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FOR 1885.

Rev. C. W. Leffingwell and Arthur P. Seymour, **Editors and Proprietors**

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*,*Two editions of the ANNUAL for 1884 were sold in ten days. A third was called for, but not issued.

NEWS AND NOTES.

AN extension of a Quaker meeting-house, at a cost of \$20,000, is something new. It is to be carried out at York, England. The pliced choir, the Rev. Henry Bedinger, as number has increased at the Diocesan style of the new buildings is to be "the French Renaissance of the seventeenth century," as the report states; and the descendants of Fox come perilously near the "steeple-house" he denounced when they add "a conical towered roof broken up by two or three quaint little dormers' and a recessed New Hampshire.' This was freely and years ago, and long in abeyance, whose long false, now declare it of the saving faith. portico! Quakerism is indeed rapidly changing.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Guardian, referring to the consecration of Dr. Seabury at Aberdeen, says: "In the vestry of St. Andrew's church in that city used to hang a finely engraved portrait of that remarkable man habited in the Episcopal dress of rochet and chimere, and the countenance was that of one possessing great firmness and decision of character. One of Arthur Cleveland Coxe's Christian Ballads commemorates "Seabury's Mitre," and a note on the poem shows that it was worn by Seabury in his Episcopal ministrations, and it was still preserved as a valued relic. It is said to be "made of black satin, adorned with gold-thread needlework."

THE cathedral of Carlisle, where the principal opening service of the Church Congress was held, was founded by William Rufus, and solemnly dedicated by Henry I., when it was constituted the cathedral church of the new diocese. The present edifice contains specimens of all the early English styles—simple, pointed, geometric, and flowing. Here also that terrible iconoclast, Oliver Cromwell, left traces of his portion of the handsome Norman nave. The choir is one of the finest in England, 138 feet long and 72 feet high, with eight pointed arches. The east window, with its nine lights, is perhaps the finest decorated window in England.

An international convention meets at common meridian of longitude, to promote tion of the Church being given to the presthe adoption of a common standard of ent attitude of society, and the laws on the weights and measures, and a uniform scale subject of divorce. After Holy Communion of thermometers. Greenwich, England, will the members of the Convention, with ladies probably be accepted as the zero of longitude; and it is to be hoped that the metrical Bishop at dinner at the Phenix Hotel, and system of measures in extension, and the shortly after two o'clock returned to the pointed a committee to take the matter in ing to New York is a notable addition to centigrade system of measure in heat, will chapel and worked industriously, completbe adopted. The tendency of States, as of | ing the business by six o'clock. Churches, is to unity. The need of modern civilization is to minimize the differences that have sprung up under the accident of their full quota, being thereby relieved from separation, and to knit more closely the assessment for the Bishop's salary. bonds of union which are founded in our common brotherhood and catholicity of human interests.

respects, very admirable. In the checking dred dollars of the increase comes from the State and the true Church which Ultramontand transfer of baggage, and in the sleeping interest on money (extra Parochial) given anism breeds; and then Prof. Nippold, the car accommodations of the great lines, it is, by St. Paul's school, two hundred from like Protestant Church Historian, who has just without question, the best in the world. interest on money given by Mrs. Jane A. But for comfort of day travel, every tourist Eames, of St. Paul's church, Concord; this in the old country will admit that the firstclass "compartment" is better than any- ly to the capital sum. The Committee on a Catholicism as a dead thing. Now the Jesuit travelling in America, and doing all he can held in the lowest neighborhoods and he thing we have on our roads. Our "chair- "Diocesan School for Girls," made their re- press and Popish emissaries seek to stir up to further the important work of the Church seems to have been thoroughly in earnest. car" does not compare with the luxuriously port. Concord had been decided upon as the civil power against it. He closed his Temperance Society. cushioned coach of England, for comfort or the place for it, but lots had not yet been eloquent speech with the words "Blessed are privacy. The traveller in the palace car is determined upon. The next Legislature they which are persecuted for righteousness' after Trinity, he preached a learned and and his life was made the subject of many continually pestered by hucksters of fruit will be asked to grant a charter for it.

without rest for head or arm.

who are not blessed with children or who come very scarce. have left them at home? May not the timetables be reformed, so that travellers shall ported a flourishing institution, still hamnot be turned out in great cities in the un- pered in some degree by the deficit arising weapons. In reply to the taunt as to the small canny hours of night, and sufficient time be from the burning of the former building, number of old Catholics, the Council anallowed, at proper intervals, for refresh- and the erection of the new. ments? The dining-car is often a great convenience, but it is an expensive luxury to it is made to do service on several trains the mind in this connection is the provision of a laws. lavatory in the regular passenger coach. Some of the gilding and veneering now put upon our elegant cars might be spared, and the amount saved if laid out in providing ter, H. A. Brown and John Hatch. for the comfort and cleanliness of broiling pilgrims, would be a better investment.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVEN-TION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

clergy and laity assembled for the eighty- tea and a social hour. The diocese is work- love. When face to face with lies strong the General Convention, with orders to refourth convention, attended a missionary ing harmoniously, and the prospects for the and in a system, there is no choice but war port at the next meeting of the Board. A meeting in S. Paul's church, Concord. The future of the Church in New Hampshire are to the death. The address, full of the fire Standing Committee ad interim was ap-Bishop attended by a number of the clergy bright with promise. St. Paul's school of reformation zeal, was received with loud pointed to serve until the revision of the entered the church, preceded by the sur- opens with more pupils than ever, and the applause. sistant minister of the parish and rector- School for boys at Holderness. New powerful arraignment of the Papacy before of the Rev. Dr. Dean to fill the new Chair elect of St. Luke's, Matteawan, N. Y., act- churches will soon be consecrated at Hold- the bar of history. The Vatican dogma was of Evidences, was then announced. Under ing as cross-bearer. The service was a short- erness and Salmon Falls. The former takes a fabrication contradicted by Scriptures, ened form of Evening Prayer, followed by the place of the quaint building dating tradition and Fathers. It was believed by ferred till a second meeting. A second a general discussion of the "Obstacles to from colonial days. The latter opens with nobody fourteen years ago. Bishops, who meeting was therefore called for January the work of the Church in saving souls in the new life of the parish organized fifty before the Vatican council denounced it as 8th, 1885. fully discussed by gentlemen of the clergy deserted and neglected old church building in the chancel and in the pews, and the oc- has fallen into decay, and is even now becasion was of great interest.

Convention was organized in the adjoining the new generation. chapel, the Bishop in the chair. The Hon. Horace A. Brown was unanimously reelected Secretary, the customary committees appointed, and the annual reports of Treasurer, Standing Committee, Board of Missions, etc., were read. Mr. George Olistration of the diocese during the past year. It touched upon the proceedings of the late General Convention, alluded fittingly and feelingly to the death of the Presiding fence: Bishop and the Bishop of Nebraska, and glanced at the general work and growth of the Church, including mention of its new Missionary Bishops in Africa and China. In his own diocese the Bishop had ordained one priest and two deacons, laid the cornerstone of the chapel of the Holy Cross at Holderness, and of Christ church, Salmon presence in the destruction of the larger Falls, confirmed in this diocese one hundred and forty-eight persons, administered Holy Communion forty-seven times, preached one hundred and two sermons, and made fifty-two addresses. He gave a brief history of the old parish revived at Salmon Falls, and reported the gift of a chapel to the school at Holderness, to cost \$14,000. The Washington this month to agree upon a address urged the importance of the attenand invited guests, were entertained by the

The Trustees of the Episcopal fund reported | held in the town hall. Among the speakers \$28,585 in hand, many parishes having paid were Mr. Van Santen, who appeared to repre-

A vote to increase the salary of the Bishop (the Rev. L. Sears in the chair) to \$3000, commencing October 1st, was passed unan-THE American Railway system is, in some imously and without debate. Three hun-sity, who exposed the deadly treachery to interest having hitherto been added annual-

and venders of books and toys, and occupies | The Rev. William Lloyd Himes, of Wolfe-

during the entire day an uncomfortable seat | boro' Junction, was elected Registrar, and a | the Council turned on the relation of the The Living Church Annual Having so much that is good, may we not hope for something better? For instance; fessor in Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minneso-life smokers may be accommodated with if smokers may be accommodated with a ta, for fidelity in his office, and for his courmembers of parliament, who seek to have beautiful coach for their fumigation, may age and good work in printing the journals laws passed cutting off their religious rights not mothers be provided with a nursery of the diocese from 1802 to 1829, (never be- and liberty. For example, in Bavaria it cal Seminary met for organization at the compartment for their health and comfort, fore published) and reprinting those from and to the great relief of other passengers | 1829 to 1844, of which some dates had be-

The Trustees of Holderness School re-

The Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, Vice Rector of St. Paul's church, Concord, and the Hon. the road as well as to the traveller, and when William L. Foster, were appointed a special committee, to unite with like committees same day, as is often the case, it is little bet- appointed in behalf of sectarian bodies ter than a twenty-minute station eating- in the State in a memorial to the Legislahouse. Another improvement that comes to ture, on the subject of marriage and divorce

The Standing Committee for the ensuing year are, the Rev. Dr. Coft, the Rev. Messrs. Sears and Roberts, and Messrs. W. L. Fos-

The Diocesan Board of Missions are the Rev. Messrs. Sears, LeRoy and Beard, and common but false criticism. It is war, not The former Treasurer and Secretary were Messrs. John Hatch, F. L. Abbot and A.

On Tuesday evening, September 23, the assemble at the residence of the Bishop for Rome has bred a religion of hate and not of of the Seminary that were referred back by ing taken down, its monumental witness to

THE EIGHTH OLD CATHOLIC CON-GRESS.

The Eighth Congress of the Old Catholics was held Aug. 30th, and two following days cott was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. in Crefeld, Germany. From full accounts At 11 o'clock Convention adjourned for just to hand we gather the following sum-Holy Communion. The Bishop's address mary. Eighty delegates were present was read in place of a sermon. The address from forty-one places in Germany, Austria, ica.

At the first meeting the following resolu- the Holy Catholic Church. tions were adopted for explanation and de-

1. We hold fast the Catholic confession as stated at

1. We hold fast the Catholic confession as stated at Nurnberg, in 1870, and elsewhere, and in the books accepted by our Synods. We find in it a base of operations against Romish pretentions and in favor of real reform in the Church.

2. We must defend our legal existence in Germany. The result is not doubtful, for the state sees plainly that the Vatican dogma cannot tolerate civil liberty and a Church resting on conscience and faith in Christ.

3. We must labor that, in Germany, the old Catholics

il liberty and a Church resting on conscience and faith in Christ.

3. We must labor that, in Germany, the old Catholics shall not be obliged to declare their faith before the authorities as exceptional, but rather these who forsook the faith in 1870.

4. We hold fast to the Church resting on the Apostolate. In this we find no place for the supreme authority of a single person. In the Old Catholic system the centre is put in the Synodal activity of congregations and in Synodal representation. By this means we have a defence against an infallible papacy pretending to be Catholic.

5. Old Catholicism is not a political party, for its aim is to restore the Church to its purely moral and religious character. But just for that reason we favor, especially in Germany, all true national endeavor. In fighting Rome we fight for Fatherland.

6. We are convinced that without a true reform of the Church in head and members, no moral ground can be gained for the just development of advanced humanity, and that all social progress is largely without fruit so long as papal infallibility and omnipotence rest upon a great part of mankind.

The council favored the spread of proper books, especially among the young, and aphand.

In the evening, a large public meeting was sent the Jansenist church of Holland, and declare their hearty co-operation in the great Michelis from Freiburg, a Roman Univer-

come from Berne to succeed Hase in Jena. He showed that Rome has changed her

The discussion in the second session of Trinity church, Harlem. This church, of ing Sundays.

vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. Lu- old Catholics to the civil government in was attempted to stop Dr. Reinkens, the old Catholic Bishop, from exercising Episcopal fessedly that Rome cannot oppose the reform movement with spiritual and moral swers that not the fiftieth part of the Ultramontane party believes in the Vatican decrees. The law in Germany now allows the old Catholics to form congregations, where they have twenty members.

On Sunday, August 31st, a mass-meeting was held and addresses given by Professor von Schulte, President of the Congress, by Bishop Reinkens and others.

Dr. Reinkens sought to remove prejudices | the arena for theological party strife. against the work. He had just received a mere polemic against Rome. That is a took the chair. against believers in Rome, but against a After prayers by the Bishop, the hearty trast between the Scriptural and Papal mode death of Orlando Mead, Esq. A committee singing of a hymn by the Convention, and of Church government, the latter being built was appointed to revise the statutes in the Benediction, Convention adjourned, to on the grave of liberty and conscience.

Professor von Schulte's speech was a

nied that it was to be discussed. It was conspirators.

pold, from Jena, Dr. Hartman on behalf of no debts. the Church of England, with many others, exhibited an energetic and fruitful admin- Holland, England, Switzerland and Amer- showed how widespread is the desire for the admission this year, eight were sent home prosperity of this small, brave division of

On the closing day in the Friedenskirchefit name for a feast of peace—there was held Bishop consecrated the elements, and distributed them through the hands of two visiting priests, the Rev. C. R. Hale, D.D., of Baltimore, and the Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Dublin. Never was so enthusiastic a meetdeclare their belief that through such a movement as this Reform and union of all The Church of England says the same thing. The Intercommunion just referred to is a sign and prophecy of what is possible.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the Fifteeenth Sunday after Trinity. the Rev. William A. Huntington, D. D. preached his first sermon in Grace church on the Deceitfulness of Riches. His com the band of hard working men who are struggling with the powers of evil in this

It is well understood that he will not permit his name to be used in the approaching election to the Maryland Episcopate, since, work of reform; Dr. Zirngieble of Munich, his work just begun at Grace church, and who spoke on Religion and Confession; Prof. his work, still unfinished on the Enrichment Committee, alike make any change out of the question.

On Wednesday night, September 24, there was a service of the Choir Guild of New York, in Grace church, and a sermon on

sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." rather abstruse sermon on the Will, in Holy sermons in sectarian pulpits on the follow-

which the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., is rector, is building a new mission chapel, and opening services are to be held next

On last Wednesday afternoon, the new Board of Trustees of the General Theologi-Seminary. Under the old constitution the number of trustees was almost unlimited functions. Such an attempt shows con- but the amendment passed at the last Gen_ eral Convention, provided that the Board should consist of those Bishops who should signify their willingness to serve, and of fifty clerical and lay members, elected partly by the House of Deputies, and partly by the conventions of those dioceses that have contributed most liberally to the support of the Seminary. As 37 Bishops signified their intention of serving, and as New York asked to elect six of its representatives, the total membership is 81. Such a body will be able to attend to the affairs of the Seminary, and will not make Trustee meetings

There were present about forty members, letter from a high personage in England, including the Bishops of Easton, New Jerwarning him against wasting strength in sey and Alabama. Bishop Scarborough

re-elected. J. Hobart Warren, Esq., was deadly system. He then drew a sharp con- elected to fill the vacancy caused by the view of the amendments to the Constitution statutes.

The nomination by the Associate Alumni the statutes action thereon had to be de-

Some discussion then followed on the sub-No notice was given of such a subject jects of the preparation of students for the when the Council was called. Antonelli de- Seminary, and the examinations for admission and for graduation. General satisfac-At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Church being taken up by the new edi- intrigue and policy, and violence, that car- tion was expressed with the condition of after Morning Prayer in the church, the fice, as the word of truth is handed on to ried it through. The Church Catholic is not | the Seminary. The completion of the new bound by the caucusing of a band of Italian buildings at the Seminary will possibly be delayed by the loss of money, which the In the afternoon of the second day a ban- subscribers are unable to pay, because of the quet was given the Council, at which enthu- late troubles in the money market. This siastic speeches were made for Reform and loss of subscriptions amounts to \$10,000. freedom. An especial feature of this gath- Part of it has been obtained elsewhere, but ering was the hearty response of sister until it is all raised the buildings cannot be Churches and the warm sympathy expressed. | completed, as this institution, I am glad to Pastor Van Beek, from Holland, Dr. Nip- say, is now run on a cash basis, and incurs

I understand that out of 35 applicants for as unprepared, and all of the others were conditioned in their Greek except four. There are many serious difficulties in the way of any attempt to maintain a high solemn mass, after which Bishop Reinkens standard, even at the "General" Seminary preached. At the Communion service the of the Church. Some men are sent who never learn enough Greek to be able to appreciate an ordinary point in critical exegesis, and many have to learn the grammar at the Seminary, which they should have learnt at school or college. Why not raise ing of the old Catholics held before as that the requirements for admission then, and just closed. Sixty-five American Bishops thus elevate the intellectual standard of the ministry, it is asked. Just try it, and in six months most of the rejected candidates, branches of the Church may be looked for. instead of being engaged in preparing themselves for a three years' course in theology, have skipped all that, have taken orders, and are looking for a better parish and—a

I heard a good story in point from one of the trustees. A young candidate for Holy Orders was asked by the examiner the meaning of the word "Venite." "Wellnow," said he, "if you ask me questions in Systemactic Theology, I think I can answer them; but I am not up on those fine points." As the Assistant Bishop's only residence now is in Newport, Mr. Appleton, the well known publisher, has kindly offered him the use of his house at Riverdale on the Hudson for the winter.

The cable brings news of the death on Oct. 2nd, at Rotherham, England, of the Rev. George C. Athole, late rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents of this city. His death was not unexpected as his health had been feeble for some time.

Two or three weeks ago the well-known evangelist Jerry McAuley died. He was a Temperance by the Bishop of Rochester, reformed criminal who had devoted himself His Lordship sets a good example to holi- to the work of reclaiming some of the worst mode of attack. At first she denounced Old day seekers, for he spends his vacation in of our large population. His meetings were His funeral was largely attended by a crowd On the evening of the Fifteenth Sunday of his former associates in evil and in good,

Calendar-October, 1884.

12. 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
18. ST. LUKE, EVANGELIST.
10. 19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
26. 20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
28. ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE.

THE OLD SEXTON.

BY E. H. PARKER.

Service is o'er; the people gone; The aged Sexton is alone: The evening shades are growing deep, And day is passing to its sleep.

The solemn hush the Sexton feels, Before the altar slowly kneels, And to his God pours out his prayer Alone, and where no listeners are.

"Hear me, O Lord; Thy servant hear; "My days are spent; Mine end is near;

"Old and forlorn I turn to Thee, "Oh let me still thy mercy see!

"My sins are many, O forgive; "Nearer to Thee teach me to live; "Teach me to love; teach me to praise; "And Thine be my remaining days."

The shades have deepened, night has come, Weary the Sexton seeks his home; But in his heart there burns a light That turns to day the darkest night.

FROM GRAVE TO GAY, OR FROM

Rev. Mr. Newfree, is a man of more than ordinary ability, but loosely independent (or independently loose) in his theology. He is fond of discoursing about "the Church of the Future," which, he predicts, will think a great deal more about morality than about doctrine. Some of the more orthodox, even of his own congregation, declare that he preaches a Christianity with Christ left out; that he is so liberal with the Bible that, as the saying goes, he "gives it away" entirely; and that many of his discourses might have been delivered by a heathen moralist. He is very fond of analogical themes, and once gave a lecture, in the "Opera House" of the village, on "Modern Struldbrugs," in which village, on "Modern Struldbrugs," in which he made an ingenious use of Dean Swift's well-known story, by way of satire upon various classes and institutions of modern society.

The Rev. Dr. Blanc, rector of the little Episcopal Church in the same town, is on free, (who is not only talented but very points of doctrine. The Doctor's second ended. service is at 5 P. M., thus leaving him footloose to attend, when so disposed, the evening service in some one of the other places of worship.

portunity thus afforded, to drop into the from Bishop Seabury's first charge to his Congregational Church, to hear what his clergy will be of interest and may be read Rev. Brother Newfree might have to offer. with profit. It is quoted from Dr. Beards-The discourse that evening happened to be ley's History of the Church in Connecticut. on "Tarquin and the Sibyl," in which the contrast instead of analogy.

lowing communication:

"TARQUIN AND THE SIBYL."

choicest blessings freely to all that will accept of them, the proclamation of Isaiah, "Without money and without price," being re-echoed by St. John in the Apocalypse: "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

"The Sibyl, when her first offer is refused, goes off in a huff, burns three of her nine scrolls, then comes back with the remaining six and offers them at the same exorbitant price. This she does the second time; and we are left reasonably to presume that, if her third offer had been rejected, she would have destroyed the last three scrolls, and all their boasted benefits for men would have been lost forever. But religion, with a sublime constancy and patience that never grow weary, comes again and again to men; not only repeating the offer of the same free gifts, but earnestly pleading for their acceptance, however often her thoughtless and thankless hearers may reject her plea.

"It is, alas! too true that the actual benefits a man may secure, at least in this world, by accepting the offers of religion, grow less and less the longer they are refused. But this sad truth furnishes no real parallel to the Sibyl's destruction of her own gifts; for religion always keeps the same blessings in store for man; and if to any those blessings bring less of benefit in consequence of the wounds they have inflicted upon their own nature by their obstinate refusal, the faultis theirs and not religion's.

"It is also true that the gifts of religion cannot be accepted, and their benefits secured without an effort; and this effort may be considered the price a man has to pay for them. But neither does this fruth furnish any real parallel to the price which the Sibyldemanded for her scrolls; since the effort is not imposed as a price by religion, but is one which, in the very nature of things, must be made by all that would avail themselves of her free and unmerited blessings. And besides, this effort of the same, but becomes greater and greater, the longer a man has refused to make it. This is, in deed,

of the Gospel, its contrast therewith may become very profitable to all that will read it aright."
A. BLANC,
Rector of Christ Church.
Scrapewell, August 12, 1884.

The sequel may indicate to some that the Rev. Mr. Newfree took this criticism almost too good naturedly. At any rate, it will show that the Rev. Dr. Blanc knew how to answer a pleasant man according to

his pleasantry. Several days after the publication of the above mentioned critique, Dr. Blanc met the Rev. Mr. Newfree coming out of the printing office, looking very much pleased about something. After the usual salutions Mr. Newfree turned back, saying to the other: "Come in here, please; I want to the other; was a substitute of th the Rev. Mr. Newfree coming out of the show you something. Here's a good thing on you." "Well," said the doctor," I am glad if it is a good thing. There have been so

ter a newspaper which, strangely enough, proved to be a Sunday paper from a neighboring city, and having pointed to a certain paragraph, went out laughing. The paragraph was as follows:

"TARQUIN AND THE SIBYL"
TO THE "INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND."

In a little Western town, which may be known (as all western towns might be for that matter) by the name of Scrapewell, the principal religious denomination is that of the Congregationalists. Their minister, the Rev. Mr. Newfree, is a man of more than

The Doctor, having read this, clipped it from the paper and departed, wondering at his good brother's idea of a "good thing." Having waited two or three days without meeting Mr. N., Dr. B. concluded to drop

him the following note:

"P. S.—I have waited some days for an opportunity of saying this in person; but, knowing your fondness for what the critics of the old Prophet called "new things," I was afraid that if I waited any longer, it would get too "old" for your taste. Hence this note.

B."

The next day the two parties met again, by accident, in the Post Office; when both, very pleasant terms with the Rev. Mr. New- at the same moment, broke into a hearty laugh. "What!" said the Doctor, "are you genial and companionable) and sometimes answered?" "Well," replied the other, has a little sparring with him over mooted "I guess I am." And there the matter OLD EPISCOPAL.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

At this time, when the Seabury Centenary Not long ago he availed himself of the op- is attracting attention, the following extract

"Another matter which my duty requires preacher drew a labored comparison be- me to mention, relates to a business in which tween the mythical prophetess and true you will probably be soon called upon to wisdom, as personified by Solomon, endeav- act. I mean the very important one of givoring to make out a striking analogy be- ing recomendations to candidates for Holy tween them. But the doctor failed to see Orders. It is impossible that the Bishop any resemblance. On the contrary, pond- should be personally acquainted with every ering the theme in his mind, after the meet- one who may present himself for ordination. ing was over he came to the conclusion that He must, therefore, depend on the recomall the religious instruction that can be de- mendation of his clergy and other people of rived from the fable, must be obtained by reputation, for the character and qualifications of those who shall be presented to him. As the result of his reflections, the next By qualifications, I mean not so much literissue of the village paper contained the fol- ary accomplishments, though these are not to be neglected, as aptitude for the work of "The Rev. Mr. Newfree gave an interesting and instructive moral lecture last Sunday evening, allegorizing the above named classic story, making Tarquin the representative of the human race in general, and the Sibyl the representative of true wisdom, as personified by Solomon in the first chapter of the Book of Proverbs. The interest and instruction, however, came from the talent of the speaker, and not from any real analogy existing between true wisdom and the Sibyl. In some of the legends of the Greek and Roman Mythology, there exist striking parallels that may properly be employed in the illustration of divine truth; but all the religious instruction to be derived from the story of the Sibyl, comes rather by way of contrast than of analogy.

"True wisdom, in the language of Solomon, means the religion of the Bible. She, like the Sibyl, comes rather by way of contrast than of analogy.

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"True wisdom, in the language of Solomon, means the religion of the Bible. She, like the Sibyl, comes rather by way of contrast than of analogy.

"True wisdom, in the language of Solomon, means the religion of the Bible. She, like the Sibyl, has something of alleged value to offer to men; but, from this simple starting point, all resemblance between the two disappears. The Sibyl makes her offer, but accompanies it with the demand of an exorbitant price. Religion, on the other hand, offers her choicest blessings freely to all that will accept of them, the proclamation of Isaiah, "Without money and without price," being preclosed by St. John in the Apocalypse: "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

"The Sibyl, when her first offer is refused, goes off the ministry. You must be sensible that a personal appearance, voice, manner, clearness of expression, and facility of communicating their sentiments, be overlooked. These, which may by some be thought to be only secondary qualifications, and therefore of no great importance, are, however, those that will require your more particular attention, and call for all your prudence."

> Unitarianism has not a single great name in philosophy and theology. It found expression in a school of literature, but has never shown at any point, with all its beautiful and practical interest in the amelioration of humanity, anything like the religious strength and invincible purpose of the religious commonwealth from which it sprung. Measured at the bar of historical justice, it has done nothing positively in the religious world; it has lived for itself; and is now dying in the act of self-communication. Its religious publications have been chiefly a criticism of orthodoxy, and it has not, in half a century of existence, known whether it had a distinct work to do in the world or not.—North American Re-

WHEN you pray for any virtue we should cultivate the virtue as well as pray for it; the form of your prayers should be the rule of your life; every petition to God is a precept to man. Look not, therefore, upon your prayers as a short method of duty and salvation only, but as a perpetual monition of duty. By what we require of God we see what he requires of us.—Jeremy Taylor.

THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY.

"I think I was never so agreeably astonished as on our in a fairy land. And you, you bad boy, never told me a word of what was in store. After leaving the station at Niagara, we rode slowly along the river bank, looking down into the chasm so many hundred feet below, catching glimpses of the wonderful falls we were leaving bemany bad things on me, that a good one will be quite refreshing."

Thereupon Mr. Newfree handed the docnever forget that seething, crowding, darting mass of green, creamy water, as it rushed and tumbled down through its rock confines!

"And the ride up the other bank! It was a perfect Oct-

and the ride up the other bank: It was a perfect October afternoon, with the beautiful haze of Indian summer softening everything, from the gorgeous foliage to
the brilliant sunshine; you were by my side whispering
words that proved how your great love would ever go on
increasing and intensifying; it seemed as if nothing could be conceived that would add to my happiness, or to the ideal perfection of the surroundings, when lo! the train stopped, and there before us was the grandest scene mortal eyes ever beheld.

'Was it not a view in paradise? It might have been "The noble river was rushing down toward us from miles bove—as far as the eye could see. At our feet it paused, shuddered and then plunged two hundred feet with one unbroken leap into the abyss below. Beyond were beautiful islands and another great fall, while little streams were forming bridal veils all along the opposite bank. Because nothing had been said to prepare me for all this exquisite loveliness, I was never so surprised in

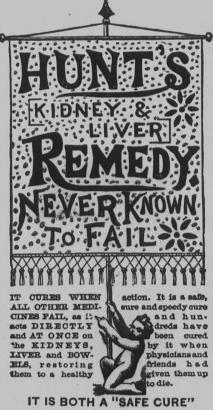
"You reprobate; you have not heard a word I said." "My dear, I have. I listened with the greatest interest

"Until what?"
"Well, until I became convinced that you were subsidized or hired by the Michigan Central Railroad, and then I did not care to hear you go on and praise the best dining cars in the world; the most marvelous bridge in the country: the best connections going east or west; the fastest time by over three hours; and all that sort of thing

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of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, say that nothing else so good for the purifica-tion of the blood is within the range of

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SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy.

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OUR FAMOUS WOMEN. 1000 AZENTS



The Household.

SEVEN BOYS AND THEIR GUILD.

> BY FRANCES SPALDING. CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

The lesson was well learne cited without disturbance of any kind. Then the boys were surprised by the question:

"Why were none of you, except Stanley, at church last Sunday?"

"Isn't coming to Sunday school enough, Miss Grahame?" The question was from Lon who had again assumed his expression of downheartedness.

"If I asked you to come and see me, Lon, would you think it enough to come as far as the porch and not step into the

"No, ma'am; but-

He paused, and she said, "I'm afraid you have none of you a very good idea of what the Church is, and what it is for; but we can learn about it in Sunday school if you will all try as hard as I think you did in getting the lesson for to-day."

> CHAPTER III. "A boy's will is the wind's will." Lap'and Song.

Walter Covert (who let little Pedro fly away to the pine tree) was a boy of many good qualities mixed with some that were very trying to the people who had to do with him. His mother said she could not depend upon him at all, his lady were sitting, was driven down to it. lay, although I expect I should have had a father said Walter was a good boy only a An enterprising druggist had pasted on little shiftless. He had no sister, and two one of the beams a great white bill with brothers, one of whom was called a real an advertisement in brilliant black and of bananas, oranges, mangoes, and other bad fellow.

Now in Walter's home it was not easy to be good. I am sorry to say it was not at all tidy and often very noisy; for the big brother was very disagreeable, making his mother scold very hard, unless she cried, which Walter thought was worse. The father would have made things better if he could; but there seemed no way to accomplish it.

old and a great many visionary ideas began to find their way into his head. For a month one summer he lived with a milkman, whose boy was sick for that time, and then he was going to be a four times as many cows as the man he worked for, and a handsome wagon paintred when the boy got well and he was dis- coat, "Why, you little goose, don't you leave you to digest that cocoa-nut whilst I help in a village flour and feed store. ing but a bit of paper, come Ned, come There he decided to be a miller; that is there's a good little horse." almost decided, but one thing interfered with this plan. Often he went to his employer's house on errands, where the miller's wife had a small but attractive flower garden, and when he stopped, as he al ways did, to admire the flowers, she would often give him one or two for himself. Sometime a bunch of lilacs, or a spray of syringa, or later in the season even a rose.

Then the miller discharged him because an old hand came back. Walter was a ready boy that almost anybody was glad to have in an emergency, but his misfortune was, nobody as yet had employed him at steady work.

Being out of a place, and not knowing how to help his mother, although there were a great many little things he might have done for her if he had opened his eyes to see them, he had no better occupation than to plan the great garden he would have when he was a man and sold flowers and fruits and vegetables. Everything this boy planned was large and grand and he was to be the owner and director of all, so you see that he had almost too good an opinion of him-

Slipping out of the back door one morning, so that his father would not back and forth, and sometimes he'd make call him back to wash his face and hands, believe he was afraid of a big post or which were not clean; with one sleeve of stone; but I could always coax him." This his jacket in rags, and a tear in one knee last remark was made with a toss of the of his trousers, because his mother never had any time to mend except Saturday night, he walked away as happy as a king to plan for his fine garden. He chose a a very good place indeed; a sunny, sloping side hill for creeping vines, with a lev- to have him. el field below for flowers and some vegetables, where there were two springs of said her father.

pure water that were never known to be

After hanging over the fence a good while, he started to cross the bridge and go up to Mr. Hayden's, to ask the gardener there some questions about a lot of

he caught sight of a young lady coming down the hill, as if she too were about to cross the bridge. A very pleasant looking young lady, walking with a firm rapid step as if she enjoyed the exercise. Soon she stopped quite still, and Walter wondered what her clear brown eyes were gazing at, for he did not know that the green hills in the distance, the lake formed by the water above the dam, with its little island and bordering of many colored green trees, looked at that moment like a beautiful picture to Miss Gra-

She stepped on again and Walter hurried into the bridge ahead of her,a little ashamed to have been staring at her so, and afraid that she might catch him at it.

was blowing, but not pleasant on a summer day. It was pretty long too, and once in you were in haste to reach the welcome light at the other end; all ex-

Walter was in the bridge, Miss Grafright and refused to go on.

"Whoa, stop, don't, go ahead!" exknow much about driving.

It was a friend of Miss Hayden's, to whom she was showing the town, and "I'll get out, please."

"Yes, do, Miss Ella, do get out," pleaded her escort.

her do so, he backed and he started, he milkman too, only he would have about reeled sidewise and was just in danger of crushing a wheel against the side of the bridge, when Walter sprang out, ed red and blue, or all red perhaps. He caught him by the head and said soothhad just made up his mind it was to be ingly, while he patted the glossy brown the nut from its fibrous husk; but I must charged. His next piece of work was to know better than to be afraid? It's noth-

Ned gave one glance in the dreaded direction and then looked at Walter, as much as to say, "I'd guess you'd be afraid palace is well situated in the Grand Square, too." Then he rubbed his face against and looks out on the roadstead, beautiful the boy's cheek and accepted the invitation to move on.

concerned to think about anything ex- rayed in cap and gown, together with Capcept how it would all end; but when Ned tain Hore of the L. M. S., who was also to started out of the bridge, she suddenly be presented. A guard of honor was drawn thought how funny it all was, and laughed so heartily that the young man would the scene, shook hands cordially, and have felt quite disconcerted if he had beckoned us to follow him. We mounted

"Wonder where that chap was raised," muttered Walter, "afraid of a little horse like that."

particularly a boy that would do the tendant slaves brought coffee in glass cups, right thing at the right time, and she said to Walter, while she tried to stop laughing, "How did you know how to manage delicate flavors. You would have done him so nicely?"

He laughed too, and was not a bit afraid of her, as he would have been a few minutes before, while he answered:

"Father has got a bit of pasture that is very nice always, and last summer, when it was so dry, Mr. Hayden pastured Ned there. I often had to take him head and a conscious air of being able to do what he liked with the little animal.

Next day the Oakland Herald announ-Grahame told her father she would like

"I hear he is not fit for a lady to drive,"

"No, it's not that; he is a little nervous, I think, that's all."

"How do you know?"

She told what she had seen and they had a good laugh about it. Then Mr. Grahame said, "but Alice, the coachstrange looking plants he had seen him man's time is all taken up now, he couldn't ...ting out the day before. As he turned look after your horse and bring it whenever you wanted him."

> A MISSIONARY'S LETTER TO THE YOUNGSTERS AT HOME.

BY THE RT.REV. J. HANNINGTON, LORD BISHOP OF EQUA TORIAL AFRICA. (From the London Graphic.)

PART I. MY DEAR CHILDREN:-You will be glad to hear that I have completed the voyage through the Red Sea most satisfactorily, and have duly arrived at Zanzibar. The journey out I shall not attempt to describe, since there was nothing very extraordinary about it, nor must we delay for any length of time discoursing upon Zanzibar, for it is welltrodden ground, and we have far wilder scenes before us. The streets, like those of all Oriental towns, are very narrow and tortuous, and have such a cut-throat appear-The bridge was a covered one, very ance that at first one seemed afraid to venwell in the cold winter when the wind ture far, but experience soon showed that there was nothing to harm beyond that occasional fragrance which one is wont to come across in every foreign town. As we peep into the shops we perceive that for the most part the traders are not negroes, but Hindus cept the boys, who liked to play among and are subjects not of the Sultan of Zanzithe great beams that formed a part of its bar, but of Her Majesty the Empress of India. Their wares are not very inviting, being chiefly cheap Manchester and Birmingham goods. Even the strange looking cakes hame just entering it, when a dainty one, and sweetmeats that are occasionally to be horse phaeton in which a gentleman and seen would scarce tempt Miss Hettie to dedifferent tale to have told had she been there. When we got a little further on we reached the African quarter, and saw piles red letters of some patent medicine, kinds of fruit strewing the ground. We which, the horse spying, took a great glance through a half-open door, and notice some camels solemnly turning a mill. They are extracting the oil from ground nuts, which will probably be sold for the claimed the young gentleman, who was best Sorrento olive oil. Outside the town a very fine to look at but evidently did not delightful scene meets the eye. Dark spreading mango, vine, lemon, orange, broadleaved bananas, and plumed cocoa-nut trees are crowded together with the luxuriance of a forest, while pine-apples are planted along she herself was afraid of the pretty bay the road-sides, or are massed together in Walter had grown to be thirteen years horse which belonged to her, so she said, small enclosed gardens. Here and there groups of tropical vegetation crown a gentle slope, or, standing out against the clear sky, form a succession of beautiful pictures which I hope would have more attraction But Ned had no intention of letting for you than the mandarin oranges hanging overhead. How you would have laughed to have beheld your sober old uncle climbing a cocoa-nut tree-one, by the bye, that was somewhat out of the perpendicular—and you would have been still more amused to have seen his energetic struggles to emancipate

> People in our station of life do not visit Sultans every day, so I will endeavor to give you a full description of the interview. The with its deep blue water and varied flotilla. Thither, at the appointed time, Colonel Miles H. M.'s Acting Consul during the absence At first Miss Grahame was too much of Sir John Kirk, conducted me, duly arup in front of the palace, and saluted upon our arrival. The Sultan then appeared on some stairs which were so steep that they formed a perfect safeguard against an inebriate thrusting himself into the royal presence, and then were led into a small reception room, and bade be seated on elaborate Now Miss Grahame liked all boys, and amber satin arm-chairs. Immediately attastefully mounted in gold. That was coffee! I should like to soliloquize on it, but you children are not old enough to appreciate greater justice to the iced sherbet, which followed; only, if I mistake not, you would have looked rather glum, when, having taken a gentle sip (it is vulgar to take deep draughts in the presence of kings), the attendant at once presented a tray, and re- heart, and with all thy soul, and with all lieved you of your burden. Conversation now waxed warm; the Sultan was greatly interested in our movements, asked me lish Collect is that familiar one of "the many questions through an interpreter as to world, the flesh, and the devil," which rephow we travelled, how long we expected the journey to take, and he was further very in- Christian is liable. To these may also be quisitive about a report that he had heard added the words of the Epistle, "waiting of a serpent in Ugogo reputed to eat up for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ," whole oxen, and women, and children. The as an expression which comprehensively royal attire, was the plain every-day cos- states the whole object of the Christian life. tume of wealthy Arabs—the long black coat | The duties, the difficulties, and the purpose or joho trimmed with silver; an ordinary turced that Ned was for sale, and Miss ban, a handsome waistband in which were jects of commemoration and prayer; and thrust two finely-wrought dirks; while a the connection of each with the grace of on the first finger, graced his hand. His by the words of St. Paul in the Epistle, and

visit His Majesty the Sultan, Bargash Bin

Said, the noble and energetic ruler of Zan-

rising he also rose, led the way into the Grand Square, and wished us farewell.

I must now, dear children, hastily pack my goods in small bundles of about half-a-hundred weight, hire porters, and cross to the mainland. I should, perhaps, explain to you that on account of the ravages of the tsetse fly we are unable to use beasts of burden, and so are compelled to have all goods carried by porters. These porters are for the most part of two different races, namely, the Wanguana, or coast men from Zanzibar, and the Wanyamwezi, or the men from the Country of the Moon, that vast region which lies to the South of the Victoria Nyanza.

Our next step is to hire an Arab dhow, which is to take us over from the island of Zanzibar to the little town of Sedaani. We pack in as tightly as safety will allow, weigh anchor, and soon reach the coral-bound

We touch bottom about half-a-mile from the beach, and, as there is a heavy ground swell on at the time, the crazy old dhow threatens to go to pieces. So while some made their way to shore in a small dug-out canoe, half-full of water, your uncle put his clothing in a bag, unmindful of sharks, plunged into the water, and thus, with a heart throbbing with emotion (and I might add feet throbbing too, for the coral was sharp) entered the land of Livingstone and Krapf and Moffatt and Gordon. That I was not prudent thus to fling myself into the water I will allow, but you cannot fully enter into the feelings aroused by such tremendous associations in the heart of one whose life was about to be devoted to Africa. It is not too much to say that the poetry of the situation was dispelled shortly after by our sitting down to dine on a tough goat. I have seen goats on the table which knives refused to manipulate, and chickens whose limbs denied that they would part company, so strongly were they attached to each other, until one seized hold of one leg and another the other, and had a tug of war.

An excellent way to warm over potatoes is to put a lump of butter into a saucepan; as it melts add a tablespoonful of flour, stirring it so that it will not burn, then pour in a cup of sweet milk, if half cream it will be all the better; season with salt and pepper; stir it with a spoon so that the ingredients will be well mixed, then put in sliced cold boiled potatoes; let them boil for a few moments: send to the table hot. try of the situation was dispelled shortly and another the other, and had a tug of war. You can easily then understand the paradox that under such circumstances it was both easy and hard to dispel associations.

It will not do to expatiate on the comforts and discomforts of tent life at this early stage of the journey. I believe that most of us slept well; nor did I hear of more than one bed coming down with a crash. But no doubt, dear children, I shall have some pleasant little adventures of this kind to talk about hereafter, but we will not anticipate evil, nor meet troubles half-way. One more day being required to set things in order, and to call over the loads, we remained where we were, and did our utmost should be the first care of the one in charge of the house to see that this state of things

It may assist your geography, dear chil-

which lies between the Indian Ocean and that vast chain of mountains which run from Abyssinia to Lake Nyassa, and which numbers among its peaks Kenia and Kilimanjaro. This district abound in rivers, and has the general appearance of English park scenery. The second region is that ocpark scenery. The second region is that occupied by the mountain chain we have just named, and is truly beautiful, being in

third region is entered, which comprises the thickly-populated plains of savage Ugogo, and two or three almost uninhabited and waterless tracts. Fourthly, you come to the country of the Wanyamwezi, or People of the Moon, the great traders, and consequently travellers, of Equatorial Africa; here we have one station, Vyui. Then last ly, the great lake basin is reached, which nurses in its bosom the mighty Victoria Nyanza. Each of these regions is well-defined. the people, and the physical features, being very different; but more of this as we pro-

(To be continued.)

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. FROM THE ANNOTATED PRAYER BOOK.

THE EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

Two comprehensive Christian formulæ are given in the Gospel and Collect for this Sunday. That in the former sets forth the whole duty of the servant of Christ, "Thou shalt love the Lord Thy God with all thy thy mind," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The formula of the Engresents all the temptations to which a of the Christian life are thus made the subvery handsome ring, worn German fashion God and the Person of Christ is illustrated Majesty was exceedingly courteous, and did of our Lord in His confutation of the unhis utmost to entertain his guests. Upon our believers as narrated in the Gospel.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

MILK PORRIDGE is very nourishing if it is thickened with arrow-root instead of flour. CARROTS boiled and cut into rings make a nice garnish when nothing more satisfactory can be obtained.

A FEW drops of a solution of glycerine and a little camphor, rubbed on the hands while damp, will render them soft and comfortable.

It is recommended that papier maché articles be washed with a sponge and cold water, dredged with flour, while damp, and polished with a flannel.

DURABLE and pretty skirts for every day wear are made of ticking; the wide stripes are the prettiest. If these skirts are starched they will hold it for a long time, and dust can be shaken from them.

A PRETTY card receiver for the hall table or hat stand is in the form of an oval or oblong tray; it is covered with plush, and has a rosebud embroidered in each corner, or a spray of bright-colored flowers in one

Polish furniture with linseed oil mixed with enough vinegar to cut the oil, and thin t. Care must be taken not to put too much oil on; a little goes a great ways; rubbing with a soft muslin will greatly aid in giving a polish.

HARD SAUCE flavored with pineapple, and aranged in the form of one, is a nice addition to corn-starch blanc mange. Make it by mixing two tablespoonfuls of butter in four heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, or in this preparation.

A GOOD breakfast dish is made by chopping some ham quite fine; put it into a frying-pan with a lump of butter, season with black pepper; when this is hot pour over it enough eggs, that you have broken in a bowl, to cover the ham. When these are done take the eggs and ham out on a platter; do this carefully so that the eggs will be on the top.

ments; send to the table hot.

A MOST excellent dish for dessert is made of a cake about an inch and a half deep after it is baked. The cake should not be rich. Put a light meringue on the top, brown this in the oven, cut the cake in square pieces, and serve warm with wine sauce, or with lemon sauce. The sauce must be at the boiling point, and it should be poured around the cake so that it will penetrate it readily. If properly made,

NOTHING is more distressing to a sick person, who is still not quite ill enough to give up all worldly thoughts, than to have the doctor at his morning call find the room disarranged and the patient in a night-dress, not fresh and neat in appearance. It should be the first care of the one in charge and on the morrow, June 30, we started for the interior, seven white men and about 500 porters, head-men, and tent-boys, all told.

It may assist your geography, dear children, if I give you a brief description of the whole route from the coast to the lake.

It has been well divided by the great African traveller Burton into five different regions. The first of these is the coast belt which lies between the Indian Ocean and cream, sweetened, surrounding it.

places not unlike the best parts of North Devon. Here we have two flourishing mission stations, namely, Mamboia and Mpwapwa.

Leaving this truly delightful district the local states and or lay on top a similar sized piece. Stitch down through the center. This gives two pockets or cases for umbrellas. Sew red or colored braid loop on at top to hang by. They are pretty with appliqued figures or monograms, worked in bright silks and bound to match.

A LOVELY and attractive home need not necessarily be an expensive one. Money is not what we most require to make the home what it should be, a cheerful, irresistible, happy spot, to which an absent member looks with love and devotion. Industry, taste, and a soul which delights in the beauties of

and a soul which delights in the beauties of nature, will readily acquire the principle of art requisite to accomplish its purpose.

Simplicity is an element in all true beauty.

No one can think a home less pleasant and lovely because it is furnished in frugal plainness, provided it is in harmony and displays taste and refinement in arrangement. There is in the decoration of the home work appropriate to both sexes.

THE strings on the baby's bonnet are a never-failing source of trouble to mamma and to the nurse girl also. When every other article of dress required for the baby's airing is spotless, if the bonnet has been worn once the strings are sure to be soiled. A bright thought occurred to a mother last week, and she tried this experiment: for the Mother Hubbard of embroidered mus-lin she made three pairs of strings; in one end of each she worked a button-hole, doub-ling the muslin: then on each side of the end or each side worked a button-noie, doubling the muslin; then on each side of the bonnet where the strings are usually sewed on, she put a flat, cloth-covered button—a very small one answers nicely, and if proper ly put on it will not disturb baby's repose, about the roots also with his bornet on should he go to sleep with his bonnet on.

INEXPENSIVE as silk and satin are now. comparatively speaking, it cannot be considered in good taste for children's school dresses to be made of them. I often observe dresses to be made of them. I often observe an unhappy family of children, who from the time that they appear at the breakfast table until they disappear at evening, are arrayed as gloriously as Solomon, and for them a rough-and-tumble play is utterly impossible; they are losing half at least of the delights of childhood; their minds are unnaturally warped; their observation is directed to an extraordinary degree in one direction. The youngest of them, not yet six years old, can describe not only the quality of the dresses she sees in a morning walk, but can give an almost accurate account of but can give an almost accurate account of how they are made. Important as it is that our girls should be dressed with taste, and have an appreciation of the harmony of colors, it is hardly necessary that this train-ing should begin at so early an age.

The Living Church.

Chicago, October 11, A. D. 1884.

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Some very dignified subjects have an amusing side. It is known that the real centennial of Bishop Seabury's consecration occurs in November, but the dear, good, kind Scotch Bishops have made it come in October on account of the weather! When they thought of the venerable fathers of the American Church tossed by the November gales and dreadfully sea-sick, they would'nt have it so. But what is the difference as to commemoration? One date is as good as another. Yet there are some people who object to Christmas because we cannot prove beyond doubt that December 25 is the right date.

A CONTEMPORARY, commenting on the germ theory of disease, which professes to find in air, food and water, the seeds of death, says: "Faith and imagination have had quite as much to do in forming scientific opinions as they have in forming religious views." The fact is, all science is founded on faith. The one underlying principle of science is faith in what is called "the uniformity of nature." Excluding the principle of "final cause," which means that all things proceed from an intelligent Creator Who has a purpose in all that He does, we do not see how the scientist has any ground for predicating "uniformity."

bring the news of the day to the knowledge of their wives and children, without putting before them the sickening details of crimes and scandals with which our great dailies abound. It is not enough to provide the most expensive appliances to exclude sewer-gas from of such a daring feat. He asserted that they used to be. It means the growth the house, as long as an avenue is left open for the entrance of moral contamination. There are thousands of business men who leave the daily paper in the office, rather than have its records of the Church," and that he had never experi- While, with the increase of numerical brothel and the grog-shop, the gambler's den and the gallows, submitted to the members of the congregation besides a efficiency of the parish, and multiply perusal of the family circle. This is a right instinct, and we hope it will prevail throughout the land. May we not have daily papers for the family, and would not such serve for all business men except, perhaps, detectives?

perity, among a virtuous and thrifty his present position with that which he izing power of our institutions in a way The King is dead, long live the King! school must be given up to the plaintiffs. free growth that the greatest gains are Apostles in the Church of England have who, as He changed the water into wine, at

say about ourselves. We have been too busy trying to meet the demands of an unprecedented increase of circulation, to make the customary suggestions to subscribers about paying their dues and sending us new subscribers. We wish now only to say that we are prepared to take care of a few thousand more, during the coming season, and that we shall appreciate the continuance of kind efforts on the part of our friends by which we have during the year past been able to place THE LIVING CHURCH in the forefront of American Church papers. We also venture to call attention to the fact that since the change of subscription price from \$2.50 to \$1.00 the paper has been improved in almost every particular. We shall strive to deserve a repe-

tition of past favors and a continuance

of confidence.

power to expel him.

of a clique, and liable to be sent about erty prevails. his business at any moment, for some althe community.

doctrines taught by him. Being a Pro-spirit of the community was never befrom continuing to act as minister of the faithfully stood during the last century perfect conformity with the principles laid down in the canons of the "Free their work and their opportunity. certain Mr. Dandy. He had given up a the institutions which identify Christi-

not break our hearts or lose our heads. church, and the keys of the church and in the use of our opportunities for this address, "that the successors of the serves, "and not the poor, wet drunkard," he op-

WE have not, of late, had much to So Mr. Lamport left the Law Court sadder, and let us hope a wiser man.

DIRECTIONS OF GROWTH.

The Bishop of Rochester has recently said that the Episcopal Church in America has a great future, which it must be careful not to throw away. His thought is mainly directed to the development ples. of the Church organization, and to the strengthening of the corporate life. The organization was effected a century ago, and had reference only to a bare existence, not to the large opportunity which has come with the surmounting of the difficulties of our early history. The time has now arrived for an outlook over the whole field, for a large view of the work of the several dioceses, as well as for a better comprehension of the general direction and aim of the entire ecclesiastical body. The Church has visibly grown in public favor during the It is not infrequently the experience last ten years, and this growth has put of people who forsake the Church on ac- our present ecclesiastical organization to count of some petty or imaginary griev- a severe strain; not a strain that demands ance, and cast in their lot with a hostile immediate change so much as it requires sect, to discover after a time that "the a competent survey of future possibililittle finger" of the latter is thicker than ties, and an increasing wisdom and "the loins" of the former. A Mr. Lam- statesmanship among those intrusted port, who has been acting as a minister with the Episcopate. The newer dioof a sectarian body in England, calling ceses have the advantage of being able itself "The Free Church of England," to give their Bishops the position of has recently had occasion to prove the pioneers and leaders, and the work is truth of this remark. It appears that mapped out with reference to the future; according to the constitution of the but in the older dioceses there is great above-named religious community, their difficulty in bringing the parishes into Annual Assembly or Convocation should line with the institutions which reprebe at liberty to make such orders and sent and maintain the corporate life of regulations as they should think fit, and the Church. With our dioceses as they that the appointment of the minister are at present, any action of the General should rest with them, and further that | Convention that restricted natural and any minister so appointed, if accused of organic development would be unfortuany act opposed to the ordinances of the nate. Each diocese is adapting itself to community should be cited before the the work within its own field, and only Convocation, and they should have that legislation is required which maintains ecclesiastical order. It is a time The opportunities given by such pro- for estimating possibilities, for meeting visions as these for the exercise of des-opportunities, for taking new directions, potic power, are evident at a glance. and the best results are likely to be The unfortunate minister is at the mercy reached, where the largest practical lib-

Something more important than legisleged infraction of the ordinances of lation is now to be considered. The Church is entering to-day with vigorous And so poor Mr. Lamport found to enthusiasm into hearty sympathy with his cost; for he was dismissed from his American life. The response of our position, on grounds connected with the clergy and people to what is best in the testant, he naturally—nay, instinctively—fore what it is now. The old issues protested, refused to acknowledge the seem to be changed. All over the counauthority of the "Convocation, and held try religious questions are looked at on to his church and school buildings. from a broader and higher plane. The And thereupon, the trustees applied to Bishop of Rochester recognizes this as It is coming to be more and more the High Court of Justice for an injunc- an English traveller. This means that congregation, and from remaining in are coming into favor, and may now be possession of and using the meeting-counted for something like their real house and school-room. Upon the trial value. It means that Churchmen are beof the case, Mr. Lamport acted as his coming more generous toward their own counsel, and reaped the usual result brethren in other religious bodies than that the doctrines taught by him were in interest in the things held in common.

It is just here that Churchmen have

enced any opposition from any other strength, they are able to increase the more lucrative appointment at the ur- anity with the social and family life of gent request of members of this congre- the community, they are also working gation, and if he were now dismissed out the religious problem that confronts he should not know how to earn his liv- every one to-day—the problem of preserving the old faith amid the transitions It was, of course, not in the power of of a new age. This is not more the WE enter again upon the season of ac- the Court to enter into any side issues problem of the East than of the West. Bishop in the Church of God, at Aberand there is everything to encourage in made his bed, and now was compelled to men is to enter more deeply into the Bishop of Aberdeen, assisted by Arthur people, is the product of the soil. A might have occupied as a clergyman of that shall give increased tone and charkind Providence has assured to us a the Church of England, which would acter to social and religious life. In this bountiful harvest, and our garners will have given him an interest in the free- direction, lies our future growth. The soon be full and plenteous with all man- hold of the church-property. So judg- present interest in the "Episcopal he was publicly welcomed and recogner of store. As the crops begin to ment was given against him. The Judge Church" in American communities is nized as their Bishop, by clergy and sing at his bench, and even the nessen- and he must submit to those persons than an authority, and yet the more of all ecclesiastical affairs. The address dence? Whichever way it goes we need forming the religious services of the every community in the land, and it is in this matter. "We hope," said the

to be made in the near future. The se- sufficient reason to justify themselves to cret of growth is to be found in the con- the world and to God. We, however, tact of the spirit of the Church with know of none such, nor can our imaginthe free elements of American society, ation frame any." and in the healthy and wholesome influences which the Church imparts to every community in which it works freely in tion of your application in England is the development of its leading princi-

THE COMMEMORATION IN

SCOTLAND. from the Episcopate of Scotland, having ably ensue should an amendment be atwhom she found so friendly when she ation."* had most need of friends. She goes to her foster-mother now, with her great happily soon forgotten. Political comfamily of loyal children, the growth of a plications were removed by Act of Parcentury, bearing their tribute of thank- liament, and on February 4, 1787, at ful remembrance, and is received with Lambeth, Dr. White, Bishop-elect of every mark of affection and admiration. Pennsylvania, and Dr. Provoost, Bishop-In these congratulations the Mother- elect of New York, were made Bishops. Church of England joins with hearty The consecrators were John Moore, good will, proud of the child that she be- Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Markgan to nurse but failed to bless with ham, Archbishop of York, Charles Moss, dower, and all the more admiring the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and John thrift and increase that has come by self- | Hinchcliff, Bishop of Peterborough. reliance and fidelity to the principles of Thus was cemented the union of the the primitive Church, unaided and un-Thurch in the United States with the trammelled by the patronage of the Church of England.

It cannot be justly charged, indeed, that the Mother-Church did at any time regard her offspring in America with coldness or indifference. The withholding of Episcopal ordination from Dr. Seabury was purely from political considerations over which the Church of consent of the State. During the long war just concluded by the resignation of the independence of the American Colpopular hostility was excited against the Church as well as against the State of England. Dr. Seabury himself represented the Church influence so obnoxious to the great mass of our people. Following the declaration of peace the relations of the two countries were very delicate, and to the political leaders in England, to those who were most friendly to the struggling Republic, the sending of a bishop to the United States not believe that there was any hope of the continuance in America of a communto secure the action of Parliament which was needed for dispensing with the oath The formal request or consent of Congress was considered essential to the action demanded of Parliament. Of course this could not be had, nor was there in reality any need of it. This, however, the Erastians of the English Parliament could not understand.

exist. Dr. Seabury was received there most cordially, and on Sunday, November 14, 1784, he was publicly ordained a John Skinner, Coadjutor Bishop of Aber-

On Bishop Seabury's return to Connecticut, after an absence of two years,

Bishop Seabury, in his reply, said: "The surprise you express at the rejecnatural. But when the ecclesiastical and civil constitutions are so closely woven together as they are in that country, the first characters in the Church for station and merit may find their dis-The Seabury Centenary now in pro- positions rendered ineffectual by the ingress in Scotland, is an event of no little tervention of the civil authority; and interest to us and to all who are of the whether it is better to submit quietly to Anglican Communion. The little one this state of things in England, or to that received sympathy and recognition risk that confusion which would probbecome a thousand, does not forget those tempted, demands serious consider-

These troubles and perplexities were

*Dr. Beardsley's History of the Church in Connecticut

WET AND DRY DRUNKARDS. A phenomenal exponent of anti-teetotalism has lately attracted attention in England, in the person of a Mr. Christie. The English Churchman describes some of his eccentricities which we transcribe for the England had no control. The English amusement rather than for the edification Bishops could not lawfully consecrate a of our readers. There is some sense, howbishop for a foreign country without the ever, in this mass of nonsense. Mr. Christie was invited to take part in a festival of the National Temperance League, and he refused to participate on the ground that as "one of God's elect" (he is a radical Calvinonies, it was understood in England, and ist); he could not associate with ungodly to a great extent was true in fact, that persons like Churchmen, Romanists, Wesleyans, and others. He protests against one sin being separated from all others, and being decried, while other sins equally vile and mischievous are being covered up. "The love of money," he says, works much more evil than drink; it is, as the Apostle has it, the root of all evil, and indirectly, therefore, the root of the drink evil. Nay, the lust for riches is even appealed to by most of the teetotal crusaders as a reason of giving up the use of that good creature of God, which the teetotaller regards as the chief evil in the world. Mr. Christie calls the attention of all professedly Christian seemed likely to awaken resentment adherents of the League to the twofold rather than to make for peace. They character of the moral law as proclaimed by doubted if a bishop would be received our Lord Jesus Christ. The principle a question with our business men how to tion to restrain the refractory minister the things for which the Church has or tolerated in Connecticut, and could be which our Lord, in His Sermon on the Mount, applied to murder and adultery fount, applied to murder and adul must be extended to every shape in which man's tendency to sin manifests itself. ion that was so cordially hated as was What right have we to limit its applicationthe branch of the old Church which Dr. | to say that it does not apply to drunkenness? Seabury represented. It was impossible If there are those who in God's sight are adulterers and murderers inwardly, though they are not so outwardly in the sight of men, may it not be also true-must it not he had been most unjustly treated, for in all parts of the country of a unifying of allegiance to the King, and which be also true—that there are those who are would permit the English Bishops to drunkards inwardly, and in the judgment consecrate a Bishop for a foreign country. of God, although they are sober outwardly, and opponents of strong drink in the sight of men? "Do not forget, gentlemen of the British Medical Association, and of the National Temperance League, and Church Diocesan Temperance Association, lay and clerical, ye feast at your banquets, and breakfasts, and soirees, and excursions, and sermons, and ervices, that there are two kinds of drunkenness in the Scriptures. In Scotland such obstacles did not One of these, the chief, as being first against God ye would hide away. 'They are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger, but not with strong drink' (Isaiah xxix. 9)." There is something naive and humorous in the tu quoque with which Mr. Christie turns tivity in all departments of business, of that kind. Good Mr. Lamport had In either section the work before Church- deen, by Bishop Kilgour, Primus, and upon Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Dr. B. W. Richardson, and other leaders of the teetotal agthe outlook. The foundation of pros- lie on it. It seems that he confounded American spirit, and put forth the organ- Petrie, Bishop of Ross and Moray, and litation, and accuses them of being nothing claims, "there are two kinds of drunkenness. There are the wet drunkards and the dry. Do not forget that it was not upon the poor wet drunkard that the Lord expended the fire of his wrath and anger, but upon yourselves and all the sort of you-the dry drunkards." He goes so far as to suggest that move, everything will move with new decided that the defendant, having ac- rather indirect than direct. The Church laity in convention, at Middletown, Au- the phylacteries of the Pharisees, the enelife. The mills and the mines will feel cepted his appointment subject to the at work has more weight than the gust 3, 1785. He was unanimously ac- mies of Jesus Christ, were "blue ribbons." the impulse, the merchant will smile all rules and regulations of the "Free Church judged by its controlling princicepted as supreme in the government Those "that crucified the Lord of life and day at the counter, the mechanic will Church," he must submit to those rules, ples. It is as yet an influence rather of the Church, and in the administration glory," he says, "and hated His elect and It is true that Mr. Christie's proof of this ger boy will whistle a livelier tune as ne who had authority over him. His Lord- men approach the principles that give of welcome, referring to the refusal of assertion is rather far-fetched. "They ambles along. But the Presidential elec-ship was, therefore, bound to restrain the Church authority, the more they the English Bishops to bestow the Epis-flapped in his face," says he, "their flags of tion? Well, what is there in that to the defendant from continuing in pos- recognize them to be right. This is copal Office, expressed great surprise and 'Touch not, taste not, handle not'"—an inhinder enterprise or to destroy confi- session of the buildings, and from per- true of the processes of our growth in pain at their action, or want of action, scription which he has perhaps seen on the Army. "It was the dry drunkard," he obhis first rebuke of them and of their mock abstinences, called Him a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber." Mr. Christie, in his exaggerated zeal against the teetotallers, describes Judas Iscariot as "the abstainer," and solemnly reminds those who trace all the evils in the world to the public-house, that "the devil was never drunk with rum or brandy in his life."(!)

BISHOP SEABURY'S CONSECRA-TION.

(From Dr. Beardsley's History of the Church in Connecticut.)

"Some of the English Bishops were not entirely pleased with all the steps attending the consecration of Dr. Seabury, but they could do no less than commend him in their hearts for his zeal in so good a cause; and believing Episcopacy to be a divine institution, they could not really censure its transmission through so pure a channel to the Western world. His friends vindicated his course; and Dr. Horne, Dean of Canterbury and the Commentator on the Psalms, writing to him a few weeks after his consecration, said: "I am truly sorry that our Cabinet here would not save you the trouble of going to Scotland for it. There is some uneasiness about it, I find, since it is done. It is said you have been too precipitate. I should be inclined to think so too, had any hopes been left of obtaining consecration from England. But if none were left, what could you do but what you have done?" And I have endeavored to get it forward easily and quietly, without noise, party, or heat; and I cannot but be pleased that no fault lect to families, etc., a family best known but precipitancy is brought against me. That implies that I have needlessly hurried the matter, but is an acknowledgment that the measure was right in itself." His consecration was the means of opening a correspondence between Bishop Skinner and Church of Scotland.

Having completed his business at Aberdeen, the newly consecrated Bishop retraced his steps to London, and prepared to embark and my observations from a visitation of for the shores of his native land. Before he churches in seventeen dioceses, the testimony set sail, he addressed a noble and Christian can be taken for such weight as it may have. communication to the secretary of the Venerable Society, reciting briefly the origin and circumstances of his journey to England, and then to Scotland, and adding what most intimately concerned both himself and the clergy who were to come under his Episcopal oversight. "How far," said he, "the Venerable Society may think themselves justifiable in continuing me their mission- existence, while older ones are enlarging, ary, they can only determine. Should they do so, I shall esteem it a favor. Should they some journa's which are a credit to us as a do otherwise, I can have no right to com- great branch of the Holy Catholic Church. plain. I beg them to believe that I shall But the power is not used in all its varied ever retain a grateful sense of their favors directions and possibilities. during thirty one years that I have been their missionary, and that I shall ever remember with the utmost respect the kind attention that country for which I am now to embark. Very happy would it make me, could I be assured they would continue that attention;

"The fate of individuals is, however, of inferior moment when compared with that free and effective use as possible of that of the whole church. Whenever the Society shall wholly cease to interest itself in the concerns of religion in America, it will be a heavy calamity to the Church in that country."

To this manly and ingenuous communication he received an official answer after he had reached New London, the substance of which is contained in the following brief paragraph:

"I am directed by the Society to express their approbation of your service as their missionary, and to acquaint you that they cannot, consistently with their charter, employ any missionaries except in the plantations, colonies, and factories belonging to the kingdom of Great Britain: your case is of course comprehended under that general

CHURCH HOSPITALITY.

To the Editor of The Living Church: Your article under this head in a late issue, was read by me with much interest, because, as a frequent traveller, the light and shade of the subject are often observquite different. As a Churchman, the supposed coldness on the one side, and the apa misconception of what the "Church" is, and a misapprehension of individual duty. We are instructed to consider it really the House of God. To it we are to go as individual worshippers, taking with us our offerings, and our hearts' devotion, to offer up to God through the ministrations of His sanctuary, led therein by his appointed and Paul's church, Richmond, Indiana, to accept the reship of Trinity church, San Jose, California.

little weight. Yet, it is true that "the Christian bodies about us" have made their gatherings so "socially pleasant," their services so "comfortable," so "attractive," that the public mind is led to accept this as substantially Lancaster. Wis. Address accordingly.

what should characterize public worship, in which every one should stand isolated before God as he must, finally, in His Presence. The theory of other Christians is the the Advent, Brownsville, Texas, has taken charge of St. reverse of our own as to worship. They claim to go to church to "get good," to be recipients only, and that in the most pleasing way possible, while the Church expects her worshippers to participate in her services with body, and soul, and to bring sacrifices to the House of their God, and that

The Rev. J. J. Clemens, having been appointed Archdeacon of the diocese of Mississippi, has resigned the rectorship of Christ church, Houston, Texas, and will enter upon duty October 10. Address Brandon, Miss. such a privilege will never need "a half dozen to invite him there again." I will venture that almost invariably, where newcomers enter parishes and complain of coldness or neglect, it arises from their neglect to have provided themselves with necessary dismissory letters, or the use of them, or the assumption of deserved attentions, which they unconsciously have in some way forfeited. There is an idea too prevalent that the Church "owes us" a great deal, whereas the true sentiment should be, that we owe it all we have and are. If we go of lay baptism. The usage of the Church has practically settled it, among us, at least. whereas the true sentiment should be, that there in the true attitude of worshippers we will not fail to find ourselves always included in the household of God, and obtain just that consideration which is based upon for the Sunday schools of the missions in my care. Hutchabiding principles of social privileges too. Sociability is not necessarily an indispensable feature of our Church relations, but the Bell, chapel of the Good Shepherd, Seattle, Washington principles which should govern her children Territory. will outlast, as they preceded, the existence of "the other religious bodies. If the first sentence of the morning service, "The Lord Bishop Seabury replied: "God grant that I is in His holy Temple, let all the earth keep may never have greater cause to condemn silence before Him' were uppermost in myself than in the conduct of this business. mind, very little else would occupy the attention.

Now to offset the instances named of neglect to families, etc., a family best known to myself moved into four parishes, one a suburban, and the others in two of the Macon Miss., to Florence Crusins. largest cities in the Union; the head of the house provided seats in the House of God the very first Sunday after removal, the oblider wave placed in the Sunday asked.

ROBINSON.—At his residence, 126 Wickliffe St., Newark, N. J., on September 20, Samuel Perry, son of the late Capt. S. P. and Alzayda R. Robinson. children were placed in the Sunday school, several eminent, men of England, which afterwards proved of essential benefit to the Church of Scotland.

children were placed in the Sunday school, (grew up there, were years ago confirmed, and remain there), and this was the case in Church of Scotland.

white.—At her residence in Utica, of apoplexy, September 22, Anna Maria, wife of William White, and youngest daughter of W. C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, N. Y. each removal; they never failed to be received most kindly and courteously, and as this covers a period of twenty-five years,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

CAROLUS.

The Church Messenger, (S. C.)

THE CHURCH PRESS .- True, the use of printing material is growing upon us. New Church papers are constantly springing into and few fail entirely. True, again, we have

The people do not seem to encourage it. They do not take the active interest they ought to do in the progress of the Church which they have so long paid to the Church in papers. They do not write for them as they might, and tell out what the Church at work is thinking and doing. They do not put themselves to any trouble to encourage if not in the same, yet in some degree; if not the Church press. If they cannot "take" if not in the same, yet in some degree; if not longer, yet during the lives of their present missionaries, whose conduct in the late commotions has been irreproachable, and has procured esteem to themselves and re- awful power of the press in these days, ev- strable for the clergy to help the editors to present absorber. spect to that Church to which they belong.

"The fate of individuals is, however, of every thing in his power is done to make as every thing in his power agency which is now moving the world.

The Churchman. THE COLOR QUESTION.—The conference of colored clergymen recently held in this city was undoubtedly wise in not wishing to establish a separate episcopate. To do so, might lead to the establishment of a separate Church, which would be deplorable in every way, and of no advantage to their cause. That the conference, however deeply interested in that people, and disappointed, not to say aggrieved, at the too great neglect of them, contemplates nothing of this sort was apparent in all its proceedings. This is especially the case in the resolution urging on congregations the necessity and duty of more largely assisting the Domestic maintaining in all purity of the marriage well, Knoxville. Ill. institution, and the establishment of schools | DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, for colored girls. The committee appointed to take suitable steps to get these resoluable. My own conclusions, however, are tions before the public can scarcely take too much pains to have the public know how thoroughly the conference understands the Mr. W. B. Cutting, Treas. parent warmth on the other, I attribute to needs of the colored people, and how earnestly it calls upon Christian philanthropists to aid them in their urgent and stupendous

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Rev. H. B. Jefferson has entered upon his duties as minister-in-charge of St. John's parish, Sandy Hook, Conn., address accordingly.

Dr. John B. Wakefield has resigned the rectorship of St.

ness is possessed, all mere matters of personal consideration would, and should, have little weight.

The address of the Rev. H. H. Sneed will be Mount Sterling, Kentucky, he having resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Chattanooga, and accepted the rectorship of the church of the Ascension, Mount Sterling. The Rev. H. M. G. Huff, rector of St. Mark's church, Johnstown, diocese of Pittsburgh, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Andrew's church. Bridgeton, N. J.,

and will enter upon his new duties November 1.

The Rev. Mr. Payne, D.D., on account of impaired health, aggravated by the death of his son at Rome, has resigned St. George's, Schenectady. The vestry voted him an annuity, and also the title of *Rector Emeritus*. The Rev. Thos. J. Morris, having resigned the church of

Mark's church, Aberdeen, South Dakota. P.O., address The Rev. Frederick Gibson has accepted the rectorship

of St. George's church, (Bishop Whittingham Memorial), Baltimore, Md., and has entered upon his charge. His ad-dress will be, as heretofore, 150 McCulloh St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No contributions are returned unless a stamp is forwarded with the copy. Accepted contributions are not a knowledged though some time may clapse before their appe. Ince—The editor, cannot, as a rule, reply privately to letters asking for information.

CHURCHMAN -The word "Catholic" came rapidly into use throughout the Church after the second General Council, held in Constantinople, 381 A. D., which formulated the article "In One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." St. Cyril used it about thirty years before.
"THE OTHER SIDE."—There is much force in what you

say, but we are 'not prepared to open a discussion which would be almost interminable and probably fruitless. If at any time it seems best to agitate the subject our columns will be at your service.

To the Editor of The Living Church: in's Hymnals, books, papers, reward cards, etc., are much needed. Old papers etc., can be used as well as new ones. I am just beginning some new mission work and can use

MARRIED.

TOWNSEND-SMITH .- In All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, on Thursday, October 2, by the Right Rev., the Bishop of Springfield, in the presence of the Bishop of the diocese, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of St. Luke's church, Whiteawter, Wis., to Kathryn, daugh-

ter of J. Cranston Smith, Esq., of Milwaukee.

BADGER-GURLEY.- In New Britain, Conn., October 2 1884, by the Rev. F. W. Harriman, Harriet Gurley, daughter of the Rev. Wm. L. Bostwick, to George B. Badger, of ooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

AYRES-CRUSINS .- At "Ellerslle," Rhinebeck, N

OBITUARY

MORRIS.-Entered into rest, at Hannibal, Mo., September 16, 1884, Mary Kaloolah, only daughter of J. C. and A. B. Morris, aged 24 years.

B. Morris, aged 24 years.

Miss Morris was a communicant at Trinity P. E. church, and her death will be deeply felt by the Church and Sunday school with which she had been connected almost from her birth. Her character was all that is noble and ovely added to which her rare talents as a musician and her tender solicitude and thoughtfulness for others won for her the admiration and love of all who knew her. During her illness her faith in God never wavered and we who are sad and sorrowful, sorrow not as those with out hope, for she sleeps in Jesus. THE LATE JOHN D. PARSONS

THE LATE JOHN D. PARSONS.

WHEREAS, we, students of the University of the South, have heard, with profound sorrow of the death of our friend, John D. Parsons, who for four years was a member of this university, and are desirous of expressing, though inperfectly it may be, our sense of his loss and our sympathy with his father.

Resolved, That in his death the University of the South has lost a loyal and faithful friend, and a student of whom she had reason to be proud.

Resolved, That in his death we feel that we individually have lost a tree and valued friend, whose manly dignity and winning presence no less than his intellectual and moral worth combined to win for him the respect and affection of usall.

moral worth combined to win for him the respect and affection of us all.

Resolved, That in the midst of our own bereavement we remember those who were bound to him by even nearer ties than friendship, and respectfully extend to them our heartfelt sympathy, praying that our Father may enable them, even i this fierce trial, to find strength and comfort in the knowledge of that Divine Love which was revealed to us in Jesus Christ, W. T. Young, S. B. McGlobon, N. B. Harris, H. O. Riddel, J. Page Wingfield, (Chairman Committe.)

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY Remittances and applications should be addressed to the Rev. Elisha Whittlesey, Corresponding Secretary, 37 Spring St., Hartford, Conn.

TO THE CLERGY,
As corrections are being continually made for THE LivING CHURCH ANNUAL, 1885, the clergy will confer a great

"L'AVENIR," a monthly. The only French Episcopal paper. Yearly subscription, \$1,50. The fourth year began October, 15th, 1883. Editor: The Rev. C. Miel, rector of St. Sauveur. Address 2039 Sanson St. Philadelphia, Pa. Church of the Advent.

CLERGYMEN'S RETIRING FUND SOCIETY.

The annual meeting will be held in St. Matthew's Rectory, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, October 16, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m. Wm. Welles Holley, Secretary, Hackensack, N. J., September 19, 1884.

The Rector of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Illinois, will receive into his family a little boy between eight and ten years old, to be a companion for his little son and to be educated with him. Write for terms. The Theological Department of the University of the

South, dependent upon the offerings of the Church, now makes its semi-annual appeal to those who would aid in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ in the South and Southwest. The Undergraduate Department of the University was never so prosperous, and is now self-supporting. But'the Theological Department, with about 20 students, has no support beyond that which Church people may be disposed to give. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. Telfair Hodgson, D.D., Vice Chancellor, Sewanee,

SITUATION WANTED .- The undersigned desires to seduty of more largely assisting the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions in the proper support of the clergy. Especially to be commended are the resolutions of the conference recommending the formation of temperance and moral reform societies, the maintaining in all purity of the marriage

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. SYSTEMATIC OFFERING PLAN.

All inquiries, requests for interviews and other communications, should be addressed to the Rev. F. B. Chetwood, Agent. 26 Bible House, New York. FOREIGN MISSIONS. DOMESTIC MISSIONS. Rev. J. Kimber, Sec. Mr. J. M. Brown, Treas.

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The Study of Origins; or, The Problems OF KNOWLEDGE, OF BEING, AND OF DUTY. By E. De Pressense, D. D., author of "Early Years of Christianity," etc. 8vo, cloth, 513 pp. Third and cheaper edition, \$1.50.

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From the London Guardian.

The Mission of the Church of England to the ancient Assyrian or Syro-Persian Church -the so-called Nestorians-has now arrived at a position in which it appears to require immediate reinforcement. As is well known. the Mission is on a basis of its own, being sent by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in response to the repeated appeals of the Patriarch or Catholicos and his entire clergy and people. The object is to resuscitate this once flourishing Church, and, by improving its educational resources, to enable it eventually to effect such reforms and title of "En Province." to make such doctrinal declarations as may render it practically efficient and place its theoretical orthodoxy beyond suspicion. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have recently renewed their grants of 250l. per annum respectively. The Rev. Rudolph Wahl, who is at present the only missionary, has his work rendered sidering its beauty, is very low. We doubt more difficult by the circumstance that, if anything better for the price will be offersince he is not a British subject, the Ottoman Porte refuses to grant him a firman. Unhappily, he is also refused the protection of the British Vice-Consul at Van, on the same plea. Both Turkish firman and British protection would be forthcoming for the Mission if reinforced by English coadjutors. It is now proposed that Dr. Wahl should with illustrations of varieties of natural ers with which the narrative abounds. In move over the frontier into Persia, and that grasses, 128 in number. The query-forms time of war there must, of course, be many two Englishmen should succeed him at are repeated throughout the book, so as to failures, but it is not always clear upon Duzza, his present station within Turkish accommodate a large number of respondents. territory. The Archbishop of Canterbury earnestly commends the wants of the Mission to the increased support of English Churchpeople. His Grace is "persuaded that we cannot stand still," and holds that press, by A. A. Hayes; The Misfortunes of the great issues of his day. should "persevere in making the remnant of Heartbreak Cameo, by L. W. Champney; this ancient communion feel that we want Miss Eunice's Glove, by A. Webster; and to strengthen and instruct them as a Church, Brother Sebastian's Friendship, by H. and not to bring them over to our Church."

Dr. Wahl, who was ordained in America, had for some time lived in Asia Minor, and possessed considerable knowledge of Oriental languages; he was sent out in 1880, and since that date has been uninterruptedly at work, especially in advising and assisting the Bishops and clergy of the Assyrian Church, in improving their schools and establishing new ones. He has lately sent to Lambeth a summary of his diary from September, 1873, to February last. By desire of Series. his Grace, we give some extracts from this interesting document.

Dr. Wahl states that he found 300 villages scattered among the Kurds in Turkish Kurdistan claiming his assistance, and 126 villages on the Persian side not less pressing in their claims. His tours among these villages necessitate his keeping up a missionary caravan and travelling apparatus. Last summer he visited fifty-six villages:

summer he visited fifty-six villages:

"On reaching a Nestorian village (he writes) the people flock to see us, and we explain to them the object of our visit, make the necessary inquiries with regard to their religious and educational condition, converse with their priest and chiefs, give them a few words of practical advice and some encouragement, eat bread, inquire after Biblical and historical manuscripts, and visit their church, in some cases their sick. I occasionally assist in Divine service, and where I preach for the first time the outline of the sermon is in substance the following:

—The object of the Church of England in sending the Mission among the Nestorians, both negative and positive—not to proselytise, not to claim any jurisdiction over them, not to press on them Occidental rituals, not to encourage schism or discord, but, with the exception of the 'Nestorian heresy,' to assist them in becoming, by the grace of God, once more a living branch of the true vine in Christ Jesus, the Catholic Church; 'also explaining the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.

"Nearer the Mission station (Duzzar in Gavar, Turkey in Asia) our ten Mission schools are placed—viz., in the diocese of Mar Sleema of Gavar, with twenty-three Nestorian villages, we have five Mission schools, and about 100 children; in the diocese of Mar Khnanishu, the Metropolitan and his Suffragans (partly in Persia), with forty-seven villages, we have four Mission schools, with about eighty children, and in the diocese of Mar Serghis of Jhelu, with twenty-six villages, we have one Mission school, with twenty-five children.

Dr. Wahl makes weekly excursions among

the villages, and after an hour spent in a school in hearing classes, noting progress, and giving advice, he visits the house of of their clearness and simplicity. Yet we some family in the parish, to which the must add that Dr. Oxenden's view of the villagers gather, and where he converses with them about their schools and churches. Monthly priests' and teachers' meetings are held alternately in the various villages. the teachers being in most cases the parish priests and such as have never attended school in a European sense. At these meetings the parish priests report on and discuss the affairs of their respective parishes, school business especially being considered: and Dr. Wahl catechises and sometimes gives a lecture:

"Nestorians from all Nestorian districts (he continues) in Turkey and Persia, from far and near—Bishops, priests, chiefs of tribes and villages, and many others—are repeatedly coming to ask me when we shall have a training school for their priests, teachers, and grown-up boys; when we shall be able to assist them in having more village schools; when our Mission's printing-press—now inactive for want of funds and permission from the Sublime Porte—will be working to furnish books for their schools and rituals for many of their churches—no matter whether to print their own manuscript rituals, or a Syriac translation of the English Prayer Book—to them the one will be just as welcome as the other—and the Holy Scriptures."

Especially they are ungent that he should

build. They say to him:

"As long as you do not build we fear that you will some day be called away from us; what will then be the use of all the reforms you introduce, and the schools? We have not the strength to continue alone; build, and we shall then be sure that you will stay with us, and we shall better listen to your reforms."

The diary relates many details of the arduous but encouraging work of Dr. Wahl, schooled in the rude scenes of frontier life, showing its varied character and the danger rising to the mastery of language and law, manner of living of this interesting people of his life, and the power of his intellect,

ANAMERICAN PRIESTINASSYRIA. not be to the credit of the Church of Eng- the sight of disbanding armies and a unite land if a Mission so warmly commended by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, as by his two predecessors, is not reinforced forthwith.

BOOK NOTICES.

A LITTLE TOUR IN FRANCE. By Henry James. Boston: James R. Osgood; Chicago: S. A. Maxwell & Co.

Everything that Mr. James writes will be bought with avidity. This new work is not behind its predecessors in fineness of perception, delicacy of touch and quaint humor. It was published in The Atlantic under the

A WONDER BOOK FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. By Nathan-Hawthorne, with illustrations by F. S. Church, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., beyeled board s. gilt-

These delicious renderings of classical fables by Hawthorne, have here a setting worthy of the gifted writer, and such as will delight the eye and cultivate the taste of all readers. The price of the book, coned for the holiday trade.

QUERIES AND CONFESSIONS. Whittaker, New York.

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STORIES BY AMERICAN AUTHORS. Volume VI. New

Dr. Wahl, reinforced by English colleagues, Bro' Thomas Wheatley, by L. Fairfax; The Frederic.

STOPS," or How to Punctuate. By Paul A. Allandyce. Imported by T. Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible House, New York. (1884). Pp. 83. Price 40 cents.

A very useful, practical hand book this, for all students and many writers. Its effort is only to give to existing usage, which is confessedly very vague, a more or the little book is like the Parchment Paper

ALONE WITH GOD: Studies and Meditations of a Sick n. By the Rev. Joseph Cross, D.D., LLD. Cloth, pp. New York, Thomas Whittaker. Price \$1,5 Extra

This makes the seventh in the list of volumes published by Dr. Cross within a brief period; and we regret to learn that it is positively to be the last. Its dedicatory epistle is addressed to the Bishop of Central New York, and explains that the work has occupied his mind during a protracted season of seclusion and suffering that marked the umes published by Dr. Cross within a brief of seclusion and suffering that marked the closing of his seventieth year. The Meditations are replete with spiritual strength; the Studies and the Poems evince a high order of literary merit in their composition. The book is one that should live long in the religious world, and move to a greater devoutness many generations of seekers after God when this servant of Truth is gathered to his fathers.

TOUCHSTONES; OR CHRISTIAN GRACES AND CHARACTERS TESTED. By the Right Rev. Ashton Oxenden, late Bishop of Montreal. New York; Thos. Whittaker. Pp. 262. Price 75 cents.

Bishop Oxenden publishes under this heading a collection of thoughts on some of the leading points of a true Christian's necessary character and conduct. The homiletic aspect of the work is good enough, without anything markedly fresh in thought, or any particular attractiveness in the ex-Dr. Wahl makes weekly excursions among pression of thoughts that are old. For a mother's reading in the family the several sections would be apt and useful on account Church's authority in teaching is decidedly out of the way, when, as in chapter nine, he informs his readers that she does not require us to bend our own views to those which she at any time may lay down. So much for the "Witness to the Truth!"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE TRUE STORY OF A GREAT LIFE. By William O. Stoddard. With Illustrations. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Pp. 502. Price,

We ought to be very near to the time, if we have not already come to it, when the lives of the great men of our national crisis can be written and read without partisan bias or sectional hate. On either side we should be able to appreciate the noble character and devotion to duty in which the other side abounded. It is one of the mitigations of the sad memories of the desperate conflict, that it gave us great men, of whom probably we should have known little but for the fiery trial which brought to view the pure gold of noble character. Especially they are urgent that he should Among the great names, honored now from ocean to ocean, and from the great Lakes to the Southern Sea, the name of Abraham Lincoln stands conspicuous. Even those who were opposed to him in the deadly strife, would not withhold from him their tribute of admiration and respect. The record of one born and bred in the wilderness, and hardships amid which it is carried on. commanding the confidence of millions by Curious pictures are given of the habits and the integrity of his character, the purity -the remnant of a communion which once and finally bearing the burdens of a great extended to India and China, and was the nation convulsed in civil war, and laying foremost evangelizer of the East. It will down his life on the threshold of peace, in

people—is a record that will be honored as long as there are heroic souls to read it.

It was not the circumstance of the war that made Mr. Lincoln a great man. The rugged grandeur of his character would have been conspicuous at any time; but we may well believe that the tremendous responsibilities of his position exalted the spirit and tempered the roughness of the man; that in no other school could have been developed the courage, tact, patience and power which distinguished him above the men of his time. His relation to the great struggle of modern times, not only served to exalt and intensify his extraordinary powers of administration, but also to lend a wonderful interest and suggestiveness to all the circumstances of his previous career. The author of the Biography before us seems to appreciate this fact, and with fine discrimination has portrayed the progress of the rude boy in the back-woods, through all the stages of private and public life, to the highest and most trying position that it is possible to conceive. He professes not to give the record of political and military events, except as they illustrate the character of the great President. There The queries are on each left hand page with are not a few readers, probably, who will reruled spaces for the answers on the right gret the many expressions of judgment, critand every page is adorned in the margin icism and censure upon the actions of othwhom the blame should be visited. The author enjoyed unusual advantages, as one York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Chicago: S. A. Max. of Mr. Lincoln's private secretaries, in prowell & Co. Price 50 cents. curing the materials for his work, and he This new volume contains: The Village has executed it with tact and skill. It is a Convict, by C. W. White; The Denver Ex- biography of the man, and not a treatise on

On Sunday, in University Week, before Lehigh University, the Rev. William A. Snively preached the Baccalaureate sermon, which has been published in pamphlet form. Subject, "The Harmony of Science and Religion.'

second volume this month. Its past promises having been so well kept, one may anticipate great things from it in future. The most notable article in the October numberless precise form. At the end there is one well worth the price of a year's subadded an instruction on how to correct a scription—is the second part of the "Little SHORT-HAND by mail. Send for circular to SHORT-HAND W G. CHAFFEE Oswego, N. Y printer's proof, with examples. In form School-master Mark;" by J. H. Shorthouse, the celebrated author of "Jean Inglesant."

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BY THE BISHOP OF BEDFORD.

I am to-day setting myself to say something about the Canticles, and the very first | ble army of Martyrs praise Thee," or "Also | teresting to the hearer. At the conclusion | ion and created the interest of the day. A thing I will say is — Oh! how dreadful the Holy Ghost the Comforter," is sung to he addressed a personal appeal to the can-"services" for the Canticles are in ordinary the second half of the chant. Either of Parish churches! I am not presumptuous these plans removes the very great dislocaenough to say anything as to their use in Cathedrals, where no doubt we can admit and approve a more ornate and scientific style they are both in themselves objectionable.) of music. But with the exception, which I To return; the very next pair of verses were very gladly make, of some few very simple modern "services," I confess that the elaborate "service," however musically excellent, the Father" (sung to the first half) ministry even to the end. is a pain and grief to me. First of all, I am astonished at the inexpressiveness of most the verse before; and "When Thou tookest "services." Even those of the best composers are singularly deficient in giving the due expression to the words of the Canticle. ble mystery to a very considerable proportion people can join in.

What about Gregorians? Well, I must not enter into a discussion of this much-vexthere is a story of a certain well-known person, who, on being told that David probably Gregorians, remarked, that now at last he understood what had always been a puzzle to him. I do not think the majority of our people can be induced to enjoy, and sing, Gregorians. And yet I confess to me they have the great charm of reverence and devotion, and if one or two of the more uncouth tones are dropped out, and a change of tone given where several Psalms are sung, and the voices are thoroughly well accompanied with well-varied but not too fantastic harmonies, and the Canticles are harmonized, as in Stainer's admirable settings, then I do like Gregorian chanting,

If, however, one uses Anglican chants, then comes the question of single or double chants. I plead for the sparing use of the latter. If the verses of any psalm or canticle were in pairs throughout, then nothing could be more appropriate than a double chant; but, as it necessarily suggests the idea of a couplet, or pair of verses, it is generally singularly inappropriate, and should be confined to long psalms or canticles with an even number of verses, and in which the pairing of the verses produces no very great anomaly. Do let me protest against a double chant where there is an uneven number of verses, so that the second half of the chant has to be repeated for the last verse. This is musically bad, and I have heard really good musicians speak of it as intolerable. Even to less sensitive ears it is extremely unpleasant.

There is a traditional rule as to the Canticles which is worth naming, and should, I think, be observed. Use the New Testament Canticles as much as possible, and never use both the Old Testament ones in the Evening Service. We have our complement of psalms in the regular course, and it does seem needless to add two more psalms, when there are the Magnificat and Nunc dimittis provided.

And now as to the separate Canticles.

The Venite.—Happily this has escaped being set to a "service," and is always sung to a chant. It will be observed that the first five verses are comparatively jubilant, the rest being more subdued in tone till we come to the Gloria Patri. Thus the Venite will not lend itself at all to a double chant, for not only is there the unpleasant repetition of the second half of the chant, but also by taking the fifth and sixth verses together you link a joyous to a penitential verse, and sing what is really the beginning of a new tone of thought ("O come, let us worship and fall down," &c.,) to the second rendering of the Venite is to a single chant with major and minor arrangements, the the Gloria Patri, and the latter to the rest of the Canticle. Or a different chant of a more penitential tone may be taken from again sung to the Gloria.

The Te Deum.-I have heard this more been excellent, but the Te Deum was muriments, and exercise jurisdiction in governtyrs, and each ending with "praise Thee." "The noble army of Martyrs: praise Thee," no means the worst or deadliest wound. We come, of course, to a distinct break and diverse, "Also the Holy Ghost the Comfort-

and only Son" is sung with "Also the Holy | time. Ghost the Comforter," as if the two were one verse; and sometimes either "The nosung each to the wrong half of the chant-"Thou art the Everlasting Son of belonging to and continuing the thought of upon Thee," &c. (sung to the second half), beginning a new train of thought. A little further on, after several verses of supplica-And, secondly, I am always conscious that tion, comes the grand outburst of praise, the performance is a weary and unintelligi- "Day by day we magnify Thee. And we worship Thy Name ever world without end." of the congregation. Let us have simple These are a pair of triumphant verses breakand easy chants as far as possible, which the ing into the midst of the vein of supplication, to which the next verse returns. Yet, according to the rendering I am describing, the first of these triumphant verses ends the ed question. The controversy seems to ex- musical strain, being sung to the concludcite the passions of men amazingly, and ing half of the chant, while the second of the pair of verses is sung to the first half of the music, and with this is linked the most sang his Psalms to tones very similar to penitential verse of the whole canticle, Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin." Well, it was simple misery to him, -namely, why Saul threw his javelin to me to hear the grand old Te Deum thus at David when he was playing and singing murdered. A double chant to this Canticle serves only to destroy the sense and ruin the exquisite interchange of tone and feeling. Its whole construction seems to say, "Sing me to anything but a double chant." There are some excellent arrangements of the Te Deum to single chants, varied at verses 5, 14, 16, 24, 26, and 29. Some very simple services are quite within the power of an ordinary congregation; and for very simple singing nothing is better than some of F. Helmore's arrangements, especially Nos. 1

I do not know that I need say much about the other Canticles. The Benedicite and the Cantate lend themselves best to double chants, though there are some excellent settings of the former, varied here and there. The Magnificat is very painful to a double chant, which should never be used for it. And do let me suggest that Simeon, in all probability, did not shout the Nunc dimittis at the top of his voice, and that it should be sung very softly and feelingly.-Church Bells.

OUR MILWAUKEE LETTER.

VISIT AND SERMONS OF BISHOP SEYMOUR. In response to the invitation of Bishop Welles of Wisconsin, the Bishop of Springfield visited our city (Milwaukee) on Sunday last and preached twice in the cathedral. The subject of his sermons was true Catholicity as presented in the New Testament in contrast with its counterfeit, false appropriately in its relation to the ministry; and in the evening in its relation to the of the other, and as far as the limited time question. The former sermon rested upon the plenary commission given by our Lord Ascension, just before He left the earth to seat Himself at the right hand of the Eternal Father on His mediatorial throne-"All power," said Christ, "is given unto Me in heaven and on earth, go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you alway, even half of the music. The most expressive unto the end of the world." The Bishop drew a vivid and graphic picture of the scene, sketching the arrangement of the former being taken to verses 1 to 5, and to Disciples before, and around their Divine Master, and weaving this object lesson as a most important factor in the unanswerable argument which he built upon the charter verse 6 to the end, the earlier one being thus given by Christ in virtue of His own unlimited sovereign authority to His Apostles, and through them to their successors than once sung straight through to a double to the end of the world, to preach the Goschant. The singing and playing may have pel, and teach and administer the Sacra dered. Every one will have noticed the ment and discipline. He showed conclutriplet of verses, so closely bound together, sively that had modern Romanism been the singing of the Apostles, Prophets, and Mar- divine plan, our Lord could not in the nature of things have issued His commission But lo! the double chant in its first half to all His Apostles on an equality. "Go took up the third of these kindred verses YE," but He would have addressed, He must have addressed St. Peter singly and ("The Holy Church" etc). But this was by Christ to St. Peter, from one head to a second head, from one fountain to a second fountain, and then been divided and dismyriads of channels over the earth. This is er." But lo! this was sung to the first half the theory of the Christian ministry as now who heard it, unanswerable against the false of the chant, and the concluding half again held de fide and practised by the Church of claims of the Church of Rome. took up the first verse of a wholly new part Rome. But Christ presents a radically and took up the first verse of a wholly new part and subject. It is hard to understand how anybody with a grain of taste or feeling Polity. He is the one Head, and He issues of Nashotah. The day was bright and were last year, yet there have been changes, others, a goodly company, left Milwaukee and some worthy of note.

"St. Luke's, the colored parish, after have-

NOTES ON THE CHURCH SERVICE. | iar ways of avoiding it even with a double | the grace is distributed to each, to flow out | and charming view to the beholder. But | Theological School of Philadelphia. He has chant. (sometimes "Thine honorable, true, and on over the whole earth, and for all there were additions to the treasures of

> The Bishop enforced his argument all along with illustrations making it clear, indidates, who were about to be ordained, in hard by the chapel. It was the generous which he summed up their duties, and gift of the Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield, in tions which the double chant otherwise pointed out the eternal Christ, the Sovereign memory of his honored father, an early setgives to the remainder of the Canticle, but to Whom the Father has committed the tler of Wisconsin, and a fast friend of Nash-Kingdom as the One Head over all, in Whom alone dwell all the riches of grace, and to Whom they must constantly look for support and sanction in their future

After the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop of Wisconsin proceeded with the ordination service, and admitted to the diaconate Mr. Schubert, and to the priesthood the Rev. David Laseron, Assistant of Christ church, Milwaukee, and the Rev. H. W. Weller, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. Weller, of Jacksonville, Florida. The Dean of the Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Spalding, and the Rev. Dr. Ashley, united with the Bishop in the laying on of hands upon the priests. The Bishop of Wisconsin celebra-Bishop of Springfield. In the evening at 7.30 Bishop Seymour

preached again on the same subject, true

Catholicity as distinguished from pseudo-

Catholicity, under the other aspect of the

question, the relation of the laity to the

clergy, as exhibited in the New Testament,

and at present in the Church of Rome. He

chose for his text the photograph, as he fe-

licitously termed it, which the Blessed

Spirit gives us of the very first Christians, the converts of the day of Pentecost, in the 2nd chapter of the Acts, at the 42nd verse: 'They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers." He brought us face to face with those first Christians. and made us feel that we were holding an interview with them. They had heard St. Peter preach the first Christian sermon, they had asked his counsel as to what they were to do, they had been baptized in obedience to his behest, and as primarily and chiefly St. Peter's converts we might have anticipated, if Christ had designed that St. Peter should be the head of the Church on earth, and that every one in order to be saved must be in communion with him and depend upon him, these men and women of all others, who have ever been gathered into the fold, would have presented the complete and perfect example of loyal, obedient, docile laymen. They constitute the van of the Christian army, the front rank of the militant host; they are next to the Apostles, they hear them, see them, from day to day; there can be, from their opportunities of knowledge on the subject, no radical or fundamental mistake on their part in their relation to the Sacred Ministry, who are over them in the Lord. The Patriarchate of Rome declares, in her dogmatic teaching, now that that relation can be described only Catholicity as exhibited by modern Roman- after this manner, "the laity, to be in a ism. In the morning, when there was an state of salvation, must continue steadfastordination, he considered the subject most ly in St. Peter's doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers.' But what says the Holy Ghost of those Penlaity. The one sermon was the complement tecostal Believers? "They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine, &c. would permit, this division of the subject it follows of necessity that either those conenabled the preacher to give, at least by verts of St. Peter were fundamentally in ersuggestion, an exhaustive discussion of the ror as to who had, by divine right, the government over them, or else the Church of Rome has been for centuries, and is now abto His eleven Apostles, on the Mount of solutely and completely wrong on this subject. Those first Christians and modern Rome cannot both be right on this question. Both continue steadfastly on their respective lines, but it is impossible to reconcile them. No one can be a true Catholic on the Pentecostal basis of "continuing steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine, &c.," and at the same time a Roman Catholic on the basis of 'continuing steadfastly in St. Peter's doctrine, &c." The Scripture Catholic, as sketched by the Holy Ghost, is not and cannot be the original of the Roman Catholic as developed under the hand of successive Popes down to Pius IX. in the Vatican Council of 1870. The preacher pointed out with exquisite force how on the theories and assertions of the Papacy, the Epistle to the Romans must be, to save the credit of St. Paul rejected from the canon of Holy Scripture, since on the assumption, that St. Peter is by divine right head of the Church on earth, and sat as Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years, from A. D. 34 to A. D. 59 or 60. St. Paul could not as a Christian, not to say an Apostle, have addressed this letter to the whole body of believers in Rome, and have entirely ignored the Bishop. He sends salutations to a large number of persons by name, but he never mentions St. Peter. He does worse, he assumes the position of an and for its second and concluding half start- personally, "Go thou." In that case the overseer of the flock himself, and so intrudes ed the first verse of a totally new subject stream of grace, would have flowed from into the jurisdiction of another, and violates the very principles of comity, which he himself lays down. The two sermons fitted into each other and presented a comvision in the Canticle with the ending of the tributed by St. Peter to flow from him in plete sketch of an argument which seemed to us, and, as far as we made inquiry to all

On Monday morning early the Bishops and anybody with a grain of taste or feeling could bear beginning "Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ," on the second half of the chant, especially when there are famil-

Nashotah which now met the gazer's eye for the first time, and it was these new features in the scene which gave point to the occasotah in her first years, when struggling into life. The bell weighs full two thousand pounds, and as the residents and visitors gathered round on the meadow which stretched its beautiful carpet of living green beneath their feet all were eager to hear its voice. But first it must be blessed, before it speaks. The Lord must open its lips with His benediction, ere its mouth can peal forth His praise. As the preschare of the content of th forth His praise. As the preacher afterwards pointed out it was exquisitely appropriate that the bell, a memorial of the blessed dead, should be associated with the angels-it was the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels. The angels minister to the heirs of salvation while living, and carry their redeemed souls to Paradise when dead, ted the Holy Eucharist, assisted by the and so we are made by the day to join through the memorial the departed brother, whose memory we revere with the Holy Angels in their nearness to those who are at rest in Abraham's bosom; and then again the preacher said the office pre-eminently of the Angels is to praise, they continually cry Holy, Holy, Holy, and far away from their blessed chant down here on earth, the bell takes up the note and sends forth its solemn peal of praise, and summons mortals to come to God's House to praise, and learn beforehand by familiarity with its deep-voiced call to be prepared to hear and obey with glad alacrity the archangel's trump when he shall awaken all that sleep in the last great day.

As soon as the bell was blessed by Bishop Welles, a short but joyful peal was rung forth by a skilful hand, and Nashotah seemed to pause and listen as if enraptured stood the first altar of Nashotah. This the Bishop of Wisconsin blessed, and then from the top of the steps at its base, standing beside it and beneath its shadow, Bishop Seymour, selected as the preacher for the occasion, delivered the sermon of the day, to which we have already made allusion. He spoke as is his wont, without manuscript, and it seemed no labor for him to weave the threads of tender association and local tradition, and ecclesiastical history, and pathetic story, and spiritual instruction, into a beautiful discourse of nearly an hour's length, which seemed not wearisome nor long, but just the thing which any one would say or ought to say on the occasion. We wish we could reproduce it as it was delivered, word for word. But we cannot, it livered, word for word. But we cannot, it would be an impossibility. We may, however, Mr. Editor, if you encourage us, we do ever, Mr. Editor, if you encourage us, we do arist was celebrated in St. Sylvanus' Chapel by the Bishop of Wisconsin, assisted by his Brother of Springfield. An adjourned meetwaukee guests returned on the afternoon of of Springfield went to pass the night with his young Presbyter, the Rev. S. De Lancey Bishop preached again, and a liberal offer-Milwaukee, and concluded his arduous labors among us by solemnizing in the Cathedral of All Saints at noon, on Thursday, the 2nd of October, the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Townsend and Miss Kathryn Smith.

CHURCH WORK.

TEXAS. BISHOP'S FALL AND WINTER VISITATIONS.

E. N. R.

OCTOBER.
Taylor, 15; Temple, 16; Belton, 18, 19; Lampasas, 21; Gatesville, 23; Waco, 26; Marlin, 27; Groesbeck, 29; Mex NOVEMBER.

Calvert, 1, 2; Georgetown, 9; Rockdale, 16; Cameron 17; Caldwell, 18; Sealy, 20; Hearne, 23: Palestine, 30. DECEMBER.

Overton, 1; Henderson, 2; Tyler, 7; Longview, 9; Jeffer on, 14; Marshall, 21.

South. The Rev. W. W. Patrick, will accompany the Bishop on his visitation.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN—General Church Notes.—An old friend sends us the following: "Most of the parishes here remain as they

entered upon his work with the promise of good success. He is with his flock not only on Sundays but also through the week, and much improvement is seen both in the congregation and in attendance on the Holy Communion.

The Church of the Ascension is keeping

up the good reputation it had under the rectorship of the Rev. E. W. Babcock.
"The new rector, the Rev. C.E. Woodcock, is carrying forward the work so well begun

by his predecessors.

Lately the walls and ceilings of this church have been ornamented with good taste, adding much to the beauty of the interior. terior, as well as giving it an enlarged appearance.

"This church was consecrated in June

"This improvement will give nearly 200 additional sittings, and will add much to the beauty of the building both without and within. The walls are now up, and the roof will soon be on, and by the coming Advent the whole work will probably be completed. If to the material improvements on this noble old church there could be added the Daily Service, and the celebration of the Holy Communion on every Sunday and

would be made. "This need not be the work of Trinity lone. But Trinity, being the mother parish her offspring, now numbering nine or ten, might unite to gain so good an end. Trinity might be viewed as the future Cathedral when Connecticut should have more than one diocese. New Haven was once the capital of an old colony; why may it not soon become the See City of a new diocese? And why may not Trinity parish begin to do the work that a Bishop and his assisting priests and deacons should do through the cathe-dral system

Holy Day through the year, a great advance

dral system. "There are some, and the number is increasing, in all our large towns, who desire early and more frequent communion. And there is bread enough and to spare in our Father's House."

ALBANY.

SARATOGA.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey's parishioners at Saratoga, in April last purchased a Parish House nearly opposite the seemed to pause and listen as if enraptured with the sweet music, which she will hear henceforth at morn, and evening, and high noon, and whenever God invites His children to meet Him in His House, and, if they will, their home. From the bell the procession re-formed, and made its way by slow approach to the preaching Cross, which had been erected to mark the spot on which had stood the first altar of Nashotah. This the

Reading Room and Library.

This is already in operation. The third story, consisting of good-sized chambers, will be set apart for a temporary resting place for clergymen who need a change, and will be at their service without money and without price for at least two weeks.

This Parish House will be the right hand of the church. There is also in the parish "The Home of the Good Shepherd," for old persons and children. Also, "House for Convalescents," a branch of the Child's Hospital at Albany.

SCHENECTADY—Resignation of Dr. Payne.

—The following touching letter to the vestry of St. George's church conveyed to that body the resignation of the rector, the Rev. William Payne, D.D.:

"It is known to you that for more than a

not say that we will even then, but we may try our hand at giving a sketch of that remarkable sermon. After the conclusion of the Benediction services, the Blessed Euchthal and the Benediction services are blessed Euchthal and the Benediction services are blessed Euchthal and the Benediction services are blessed Euchthal and the Benediction of mine kindly inwithout any solicitation of mine, kindly in-tervened and advised the appointment of a permanent assistant; and you will remember that I at once expressed my consent, and a ing of the Board of Trustees of Nashotah House, was held at 2 P. M., and sat with a failed; and now after trying a vacation of two recess until 10 o'clock at night. The Mil-waukee guests returned on the afternoon of find myself without assistance, and yet still Monday, and the Trustees dispersed on the following morning, Tuesday. The Bishop and so offer herewith my resignation, to take effect at once, I need not, and I cannot, express my emotions at thus sundering the tie which has so long and so pleasantly ex-Townsend, in the parish of which he has just assumed the oversight of St. Luke's church. Whitewater. Wisconsin. Here the what the amount of work which with God's Bishop preached again, and a liberal offering was made in response for missions in his diocese. On Wednesday, the Bishop of Springfield returned with his young friend and Brother, the Rector of Whitewater to Milwaukee, and concluded his arduous last was a property which the argument of the sum of upon us by the new parish which I organized in 1867. I might also point to the improvements in the parish property, which, with your co-operation and help, have from time to time been made; the erection of a new rectory; the building and subsequent enlargement of the Sunday school house; the extension and more convenient arrange-ment of the interior of the church at two different times, and the change of the church tower from wood to stone. There are other unwritten and unseen results to be found in the hearts and lives of men, but which are known only to him "who seeth in secret and rewardeth openingly." My dead I leave in the holy keeping of God, beneath the shadow of the old church, where also, I hope, in God's appointed time, to be laid to my rest. Thanking you, gentlemen, and the parish through you, for innumerable kindnesses and forbearances; commending you to God's gracious mercy and protection; Offertories for Diocesan Mission Fund and theological department of University of the one who has always tried to do his duty, and who now goes forth from among you not knowing what is to befall him."

In accepting the resignation, the vestry put on record their feelings of reluctance and sorrow: they voted him the title of Rec-tor Emeritus, and a salary of \$500 a year for

SPRINGFIELD.

Bishop Seymour visited Mansfield on Fri-

Holy Communion at 6:30, Monday A. M., following their Confirmation. This little parish of Mansfield is showing some signs of renewed life and vigor. Many are inquiring about the church. The church building, long sadly in need of paint, is now being treated to three good coats, and is to be otherwise improved.

LONG ISLAND.

FORT HAMILTON.—Services commemorative of the completion of a half century from the organization of St. John's church, will be held on Sunday, October 12, at 10:30 A. M., on which occasion the rector, the Rev. R. B. Snowden, will deliver an Historical discourse. torical discourse.

ORGANIZATION OF A DIOCESAN BRANCH OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.—The meeting held in Grace church, Chicago, on Thursday, October 2nd, was one of far more than merely local importance. The wave of missionary zeal and effort which has reached the western metropolis, will doubtless move conward with accelerated force until it shall onward with accelerated force, until it shall have swept over the entire West, and reached the shores of the Pacific. The attendance, on the above occasion of both clergy and laity (especially, as might be expected, of lay women), was very large; and it is probable that Grace church seldom, if ever, witnessed within its walls a gathering characterized by greater earnestness or more genuine enthusiasm, none the less genuine for being quiet. The general feeling of all

person is bound by this missionary origanization is absolutely necessary in order that the work may be carried on without confusion; and it is from the existence of this necessity, that the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions has originated. The Woman's Auxiliary was inaugurated about thirteen years ago, and has been set thirteen years ago, and has been seed at thirteen years ago, and has been seed the last sessified elegates were present, representing of the past three years have amounted to \$148.684; gifts in clothing, &c., to the value of \$316.684. The Auxiliary raised last year, \$47.627; and the missionary boxes were valued at \$109.619. Aid has been extended to Utah, Nevada, and Colorado; and also to the freedmen of the South, and to the Indians. Moreover, a helper has been supported in Salt Lake City; a scholarship has been established in Reno, Nevada; twenty alcoves have been furnished in the dormitories of Wolfe Hall, Denver. Besides all this, the Connecticut Branch has erected Williams Hall, at Seguin, Texas; a house-mother is sustained in the Hospital at Portland, Oregon; a chapel has been extended to lital, Denver, Besides all this, the Connecticut Branch has erected Williams Hall, at Seguin, Texas; a house-mother is sustained in the Hospital at Portland, Oregon; a chapel has been extended to have been furnished in the dormitories of Wolfe Hall, Denver, Besides all this, the Connecticut Branch has erected in the Niobrara Mission supported at Pine Ridge Agency; large contributions have been made towards Hope School; Massachusetts has been shill, and is carried on with funds of the Auxiliary Society; the New York has been built, and is carried on with funds of the Auxiliary Society; the New York Branch is building at Hope School; have been made towards Hope School; have been fasted for an orphanage for colored children, in Petersburg, Virginia; and lastly, schools have been extended to wards Hope School have been fasted for an orphanage for colored children, in Petersburg, Virginia; and lastly, schoo

After the Celebration, at which about thirty of the clergy, and between a hundred and sixty and a hundred and seventy lay-people—principally women—received the Bishop, having requested all present to remain, called the meeting to order, and the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood was elected Secretary for the occasion. The roll of the clergy, and of the parishes represented was then called. The Bishop in previous consultation with his clergy had appointed officers for the new organization, as follows, to retain their positions until the next session of the Diocesan Convention: President; Mrs. W. H. Vibbert; Vice-Presidents: For the North Eastern Deanery, Mrs. J. S. Waterman; for the Southern Deanery, Mrs. J. S. Waterman; for the Southern Deanery, Mrs. J. S. Waterman; for the Southern Deanery, Mrs. D. S. Phillips; Secretary: Mrs. Clinton Locke; Treasurer: Mrs. Charles Raymond. After a bountiful lunch, the committee on the constitution reported through their Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert; after which the Rev. Louis S. Osborne, rector of Trinity church, Chicago, made a stort and very telling speech, well calculated to give the Key-note for the day's proceedings. The Bishop, in an earnest address, urged upon the people present the extreme importance of the work in which the Woman's Auxiliary was engaged, and the duty of hearty co-operation with it. At the conclusion of his remarks, he introduced Mrs. Twing, who addressed the meeting at considerable length with characteristic simplicity and earnestness explaining the objects and methods of working of the Auxiliary Society. It was unfortunate, that, owing to the size of the building, and also to the fact that the speaker stood upon the same level with her audience, she was only partially heard. The building, and also to the fact that the speaker stood upon the same level with her audience, she was only partially heard. The building, and also to the fact that the speaker stood upon the same level with her audience, she was only partially heard. The building, and also to the fact th

noon meeting it was better, and seemed all the better without the aid of the instrument. There was a heartiness and spiritual sim-plicity about it all, that was indeed refreshplicity about it all, that was indeed refreshing. The congregation thoroughly entered into it; and with a spirit of joyousness, sang hymn after hymn clear through, although two or three verses only had been given out. The singing was a symbol of the meeting itself, which evoked the thought from all hearts, 'I did not know we had so much power among us.'

North-east corner of the United States.

"Ever since its separate existence the State of Maine in general, or the county of Aroostook in particular, has been wholly given over to Puritanism.

"When seventeen years ago the Bishop of Maine planted the first missionary in the county of Aroostook there was scarcely a Christian to be found in the whole district—now there are five churches erected, and one massachusetts.

"When seventeen years ago the Bishop of Maine planted the first missionary in the county of Aroostook there was scarcely a Christian to be found in the whole district—now there are five churches erected, and one in course of erection, besides the Church schools opened at Presque Isle on the 17th. The opening of these schools marks an era in the diocese of Maine, and therefore I think your readers will be glad to have some account of them. Their history is somewhat remarkable. In the early settlement of the State, blocks of land were granted for school purposes under the consomewhat remarkable. In the early settlement of the State, blocks of land were granted for school purposes under the conformation of the congregation of the Congregat

Pennsylvania \$10,160 in cash, and \$12,191 in boxes;
After the Celebration, at which about thirty of the clergy, and between a hundred and sixty and a hundred and seventy lay-people—principally women—received the Bishon having

working of the Auxiliary Society. It was unfortunate, that, owing to the size of the building, and also to the fact that the speaker stood upon the same level with her audience, she was only partially heard. The meeting was closed with singing and prayer, followed by the Episcopal benediction. All but the officers and delegates then adjourned and they immediately gathered for the purpose of counsel among themselves as to their further action.

It ought to be recorded that the devotional features of the gathering were peculiarly impressive, and, in a remarkable degree, the hearty congregational singing of the hymns. In the Eucharist service when the organ was used, the singing was good: but at the after-

GENESEO.—In the evening the Bishop visited Trinity church in this place, twelve miles distant, and preached a sermon appropriate 'to the eve of St. Michael's Day, most attractively setting forth the ministration of angels, and our union with them in their office.

UTAH AND IDAHO.

The singing was a symbol of the meeting itself, which evoked the thought from all hearts, 'I did not know we had so much power among us.'

MAINE.

PRESQUE ISLE.—A Canadian Correspondent writes: September 17, 1884, was a red letter day in the calendar for the extreme North-east corner of the United States.

"Ever since its separate existence the State of Maine in general or the county of State of Maine in general or the county of 150.00.

UTAH AND IDAHO.

STATISTICS.—From the journal of the second annual convocation of this missionary jurisdiction we gather the following summary: Clergy, 12; Church buildings, 5; Baptisms, infants, 190, adults, 30, total, 220; confirmed, 71; communicants, 725; marriages, 58; burials, 90; Sunday schools, teachers, 62, scholars, 952; day schools, 122.27; value of Church property, \$195, 150.00.

MASSACHUSETTS.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!—Why are so many Churches, Halls, and public buildings so poorly lighted? This question is easily answered—it is because so little attention is paid to that department when it is a most important subject and one that requires skill. Mr. C. C. Charles, whose advt. appears in the columns of this paper has had years of experience. It is a remarkable fact that his system of lighting is fast superseding all others.

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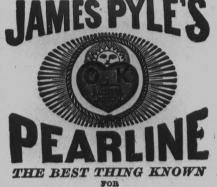
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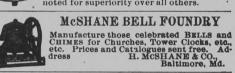
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