—With every disposition to oblige you, we would suggest that your enquiry would be more in place in a secular than in a Church paper. A PILGRIM.—It is the rule of this paper not to in-sert anonymous answers to communications bearing the writer's name. We can publish your letter over your own name. your own name,

Married.

MOBTON-SIMPSON.-At Birtle, Manitoba, on the 11th of June, 1883, by the most Rev. the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, the Rev. J. J. Morton to Catherine Ellen, third daughter of the late Rev. Maltyward Simpson, Rector of Mickfield, Suffolk, England. No cards.

BRONDRETT-GIBSON.-At St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y., Wednesday, June 2,th, by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Gibson, assisted by the Rev. George. W. Fergu-son, Ralph Brondrett to Lily Margaret Gibson.

Obituary.

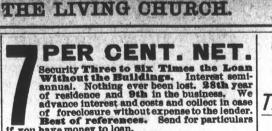
BARTEL.-Entered into the rest of Paradise, at Compton, Miss., June 24th, Charles Priestley, infant son of Herman and Annie Bartel, aged seventeen months

"I am the Resurrection and the Life."

SUMNFR.-Entered into Rest, June 10th, Elizabeth Sumner, wife of V. P. Humason, of New York. Under the name of this wife of just thirteen years s concealed the name of the girl whom so many, in by-gone years, had known as "dear Bessie Wilson." It had been impossible to know her without loving her, and without respecting very highly her many noble quaities. She was unselfish, affectionate, and true-hearted. Child, woman, wife, mother, she tried constantly and promptly to do her duty. She was always ready for such religious work as lay in her nower: and more than one Church will remember her, through the decorations contributed by her ready and skilful pencil.

Her death was sudden, but not unprepared. In her last conscious moment of pain, her thoughts turned to the Passion of Christ, and not in vain.

By a happy inspiration, old and dear friends cov ered with flowers the mound of earth by the open grave. And, when the coffin was lowered, flowers east by other loving hands shielded it from contact with the earth. As with slow steps we turned away, our thoughts, too, turned from the grave and gate of death to the life immortal. And now, in the "May she rest in peace!" And, with bim we also say; "I believe Thou hast already done what I ask."



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constituting what is another the set of the farmers and Merohants National Bank of Valley City, Dakota. Choice lands are also offered for sale at from SA to \$15 per acre. Selections made from official survey potes and certified examinations. Write for reference and particulars. HERBERT ROOT, President.



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(\$2. Boards, \$2.50 Cloth). Best and only collect ion of world-wide, famous Plantation, Jubilee and Minstrel songs. Beauties of Sacred Song. (2. Bds. \$2.50 Cl.)

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English Church History for American Children.

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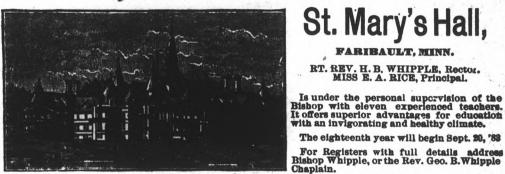
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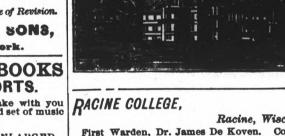
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ORNELL UNIVERSITY Racine, Wisconsin. 1883 Entrance examination begin at 9 A.M. June 18 and Sept. 18. For the University Register with full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information ap-ply to The Pres't of Cornell University, Ithaca, M.Y.

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THE LIVING CHURCH.

BOOK REVIEWS.

COALS FROM THE ALTAR. Sermons for the Christian Year. By the Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D. Volume I. New York: Thomas Whita-Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. pp. ker. Chica 317. \$1.50.

If one did not know Dr. Cross better and the story of his life he might accuse him of cacoether scribendi. Within a short time several volumes have been published by him-most of them sermons, one the Eden of Italy. It is frequently objected that the day for sermon publishing is as those in this volume they are sure to find interested readers, and an influence for good. Here are twenty-nine sermons. for the Sundays its way is worthy of commendation. The tenth, eleventh and twelth upon the subject of Confirmation would be admirable in tract form. The author in parochial life has often felt the need of some such comprehensive statement of duty and blessings derived. It is the fashion to commend all sermons published now-a-days to the attention of the lay-reader; we follow the fashion, but at the same time express the conviction that if some of our clergy preached more of such sermons their congregations would be helped, whatever might be their individual reputation.

THE SIDEREAL MESSENGER, Conducted by Wm. Payne, Director of Carleton College Observatory. Monthly, \$2.00.

One of the chief marks of the great advance of general science is the way in which it is becoming so universal in the number of quarters in which it is pursued. Carleton College, at Northfield, Minnesota, is well supplied in having an observatory filled with all needed appliances for the successful pursuit of astronomy, while Prof. Payne is well-known as an able and faithful student of the starry heavens. In this monthly publication, which is now in its second volume, the home and foreign advances in this most delightful of sciences are carefully recorded and put in such shape that the magazine becomes a periodical not only of present interest but worthy also of preservation. We commend the Messenger to all interested in Astronomy.

DOCTOR CLAUDIUS. A True Story. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price \$1.00.

His first novel, "Mr. Isaacs," brought much fame to Mr. Crawford, and this one has been eagerly purchased and read. To our mind it by no means belies the promises of its predecessor. The story, an exceedingly improbable and romantic one, is told with much skill; the characters are strongly marked without any suspicion of caricature, and the author's ideas on social and political subjects are often brilliant and always striking. It is no exaggeration to say that there is not a dull page in the book; which is peculiarly adapted for the recreation of a student or thinker.

ESOP'S FABLES, with modern instances. Shown in Designs by Randolph Caldecott. From New Translations by Alfred Caldecott, M. A. The engravings by J. D. Cooper. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen McClurg & Co. Price \$2.00.

The translations are plain and terse and the drawings are admirable. The designer has the art of making his lines talk as Æsop made his animals. The story is told in a few spirited strokes, and the modern application is given on the opposite page with irresistible drollery. The book is very handsome in paper, typography and binding.

largely to the continuing conditions of health for herself and all her family, that she should receive daily an oblation of thanksgiving for this act alone.

A land agent wanted a Kentucky farmer to emigrate to Dakota, as he was not making his living in the old Commonwealth. "What inducements do you offer?" asked the farmer. "We have the richest lands, the finest wheat, the best water, the fattest stock and the biggest farms in the world," "Yes," doubtingly interrupted the passed, but as long as the sermons are as good farmer. "Why, man, on one of those big farms they plough a furrow five miles long." "What?" "They plough a furrow five miles long." "That ends it, stranger. Don't talk Dakota to me! It's from Advent to Ascension, and each of them in all I can do to plough one of these little fiftyyard furrows here in Kentucky, and if it was five miles long I never would get to the end of it, Gee, whos, Buck, git up there!" and he started across the patch, leaving the agent sitting on the fence. - Exchange.

> SMOKING FOR HEALTH .- "Don't you know it's very wrong to smoke, my boy?" said an elderly looking lady in a railway waiting-room, to Young America, who persisted in puffing a cigarette, much to the old lady's discomfort.

"Oh, I smoke for my health," answered the boy, emitting a volume of smoke from his mouth, which almost strangled the old lady.

"But you never heard of a cure from smoking," continued the old lady, when she had regained consciousness.

"Oh yes, I did," persisted the boy, as he formed his mouth into a young Vesuvius; 'that's the way they cure pigs.'

"Smoke on, then," quickly replied the old lady; "there's some hope for you yet!"

Says Sydney! Smith, "I believe one reason why women are generally so much more cheerful than men is because they can work with the needle." This is the oldest satire upon the sewing circle on record.

Professor-"My dear madam, the progress of modern astronomy is astounding. We know the distance between the sun and the planets within a few thousand miles." Madam-"Yes, Professor; but think of it; that we know even the names of all these distant luminaries."

People who desire to preserve their health should be exceedingly careful about their diet at this sea-son, and at no time should they be without a supply of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used externally and internally.

Your health depends on the purity of your blood People who realize this are taking Hood's Sarsapa-rilla with the best results.

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All Seasons and Climates. Rex Magnus consists of a variety of antiseptics. arefully combined (after exhaustive experiments and thorough trials) upon truly scientific principles, and perfectly adapted to the preservation of a great variety of animal and vegetable products. Destreys Germs of Disease.

Rex Magnus opposes and prevents putrefaction by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites that prey upon organic matter. In the same manner it destroys all germs of disease, thus rendering the food wholesome and healthful.

The Several Brands.

The Several Brands. "Vindine," preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, and game, price 50 cts. per ib.; "Ocean Wave," for oysters, clams, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. per ib.; "Pearl," for cream, \$1.00 per ib.; "Snow Flake" for butter, cheese and milk, 50 cts. per ib.; "Queen," for eggs \$1.00 per ib.; "Aqua Vitae" is for medical purposes, and for the keeping of all kinds of fluid extracts without the use of alcohol, giveerine or sugar, and at less than one twentieth the cost of alco-lod—and the dest dest is for medical brands whose names explain their functions. 50 cts. per lb. It will the All is Colaime. It Will Do All It Claims.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the noted chemist of the Scientific Department of Yale College, said in his published report of March 7th, 1883.

"My test of 35 days in daily mean temperature of "My test of 35 days in daily mean temperature or 70 deg. on meats, &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus," The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as 1 have yet learned, they ar the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for do-mestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at are effective, and at the same time practicable, for do-mestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House I obuid not distinguish between those which had been skrieen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, tur-key and quail, were all as good as I have ever ealen." Hox Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report, "I should anticipate no ful results from its use and consider it no more harm-ful than common salk." ful than common sal

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A Mighty King of Preservatives. It is the only agent of its kind (combining as it loes the several characteristics mentioned above) that has ever been discovered.

It must not be compared with the thousand and one worthless compounds which have preceded it.

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Ruffalo SUPPLANTS THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

IN STONE OF THE BLADDER.

Its Value in Bright's Disease, the Gouty Diathesis, Etc.

General U. S. Army (retired), Professor of Disease of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc.

'I have for some time made use of the Buffalo Lith-"I have for some time made use of the Buffalo Lith-ia Water in cases of affections of the Nervous System, complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, or with a Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the Buffalo Water certainly acts better than any extemporaneous solution of the Lithia Salts, and is, moreover, batter borne by the atomach." noreover, better borne by the stomach

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of New York, Surgeon | dicates unmistakably, I think, that they were all

dicates unmistakably, I think, that they were all component particles of one large Calculus destroyed by the action of the water by means of solution and disintegration. At my advanced period of life (I am seventy-seven years and six months of age) and in my feeble general health, a surgical operation was not to be thought of, and the water seems to have accomplished all that such an operation, if successful could have done."

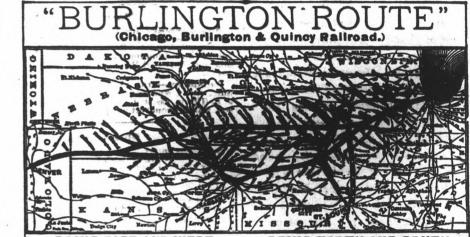
STONE IN THE BLADDER (Uric Acid), Symptoms of Bright's Disease. Case of Mrs.—, stated by Dr. David E. Smith, of Bronxville, Westchester, N.Y.

N.Y.
STONE OF THE BLADDER—Case of Dr. B. J. Weist-ling, Middletown, Pa., stated by himself.
"Experience in its use in Stone of the Bladder in my own person, enables me to attest the wonderful efficacy of the Buffalo Lithia Water in this pain-ful malady. After having been long subjected to sufferings, the intensity of which cannot be des-cribed, I have, under the influence of this water, passed (I am confident that I am within the bounds of truth) at least an ounce of Calculi (Uric Acid) some of which weighed as much as four grains, af-fording inexpressible relief and leaving me in a condition of comparative ease and comfort. I am now passing only occasionally small Calculi, and they are not attended by the intense suffering which their passage thas heretofore occasioned. On one occasion I passed thirty-five Calculi in forty-eight hours. The appearance of this Calculus Nuclei in-

Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles, \$5.00 per case at the Springs. Springs pamphlet sent to any address. For sale by Laux & Woltman, and Van Shaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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JULY 7, 1883

OLD CREOLE DAYS. By George W Cable. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883. 2 volumes, paper.

Mr. Cable has become known to readers of our monthlies, as a very charming writer of fiction, in an out of the way field. He has selected the quaint and picturesque life of the Creoles of Lonisiana as his theme, and has given some very delightful and very faithful portraits to the public. The collection of these sketches now published, should find wide appreciation in the approaching summer days.

Health and House Cleaning. The cleanliness of a home is a very important factor in the health of its inmates. It would seem a fact too patent and well-known for repetition, did we not so often see it ignored, that dirt is the nursing mother of disease, the native element in which pestiferous and loathsome insects propagate, and in which the deadly germs of infection and death are born and flourish. Dirt and foul air, twin sources of suffering and death. could we banish these altogether from our houses, we would immediately lessen in a large degree the mortality bills, especially among children.

These evils are found together, for when windows are thrown open to permit pure air to thrust out that which is impure, the admission of light shows dust accumulations that had otherwise been unperceived, and shame compels a cleaning that had else been neglected. Until the beam of sunlight falls into our room, we do not think how full the air we daily breathe may be of floating particles of dust and other impurities. We all know that a wound left exposed to the air, becomes difficult to heal, Scientific examination into this fact has shown that this is caused by the introduction into the blood of living germs that inhabit the atmosphere, and further investigation has identified these with the origin of tuberculous disease. All that is needed is the proper condition of a deterioated system, of weakened vitality, and these deadly germs fasten upon the source of life itself, and soon destroy it utterly. Our only wsy of fighting this powerful and unseen foe, is by reducing the attack, [and 'strengthing our own force to resist such attack, when it may come. The careful housewife, who diligently removes every particle of dust, from tables, books, furniture and every where, ; where it may chance to find a resting place in her domain, is contributing so 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 vouthful 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 be-coming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

• One Bottle did it." That is the expression of many who have had their gray hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It is not a dye.







We have on hand and are manufacturing a full line of Order, Pine or Elm boats. Sole manufacturers of the H. N. Staats Fatent Hand Propeller with Fatent Steer-plessure Partice desiring to buy in large quantities for plessure resorts, will do well to correspond with us, or come and see our beats, and get prices. How or sall boats built to order, a good pine huating boat, 18 feet long, 36 inch beam, dinker built open boat, oak or eim ribs and oak finish, with oars, only \$20. Bend for catalogue and Prices. Powerls & Douris, Manufac-turers of Pumps, Windmills, etc., Waukegan, III.



cause: the entire fulfilment of its promises. The use for a short time of HALL'S HATE RE-NEWER wonderfully changes and improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dry-ness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weak new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transfer, tike those of alco-holic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

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WELLSE DELS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, of black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash a way. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble. PREPARED BY

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ourse Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatio Gouts General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood; expelling the blood pol-sons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalising power. During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, Avna's BARSAPARILLA has proved its perfect ad-aptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Barsaparilla and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most re-liable and most economical blood purifier and blood-food that can be used. Potassium and incomplete liable and most economical blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"ATER'S SARSAPARTILIA has cured me of Inflam-natory Rhoumatism, with which I had suffered anny years. W. M. Moore." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. "Tast March I was so weak from general debil-ity that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking pottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAP ARILLA the greatest blood med-icine in the world. JAMES MATNARD." ASO WARDS, New York, July 20, 1882. ATER'S SARSAPARILLA ourses Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Ecsema, Ring-tworm, Biotches, Sores, Bolls. Tumors, and Erup-tions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all im-purities, add direstion, sitmulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system. PREPARED BY

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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 an 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.

WANTED A few good agents to sell the celebrated Electro-Magnetic remedies. They are the most valuable known for the cure of rheumatism, neuralga, dyspepsia, ague, and all diseases of the stomach, kidneys, liver, lungs nerves or blood. Ladies make very successful agents. Terms sent on application. ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CO., 206 Clark St., Chicago.

63.30

VIA DOLOROSA.

This bymn was written by a native of India. Some of these people ssked for hymns which they could feel in their hearts more than they did our English hymns. So the missionary sent out word that all who could write hymns should do so. One hundred were sent in, and this is one of them:

VIA DOLOROSA.

Whither with that crushing load, Over Salem's dismal road, All Thy body suffering so. O, my God! where dost Thou go!

CHORUS.

Whither Jesus, goest Thou? Son of God, what doest Thou On this city's dolorous way With that cross? O, Sufferer, say!

Tell me, fainting, dying Lord, Dost Thou of Thine own accord Bear that cross? or dia Thy foes 'Gainst Thy will that load impose?-Chorus.

Patient Sufferer, how can I See Thee faint, and fall, and die. Press'd, and pull'd, and crush'd, and ground By that cross upon Thee bound?-Chorus.

Weary arm and staggering limb. Visage marr'd, eyes growing dim, Tongue all parch'd, and faint at heart. Bruised and sore in every part.-Chorus.

Dost Thou up to Calvary go On that cross in shame and woe-Malefactors either side-To be nailed and crucified?-Chorus.

Rest for the Clergy.

From Bishop Seymour's Address to the Synod of Springfield, 1883.

The very small salaries which our clergy at present receive, and are likely for a long while to receive, renders it impossible for them to defray the expense of an annual trip for their families to the mountains or the sea side. In consequence it is manifest that unless some effort is made by others, no relief will ever come to these poor sufferers who cannot help themselves. In illustration, we remember once visiting a missionary's home, and then, after an interval of fourteen months, returning again to enjoy the same generous hospitality. We ventured to ask the missionary's wife, our hostess, whether she had been away since our last visitation, more than a year before. "O! no," said she. "How could we go with all these children?-we have no means with which to travel. And whither could we go?-we have no place where we could find a welcome." It was a needless question to ask, after what we had been told, but we proposed it in order to bring out in stronger light the real state of affairs. "Have you," we inquired, "ever since we were here, been going through this monotonous routine of daily duties, this treadmill life, morning, noon, and night, never leaving for a single hour this little town, and this your home?" "Yes," she replied, "we have been here ever since. What else could we do?" Sure enough, what else could she do, and hundreds similarly situated? No change from year's beginning to year's end-one unvarying succession of labors, which become wearisome in the extreme by repetition. They wear upon the spirits and depress the vital powers. The missionary gets some change; he goes from place to place in filling his appointments; he attends the ably and uncomplainingly, I care to say little; meetings of the Deanery and the Synod; but the because, whoever enters the ministry of our poor, weary wife remains at home and knows no Church, must expect to endure the hardness of from Newport's News), and a Mission establishchange. After a time, the husband, too, must suffer; there must be sympathy between the two, doubt, though they are not always the ablest and the low estate, and listlessness, and melancholy of the one must re-act and tell upon the other. He is not, he cannot be, the man he would have been if his wife and dear ones were in health and good spirits, blithe and happy. prove to be a life of poverty. When the Church building loaned for the purpose, but inadequate From what we saw and heard we generalized, and calls men to her ministry, she calls them to a reflected upon the condition of hundreds of life which has this prospect. others in the same imprisonment. Our heart was sad, our sympathies were awakened, and we re- I desire to say, with all earnestness, that the some of your readers take an interest in the resolved if we could, to provide a remedy, to contrive some plan for relief. Not long afterwards, right to call her ministers. I mean the hardwhen visiting Decatur, we narrated our experi- ship of knowing that when their lives shall end. ence and desires to the same liberal layman of their families will be destitute. Other men whom we spoke before, who has deposited one have the right and the duty of saving for their thousand dollars in the hands of a third party to families. To the great mass of our elergy, no be paid to the Episcopal Fund whenever the such saving is possible. To very many, no savsum of nine thousand dollars is contributed. We narrated to him, in substance, the facts which keep out of debt, they do well; and to do even we have just recited. He felt with us, and entered into our hopes of being able to devise some economical plan which would put it in the power of all within the limits of our Diocese, who felt the need and chose to do so, to enjoy complete change of scene and climate in the height of summer. He promised his help, and he has nobly fulfilled his promise. Last July we went, receive more salary than their position requires he and I, to the lakes of the north in quest of a them to spend; and it is quite certain that in a suitable spot for our purpose. We found it, and, through the munificence of our friend, we are able to report that we have now in possession, for the use of the Diocese, a tract of more than eighteen acres, stretching along the shores own decease. of Green Bay, fourteen miles north of the city of the same name, in a region of country unsurpassed for salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and beauty of scenery. This tract is elevated or misfortunes are such, that her ministers are. about one hundred and fifty feet above the level for the most part, deprived of the power which of the bay; the shore is sandy, and declines very other men have of "providing for their own," gently until deep water is reached, securing this can only be justified on the ground that the swim. The surrounding country is well, though her own, and will make at least some modest not densely, settled, and largely covered with forests. A small hamlet, Bay City, with a post office, is distant inland about a mile. The gen erous offer of the purchaser is to place this entire property in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the Diocese, arranging that a lot shall liles of her deceased clergy, as her own special be given to each Parish or Mission, for the use and peculiar charge. If she does not do this. of its pastor and his family, so soon as a suitable house is erected upon the same. This will give cannot do it, then either she denies the faith. each Parish and Mission, which avails itself of and is more heartless than the infidel, or else the offer, a country seat for its Rector. The she calls men to a position in which, because cost of such a building is comparatively very they serve at her altare, they must perforce comlittle, A commodious dwelling of nine rooms, mit the same faithless and heartless sin. From finished in wood, adapted for the heat of the this dilemma I conceive that there is no escape, summer, can be erected for a sum not exceeding Ave hundred dollars. Three lots have already It is a clear case of conscience for the whole been appropriated, and will probably be occu- Church, and it seems to me amazing that the pied during the course of the present season. conscience of the Church, so nobly wakeful to McDowell.

The tracts have been surveyed, and laid out in streets and divided into lots. There will be space for seventy dwellings, leaving a square for a chapel. Within a few years we hope to see what is now the lovely greensward stretching of the widow, for the help which she was bound along and above the smiling waves of Green Bay, transformed into a city, with its broad

streets shaded by grand old trees, pretty houses, nestling amid flowers and shrubbery, and populous with the families of our clergy, who there will find needed change of air and scene and surroundings in the bracing climate of Northern Wisconsin, the wide expanse of waters, and the boating and fishing and rambling through field and forest, and the romantic drives along the well made, solid roads which skirt the bay, or stretch away into the cool, green woods. The realization of all this is now within our reach; it needs but the effort of a few in any one Parish or Mission to secure for themselves the house; friends will help; some wealthy benefactor, perchance, out of his abundance, will give the five hundred dollars, which will be a source of untold benefit to wives and mothers and children during all time to come. The cost of transportation to and from our haven of rest has been thought of. We have the promise in one case-and this offer alone will reduce the expense of transit for most of our families fully the appearance of the ruins, must have one-half-of free carriage to and from Chicago once a year, as an act of mercy and charity from the Illinois Central Railroad to the wives and children of the clergy of the Diocese of Springfield. Other lines of travel, we feel sure, will generously lend their aid, and we shall be able to send, as it were on the wings of the wind, those for whom, in the absence of fair salaries

for their husbands, we feel a special responsibility-the wives and children of our clergy. We have the divine sanction for what we do: our Blessed Lord, when He saw that His disciples were worn down with work and oppressed with care, said unto them, "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile" (St. Mark, vi., 31). So we desire to say to those who perform the sweet ministries of affection to God's Priests, and pay the penalty of their devotion in enfeebled bodies and depressed spirits, come away for a little space from the scenes of your hard, grinding, monotonous toil, and which we name from the very name which the Holy Spirit uses when He recounts our Lord's tender care for His loved ones, Anapauma." "REST."

Shall the Church Provide for Her Own? By the Rev. John Fulton, D.D.

In these days of peace between parties in the Church, is it not a good time to think of our forgotten duties? One of the most flagrant of our neglects, I venture to think, is the entire absence in our Church of any provision for the families of deceased clergymen. Of the poverty in which the great majority of our brethren live, and live, to their honor be it said, respectpoverty. One or another will escape it, no men, nor the holiest men who do escape it; but the best and brightest of our candidates for Orders, ought to assume what is the simple truth, that he is a candidate for what will probably But there is one hardship of poverty to which, Church, or at least a Church like ours, has no ing at all is possible; if they live decently and that, they must pinch and economize at every point. Our clergy who are better placed, find that when they reach their comfortable parishes, in middle life, the salary which looked so ample to them where they were, is not more than enough for the demands of their position. As a rule, it may be assumed that the clergy never vast majority of cases, it is simply impossible for them to make any provision-I do not say any adequate provision, but any provision at allfor their families, in the certain event of their Now this, I repeat, is a wrong and a very cruel wrong. The Church has the right and the duty to call men to do her work; but if her methods safety for children and bathers who cannot Church accepts and regards their families as nine o'clock, recalling scenes and incidents dear provision for them, when the day of their bereavement comes. I cannot be too emphatic in dinary, where an artistically arranged table was declaring my conviction, that a Church like ours, with clergy so generally ill-paid as ours, is bound to regard the widowed and orphaned famwhile she calls men to a position in which they and in either case the Church is responsible.

THE LIVING CHURCH.

our duty to the heathen and the unconverted, should have slept so calmly all these years, while many hundreds of "her own" have cried out to the Father of the fatherless, and Husband in conscience to provide, and did not.

St. George's Church, St. Louis.

A Revived Work.

Assuming that Church affairs in Virginia may not be devoid of interest to those outside of her borders, I have determined to write "in order" some things which I hope will become matters of material interest to many of your readers. More than two hundred and fifty years ago, the English, under the leadership of the dauntless Capt, Smith, landed about one or two miles from this place. Meeting some of the natives. they were brought by them to this point, where was situated their chief town, called "Kecoughtan"-pronounced "Kekotan." Here they were kindly treated with feasting, dancing, &c.; but, finding the natives too numerous, they pushed on until they reached an island about 35 miles up the James River, where they established their colony, calling it "Jamestown." Among the buildings which were afterwards erected, was one, which, from been a fine brick church. A portion of the tower is still standing, and near the top are large port holes, showing that it was designed for a place of refuge from, and defence against, sudden attacks of the natives. The life of the colonists was one of great suffering and privation; and at last, disheartened and discouraged by disease and the treachery of the natives, the rem-

nant that was left set sail for England. When they reached the mouth of the river, they were met by a Captain Newport, bringing supplies and reinforcements. This, meeting occurred just at a point at the mouth of the James River, which, from the interesting circumstances, received the name of Newport's News Point. The colony is re-established, Jamestown is built up, Williamsburg is founded, also the ancient College of "William and Mary." Eight Shires or Counties are organized, each containing one or more parishes: James City County, Bruton Parish, New Kent County, St. Peter's Parish, find renewed life and vigor in our city of refuge, York County, York-Hampton Parish, Elizabeth City County, "Ione" Parish, Warwick County, Denbigh, or Warwick Parish, and one or two others. The years roll on. The country passes Anapauma is the name of our city, and mean3 through different stages of prosperity and adversity; till at length, emerging from the distresses of the late civil war, each of the above named counties contained one or more parishes and churches, except Warwick, which had nothing but the memory of its former glory, its parish limits, and its name. About three years ago, the Cheaspeake & Ohio R. R. extended its line, and removed its terminus from Richmond to Newport's News! Just after that, a combined effort was made by the Diocesan Missionary Society and the Convocation of Norfolk, which has been so far blessed, that a neat little chapel has been erected at Morrison Station (about 6 miles ed at Newport's News. Now, the point towards which I have been working is this: This mission work at Newport's News is the life of the old parish of Warwick. Where, two years ago. there were not ten residents, there are now about fifteen hundred! We have Services in a in its appointments. The Prayer Book and

Vestments are used, of course; but we need a church building, and we need it badly. Will not vival of this old Parish, and help us in our work? The Parish has not even a surplice, not even warmly. Anything will be acceptable. If any of your readers know of any place where there is a spare surplice, or Eucharistic Vessels, or any pews, settees, carpets, &c., thrown aside in repairing; in fact, anything that can be of use, they will be gratefully accepted by the people, and will give them encouragement. They feel the privilege in being allowed to be instruments in the revival of this work; but for the most part they are poor, and so will be grateful for any kindness extended. Any communication or into the hearts of your many readers to help us! J. HARRY CHESLEY, Rector of Warwick Parish, Hampton P. O., Va. Fourth Sunday after Trinity, 1883. P. S. A map of Newport News will be furnished to anyone upon application.

"Kenyon's Advantages and Possibilities," the Key. Samuel J. French.

MUSIC.

"Physicians and Surgeons," Dr. Albert B. Strong.

"The Press," William H. Strong. "Alma Mater," Albert Hayden. MUSIC.

"The Clergy," the Rev. John H. White. Memorabilia-Scintillations of "The Hill," the Rev. George B. Pratt.

The responses were all appropriate and, acceptable; especially the Rev. Mr. Perry's Poem. and Mr. Daymude's "Golden Link in the Chain of Kenyon Memories;" eliciting, as a they did. repeated marks of approval. Among the large number of communications received, and read from the Alumni and friends, were those of Chief Justice Waite, ex-Vice President David Davis, Hon. Stanley Matthews, Gen. McCook. Hon. Frank Hurd, Judge M. M. Granger, Hon. John J. Mitchell, Dr. Wm. J. Scott, Rev. Erastus Burr, D.D., Rev. Messrs. Gregson and Stout: Profs. Benson, Blake, Southworth, and River. Hills; Rev. Dr. Lee; E. Lane; Rev. Messrs. Nash, Chittenden, Carter; Hon Florien Giauque; Dr. Eben S. Lane, A. W. Griffith, C. D. Leggett, Prof. S. M. D. Clark, J. B. Leavitt, Hunter Brooke, Wm. H. Tunnard, James L. Lobdell, the "Kenyon College Alumni Association, of Cincinnati," and many others. The Chicago Alumni resolved in a body, to vote at the coming Commencement this month for ex-President Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, of the Class of 42, as trustee of the College.

The excellent painting of "St. Paul in Chains," by Murillo, which was placed in St. Peter's Cathedral, in Cincinnati, many years ago, at a cost of \$25,000, has been ruined. The sexton, in trying to place a screen over it some time ago, slipped from the scaffolding which he had erected, and fell through the picture to the floor. fifteen feet below. The accident was kept a secret, in the hope that the rent could in some way be patched up. That hope is still held by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Board of Missions Bishop Elder; but he admits that he has very serious doubts as to whether it can be done.

This little story about General Sherman, is told by the Washington critic:

Once, while being measured for some shirts, he became quite familiar with the salesman, who, some time after, meeting him on the street in company with a friend, made bold to address him. But the general had forgotten all about the affable clerk, and could not imagine who he was. The clerk saw this, and in the endeavor to help the general out, whispered in his ear, "Made your shirts." "Ah, yes," said old Tec-umseh; and thereupon he introduced the shirt man as Major Schurtz.

An unsuspected incendiary_was_lately discovered in a Beacon-street residence. A valuable table-cover was found to have a large hole burned in it. The master's cigarette stumps and Bridget's relics of parlor matches were laid under suspicion, but both released when it was discovered that a crystal ball that rested upon the table, in the line of the morning sun, had exactly focused its rays upon the expensive embroidery.-Boston Transcript.

Washington Irving was once passing through an exhibition of pictures in London when his attention was arrested by a portrait of the "father of his country," which attracted much attention. While all were thus gazing, the inquiry was heard from a full-grown girl: "Mamma, who was Washington?" "La, child," was the reply,

Church Work.

Its Progress and Its Needs as Seen by our Correspondents.

Ohio.-Gambier is mourning the death of Mr. R. S. Frenel, a prominent Churchman. Through him, the Church of the Holy Spirit secured its chime of bells; and he had befriended many a student of Kenyon. He bore a long and needy painful illness with fortitude, and was greatly comforted with the Viaticum.

Dr. Ohl and Professor Luther have resigned their positions at Gambier; the first returns to pastoral labors, and the last is to be Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College.

The closing of the Grammar School, for vacation, was an occasion of much interest. The building is to be used as a hotel during the ummer.

Mr. Holden, late Master in Trinity Parish School, Toledo, after a year of faithful work, returns East as a student of Theology, belong-ing to Connecticut. The Rev. E. R. Atwill, in response to an advertisement, received application from 16 clergymen who were looking for work as teachers. The Rev. Mr. High will soon take a much-needed vacation, and try to recruit his health, on the banks of the St. Lawrence

A Church-History Class in Trinity Church, under the the care of the Rector, is increasing in interest.

South Carolina.-The Journal of the Niney-third Annual Convention of the Diocese of South Carolina reports 2,425 families. Baptisms -white 473; colored 95; Total-568. Confirmations-White 234; Colored 81; Total, 315. Present number of Communicants—white, 4,306; Colored, 701; making a total of 5,007. Sunday School Teachers, 324; Scholars, 2,901. Parochial Schools-Teachers, 53; Scholors, 762. A portion of the offerings and other pecuniary receipts being derived from Fands, a perfectly accurate statement cannot be presented; but the following is approximately correct: Parochial— \$74,181.93; Diocesan—\$5,966,44; General—\$1, 734 31; Total-\$81,882.68.

Bishop Howe preached a very able and inter-esting sermon on the 5th Sunday after Trinity, at Grace Church, Charleston.

The Rev. Geo. Waldo Stickney, Rector of St. John's Church, Florence, S. C., in his removal of residence and duty from Charleston, gratefully acknowledges from the ladies of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., a valuable box through of N. Y., with very acceptable articles for him-self and family; also the gift of surplice, altar linen, with Prayer Book and Hymnals for his use in the parish. The Bishop of the Diocese intends to visit this parish, on the seventh Sunday after Trinity, to administer Confirmation.

New Jersey .- The earnest spirit and tone of the Seaside Home Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Asbury Park, was happily illustrated on the evening of June 15th, in a Dramatic and Musical entertainment given by its pupils to their friends.

A quaint and brilliant travesty of the tragedy of Macbeth-exposing popular delusions, snob-bishness, and the like-was admirably given, also beautiful scenes in Fairy Land, and Music, excellent in time and in style; all evincing conscientious training and thoroughness of method as well as cheerful good-will and spirit in the pupils.

The beautiful and healthful location of this Seaside School, as well as the talent and skill enlisted in its operations, gives it rich promise of great usefulness. add Connecticut

Connecticut.-The annual closing exercises of St. Margaret's Diocesan School, Waterbury, occurred on Tuesday, June 19th, throughout the day. In the morning at 11 o'clock the gradu-ating exercises were read, consisting of Essays in Latin, French, German, and English; with a poem by one of the members. The class-exercises of planting the ivy, and reading the class poem, history, and prophecy, were held in the afternoon.

In the evening, the Soirce Musicale was held in the School-room, and the closing reception followed; the Rector, the Rev. Francis T. Russell, and Mrs Russell, with the graduating class, the Sch ts in iving th e gues

Kenyon College Alumni.

The Annual Re-union and Banquet of the Kenyon College Alumni Association of Chicago, held at the Tremont House, May 31st, proved most enjoyable to all in attendance. The company assembled in the parlors from eight till to every son of Alma Mater. The Banquet being in readiness, the guests repaired to the Orspread. Grace was said by the Rev. John Hochuly, of Fairfield, Iowa. A menu of rare excellence having been discussed, Mr. John A. J. Kendig, of the Chicago Alumni, introduced the "fowl!" And everybody cackled. Programme for the evening, as follows;

Poem, "Before and After," the Rev. Henry G. Perry.

"Lauriger Horatius," to be sung.

"Kenyon's Record on the Bench and Bar," Geo. W. Cass.

"Our Best Days," William C. Reynolds. MUSIC.-"Lorin Andrews, a Golden Link in the Chain of Kenyon Memories," James L. Daymude.

"Kenyon's War Record," General John A.

'why, he wrote the 'Sketch Book.' "

Fashionable young club men of New York, sans aims and sans brains, who ape the British Vessels for the "Administration" of the Holy snob in their dress, are called "dudes." We Communion! We can not urge its needs too don't see much economy in the new name. The old title "idiots," contains only one more letter.-Norristown Herald.

> Fifteen genuine Sioux Indians who are seeing Gotham amuse the people at the hotel by eating with their hands and dressing outlandishly. As they wear silk hats they think they are civilized. This is a very common mistake among other people beside Indians.-Lowell Citizen.

Economizing time: A lecturer discoursing on contribution addressed to me will be gratefully the subject of "Health" inquired, "What use received and acknowledged. May God put it can a man make of his time while waiting for a doctor?" Before he could begin his answer to his own inquiry, some one in the audience cried out, "He can make his will."-Buffalo Courier.

> "No," said a New York belle, who had just returned from a tour of Europe and Egypt. "No, I didn't go to the Red Sea. Red, you know, doesn't agree with my complexion."-Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

When it is generally known that a female student has been expelled from a New York college for inordinate use of tobacco, the fitness of woman for higher education, will be no longer questioned.-Boston Transcript.

A woman returning from market, got into a streat-car the other day with a basket full of dressed poultry. To her the driver, speaking sharply, said: "Fare!" "No," said the woman

The following is German wit:-Child: "Herr Pastor, my mother sends me to say that my father died last night." Pastor: "Did you call a doctor?" Child: "No, Herr Pastor. He died of himself."

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

You had better throw a stone at random than an idle word.

The Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class at Trinity College, Hartford, was preached at Christ Church on Sunday June 24th by Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, who took for his text, xvi. 13: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong." The sermon was an earnest and eloquent appeal to the young men to hold to the Faith, the only true way of quitting themselves like men.

Indiana .- St. James' Church, South Bend, has a weekly Celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 A M, every Sunday; and, on the first and third Sundays in the month, a semi-choral celebration is held also at 10.30 o'clock, which takes the place of matins. The Rev. F. B. Dunham, rector, enjoys a great popularity among the oitizens generally,

The Mission chapel of the Holy Innocents, Indianapolis, has a flourishing surpliced choir, the only one in the Diocese of Indiana.

The Journal of the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of this Diocese reports, for the last Conventional Year as follows: Value of Church property, 483,240; baptisms, adults, 78; infant, 278; total, 356; communicants. 3,884; S. S. scholars, 3,171; public services, 3,714; administrations of Holy Communion, 640; offerings—parochial, \$79,598.54; Diocesan, \$4,044.08; General, \$876,-33; making a total of \$84,518.95. The debts amount to \$16,816.00.

Albany.-Bishop Doane visited the Church of the Cross, Ticonderoga, on Friday morning, May 18, when a large congregation gathered to witness the solemn services of Ordination to the Priesthood. The Bishop preached a noble sermon on the office of the priest, and the Rev. Irving MoElroy, a former Rector of the parish, presented the Rev. John E. Bold, who was duly ordained priest. The Bishop afterwards confirmed seven can-

didates presented by the Rev. Mr. Bold. The high style of music showed the diligent training which Mr. Bold has given his choir. The ladies provided a bountiful collation at the minister's Mr. Gadsden, Principal of the H. C. C. I.

says that Mr. Bold was a Charleston boy-for three consecutive years the "prize boy" at the Holy Communion Church Institute—and was a leading member of Dr. Porter's choir at the Church of the Holy Communion. He now wears the gold medal which his diligence and perse-verance secured him at the Institute.

Mississipi.-The Congregation and vestry of St. Peter's Parish, Oxford, have done a very nice act, and far-reaching is its results, by pla-cing this beautiful Church and Rectory in the hands of the Trustees of the Diocese, and his successors. Bishop Thompson will thus be-come a resident at the educational centre, so to speak, of the State; the University of Missis-sippi being located here.

Oxford is an exceedingly pretty town, and

8

St. Peter's Church is a gothic structure, mos substantially built of brick, and seating about two hundred and forty persons. It was erected just prior to the war, under the rectorship of Rev. Prof. Barnard, then Chanceller of the University of Mississippi, but now President of Columbia College, New York. The Rectory is a new and commodious frame building, of neat and tasty architecture. Both buildings are upon one large lot.

The Rector of the parish, Rev. M. M. Moore resigned his position as such, and has been ap-pointed by the assistant Bishop to the charge of the Diocesan Church, under the Bishop's diinto residence before Oct. 1st., but will probably spend the greater part of the intermediate time at his summer borne in the matrix formation of the intermediate time at his summer borne in the matrix formation of the intermediate time at his summer home in the mountains of North Carolina.

Minnesota.-The twenty-sixth Annual Council assembled at the Cathedral of our Merciful Saviour, Faribault, on Wednesday morning, June 13th. Divine services were held, including the celebration of the Holy Communion, after which the Bishop of the diocese delivered his address.

The Council then began its business sessions, at which there were present about fifty of the clergy, and forty-one lay representatives of par-The Rev. Lewis F. Cole was elected secretary, and the Rev. T. L. Hudson appointted assistant secretary; also, Mr. Edgar A. Bowen was chosen treasurer of the diocese.

The first day was for the most part devoted to routine work; the appointment of committees,

A resolution expressive of both sadness and leasure at the action of the Diocese of Indiana in electing the Rev. Dr. D. B. Knickerbacker, of Minneapolis, to its vacant bishopric, thereby depriving Minnesota of one of its oldest and most respected clergymen, was passed by a rising vote of the whole council.

In the evening a meeting was held under the auspices of the Diocesan Branch of the Church Temperance Society, when addresses were made by the Bishop, and the Rev. Messrs. M. N. Gilbert, H. Kittson, and A. J. Cooke.

On the second day one of the most important transactions was the adoption of a resolution in view of "the alarming increase in the number of divorces granted and the continued enlargement of the various causes" for which they may be obtained, showing the existence of an evil threatening the foundation of society. The resolution instructs the deputies to the General Convention "to use their best efforts to secure some action by that body either by memorializing Congress to pass a general law, or by referring the matter to the varions diocesan councils, or in such other manner as may seem best." The following elections were made:

Standing Committee: The Rev. Messrs. Geo. B. Whipple, E. S. Thomas, and T. B. Wells; and Messrs. J. C. Gilfillan, I. Atwater, and H. T. Welles.

Deputies to General Convention: The Rev. Dr. D. B. Knickerbacker; the Rev. Messrs. E. S. Thomas and G. W. Watson; the Rev. F. J. Hawley; and Messrs. Wm. Dawson, E. T. Wilder, I. A. Atwood, and W. R. Merriam.

Reports from the committees on finance and other matters were received, and at the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker took the opportunity to express his thanks for the resolution which had been adopted expressing the council's confidence in him, and in return assured the members that in case he should accept the election and retire from the diocese. it would be with many kind remembrances and much sincere regret. At the close of this session, all the business

having been disposed of, the Council adjourned sine die -N. Y. Churchman.

Massachusetts,-The Journal of the Ninety-third Convention of this Diocese reports as follows for the year that closed last April: Bap-tisms—Infants, 2,021; Adults, 240; Total: 2-261. Confirmed—1,055. Communicants, present number-18,582. Sunday School Scholars -16,848. Contributions within the Parishes-

need of an additional missionary for the Deanery was discussed.

The following brief extract from the sixth anniversary sermon of the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, shows encouraging progress in St. Mark's Church, Chicago: Holy Baptisms, adults, 35; children, 151; total, 186; Confirmations;, 116 communicants added and received, 281; lost by communicants added and received, 281; lost by removal, &c., 127; total gain, 154; July 1st, 1877, 139; present number, 293; marriages, 69; funer-als, 103; families, July 1877, 80; July 1883, 165; congregation, July 1877, 300; 1883, 700. Sun-day School: teachers and officers, 1877, 15; chil-dren, 110; teachers and officers, 1883, 37; chil-dren, 363. Financial, 1877 to 1878, \$2,769.03; from 1878 to 1879, \$4,310.25; from 1879 to 1880, \$4,933 56; from 1880 \$4.933.56; from 1880 to 1881, \$6,532 45; from

all through the year, with a Celebration at 8 A M. except on the first Sunday of each month, when

there is a Celebration at the 10:30 A. M. Service; also there is a Celebration on all the Saints Days, and other Holy Days. The Litany-days are kept, during most of the year, by a Service. The parish has a Guild and other organizations for work, and is fast coming to the front rank anmong the large and influential parishes of the Diocese.

The corner-stone of St. Paul's Church, Riverside, was laid on Tuesday last, with the accus-tomed ceremonies, Bishop McLaren making an Address upon the occasion There were but six of the clergy present, besides the Bishop and the Rector—the Rev. William Fisher Lewis. This comparatively small attendance was due to the fact that the occasion unfortunately synchronized with the Deanery meeting in session at Elgin. The Rector made a short address, giving a history of the Church at Riverside from the time of its organization as a mission in 1871. The speaker paid a just tribute to the energy and perseverance of Mrs. Ezra Sherman, who-from the first-has been, in every sense, one of "the faithful."

At the close of the proceedings, the company adjourned for luncheon to the residence of Mr. Havemeyer, who has evinced much interest and liberality in the promotion of the work.

The Rev. David Parker Morgan, of New York, officiated at Trinity; Church, Chicago, on the 6th Sunday after Trinity, and rumor says-but we know not upon what authority-that there is some prospect of his becoming Dr. Holland's successor.

Tennessee.---The occasion of the commencement at St. James' Hall, the Church School for Girls, at Bolivar, of which the Rev. J. N. Lee, D. D., is the Rector and Principal, was this year observed with peculiar pleasure and success. The two advanced classes alone participated. The audience was large, in fine spirits, and well supplied with beautiful bouquets. The programme of Essays and Music abounded with good things well rendered. The young ladies did themselves and their teachers much credit. There was but one graduate this year; but St. James seems to have many in store for future similar occasions.

The Annual Address, by Rev. W. G. Dumbell of Jackson, Tennessee, on Christian Education, was able and eloquently delivered, at St. James Church at 5 P. M., after appropriate prayers, and was followed by the bestowal of the diplo-The audience on this occasion, as in the ma. morning and throughout the week, was larger than ever before.

New York.-The Church of the Mediator, Ormond Place, Brocklyn (Rev. J. W. Sparks, rector) has prospered sufficiently to permit the immediate erection of a beautiful church on an adjacent lot, which will be completed by Oct. 1st. The old church will be demolished; and in its place a block of flats built, the income from which will go far towards supporting the parishwork.

Springfield .- The Journal of the Sixth nA. nual Synod of the Diocese of Springfield summarizes certain features of the Parochial Reports as follows: Communicants-2,129. Sunday School Teachers and Scholars—2,212. Par-ish School Scholars—113. Celebrations of Holy Communion-1,655. Contributions-\$38,884.32

Besides the advantages possessed by the school, from being situated in a healthy and picturesque locality, it has the additional advanage of being within a few miles of Philadelphia, thus affording the pupils access to the proper attractions of a large city. The twenty-ninth Annual Session will com-

mence the third Monday in September.

Connected with St. Mark's Parish, Philadelphia, is a Workingmen's Club and Institute, which has been in existence for thirteen years. It possesses a library of 1.930 volumes, and takes in a large list of leading newspapers and periodicals. It has a Beneficial Society in active and successful operation, and also Building Associa-tions, the object of which is to aid the members in procuring homes. Provision is made for recreation, entertainment, and instruction. On the first of April last, there was a membership of The receipts for last year were \$1,795.36; 520. and the expenditure \$1,799.58.

Central Pennsylvania.-The Commencement Exercises of Lehigh University were held on Thursday, June 21st, in the South Bethlehem Oper. House, a very s acious edifice being-re-quired to accommodate the large number of graduates, and the greatly-increased attendance on such occasions. President Lamberton occu-pied the Chair. On one side sat the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese-Dr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, and on the other was the vacant chair occupied---during his life time---by the venerat-ed Asa Parker, the founder of the University. Such has become the touching and befitting cus tom on Commencement Day.

After a brief religious Service by the Bishop, President Lamberton announced the first of the class orators-Mr. Albert P. Lambert, who delive ered the Salutatory, taking as his subject-"Individuality." Mr. Lambert was followed by Messrs. Hedley Vicars Cooke, Francis Wharton Dalrymple, N. Oliver Goldsmith, Wilson Franklin More, and Charles Loomis Rogers, who treated their respective themes with much ability; and Mr. Alfred Edward Forstall delivered the Valedictory. The Wilbur Scholarship of \$200 was adjudged to Mr. William Harvey Cooke, for the best record in his sophomore class. Various degrees were then conferred on a large number of young men; after which, the President made a brief but impressive address to the graduates. the Bishop pronounced the Benediction, and the large assemblage dispersed.

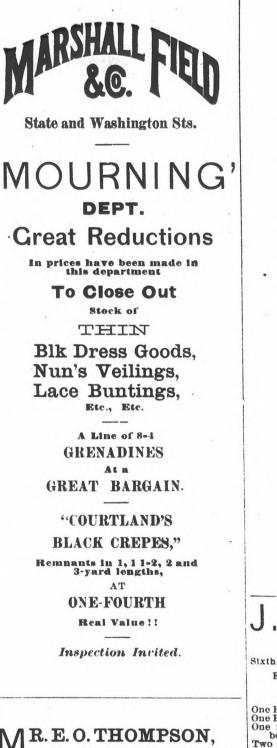
The graduating class of this year is the largest that has yet left this admirable and very thorough institution.

Among the gentlemen present were-Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., President of the Reading Railroad, who besides being one of the Trustees of the University, had a personal interest in the occasion; as his nephew, Mr. George Gowen Hood, was amember of the graduating class; The Rev. John Henry Hopkins, S. T. D. of Wil-liamsport; The Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, of Mauch Chunk; Mr. E. P. Wilbur, donor of the Wilbur Scholarship; Dr. G. B. Linderman; H. S. Goodwin, Esq., Genl. Supt. of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co; Mr. W. H. Baker, ex-President Coppee, The Hon. Henry Green, Professor B. W. Frazier, H. S. Drinker, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, and others.

The University Sermon was delivered on the Fourth Sunday after Trinity (June 17), in the chapel, by the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, of Zion Church, Madison Avenue, New York. His text was: "Am I not free? for necessity is laid upon me." In closing he said: "As I bid you live in the light of your Lord, I bid you labour in the spirit of your Lord, accepting the necessity and the freedom of life as being both the gifts of God. All life shall be devotion, and

every action worship. Your souls shall grow with the conviction of your divine relationship, and you shall share the liberty of the sons of God.

The Annual Address before the Alumni Association was delivered in the drawing Room in for many churches in all parts of the United Packer Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 20th, by Thomas S. Drown, M. D. of Easton, Pa. It was an able, scholarly effort, and was listened to with the closest attention by a large audience. At the conclusion of the Address, President Lamberton held a reception at his residence in order previous to his going, for he will person-University Park.

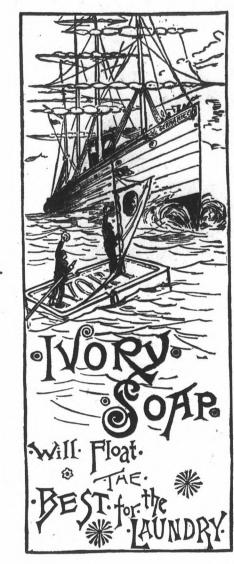


Merchant Tailor, 245 Broadway, New York, and 908 Walnut St., Philadelphia, will visit Europe this Summer to purchase stock and novelties for the ensuing Fall and Winter.

In addition to his extensive merchant tailoring business, he is Sole Agent for the leading London Ecclesiastical Warehouse of Cox, Son & Co.

It is a fact and should be known that Church vestments are under the U.S. laws duty free, when purchased as permanent church property. This great advantage produces an extensive business, and Messrs. C. S. & Co. fill orders States.

We mention, at this time, the fact of Mr. Thompson himself going to London, as it will be an advantage to clergymen or churches to



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One in "Tennesee" marble, massive pedestal and bowl. Two in "CANTON GRANITE" plain style with text on. One in "Gray Champlain," with stem of carved lilles. One in ALLAN MARBLE, Gothic Panels. One with octagonal bowl and paneled foliage. One in old "Queen Anne" style. Two in modeled "Terra Cotta," after old Examples. Also a large number of Carved Wood Fonts in OAK, ASH, and WALNUT WOODS.

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\$436,891.44: without the Parishes \$78,774,42.

Washington Territory.—The Ladies' Guild of Trinity Parish, Seattle, held their fourth apniversary on the evening of the first Sunday after Trinity, May 27th. The Guild has succeeded in placing in the church a very satisfactory pipe-organ, valued at \$2,000. It has also given \$75 as a partial payment for a cabinet organ at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, North Seattle. The entire amount raised during the past year was \$819.85. During the last four years and a half, this energetic Society has given for bell, organ, chapel, partial furnishing of the rectory, and cure of sick, the goodly sum of \$3,312.75 all of which has been raised by legitimate methods. The Guild is interesting itself in the pro-posed Parish Hospital, to be named "Grace," and which, it is hoped, will be erected in the course of the summer.

Illinois .- The Summer meeting of the Southern Deanery was held at Grace Church, New Lenox, and St. Paui's, Manhattan, June 19th, 20th, and 21st, and was one of the best meetings ever held in that Deanery. There were present, the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev D. S. Phillips, Dean, and the Rev. Messrs. J. H. White, H. T. Hiester, A. W. Glass, L. W. Applegate, F. M Gregg, J. R. Holst, C. R. Hodge, and T. D. Phillipps, of the Southern Deanery, and the Rev. Olinton Locke, D. D., Dean of the Northern Deanery. On Tussday evening, after Evening Prayer and the Baptism of an adult, a stirring Address was made by Dr. Locke, followed by the Rev. F. M. Gregg. On the morning of the 20th, the Holy Com-munion was celebrated, the Dean de-livering an able Address after the Holy Gospel. In the afternoon a thoughtful paper meetings ever held in that Deanery. There Gospel. In the afternoon a thoughtful paper was read by the Rev. J. H. White; subject, "The Continuity of the Church in Spiritual Matters. The subject was ably discussed by several of the clergy, including the Bishop. In the evening, addresses were made by the Dean and the Rev. C. R. Hodge, followed by the Office of Confirmation, a class of six being presented by the Rev. L. W. Applegate, and an address made by the Bishop. On the morning of the 21st, car-riages conveyed the clergy and others to Man-hattan, six miles away. Morning Prayer was said in St. Paul's Church, and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. H. White, after which the W. Applegate and J. R. Holst, with closing words by the Bishop, after which the meeting adjourn-ed. The wants of the inner man were well pro-vided for at both places, substantial lunches being spread at the rectories by the ladies of both parishes, to which all were invited. The weather was most delightful, and the various Addresses showed the clergy to have been in their best moods for speaking. It was felt to be not only a satisfactory missionary effort for these two parishes, but also a means of great good to the clergy, and to all the parishes and missions in the Deanery. At the business meeting, Re-ports were received from various points in the Deanery, showing continued prosperity, and the

Oregon.- The Columbia Churchman, speak. ing of the closing of the Bishop Scott Grammar School, says that the Address upon the occasion. which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Potwine, of Pendleton, was an admirable one, full of healthy sentiments, clearly and forcibly express-ed. The subject was "Manliness," and the speaker made of it a four-fold cord. "The elements" he said, "are conviction, courage, purity, and courtesy." On each of these the speaker dwelt at some length.

The closing exercises of St. Helen's Hall took place on the Feast of St. Barnabas, on which occasion Bishop Tuttle, of Utah, Bishop Morris, and several of the clergy of Oregon, together with a large number of the friends and patrons of the school were in attendance.

Bishop Morris read the Report of the school, which was a very gratifying and encouraging one. In all the various departments, there were --last term-157 pupils, of whom 43 were boarders.

Bishop Tuttle followed with an eloquent earnest, and impressive address; in which he pointed out what the true woman should be, at chool, at home, in society, and--occasionallyin business.

The Columbia Churchman says that "the year has been a very prosperous one for St. Helen's Hall. Its membership has increased, its discipline and health have been all that could be de-sired, and its results, as they appear in its students, are highly satisfactory to its patrons and friends

Pennsylvania.—The twenty-eighth Annual Commencement of Brooke Hall, Media, took place on Thursday evening, June 14th. Every-thing contributed to make the occasion thoroughly enjoyable. The beautiful grounds of the inly enjoyable. The beautiful grounds of the in-stitution were rich in the foliage and flowers of early summer. The evening was clear and pleasantly cool, and the invited guests, as usual, filled the hall. The exercises commenced at 7 o'clock with the entrance of the teachers and pupils singing a processional hymn. Prayer by the Rector of the Parish followed. Then came the essays of the graduating class, interspersed with admirably rendered vocal and instrumental musical selections. The essays gave evidence Bishop addressed the congregation, and cate-ohized the children of the Sunday School. In the afternoon, addresses were made by the Rev. L. W. Applegate and J. R. Holst, with closing words by the Bishop, after which the meeting adjourn-ed. The wants of the inner man were well pro-distributed among the under graduates, and the normal were de-llvered with an ease and grace which deserved and elicited high praise from all who heard them. A large number of silver Medals, and other prizes for proficiency in Scholarship were distributed among the under graduates, and the

On the afternoon of Tuesday, June 12th, in Reading Cathedral, the Rev. T. Ege, a Methodist minister, who has been Principal of a young ladies' school at Mechanicsburg, Pa., was confirmed by the Bishop of the Diocese, and thereafter at once applied for admission to Holy Orders. It is reported that, upon the same oc-casion, another Methodist minister presented his Papers to the Standing Committee.

A CRUCIAL TEST. The severe chemical tests to which the various baking powders have from time to time been placed have demonstrated clearly to the public the rela-tive merits of the different brands from an analyti-cal point of view. For instance, Dr. Love, the eminent Government Chemist, is bis analyses, made the comparative strength as follows: the comparative strength as follows:

"C. E. Andrews & Co.'s" (alum powder) 73.17 The Royal Baking Powder was found, besides being of absolute purity, to evolve the highest amount of leavening gas of any of the powders tested, and hence it was placed at the head of the list and recommended for Government use. But the crucial test of the kitchen is, after all, the most satisfactory to the housekeeper. A baking powder that never fails to make light, sweet, whole-some and palatable bread, biscuit, cake, etc., upon all occasions, is the one that will be placed at the head of the list by the practical housewife, and received into her kitchen for continuous use. This test the Royal Baking Powder has stood for over twenty years without a single failure, and hence its reputation as the best baking powder made has spread from house to house, until its use has be-come as universal as its merits are unrivaled.

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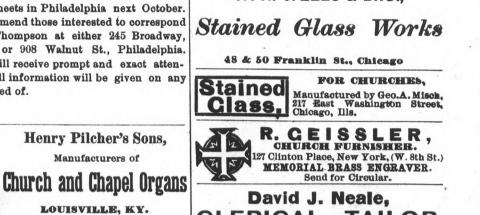
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