

The Living Church.

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

VOL. IX. No. 7.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

WHOLE No. 393.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington Sts.

Inexpensive Curtain Materials.

We beg to direct the attention of Housekeepers to Novelties in Low-Priced Curtain Goods shown in Lace Dept.

Heavy Scrim, either Plain or Grenadine, 10c per yard and upward, and when trimmed with inexpensive lace the effect is excellent.

Printed Scrim in fifty patterns and in nearly every color, from 15c upward.

Heavy Scrim, with high colored wool stripes, 50c.

Very Heavy Grenadine in patterns of great beauty, \$1.25 per yard, &c., &c.

The Prices on above goods, quality considered, are the Lowest in the city.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Knoxville, Ill.

Established, A. D. 1808. Enlarged 1872 and 1880. The New Building completed, 1883. A first-class establishment, healthfully located; thoroughly conducted by the same officers that founded it.

Trustees Ex Officio: The Bishop of Chicago, the Bishop of Quincy, the Bishop of Springfield.

Rev. C. W. Lefingwell, D. D., Rector and Founder.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE,

Suspension Bridge, Niagara Co., N. Y.

A Church School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military System. Charges \$350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M., President.

ST. PAUL'S HALL SALEM, N. Y.

18 BOYS.

ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL,

Peekskill, N. Y.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Opens Sept. 22. The School is distant from New York about forty-one miles, situated on an eminence overlooking the town, and having a view of the Hudson River, the Highlands, and the country for miles around. The grounds comprise about thirty acres, a part of which is covered with woods and has many charming walks. The location is remarkably healthy, retired and favorable for both physical and intellectual development. For terms, etc., address the Sister in Charge.

Sisters of St. Mary.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

231 E. 17th St. New York.

Boarding and Day school, pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square. Resident French and English teachers. Professors in Science etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

A Select Family School for Boys.

Send for Catalogue to

Lock Box 22, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL,

Morristown, N. J.

A Boarding School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. For terms, etc., address, THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

CAREFUL TRAINING FOR EIGHT GIRLS. In a pleasant home school, near New York. Full course of study. Native teachers. For circulars, apply to Mrs. M. G. RIGGS, Paterson, N. J.

20 CTS. will buy AMES' MASTERY OF THE PEN—a guide to self-instruction—superior to Gaskell's—former price \$1. Stamps taken. Address F. A. MUNSEY, 61 Warren St, New York.

Church Book Department.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., BOOKSELLERS, CHICAGO.

The Book Annexed. Being the Prayer Book, with the Proposed Changes, etc. With every copy is supplied a Guide to the Alterations and a Handy Index to all Changes. Net.....\$1.00. If sent by Mail.....1.10.

Four Centuries of Silence; or From Malachi to Christ. By the Rev. R. A. Redford, M.A. LL.B., Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics. New College, London. \$1.50.

"It would be difficult to speak too highly of the wide reading, the careful and discriminating thought, and the wise and cautious judgments by which throughout the work is characterized."—*British Quarterly Review*.

Specimens of English Prose Style. From Malory to Macaulay. Selected and Annotated with an Introductory Essay by George Saintsbury.....\$2.00.

"In this volume of 'Specimens of English Prose Style,' Mr. Saintsbury is seen at his best."—*London Athenaeum*.

The Theories of Darwin and their Relation to Philosophy, Religion and Morality. By Rudolf Schmid, President of the Theological Seminary at Schonthal, Wurtemberg. Translated by G. A. Zimmermann, Ph.D. With an Introduction by the Duke of Argyll.....\$2.00.

"We commend the volume most heartily for its thoroughness, for its logical system, for its breadth, and for its tolerant spirit."—*The Churchman*, New York.

Reasons for Being a Churchman.

Addressed to English-Speaking Christians of Every Name. By the Rev. Arthur Wilde Little, M.A. Net.....\$1.00. If sent by mail.....1.10.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals.

Catechisms, Question Books, Sunday School Reward Cards, Sunday School Requisites, Etc. Catalogues of this Department sent on Application.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., (Successors to JANSSEN, McCLURG, & Co.) Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison st., Chicago.

PRATT & SONS, ROBE MAKERS, CLERICAL TAILORS,

AND MAKERS OF THE IMPROVED

ROCHET and CHIMERE, as supplied to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; also to many of the Home, Colonial, and American Bishops.

COPEs, ROCHETS, & CHIMERES

kept in stock to select from.

Complete Clerical Outfits suitable for all climates. 24, Tavistock St., Covent-garden, London, W.C. Inventors of the Tennessee Satchel (Patronised by Right Rev. Bishop Quintard).

The General Theological Seminary.

CHELSEA SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

The Academical Year begins on Wednesday in the September Ember Week. The students live in the buildings. Tuition and Rooms free. Board in the Refectory four dollars a week.

SPECIAL STUDENTS admitted, and a POST GRADUATE Course for graduates of other Theological Seminaries.

The requirements for admission, and further particulars can be had from the REV. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D., Dean, 426 West 23d Street, New York.

KEBLE SCHOOL,

Syracuse, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. The sixteenth school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1886. Apply to MARY J. JACKSON.

CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Pekin, Ill.

Summer Session will begin June 1st, 1886, and continue ten weeks. Boys coached for College. Freshman or Sophomore class. Special attention to those backward in any study. \$75 per session. Boys received at any time. Address at once REV. GEO. W. WEST, M.A., Pekin, Ill.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., NEW YORK.

White Felt... 70 inches, \$1.50 yd.
White Cloth... 54 inches, 3.00 yd.
White Diagonal Super Quality, 70 inches, 5.50 yd.

White Silk Embroideries, Stoles of Corded White Silk, White Silk Bible Markers, Woven Chiny Tapestries of Cream, White and Gold, White Galloons, Fringes.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues of FURNITURE STAINED GLASS METAL WORK EMBROIDERIES AND BANNERS.

FOR CHURCHES, Manufactured by George A. Misch, 217 East Washington Chicago, Illinois.

W. H. WELLS & BROTHER, COMPANY.

Stained Glass Works,

48 & 50 Franklin St., Chicago.

Mitchell, Vance & Co., 836 & 838 Broadway, N. Y. Designers and Manufacturers of Ecclesiastical Gas Fixtures and Metal Work. Clocks and Bronzes, Metal and Porcelain Lamps, and Artistic Gas Fixtures for Dwellings.

Cox, Sons, Buckley & Co

LATE COX & SONS.

343 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Sarum Biretta or Canterbury Cap Special Stock, Silk and Russell Cord. Stained Glass, Brass Altar Crosses, Vases, Candlesticks, Desks, etc. Set of 4 Italian Cloth Stoles, \$8.50. Silk Damasks and Green Silk Stoles for Trinity Seasons, Plain and Embroidered, from \$6.50, upwards. Memorial Windows and Brasses. Art of Garnishing Churches, \$1.50. Designs.

Churchman Building 47 Lafayette Place, New York.

CHAS. BOOTH Glass Stainer MEMORIAL, WINDOWS, DOMESTIC STAINED GLASS, & DECORATIVE PANELS FOR WALL SURFACES. CHAS. F. HOGE MAN, METAL WORKER. COMMUNION PLATE, MEMORIAL TABLETS, VASES, CROSSES, LECTERNS, ALMS, BASONS, Church Lights, &c. OTTO GAERTNER, Decorator PLAIN & DECORATIVE PAINTING, EMBROIDERIES, BANNERS, & Texts. Wood-Work for Church Purposes. ESTIMATES & DESIGNS ON APPLICATION.

LANDS 500,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS

Timber Lands IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Rich soil, healthful climate, good drinking water, fine market facilities, steady demand for labor at good wages. No Breaths, No Grasshopper Plagues, No Cyclones. Full information with maps, pamphlets, etc., furnished free. Address LAND DEPARTMENT, W. O. R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.



It is very annoying when in the bath to drop the soap and have to feel for it. The Ivory Soap floats, and is without exception the most luxurious Soap for bathing; it lathers freely and is easily rinsed off, leaving a sense of cleanliness and comfort attainable by no other means.

64 PHOTOGRAPHS FOR \$1. 64.

A photograph of all the acting P. E. Bishops in the U. S. (small size) for \$1. Cabinets 25cts. each. Send for circular. Agents wanted in every parish. Special terms to Church Fairs etc. WM. W. WHEELER & CO., Box 939, Meriden, Ct.

TRUSTEES of Church Funds, et alia, take Notice of our Investments bearing 6 per cent to 8 per cent, in carefully selected First Mortgage Farm Loans, City, County, and School Bonds. Interest paid half yearly without expense to Investor. Reference by kind permission to the Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry, D. D., Bishop of Iowa, and to the Le Mars National Bank, Le Mars, Iowa. Correspondence Solicited. CHAPMAN & Co., Le Mars, Iowa.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Free to introduce, best Diary and Acc't Book. Address, for circulars, H. Child, Syracuse, N.Y.

Christie's School and College Guide, illustrated, representing 200 leading schools. At office free; postage 10c. Special catalogues and information concerning schools free to parents describing their wants. Schools and families supplied with teachers. Christie's School Bureau, Domestic Building 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. New York.

Agents Wanted in Every County

\$5. a Day Guaranteed, Elegant line of samples (15 articles) silver plated knives, forks, spoons &c. Illustrated circular samples Free. NOVELTY SILVER PLATE CO., Wallingford, Conn.

FLORIDA the prettiest, healthiest, most desirable part of the State. For information, price of lands, etc. address R. G. ROBINSON, Zellwood, Orange Co., Florida.

THE WOMEN OF MORMONISM;

Or, The Story of Polygamy, as told by the victims themselves. By Jennie Anderson Froiseth. Introduction by MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, and supplementary papers by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., LL. D., Hon. P. T. Van Zile, and others. Illustrated. AGENTS WANTED. For terms and territory, apply to REVIEW & HERALD PUB. CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



The Oft Told Story

"I am glad, my child," says the mother to her eldest daughter, "to see you improving in health so rapidly. Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing wonders for you, after your long and severe illness. You look better every day."

"Yes, mother, I feel so much stronger too. Why, I can play all the afternoon, and not feel tired. And the medicine is so pleasant to take. Sister always wants a taste when I am taking it."

"Well, it is really a peculiar and a remarkable medicine. I have been reading its Phenomenal Record. Every statement is so fair that it carries conviction. In fact, Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to

be the peculiar medicinal merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequalled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier before the public today is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

be a thoroughly honest and reliable medicine."

"Why, mother, Susie Smith says her mother bought some sarsaparilla last week, which the man said was just as good as Hood's, but they did not like it and have thrown it away. Can anybody else make as good as Hood's?"

"No. As I have told you very often, Hood's SARSAPARILLA is THE BEST. It possesses merit peculiar to itself. But some men, I am sorry to say, use every possible effort to sell their own in place of Hood's, even using the most unfair means. But I always buy of a regular druggist, on whom I can rely to give me the genuine Hood's Sarsaparilla. I know that Hood's has done us much good, and I will not waste time or money trying any other."

"My daughter has been ailing some time with general debility, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to us. After she had taken three bottles she was completely cured and built up. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." BEN M. MERRILEES, Supt. Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.

"I was in bad condition with fainting spells and general debility. I was run down, ate hardly anything, and hardly dared go out on the street alone for fear of having a fainting spell. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a wonderful amount of good, as I am now in good health again. My appetite has been good ever since taking the medicine, and I can eat a square meal with relish." MOLLIE CUTLER, 119 Eleventh St., Covington, O.

Is the Best

"I suffered considerably, being for nearly a year troubled with indigestion. I am now on my fourth bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and never felt better in my life. It has made a new man of me."

H. M. HILLMAN,
Des Plaines Street Police Station, Chicago, Ill.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is strengthening." LIZZIE BALFOUR, Auburn, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CONTRA COSTA
"CALIFORNIA COMPANY,"
130 La Salle St., Chicago.
Pure "Altar" and Family Wines exclusively from California grapes. Samples on application.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
THIS NEW **ELASTIC TRUSS**
Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing ROSES. We have all the latest novelties and finest standard sorts, in different sizes and prices to suit all wants. Over 450 choicest varieties to choose from. We send strong Pot Roses safely by mail to all Post Offices, purchaser's choice of varieties, all labeled. **3 TO 12 PLANTS \$1. \$8 to \$15** according to value. Two year Roses by express. Our New Guide, 78 pages, elegantly illustrated. Free. Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co. Pa.

IRON BEDSTEADS

With polished brass trimmings, in a variety of styles and sizes.



From fancy beds for nice rooms, down to cheap, strong ones for servants.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.
Salesroom 229 State Street, Chicago.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York

DRUNKENNESS

or the Liquor Habit positively cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For Circulars and testimonials address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AYER'S PILLS.

AYER'S APILLS act directly on the digestive organs, promoting a healthful action, imparting strength, and eradicating disease. These Pills contain no mercury, or other dangerous drug. **For the past two years I was troubled, constantly, with pain in the side and back. My stomach was also in a disordered condition. After taking many remedies, without relief, I tried Ayer's Pills, by the use of which, for only a few weeks, I was cured.—T. T. Sampson, Winona, Minn.

AYER'S APILLS are far superior, as a cathartic, to any that are furnished by the pharmacopœia.—Geo. P. Spencer, M. D., Unity, N. H. **I have taken Ayer's Pills for twenty years, and am satisfied that, had it not been for them, I should not now be alive. By their use I have been enabled to avoid the bilious diseases peculiar to this climate.—M. Johnson, Monterey, Mexico.

AYER'S APILLS have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pills used in our neighborhood, and never fail to give perfect satisfaction.—Redmond C. Comly, Row Landing, W. Feliciana Parish, La.

AYER'S APILLS are sugar-coated, safe and pleasant to take, prompt in their action, and invaluable for the relief and cure of Headache and Constipation. **For several months I suffered from Headache, without being able to remove the trouble by medical treatment. I finally began taking Ayer's Pills, determined to give them a fair trial. They benefited me very much, and speedily effected a complete cure.—Mrs. Mary Guymond, Flint Village, Fall River, Mass.

AYER'S APILLS cured me of Dyspepsia after I had given up all hope of being well again. I was sick for a number of years with this complaint, suffering also from Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, and Debility, and was unable to work. Ayer's Pills were recommended to me. I took them, and, in one month, was completely cured.—Roland L. Larkin, Harlem, N. Y.

AYER'S APILLS are a sure cure for Liver Complaint. For months I suffered from this disorder, and was, for a long time, under medical treatment for it, but grew worse continually. Nothing seemed to help me until I finally began taking Ayer's Pills. After using four boxes of this medicine, my health was restored.—E. L. Fulton, Hanover, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

ALL-NIGHT INHALATION!

"A positive revolution in the treatment of Air-Passage Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, and, for the purpose designed, as valuable a discovery as vaccination."

THE PILLOW-INHALER.

A Speedy, Positive and Permanent Cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Incipient Consumption.



It is a hair pillow, with reservoirs of evaporating liquid, the fumes or vapor of which is inhaled all night long, whilst sleeping as usual, and without any discomfort. It is used only at night, and is perfectly safe to the most delicate. There is no stomach-dosing, douching or snuffing; but just as a smoky lamp will leave a deposit on a whitened wall so the PILLOW-INHALER, for say eight hours at a time, spreads a powerful healing balm or salve on the inflamed inner coating of the diseased air-surfaces, from the nostrils to the bottom of the lungs, and hence into the blood. Old-fashioned inhalation, through a tube, for a few minutes a day, sometimes cured. Think of eight hours constant action, on the same principle, but intensified a hundred-fold! There are no pipes or tubes. The medicine is breathed in, not swallowed, and goes right to the diseased parts. The testimony to its results is beyond all question, as attested by the experience of thousands.

Hos. E. L. HENRY, Collector of the Port of New York, says: "I take pleasure in stating that the PILLOW-INHALER has been of the greatest relief, and I believe of permanent benefit, to my wife, who has been a great sufferer from Bronchial and Catarrhal Troubles, accompanied with distressing Asthma. I recommend its use to all persons afflicted with such maladies."

MR. H. G. TREBLE, 50 Bryan Block, Chicago, Ill., says: "I suffered fifteen years from a severe case of Catarrh: coughed incessantly day and night. I bought a PILLOW-INHALER, and since using it my cough is gone; my lungs are no longer weak and sore, and I am in better health than I have been for years."

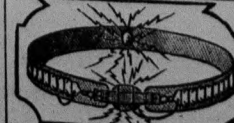
H. E. ALDWIN, M. D., 1519 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, says: "I have used the PILLOW-INHALER in my practice, and I find it to be one of the best things for diseases of the respiratory passages."

During the six years of its existence the PILLOW-INHALER has wrought cures of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, that have been more like miracles than the usual treatment of disease. Experience has proven that if the simple directions are followed it will heal hopeless cases, no matter what ordinary methods and remedies have been tried in vain. Send for Explanatory Pamphlet and Testimonials.

THE PILLOW-INHALER CO.
1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Chicago, (Central Music Hall.) State and Randolph Streets.
New York, 25 East Fourteenth Street.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

FRICK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book with testimonials, FREE. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.



30 DAYS' TRIAL
Will convince the most sceptical that Electricity is THE REMEDY in all chronic diseases. The renowned Profs. Beard and Rockwell in their late Medical Work acknowledge that electricity is a thousand fold better than pills or powders for the cure of disease. The New Improved Clark Electro-Magnetic Belt, Patented October 20th, 1885, will cure all Nervous, Muscular, Stomach, Liver & Kidney Diseases. Whole family can wear same belt. Full line of batteries on hand. Send for "Pamphlet." DR. CLARK ELECTRIC CO., 190 & 201 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The Living Church.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

ALIVE AGAIN.

BY F. BURGE GRISWOLD.

"That which thou sowest is not quickened except die."

Words of gladness!
The deep sadness,
By bereavement wrought,
Can but vanish,
As we banish
All but this dear thought.

Bitter sighing
For the dying,
Turns to blessed hope;
No more cheerless,
In the dreariness,
Do we blindly grope.

Through death's portal,
The immortal
Finds its outward way,
And, upwinging,
Soareth, singing,
To the endless day.

Little blossom,
From earth's bosom,
Coming to the light,
And thy glowing
Colors showing,
Beautiful and bright,

With what sweetness
And completeness,
Dost thou not impress,
With thy sealing,
God's revealing
To our faithfulness.

No more doubting,
But with shouting,
Bear we palms on high;
Jesus liveth!
Jesus giveth
Us the victory!

Washington, D. C., Easter, 1886.

NEWS AND NOTES.

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Edwin G. Weed has declined the Bishopric of Florida. There is a general disappointment felt throughout the diocese at this decision.

It is stated on good authority that the diocesan convention of Missouri will not be postponed as some time ago was announced, but will be held as appointed on the last Tuesday in May.

A CORRESPONDENT adds an item to the mishaps to colonial bishops which we mentioned recently. Dr. Marsden, the Bishop of Bathurst, Australia, lost all his personal property including his library, by the wreck of a sailing vessel within a few hours of the completion of a voyage of 16,000 miles.

BOSTON'S great preacher, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., rector of Trinity church, has been elected Assistant-Bishop of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brooks, who was in Chicago last Sunday, is now in the West. A daily paper states that he has telegraphed his parish in Boston that he will not leave them.

THE beloved Bishop of Tennessee is seriously ill. Attacks of bronchitis and gastric fever, upon a system exhausted by overwork, cause great anxiety. We note also, that the Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity church, New York, who has been dangerously ill, is now convalescent.

THE Bishop of Carlisle, England, whose departure for our shores was noted a short time ago, is making a brief tour through the country. His first Sunday was in New York, the sec-

ond in Chicago, when he preached in Grace church. Last Sunday he was to be at Niagara. He sails on his return, May 19th.

THE prompt and generous action of the railroad companies and the Chicago Board of Trade in forwarding over twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the murdered policemen, is worthy of all praise and will encourage our brave force to endure the hardships and face the dangers of these troublous times.

As "Confirmation uses" are just now the subject of discussion, it may be of interest to note that at a Confirmation by the Bishop of Hereford at Monkland, the candidates assembled in the school-room, and then walked in procession to the church, the choir-boys first in their cassocks and surplices, followed by the girls in white dresses and veils, the other candidates closing the procession.

THE late Bishop Robertson was of the class of 1862 of the General Theological Seminary. This class was honored in having four bishops, Tuttle of Utah, Robertson of Missouri, Jaggard of Southern Ohio, and Walker of North Dakota. This class has another very remarkable record. Up to within a few months of graduation it numbered nineteen; three however were ordained prior to graduation; but, taking the entire class as it stood through most of the seminary course, it has remained unbroken by death for the twenty-four years. Bishop Robertson has been the first to be called away.

THE fact that the police officers who were slain during the riots in this city last week were Irishmen, has aroused the deepest indignation among Irish-Americans at the employment of dynamite as a mode of warfare. We are glad to note this expression of sentiment, which, condemning these brutal and cowardly murders in Chicago, also disclaims, by implication, the work of dynamiters at London Bridge and Westminster. The Irish are a gallant and generous people, and it is a sad pity that such poltroons as Rossa, or such fiends as the murderers of Phoenix Park and the wretches who caused the explosions in London, have been taken as the representatives of Irish sentiment. Let our Irish fellow-citizens speak out on this subject with no uncertain sound, that they be no longer misunderstood and misrepresented.

THE unhappy Colenso schism at Natal is not to be suffered to die out, if mischief-makers can prevent the healing of the breach. Bishop Beccles, the "returned empty" from Sierra Leone, is reported to have offered to go out at once and head the schism. It will be remembered that Bishop Beccles made himself notorious some years ago by intruding in the dioceses of Scotland and ministering to the English Churchmen resident. Not finding Scotland a happy hunting ground, and being "sent to Coventry" by the English bishops, he seeks to perpetuate the dissensions in Natal. It is possible that his services may not be accepted, inasmuch as it is reported that Miss Colenso, the daughter of the late bishop, has taken to administering Baptism, and the Colensoites may not think the services of a bishop necessary to confer the other Sacraments.

THE scenes in Chicago last week have shocked the country. Is this Russia or Paris under the Commune that the red flag should be flaunted, and dynamite be used as the weapon of assassination? The awakened indignation of the city, and of the whole country answer emphatically: No. We have looked on indifferently and somewhat contemptuously as foreign miscreants have howled the war cry of the Commune. But the license which has been accorded these emissaries of darkness has resulted in riot and dastardly murder. We say murder advisedly. Bombs are not carried about usually, unless there is premeditated design to use them. The fact that the explosion was the signal for a concerted fire upon the gallant band of policemen is proof conclusive that this was a deliberately planned murder. The men who plotted and directed this foul deed, will be dealt with under the law. But the executors of this conflagration are not fanned into new life by these enemies of the race, who have been allowed to preach sedition unchecked hitherto.

THE funeral of the late Bishop Robertson was conducted from Christ church, St. Louis, on the 4th inst., the Bishops of Kansas, Kentucky, Chicago, and Quincy officiating. A large number of the clergy of the diocese were present; those acting as pall-bearers being all from outside the city. If this was in consequence of a supposed unfriendliness on the part of the city clergy towards the Bishop, it was a great mistake. There has been some difference of opinion between Bishop and clergy, but no intentional disloyalty and no conscious alienation of personal regard on their part towards their Bishop. Of this we have been assured most earnestly, and we think the nearest friends of the departed prelate will be glad to have us say it. It was pleasing to note that several representatives of other dioceses were present at the funeral; among whom were the Rev. Abiel Leonard, of Kansas; Clinton Locke, of Chicago; Holland, of Louisiana; Easter, of Springfield; Leffingwell, of Quincy. A vast concourse thronged the church and the neighborhood. Bishop Robertson was greatly beloved, not only by those of his own flock but by all classes and conditions of men, for his influence in charitable and educational work extended in every direction, and in his personal intercourse with the people he won all hearts. Christ church was never more impressive in its majestic beauty than when the white-robed procession followed the remains of the honored Bishop through the dense ranks of the weeping and almost breathless congregation, and the casket was placed under the lofty arch of the sanctuary, surmounted by a diadem of white flowers and crossed palms. The committal at the grave was pronounced by Bishop Vail. Dr. Robertson was, when consecrated, one of the youngest prelates ever in the Church, slender in form but in perfect health and with strong physical powers. Arriving in St. Louis in November, 1868, on the 8th of that month he preached his first sermon in Christ church, and in the afternoon at Trinity, in the evening at St. George's. He began work vigorously, encouraging

the paying off of church debts and the establishment of new parishes and missions. As years rolled by he became identified with questions of public welfare. He was a member of the Missouri Historical Society and the Social Science Association, and was always ready to aid in their work with voice and pen. He was Corresponding Secretary for Missouri of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and here, too, did excellent work. In the temperance cause he was very ardent. He introduced the Sisters of the Good Shepherd into the diocese, and their school and St. Luke's Hospital were erected under his fostering care. He has been head of all the educational and charitable institutions of the diocese, and his position was not merely one of courtesy, but of actual work. He took a personal and active interest in each and all. He was President of the Board of Trustees of Nashotah Theological Seminary. In all Church work the Bishop was most active. Visitations, confirmations, preaching, took up no small part of his time and he was most conscientious in keeping his appointments. He was a scholarly speaker, though not an orator in the usual acceptance of the term. His treatment of his clergy was that of the widest tolerance. His character was benevolent, and he was most courteous to all with whom he came in contact.

ENGLAND.

By the death of the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell a prominent figure has been removed from the English Church and from the ranks of temperance men. He was rector of Chenies, Buckinghamshire, since 1829, and canon of Windsor since 1840; he died in his 82d year. In 1850 he was appointed a chaplain to the Queen and Deputy Clerk of the Closet. He was the son of John, Sixth Duke of Bedford, and was born in 1804. About sixteen or seventeen years ago, when conducting a Bible class amongst the Guards in London, Lord Russell found that strong drink was the great enemy of the British soldier, and he resolved to set an example of total abstinence.

In the diocese of Chester £80,000 has been raised in one year for church buildings, restorations, etc. A proposal having been made in Newcastle to raise £100,000 in from five to ten years, already within two years £50,000 has been subscribed.

The Bishop of Llandaff reports that of the £50,000 which he is striving to raise for Church extension in his diocese, no less than £24,000 have been already promised, notwithstanding the depressed condition of trade and agriculture.

MISSIONS.

The Board of Missions has reaffirmed the appointment of Mr. David Kirkby, a son of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Kirkby, as a missionary to Alaska, to be associated with the Rev. Octavius Parker, appointed in March, and to sail this month from San Francisco for St. Michael, on the coast of Alaska, where he will establish a mission. Mr. Kirkby is now working under Bishop Bompas on the Mackenzie river.

HONOLULU.—The recent movement for a revival of Church work in connection with the cathedral seems to promise good results. The foreign (Eng-

lish-speaking) portion of the congregation now have their own services, with good attendance and increased offerings. They have not sought a "separation" from the native congregation, as was reported, but only to have services in English, and to rally the foreign element to the support of the Church. It is understood that Queen Emma made no bequest for the completion of the cathedral founded in memory of her deceased husband, Kamehameha IV.

NEW YORK

CITY.—On Monday evening, May 3d, the Assistant Bishop visited St. George's church and confirmed nearly 160 candidates. The church is in every way most flourishing and successful. The rector, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, is an ardent believer in the free church system and sees one of the results in crowded congregations.

The whole of the collection taken up on Easter Day, in Grace church, is to be devoted to the purchase of St. Philip's church together with repairs, etc. The colored congregation is to leave the church on the 23d of May, and the Italians take possession and hold services, it is hoped, some time in June. In the immediate neighborhood of the church the Italian population numbers 10,000, so that the material is abundant. There is only one church or mission devoted to the Italians in New York, though the entire population numbers 40,000 or 50,000. The present congregation of St. Philip's intend to worship in a hall for the time being. They expect to build a new church above 27th St., the precise location not being yet determined upon.

The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd celebrated their 17th anniversary, at St. Peter's church, on Wednesday, May 5th. Several of the clergy were present, including the Assistant Bishop. There was also in attendance a goodly congregation. The services began with the celebration of the Holy Communion, the nine Sisters first kneeling at the rail. In the annual report which was read, allusion was made to the illness of the Presiding Sister, Sister Ellen, and to the expressions of love and sympathy which had come from all parts of the country. The new home for the Sisters and a training-school for children has been opened and is located at 9th Ave., between 21st and 22d Sts., and has 21 rooms. A kind lady had given the means with which to furnish the dormitories, and gifts of groceries, fruits, etc., had materially lessened the expenses. The chapel, which was furnished as a thank-offering, was dedicated on the 18th of December by the Assistant Bishop. The children have been trained to do all the work of the house and some of the older girls have attended the New York Cooking School, through the kindness of Miss Josephine Bennett. The Sisters have gladly accepted the invitation of the rector of St. Peter's, the Rev. Dr. Beach, to resume work in his parish.

NEWBURGH.—St. George's parish, the Rev. O. Applegate, S. T. D., rector, has just provided itself with a fine new organ, which was used for the first time at the early service on Easter Day. It was built by J. H. & C. S. Odell, of New York, and with water-motor, given by two members of the parish, cost over \$3,300. The expense being fully met by the congregation, the receipted bill for the organ was placed on the altar with the other Easter offerings. There were four services held at the church and three at the chapel, with large congregations at each. The sing-

ing at the early Celebration at 6 A. M., was by a boy-choir. One hundred and fifty made their Communion at this service and a still larger number at the two later Celebrations.

PORT CHESTER.—The Easter services in St. Peter's church were very impressive, the chapel being crowded to the utmost capacity. The service of song was particularly good. The floral display was very fine, the altar being covered with fine roses, evergreens and flowers, with some addition of splendid memorials, in vases, and very beautiful crosses.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, the children of the Sunday school held their festival in the chapel. The edifice was crowded with little ones. The carols were nicely sung. The address of the rector related to Easter and its meaning. The offerings of the children in the infant class amounted to more than \$100; and the total offering of the school was \$280.16. This is certainly a very notable offering and is mainly the accumulation of their pennies during Lent, saved by abstinence from candy and other niceties that children like.

CHICAGO.

CITY.—At Calvary church on the morning of the second Sunday after Easter, a handsome processional cross was presented and blessed at the offertory. The cross is a gift in loving memory of Mrs. E. F. Barrell, and was presented by her daughter.

ROCKFORD.—Easter Day was truly a red-letter day in Emmanuel church. The fast of Lent was never before so generally observed in the parish, and the daily services conducted by the present rector, the Rev. Douglas C. Peabody, late of Pittsburgh, were never so largely attended by devout worshippers. There was a weekly celebration of the Holy Eucharist every Sunday, with Litany on Wednesday mornings, and earnest and stirring addresses on Friday evenings. At the early (7:30 A. M.) Celebration on Maundy-Thursdays, the attendance was good, eleven partaking of the Blessed Sacrament. The following Easter offerings were presented: A memorial brass altar cross, in memory of Charles H. Richings, M. D.; a complete set of embroidered altar linen; a complete set of dosel hangings for back of the altar in red, violet, white, green and black; a complete set of white chancel vestments of fine French cloth with gold-silk embroideries and bullion fringe; a polished brass receiving basin, in memory of Mrs. M. Moulthrop; a heavy white corded silk stole, embroidered in gold silk; two black corded silk stoles embroidered; a complete set of black chancel vestments for Good Friday; five sets of embroidered book-marks; one chest of drawers for the sacristy; one fine linen surplice; an altar Service Book and Hymnal, and Prayer Book and Hymnal for the prayer desk, and considerable cash for additional chancel furniture. The floral decorations were elaborate and in good taste. At the 7:30 A. M. Celebration (although a rainy morning) 24 received. At Morning Prayer the church was crowded with worshippers. At the midday Celebration the number that received was 71. The offerings at this service were \$336.35. The musical portion of the services was well selected and excellently rendered by a quartette assisted by a chorus of 15 voices. The sermon was from the text, "Behold My Hands," and was an able, earnest, discourse, appropriate to the day.

At the beginning of Lent the rector

asked the parishioners for contributions of any pieces of silver or gold, either plate or coin, pieces which might be by them highly prized—the more prized, the more acceptable the gift—the same, when a sufficient quantity was received, to be made into a solid Communion service to replace the old one, plated and badly worn. Half the necessary quantity has already been donated. Emmanuel church has thus shown what priest and people can accomplish during the forty days of Lent.

PITTSBURGH.

The Bishop has just returned from a visitation in the northern part of the diocese, which has been very interesting and satisfactory. The parishes and missions visited were all found to be in a prosperous condition and the Church people working together in harmony. The places in which the Bishop held service and preached and confirmed were as follows: Foxburg, Franklin, Corry, Titusville, Townville, Youngsville, Tidioute, Kenzua, Warren, Waterford, Conneautville, North East, Miles Grove, Union City, and the three parishes at Erie—St. Paul's, St. John's and Cross and Crown. The classes for Confirmation were unusually large, especially at Franklin, Titusville, St. Paul's, Erie, and at North East. The Bishop preached 18 times in the 14 days and confirmed 165 candidates, making a total since last June of over 630.

On Easter Tuesday, in St. Paul's church, Erie, was held an ordination, two deacons being advanced to the priesthood, the Rev. George William Lay, (son of Bishop Lay) and the Rev. Andrew Fleming. There were present of the clergy, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, of New York, who preached the sermon; the Rev. G. A. Carstensen, rector; the Rev. Messrs. Booth and Hayes, of Western New York; the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Ohio; and the Rev. Messrs. Kelly, Irvine, Herron, Israel, Yewens, Raikes, and Moir, of the diocese of Pittsburgh. The service was very impressive and the singing led by the large surpliced choir was exceedingly good.

Several valuable gifts have recently been presented to St. Mark's church, Pittsburg S. S.: a brass altar cross from Miss Margaret Hodges, in memory of Mrs. Hodges and the Rev. Jubal Hodges, the first rector of the parish; a beautiful set of white frontals for the altar, lectern and pulpit, from Mrs. Ed. Ransford, High Falls, N. Y., in memory of her sister, Miss Norris; an embroidered white silk burse and chalice veil, in memory of a little child; a handsome dosel, from Mrs. G. N. Monro, and a set of altar linen, made by a class of young girls in the parish under the direction of Miss Harriet Morgan. The "Knights of St. Martin," a flourishing young guild of young men and boys held their first Easter service in their parish church, on Low Sunday evening. A special musical service was rendered by the boy-choir of the guild, and an address on St. Martin, delivered by the warden, the Rev. Jas. G. Cameron, in charge of St. Mark's church. The Rev. W. H. Wilson, of Pittsburg, assisted in the service. At the close of the Evensong a richly embroidered banner, made by young ladies of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, was presented to the guild and consecrated to religious use by special prayers. The banner bears upon it the three emblems of St. Martin: a golden cross and sword crossed, with martyr's wreath of palm, on a red ground; underneath, on a blue ground, in white letters, is the

motto of the guild: "*Vigilare, laborare, orare*," thus introducing the three colors of the different ranks in the guild. This guild, beginning on November 10, 1885, with only a few young men, now numbers fifty members, and has done much in work for the Church since organized. During Lent twelve boys from the guild furnished the music for the weekly Eucharist at 9 A. M. on Sundays.

CONNECTICUT.

BIRMINGHAM.—The burial services of the Rev. O. Witherspoon, took place on Friday, April 18th, from St. James's church. Mr. Witherspoon has been successively rector of St. John's church, Buffalo, St. Paul's, Cincinnati, and St. James', Birmingham. At the time of his death he had just resigned St. James's parish to accept a call to Christ church, Norwich. His loss is mourned by many.

MINNESOTA.

The Bishop has formally consented to the removal of the Seabury Divinity School from Faribault. The annual meeting of the Trustees will occur June 9th when the new location will be taken under consideration. Two sites have already been offered just inside the limits of Minneapolis, and others will doubtless be offered in St. Paul. The chief reason for the contemplated change is the belief that the school would flourish better if near a larger city.

QUINCY.

QUINCY.—The Easter services at the cathedral were very impressive. Flowers were in profusion, in and about the chancel. The Easter anthem and the *Te Deum* were remarkably well rendered by the choir of 26 voices. The morning service was conducted by the Bishop alone, as Mr. Dyer was assisting at the church of the Good Shepherd. The Holy Communion was administered to a goodly number. The Sunday school festival was particularly interesting and well attended. There was an address by the Bishop, carols by the boys, and eggs in abundance for the children. Evening service included Confirmation, which brought out the large crowds usual upon such occasions. The rite was administered to 27 persons. On both occasions the Bishop delivered two deeply impressive sermons.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

NORWICH.—The Easter service in Emmanuel church was attended by a large audience. The church was fittingly decorated. A new cream-white cloth adorned the altar, upon which was worked in old gold the word "Emmanuel," surrounded by wreaths of roses and passion flowers in the same color. The lecterns were hung with cream-white curtains, ornamented with needlework in old gold.

The service was conducted by the Rev. M. M. Goodwin, rector. The sermon was founded upon the words in Rom. vi:9, "Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more. The offertory was the largest in the history of the church. The reports for the year closing with Easter, place the church in better condition than ever before, and the outlook is most encouraging.

The church was well filled Sunday evening, it being the Sunday school festival. Carols were sung by the choir and children, and the scholars recited verses of Scripture. The rector addressed the children, after which a statement of the finances of the church was made, which was most gratifying. The receipts for the day from all sources, were \$1,170.41. A purse of \$145, an

Easter offering from Norwich friends, was presented the rector.

MISSOURI.

Among the mourners at the funeral of the late Bishop, and deeply affected by the loss of a real Father in God, were the sisters of the Good Shepherd, who followed with bowed heads as the body was borne from the church. The sisterhood is indeed sorely smitten by this sudden dispensation. Its work was begun in St. Louis under the Bishop's direction, and he has been most closely related to it at every step. It was very dear to his heart and was becoming more and more a power for good in his organized work. It is to be hoped that they will not want for aid and encouragement, and that God will raise up many helpers to carry forward the plans so cherished by the Bishop.

Sympathy for the Bishop's afflicted family is universal and sincere. Many prayers are offered for the noble wife, who has borne with Christian fortitude the long suspense and toil of watching by the bedside of husband and son, with little reason to hope for the recovery of either. The son is spared but the husband is called to rest.

MARYLAND.

The Bishop, April 22d, confirmed in St. John's, Georgetown, a class of 22. The debt on this church has been reduced from \$9,000 to \$1,000.

Four deaf-mutes have been confirmed and become communicants in the parish of the Ascension, Washington, the first parish in this city to hold any service for these interesting people. One will become a candidate for Orders, and has at present a Bible class of 13 of his fellows in affliction, meeting each Sunday in the vestry room of that church.

On the fourth Sunday in Lent, the unusual event of the publishing of banns of matrimony took place, in St. John's, Frostburg. The act was solemnly performed by the rector from the chancel. There will be three public announcements of the intended marriage. The object is to try the experiment and if it succeeds, to revive this ancient and goodly custom of the Church, now so long fallen into disuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Mercy has been established by the Churchwomen of this city who were impressed by the need of a refuge for young girls and unhappy women exposed to a criminal life. Since the home has been opened between forty and fifty women have been received and nineteen infants. Twenty-two of the women have been claimed by their friends or secured honorable employment. The plan of the institution is to bring about the inmates the most healthful moral influences and give them employment for hand and brain. The illiterate among them are educated, and a thorough system of industrial training has been introduced. The women are taught to sew and to do laundry work and baking.

The results in rescuing and reclaiming unfortunates, who had been confronted with a career of hopeless shame have been most gratifying. Penitent, converted, and realizing the mercy vouchsafed to them, they have become excellent members of society, and even examples of Christian duty.

This worthy institution has been maintained entirely by voluntary offerings of the charitable without any aid whatever from Congress. It was started with the purchase of a suitable building at a cost of \$15,500, of which the first installment of \$3,500 was paid.

The work is now in danger for the

want of \$3,000 to meet the second installment on the debt of \$12,000. If this can be done now, Congress will probably give the means of doing the rest, otherwise the mortgage will be foreclosed. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. James Harvey, president, 712 13th street, or Mrs. John Voorhees, purser, 2101 G street.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

On Easter Day the Rev. John S. Seibold, rector of St. John's church, Youngstown, and St. Paul's, Lewiston, held Morning Prayer with a Celebration followed by Evensong at Youngstown, and at Lewiston two services at 3.30 and 7.30 p. m. with the Eucharist on Monday morning. The Eucharist is celebrated frequently in these parishes.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

MAUCH CHUNK.—The chimes of St. Mark's rang out their Easter notes of victory at an early hour. By 6 o'clock the church was filled with worshippers for the carol service. This early service enabled at least three out of the five Sunday schools of the parish to unite their voices in honor of the Risen Lord. The rich appointments of the church were enhanced by many floral decorations, confined mostly to the choir and head of the nave. The vested choir of men and boys was ably sustained by the children's voices, which took up the strains of praise with heartiness. At the early Celebration at 7 o'clock, the Rev. B. F. Thompson, assistant at St. Mark's, was Celebrant. Sunday school in the mother church was held, as usual, at 9 o'clock, while at 2:30 the missions received their quota of attention. At 10:30 Morning Prayer was said, and there was a second celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the rector, the Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, being Celebrant. Evening Prayer was said at St. John's chapel, East Mauch Chunk, at 3:30, and at 7 o'clock choral Evensong was rendered in St. Mark's. At this service the children's Lenten offerings were presented. All the services of the day were most hearty, and large congregations attested their interest in honor of the high festival. The musical interest of the parish has received a decided impetus since the introduction of the boy choir, and choral services have made their way rapidly in the favor of the people. Congregational singing is encouraged by every means, and has been materially helped by the presence of the boy choir.

CARLISLE.—Bishop Howe visited St. John's parish, the Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, rector, on Tuesday evening in Holy Week, and confirmed 21. The Bishop preached a very impressive sermon, which was greatly enjoyed by the large congregation. Among those confirmed were several of the older pupils of the Indian Industrial School. This parish is largely interested in the religious instruction of these Indian youths. The Bishop addressed the newly confirmed in his usual earnest and happy manner. St. John's has recently completed a very attractive Sunday school building, adjoining the church, and added a new Roosevelt organ which was finished in time for the Bishop's visit.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WOODS HOLL.—This parish has been without a settled rector since October, the Rev. S. B. Duffield being rector-in-charge. A call has been extended to the Rev. H. H. Neales of Campobello, and he is expected (D. V.) May 15. On Easter Morning Prayer at 10:30 was followed by Holy Communion. At 3:30 p. m. a children's service was given. Carols were sung, the children were

catechised and addressed by the rector, after which each scholar was given an Easter egg, card, etc. There offerings were made during the day with marked increase over former years. The parish is trying hard for an organ, and has already some \$300 since last Easter. The floral decorations were much admired, a generous layman who has already done much for the Church, sending some cut flowers and a memorial altar piece for the late rector.

FALL RIVER.—St. John's Sunday school had a delightful and successful festival Easter evening. Above 500 parents and friends crowded into the little church to hear the carols and the special recitations. The report showed whole number enrolled, 312, average at 212, largest during year, 282, smallest, 153; total of offerings, \$254.40; expenses, \$242.45. Seventeen scholars received prizes for being present every Sunday from Easter to Easter. Though working in the cotton mills all the week, they find it both pleasant and profitable to come to Sunday school on the Lord's day. One person, now a teacher, has not missed a Sunday—save once when sick four long weeks with fever—since the school opened six years ago.

BOSTON.—The Boston Episcopal Charitable Society held its annual meeting at 5 p. m. on Easter Tuesday, in Trinity chapel. Evening Prayer was said by Bishop Paddock and the Rev. Phillips Brooks, rector of Trinity church, and an address was read by Samuel Eliot, LL. D., who performed the same duty just twenty years ago. This society is a very ancient and dignified one; it was founded on Easter Monday, 1724, thus antedating the American branch of the Church by 62 years, and was legally incorporated Feb. 12, 1784. It was founded "for the relief of such, in a special manner, as become members of this society, and afterwards are suitable objects of it; and such others (provided they belong to the Church of England) that the society shall be inclined to." The first donation to the society was made by Mr. Thomas Amory; in one of his memorandum books still preserved, he recorded, "6 October, 1726; found a Spanish pistole at Thomas Selby's coffee house, gave it to the Church Society." This pistole, valued then at £2, 10s., was the modest acorn whence this venerable tree has sprung. To quote Dr. Eliot, in his address in 1866, this society "takes care, for its own part, only of those who are becoming, or have just become, poor; whose means have failed them with the death of their supporter, or the loss of health, or occupation, or estate, and who, if allowed to fall into positive poverty, would suffer from it infinitely more than those to whom it is familiar." The society has, since its beginning, been of especial value to the clergy and their widows and orphans.

VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG.—The Assistant-Bishop on Sunday, April 17, confirmed 30 persons in St. Paul's, and seven at the chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blandford, preaching at each place. On the 19th, he confirmed a large class in Grace, and another class at night in St. Stephen's.

Bishop Randolph, April 21, ordained to the priesthood, the Rev. Mr. Somerville, who has been serving as deacon at Grace church, the Rev. Dr. C. J. Gibson, rector. Grace has over 600 communicants, some 300 Sunday school pupils, and foots up annually between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for expenses. The Bishop advanced to the priesthood, at the same

time and place, the Rev. Mr. Jones who has been serving as deacon in St. Paul's, Bristol parish, and the Rev. Mr. Hobson who has had charge of St. John's, in the same parish. St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. Hains, rector, has about 600 communicants and raises annually between \$5,000 and \$6,000 for parochial, diocesan and general objects. St. John's has about 40 or 50 communicants, and nearly 200 Sunday school pupils.

TEXAS.

HUNTSVILLE.—The Bishop visited this parish on Good Friday, where he preached the sermon at the 11 A. M. service, and gave a short address after Evensong at 5:30. There was service on Easter Even at 11 A. M., but unfortunately on account of the wet weather the congregation was very small.

On Easter Day, the Bishop was expected to preach, but to the great regret of every one he was unable to come to the church. The rector, the Rev. W. Sharp, had entire charge of the services. The church was prettily decorated, and taking in consideration the wet weather, the attendance both morning and evening was very good. In the afternoon of Easter Tuesday, the Bishop confirmed a class of two candidates at a private house. The Church in this town is increasing in a very encouraging and successful way. It promises great prospects in its future career.

WILLIS.—The Bishop made his annual visit at this little town on the Wednesday before Easter, when there was evening service held at the Methodist building. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. W. Sharp, of Huntsville, who read the evening service. The Bishop administered Holy Baptism to two children, and one adult who, after the sermon preached by the Bishop, received the Apostolic rite of Confirmation. The next day (Maundy Thursday) the Bishop celebrated the Eucharist, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sharp.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Bishop Perry held a Confirmation at the church of the Good Shepherd on the afternoon of Good Friday, and in the evening confirmed a class of 28 at St. Paul's church. The large church was well filled, and all were very much interested in the hearty services.

Easter Day the attendance was unusually large in both parishes, and at St. Paul's some 300 communicated.

The treasurer of the Good Shepherd congregation reported on Easter Monday that, for the first time in the brief history of the organization, the parish owed no man anything.

OSKALOOSA.—On Easter Day the first service at St. James's parish was that of Adult Baptism at 9 A. M., followed by Morning Prayer at 10:30, and the administration of the Holy Communion. The edifice was filled to overflowing, many being unable to gain admittance. The church was beautifully trimmed, by the ladies of the Aid Society, and the music was finely rendered. The rector preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon.

The children's festival came off at 3:30, when all the members of the school were present except two. After the opening service and address by the rector, the distribution of the eggs took place, and two of the pupils received rewards of merit for attendance at service each day in Lent and one for perfect recitation of the catechism.

MT. PLEASANT.—For St. Michael's church the year ending May 1st has

been one of peace and prosperity. The Ladies' Society, in addition to many good works, have built, and paid for a beautiful new fence, in front of the church, at a cost of \$75. The offerings of the Church people for missions have more than doubled the previous year. The treasurer of the parish reports the financial condition as very good. In the last two years the congregations at the Sunday services have increased, and the Sunday school is doing a good work among the children of the Church. The Confirmations for the two years were 21.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN DIEGO.—On Easter Day the Woman's Guild of St. Paul's church, the Rev. H. B. Restarick, rector, presented an offering of \$900, to be given to the new church fund. This is a part of their earnings during the past year. Besides this the offering was \$124.60,—the rector had asked for \$125. The Sunday school offering was devoted to the Font Fund. It was \$45. Sixty-three received the Holy Communion. During the past year the communicants have nearly doubled. The parish enters upon a new era—it has notified the Diocesan Board of Missions that it will henceforth be self-supporting.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND.—Four daily services were held in Lent in the chapel of Trinity parish, the Rev. Y. Peyton Morgan, rector, and the Rev. J. A. Bolles, D.D., rector *emeritus*. The Holy Communion was celebrated daily in Holy Week; 30 candidates were presented for Confirmation. Easter Day services were crowded beyond the capacity of the building, 300 persons communicating. A new chancel organ supported the choir in the rendition of a solid service. The present edifice being small and inconvenient, and the removal of residents to other parts of the town, render the transfer of the church necessary. Two years ago the parish bought a lot on Euclid Ave., costing \$50,000. Upon this is proposed to erect church and parish buildings, costing \$200,000. Easter offerings amounted to \$2,000.

STEVENSVILLE.—The decorations and music at St. Paul's church were fully up to the standard of previous years. Service began at 6 A. M. with carols and a celebration of the Holy Communion, the musical portion being excellently rendered by a special choir of men and boys. An eloquent greeting was given by the rector, the Rev. R. W. Grange, after which a large number received the Holy Communion. At 10:45 the church was filled to its utmost capacity, there being full service of Morning Prayer, Litany and second celebration of the Holy Communion, with sermon. The music was especially elaborate, and the choir fully sustained its well-earned reputation. At 4 P. M. the children of the Sunday school assembled in the church with another large congregation. After an appropriate address by the rector, the Lenten offerings of the different classes were received, amounting to about \$50, which was devoted to Indian missions.

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG.—The embarrassment of Trinity Church on account of the debt on the church building, is the occasion of great anxiety to the devoted Churchmen of that parish, and it is to be hoped that they may be aided in meeting their obligations. These are held by the venerable Dr. Sansom, and came into his possession some years ago through the failure of the Mississippi Valley Bank in which he was a depositor. He is an unwilling holder of these bonds, yet is desirous of saving himself

from entire loss, and offers to sacrifice nearly one-half their actual cost to him. The amount, however, is still large, and the parish is utterly unable to meet it without aid from abroad.

NATCHEZ.—Bishop Thompson made his annual visitation to Trinity church, in Holy Week and on Easter. The attendance was good throughout the week and on Easter day the congregations were very large; 18 persons were confirmed. At the Sunday school festival in the afternoon occurred the great event of the day. The rector, the Rev. Alexander Marks, announced that he had received \$10,000 for a Sunday school and parish building, to be erected on the lot purchased by the Sunday school guild. This improvement will make a grand total of \$20,000 raised and expended on the church property in the last six years.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—There was more than usual good attendance at Christ church during Lent. Six adults were baptized on Palm Sunday. On Monday night in Holy Week Bishop Starkey made his annual visit to the church. After an evening service by the rector, assisted by the Rev. Francis J. Clayton, rector of Grace church, Rutherford, the Bishop preached from Colossians i: 7, "Ephras, our dear fellow servant, who is for you a faithful minister of Christ."

A class of 28 persons was presented by Dean Holley, and confirmed by the Bishop. Dean Holley held daily Communion during Holy Week, and baptized several infants on Easter Even. Easter morning 71 attended the early Communion at 7 o'clock, and a large number, together with those newly confirmed, communed at 12 o'clock. The choral service was rich and impressive. Succulent hot-house plants all dripping with dew embowered the chancel, and there were in memoriam pieces of rare beauty. Dean Holley preached from 1. Thess. iv: 13, 14, 17 and 18. An offering of \$522.70 was taken.

The Guild sent a box to a missionary in the West, and a box to Christ Hospital from a class in the Sunday school. Dean Holley was presented with a chair.

PATERSON.—St. Paul's parish, which, with all its position and power, has been burdened for many years with a debt of \$8,600, had it totally disposed of on Easter Day, when the offerings, subscriptions, etc., amounted to nearly \$9,000. The clearing of this debt is due, not only to the earnest and eloquent appeals and labors of the rector, the Rev. E. B. Russell, but to the splendid zeal of his vestry and his people. The rector and vestry were pledged for \$5,000 which they redeemed fully; the Young Men's Guild gave \$300, the Sunday school \$560, and the rest came generally from the congregation.

All the work of clearing the debt had to be done between Christmas and Easter. As soon as it was mooted in the parish, and definitely set forth, by a strong appeal from the rector, followed up at intervals by other appeals, everyone went ardently to work to accomplish the object. A gift from a poor man, who had once been a pensioner of the parish, was "more than they all," like the widow's mite, because he gave willingly out of his extreme poverty, the sum of \$5. One young girl, not rich, made a free-will offering of \$25, and there were several persons who had the heart, but not the means, to give largely, who gave sums ranging from \$5 to \$10, and that cheerfully and gladly. A little girl in the school was so enthusiastic that, by various methods—having

a little "entertainment" in a shed, and by soliciting—she obtained nearly \$10. Everywhere the children showed their enthusiasm and surprised everyone by what they actually raised. Friends and well-wishers to St. Paul's throughout the city were exceedingly generous, and handsome subscriptions were given by persons of other religious bodies.

To-day the people of St. Paul's church may be justly proud when they see all their church property—the church, the Sunday school chapel, and the rectory—absolutely free and unincumbered. It shows what can be effected by having one heart and one mind in so working together; in having also the good will of others and the favor of God.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM.—After a moderately observed Lent, Easter was becomingly celebrated in the church of the Advent, which was tastefully decorated. The offering was devoted to missions, diocesan and general, and amounted to \$82.47. There was also placed upon the altar, a handsome set of books for the chancel, consisting of two Prayer Books, two altar service books, and four hymnals, the gift of two ladies of the congregation, an elegant brass altar desk, the gift of the Sunday school, and a beautiful brass altar cross offered by the family of Mr. W. P. Barker in memory of his wife and daughter, Mrs. Frances McClung and Miss Willie P. Barker. A marble credence table was also erected to the memory of Thomas Beverly Beard, a little son of the rector, the Rev. Thos. J. Beard, who passed away June 24, 1882.

The Sunday school celebration on the afternoon of Easter Day, was, under the management of the Rev. J. A. Van Hoose, deacon and superintendent, a great success. The banners were rich and beautiful, the singing joyous and hearty, and the offerings for missions, \$59.70. The Good Friday offering of \$11.31 was devoted to missions to the Jews, etc.

On Thursday after Easter the Bishop made a supplemental visit to the parish, confirming a class of 35, most of whom were adults. At his regular visitation in December last he confirmed 17, making 52 in all for the year.

INDIANA.

MUNCIE.—Grace church, which had been dedicated but not consecrated, was filled on Easter Day with a devout congregation, whose joy at the anniversary was symbolized as usual, by a profusion of flowers. The music was appropriate and had been carefully prepared.

The Sunday school anniversary in the afternoon was increased in interest by the baptism of one of the Sunday school scholars. It was an object lesson illustrating the catechism which had just been recited. The Easter offering towards the building of the church was \$90.

Easter Tuesday, April 27th, Bishop Knickerbacker consecrated the church, which is formed of the old portion, making the chancel and robing room; and the new part built at right angles, making the nave. An eloquent address, on the subject of holy places, the special presence of God in them and our behaviour in consequence, was delivered by the Rev. E. A. Bradley, D. D., of Christ church, Indianapolis, dean of the Middle Convocation.

In the afternoon a business meeting was held of the Diocesan Board of Missions. In the evening, after the service, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Jos. S. Jenckes, Jr., LL. D., of St. Paul's church, Indianapolis. Di-

rectly after the sermon the Bishop set apart Mr. Edward Olcott, the junior warden, as a permanent lay-reader. He has performed duty as such for two years at the desire of the Bishop. After this act the Bishop confirmed ten; four adults and six younger persons. In consequence of hoarseness the Bishop appointed the Rev. W. W. Raymond of Holy Innocents', Indianapolis, to make an address after the Confirmation.

FORT WAYNE.—There were two celebrations of the Holy Communion at Trinity church on Easter Sunday. At the second Celebration and again at the evening service, the church was crowded. The music by the surpliced choir was worthy of the occasion and the day.

The Sunday school celebration took place at the evening service. An interesting and instructive feature of this service was a lighthouse twenty feet high, so constructed as to symbolize many spiritual truths which were brought out in the address of the rector. The total offerings of the day, including \$75 from the children for diocesan missions, amounted to about \$460. The parish is in an exceedingly prosperous condition and has one of the finest church properties in the diocese.

RICHMOND.—The services in St. Paul's church on Easter Day were unusually interesting; the church, which was decorated in a manner befitting the great festival, was crowded at all the services. After Morning Prayer, the rector, the Rev. Frank Hallam, preached on the Resurrection of our Lord; a large number received Holy Communion. After Evening Prayer came "The Children's Hour," the children singing carols, and each class presenting a floral emblem. This service, which was the first of the kind ever held here, was enjoyed quite as much by the grown people present as by the children.

SPRINGFIELD.

BLOOMINGTON.—The services on Easter Day were as follows: Celebration at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer at 9:45, followed by choral Celebration; Sunday school service at 2:30 P. M., and Evening Prayer and sermon at 7:30.

The choral Celebration at 10:30 was well rendered by a surpliced choir of 25 men and boys. An orchestra of four pieces assisted the organ, and did effective work. The instruments and voices were well balanced; and the rector, who trained them all, may be well satisfied with his work. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, the re-table banked with calla lilies. The attendance was such that the church would not hold the worshippers who assembled. The Rev. S. P. Simpson, the rector, preached both morning and evening.

BUNKER HILL.—The services during Lent were largely attended, the rector delivering a five minutes' address at each week-day service. Many beautiful gifts were presented on Easter Eve, as memorials of loved ones at rest in Paradise: a marble credence shelf; a hammered-brass altar cross, the handiwork of the young lady presenting it in memoriam of her father and sister; a very handsome set of white altar cloths, ante-pendium, and dosel, a portion of the material being donated, the Ladies' Guild purchasing the rest and doing the work.

Good Friday, the church was draped in black with white crosses, and the crown of thorns. The Celebration, "in memoriam" of the institution, on Maunday-Thursdays evening, was largely attended and solemnly participated in.

A profusion of flowers artistically arranged, decorated the chancel on Easter Day. At the hour of early service, (7 o'clock) a good congregation was present, and all but one, a stranger, received, one person having come 20 miles to partake of the Blessed Sacrament. At the second service, 10:45, the church was literally packed, when the grand service of the day was celebrated; the musical portion of the service was rendered very happily. A second celebration was more largely participated in than on any former occasion in the history of the parish. The Sunday school had its festival in the afternoon, when the church was again filled. The teachers, besides the Easter egg, presented to each child, through the rector, a plant in bloom, as emblematic of the Resurrection.

Easter Monday, April 26th, being the 20th anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. and Mrs. McKim, a reception was held by them at the rectory, on which occasion friends in the parish and St. Louis presented them with a full dinner and tea set of china and many other valuable and useful articles of the same kind.

MICHIGAN.

SAGINAW.—On Good Friday the "Three Hours" service was held in St. John's church, conducted by the rector, the Rev. B. F. Matrau, and also at Calvary chapel by the Rev. G. D. Wright; there were overflowing congregations at both churches. On Easter Day the parish church was thronged at each service. At the sunrise service there were 165 communicants. At Calvary chapel two services and a Sunday school celebration were held, and all largely attended. At the annual parish meeting the treasurer's report showed a handsome balance in the treasury. The Easter offerings were for Bishops Gillespie, Robertson, Worthington and Dunlop—to be used by them for rectory buildings, in their respective jurisdictions.

ADRIAN.—Easter was a very bright and happy day here. There was a Celebration of Holy Communion at 6 A.M., and also after morning service. The congregations were very large and offerings liberal.

The annual parish meeting was held on Monday evening, which was well attended. The rector, the Rev. R. O. Cooper, occupied the chair and expressed himself as being greatly encouraged by the work of the year just closed. The financial report was read showing an increase of nearly \$1,600 above the preceding year.

ANN ARBOR.—After a most devotional and helpful Lenten season, marked by a large attendance upon all services, Easter was celebrated at St. Andrew's church by a service in harmony with the spirit of the day, and testifying to the present vitality of the parish. The morning service was held at ten o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Samuel Earp. A large congregation was present. A new oaken reredos—the gift of a lady of the parish—formed a restful back-ground for banks and masses of flowers, Easter lilies and floral emblems. At the east end of the chancel the Communion table, desk and pulpit were adorned with new and appropriate draperies, and above the former hung an elegant red plush dosel. Upon the re-table was placed a very handsome brass cross from the young ladies in memory of the venerable and beloved Rev. George P. Williams, for many years a professor in the University of Michigan, and at one time occupying the pulpit of St. Andrew's.

The music under the personal supervision of Mrs. Prof. G. S. Morris, was very beautifully rendered. After an unusually brief but eloquent sermon from Dr. Earp, the Holy Communion was celebrated, about 250 communicants partaking.

As a substantial indication of the growth of, and interest in St. Andrew's parish, it may be stated that the Easter collection amounted to \$650. At the afternoon Sunday school service the children's Lenten savings amounted to \$35.

A large number of students of the university were in attendance, many of them joining in the Communion service, a significant indication of the influence of the Hobart Guild, a Church organization connected with the University of Michigan. The guild now numbers 180 members, and gives every evidence of a vigorous life and future prosperity. The parish has purchased for the guild the most admirably located lot in the city, and on this lot is to be erected this season, a building suited to the purposes of the organization at a cost of \$15,000. There are to be three lecture-ships, established by and under the control of the Bishop of the diocese, modeled after the Bampton Lectureship of England, one course on the Defense of the Faith, one on Biblical Literature, and one on The Christian Evidences. These lectures will be free to students of the University.

ALBANY.

ALBANY.—Grace church, the Rev. D. L. Schwarz, rector, held a special Easter service at 10:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. The music was rendered by the boy-choir which has been on trial in this church for two years and has proved a grand success. Offerings amounted to \$800 and were appropriated for the payment of the church debt.

SCHENECTADY.—The Rev. J. Philip B. Pendleton has just completed the first year of his rectorship of St. George's parish, and a most encouraging renewal of parish life has resulted from his labors. The successful organization of the Woman's Guild, the St. Agnes' Guild for girls, and the St. Paul's Guild for boys, are solid fruits of his energy and activity. The present number of communicants is 330. The Sunday school has had large accessions and now numbers 26 classes, with as many teachers, and all interested. The revenue of the parish has been greatly augmented, the congregations at daily and Sunday services are perceptibly larger, and there is a manifest increase in zeal in good works among the parishioners.

The Lenten season seems to have been abundantly blessed; frequently the attendance on the services almost equalled that of Sunday. A special course of services were held on Wednesday evenings, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Wm. Payne, D.D., rector emeritus of the parish; the Rev. Drs. Williams, Battershall, Stocking, and Lowell; and the Rev. Messrs. Schwartz and Pelletreau. The Reproaches and the two hours' service from 1 to 3 on Good Friday—the first ever held in the parish—was attended by a large and devout congregation.

The offerings on Easter Day amounted to nearly \$1,400, of which \$1,104.25 was intended as a partial liquidation of the parish debt.

The rector is holding fortnightly services at Mohawkville, a small village two miles from here, with the most encouraging signs of success.

Reports of Diocesan Conventions will be found on pages 109 and 110.

HOLY EUCHARIST.

BY THOMAS MAIR.

Blessed Feast of Food Divine!
Wondrous love concealing,
To our souls in bread and wine,
Every grace revealing.

Broken Body of my Lord!
We in faith partaking,
Gain the strength of Christ adored,
For all sin forsaking.

Precious Blood from Jesus' side,
Ever for me flowing,
In the Cup Thou dost abide,
Boundless mercy showing.

Perfect, loving Sacrifice!
Thou art ever telling,
Though this flesh still veils our eyes,
Christ is in us dwelling.

Boston, Easter-tide, 1886.

BOOK NOTICES.

INDEX TO HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Alphabetical, Analytical and Classified. Volumes 1. to LXX. Inclusive from June 1850 to June 1885. Compiled by Charles A. Durfee. New York: Harper & Brothers; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1886. Price \$4.00.

For libraries which have all or a larger portion of the issues of this periodical, this index will be a boon. Every other page is left blank so that the reader may index to suit himself as the years go on. The volume gives an idea of the vast amount and variety and value of this work of the Harpers' during thirty-five years. Yet this is but a fraction of the good reading that this firm has given to the world. It has become a household word where the English language is read.

IN THE GOLDEN DAYS. By Edna Lyall. New York: Harper & Brothers; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1886. Price, 75 cents.

This is an exceedingly powerful story. The prominent characters are distinctly drawn, those which are historical are depicted with fidelity, the period selected is one which lends itself readily to the story-teller's purposes, and the author has succeeded in producing a train of incidents which captivates the attention and holds it to the end.

There are many scenes which for vivid and enthralling interest may well be placed beside the acknowledged instances of word painting given to the world by the great masters in this kind of writing. We do not see why the author should, in the preface, object to being called an historical novelist. If her work belongs to this class and properly takes rank there, why not give it that name?

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE. Nov., 1885—April, 1886. Vol. XXXI. New Series, vol. 9. Prices, green or olive cloth, plain top, \$3.00; same, gilt top, \$3.50; half-russia, \$4.50. The Century Co., New York.

In the ninth half-yearly volume of *The Century*, comprising the numbers from November, 1885, to April, 1886, there are nearly one thousand pages of reading matter, well illustrated by above a third as many engravings. The various phases of Socialism are here ably and frankly reviewed. There is also a remarkable symposium on International Copyright by some forty American authors, led by Prof. James Russell Lowell. The papers on the Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, composed of distinct articles, yet forming a continuous series of great historical value, include two from General Grant. Twenty maps and twice as many portraits of leaders in the conflicts described, with a profusion of battle pictures and army sketches, accompany the War Papers. In this series one contribution stands separate and unique—that in which Mark Twain's ludicrous experiences as a Confederate volunteer are duly chronicled.

Biographical papers include—Reminiscences of Castelar, the Orator; the

late Helen Jackson; Verdi, the Composer; and Mrs. Field's pleasant anecdotal paper on Longfellow in Social Life; all with full-page portraits. Fiction is quite prominent. Celia Thaxter, E. C. Stedman, Helen Jackson, Edith M. Thomas, Edmund Gosse, and T. T. Munger are among the poets represented.

Scattered through the volume, yet not at random, are essays touching almost all subjects and readers—"Open Letters" and "Topics of the Time;" and Bric-a-brac is filled with a choice selection of the lightest literature.

The contents of *The Church Eclectic* for May are as follows: Hegelism and Christianity, the Rev. Dr. Wilson; The Threefold Ministry (concluded) *Church Quarterly Review*; Progress of The Open Church Movement, Chester and Liverpool; The English Reformers on the Episcopate, J. G. Hall; Father Curci and Christian Socialism, *For. Church Chronicle*; With What Body Do They Come? the Rev. E. Ransford; Mr. Little's "Reasons For Being A Churchman," the Rev. Wyllys Rede; Decay of Evangelicalism, *Saturday Review*; Miscellany; Correspondence; Church Work; Poetry; Literary Notes; Summaries. [W. T. Gibson, Utica, N. Y. Price \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a number.]

The Church Magazine is rapidly winning its way to popular favor. The number for May has an article of special interest to western Churchmen, on "A Pioneer Bishop, Rt. Rev. Philander Chase," by H. S. Atwater. Miss Little has a charming little story, "The Unfinished Stole." Other articles are, "The Devotional Use of the Prayer Book," "The Sacred Music of the Ancient Jews," Ecclesiastical Gossip from Oxford, etc. Bishop Coxe contributes the leading article, "A Florid Paschal."

The May issue of *Chataqua Young Folk's Journal* contains a sketch of Bayard Taylor, with portrait; My Garden Pets, illustrated; Some Italian Authors and their Work; Strange Teas, Dinners, Weddings, and Fetes; A Cycle of Children, illustrated; Poetry, Questions, and several other short papers of interest. [D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.00 a year.]

The New Princeton Review for May is upon our table. The leading article is by Titus M. Coan, on Wordsworth's Passion. Gen. Howard, George Bancroft and Theodore Roosevelt are among the contributors. A valuable feature of *The Review* is a carefully prepared record of events in this country and abroad, which gives a complete view of current history.

Public Opinion of Washington, D. C., published in its issue of May 5th, a hundred and fifty short opinions from the eminent clergymen of the country of all denominations, on the vital question: "What is the Proper Relation of the Pulpit to the Labor Problem." These will make remarkably interesting and instructive reading in the present crisis.

THE BOOK ANNEXED. The Prayer Book with the proposed changes which will come up for discussion at the Diocesan Conventions and at the General Convention, may now be had at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s.

St. Gregory's Guest, and Recent Poems. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Illuminated vellum cover. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1886. Price \$1.00.

BRENTANO BROS., 101 State St., Chicago, have always on hand the latest home and foreign papers and magazines.

The Living Church.

Chicago, Saturday, May 15, 1886.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - - - ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

(If not paid in advance, \$1.50.)

No paper discontinued without express orders and payment of all arrearages.

Subscribers ordering the address of their papers changed must always give their former as well as present address. Those wishing receipts must forward two cents additional. The change of address tag is a sufficient receipt.

Personal checks on country banks will only be received at a discount of ten cents.

ADVERTISING RATES PER AGATE LINE, - - - 25 CENTS.

Marriage notices, one dollar. Notices of Deaths, free. Obituary notices, complimentary resolutions, appeals, acknowledgments, and other similar matter, 3 cents a word, prepaid.

Liberal discount on continued insertions. No advertisement received for less than one dollar an insertion.

Advertisers are guaranteed the largest Circulation of any Church Paper in America.

Address THE LIVING CHURCH,
162 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

REV. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D.,
Editor and Proprietor.

It is reverent and wise for one to seek the guidance of Providence. But while he is waiting for Providence to open the gate, he may not unwisely lift the latch himself.

CLASS prejudices and popular outbreaks are proofs of a defaulting Christianity. Rightly blend the moral with the intellectual in education, and men will the more clearly see, and the more heartily recognize, the rights of all. Let true Christianity inspire and rule its professed followers, and high and low, rich and poor, employers and employed, will, each in their own field, provide things that are just and equal.

As the gulf between religion and education is constantly growing wider in our State schools, ought not Churchmen to search out and sustain heartily those Church schools in which "God is not mocked," and treated as though he had made man on the same plane as the animals, but with only some later possibility of an accidentally picked-up moral and religious nature?

THE police force of Chicago deserves and has won the admiration of the world. The fight of the three hundred with the three thousand anarchists armed with dynamite and revolvers, was one of the bravest deeds on record. The explosion of the bomb in the midst of their ranks, prostrating nearly fifty of the little army, was the first warning they had of the desperate situation. It was enough to strike veterans with panic, but the men closed up and cleared the street.

A SERIOUS difficulty attends the suppression of mob violence among us, by the military arm. The ordinary militia have too many lines of affiliation with the mob to be willing to proceed to extremities. A force drawn from select companies made up of the better class who have no such sympathies, if it acted with vigor, would add to the class hatred of the mob. Only regular troops,

having no relations except to the government, and trained to look to no other authority, can be depended upon to act both vigorously and loyally.

IN the present condition of suspended industries, idle workmen, angered anarchists, and streets swarming with the bad element of a great city, ready to take advantage of fire and panic, it is simply madness to risk the lives and property of a half million people under the protection of a thousand policemen, though they are the most brave and efficient in the world. There is a conspiracy of thugs, thieves and assassins to strike at the heart of this commonwealth of Illinois, and the guardians of public order should be prepared to meet it. They have had warning enough. The people will hold them to strict account for any disasters that may follow.

DURING 1884 our public schools cost \$100,000,000. We do not complain of the expense, but if it were spent 'twere well 'twere spent wisely. The feeling is growing among our liberal tax-payers, as well as among parents generally, that we are not getting the value of our money. Teachers are poorly paid and the public school does not command the best services, as a rule. There is money enough spent, but it goes into ornamental architecture and ornamental branches, instead of being spent in giving a good, thorough English education and good habits to our boys and girls.

It is to be regretted that some of our bishops are unable, on account of the pressure of episcopal duties, to give to their parishes more than one Confirmation a year. Even when they are able and willing to give more, many of the clergy do not seem to be desirous of preparing for them. In this, we think, they make a great mistake. In the instruction of the Confirmation class and in the opportunities for personal counsel which it affords, the priest is able to bring home and impress Christian truth and individual responsibility, in a degree that he can do in no other way. Frequent exercises of this kind are beneficial to himself and to the entire parish, as well as to the persons who submit themselves to his instructions. Frequent opportunities encourage the wavering, and lead to a larger aggregate result than can be reached by a single Confirmation during the year.

THE *Inter Ocean* some years ago, collated some facts about Sunday laws in the different States. It appears that in every State except Louisiana, there is a Sunday law of some kind. In general these laws prohibit labor on the first day of the

week, excepting works of necessity and charity. It is evident that the peace, comfort, and welfare of the community, in the estimation of the public, are dependent upon wholesome regulations in this direction. It will be well for Christian people to bear in mind that Sunday laws, like all other laws, depend upon public sentiment for their efficiency, and that any amount of legislation is not worth a straw unless the convictions of the people go with it. The observance of Sunday, in an orderly way, can only be maintained by the supremacy of Christian principles, and we must vindicate these, not only in logic but in life. The vigorous support of all institutions and agencies for extending the Church will do more in the end to secure the public and proper recognition of the Lord's day, than any special agitation or coercive measures.

THE RED FLAG.

Whenever and wherever unfurled, the red flag means fire and blood. We have been deluding ourselves too long with the fancy that this symbol of diabolism means one thing in Europe and another thing in America. The red flag is the banner of land pirates all over the world, and all the multitudinous seas cannot wash out the stains of blood upon it. It cannot be changed by change of climate, nor by transplanting be made anything else than a flag of blood. No more can the fiends who flaunt it be changed. They cannot be "naturalized" by acts of Congress nor by acts of kindness. They are desperadoes, pirates, enemies of mankind, bent only on doing the work of the arch-fiend whom they serve. Some of them have been arrested in Chicago, and they will probably be hanged. The law which they threatened to throttle will probably throttle them.

On the witness-stand they proclaimed that they did not believe in God. The red flag means atheism, and atheism is the mother of crime. The wretches who do not reverence God do not reverence humanity which was made in the image of God. To them, human blood is no more precious than bullock's blood. They take the life of a man as they would take the life of a dog. They slaughter a half-hundred policemen with dynamite as remorselessly as they would blast a rock. They are the sworn and published foes of civilization, society, and religion.

The question now before the American people is, shall the red flag be torn down, or shall the stars and stripes be lowered for a winding sheet to the corpse of Christian civilization? There is no doubt as to the answer that will be given. This community is thoroughly aroused. The grim determination of all de-

cent people is to bury the red flag and all who flaunt it, six feet under ground. The great mass of laboring men, whatever be their rights and wrongs, are ready to lay their strong hands on the necks of the vipers and to strangle them. The police are biding their time to mete out swift death to dynamiters, and they will be sustained by the mighty voice of public opinion. Men who control the industries of the country and those who direct the affairs of State stand by to furnish the money and counsel that will enable us to meet the emergency.

There is no cause for anxiety in the outlook, but there is occasion for reflection. There would have been no Black Wednesday in Chicago, last week, had the guardians of public order read the signs of the times and done their duty, long ago. For months, nay years, these foreign emissaries have been clamoring for fire and blood, have been sowing the seeds of anarchy by day and night. The red flag has long been waving from the window of the infamous organ of the anarchists. The inflammatory sheet has gone out regularly upon its incendiary mission, and drunken mobs have been allowed to occupy the public streets, bearing upon their banners defiance to the laws of God and man. Openly in Chicago these atheists have harangued their besotted disciples, and counselled them to make war upon property and life. But the authorities made no sign. The mob had votes. They might talk as they pleased if they only voted the ticket. This is the explanation which some give. A more charitable, and possibly a more correct, explanation is that the powers that be, or have been, were restrained from taking prompt action by the tradition that freedom of speech is so dear to the American heart that under no circumstances must it be curtailed. But the law is clear on this point, and under this law the arrested anarchists will probably hang. Whoever incites to murder is *particeps criminis*. We have learned a lesson, it may be, and the authorities should see that an arrest in time may save nine. They have seen the sowing to the wind, and they now groan at the reaping of the whirlwind.

Let us not fail to note that this anarchism has its roots in atheism. These wretched creatures that bear the red flag and display their hatred of mankind on hideous banners, are haters of God. It may not be possible now to exorcise the devils that have taken possession of the men who are leading this revolt against humanity and God, but it is possible to reach and evangelize the great masses of men and women among whom these fiends in human form have influence. Our gallant police force may be relied on for the crisis,

but the Gospel of Christ is the great power to which we must look for the permanent and radical cure of this evil of atheistic socialism. We must fight fire with fire—the fire of godless hate with the fire of Christian love. We must show them the more excellent way.

FORTY DAYS.

The period of forty days figures largely in Scripture history, but none is fraught with more interest than that which intervenes between Easter and Ascension. The record of our Lord's acts, while he tarried with His disciples, after He came back to them, is very meagre; embracing only an occasional interview, and that, for the most part, of a vague and shadowy character.

One is eager to know more, for unquestionably there was much more, which, if it had been written, would have revealed very full and minute instructions on the subject of the Church, and of worship, and of the whole business of evangelizing the world.

If, on first thought, one feels regret or surprise that the curiosity of the world has not been gratified, in this direction, by the unfolding of the whole story of those sacred councils of the forty days, perhaps a moment's reflection will justify the silence of Scripture, and convince him that it is best as it was. Take, for instance, the subject of the Church, its organization or its worship; if instructions, exact and minute had been made public, as they fell from the lips of our Lord, they might have become so indiscriminately authoritative, without regard to times and places, and changing civilizations which the centuries would produce, as to prove a bondage rather than a blessing.

The detail which would suit one period might not suit another, and as the Church was for all periods, and its worship was for all the peoples that should live on the whole earth, the outline and the general spirit only were given to the world, while it was entrusted to the Apostles and to their successors in office forever, to fill up the outline, according to the changing phases of human society.

Let not the statement be misunderstood. It is not intended that, on a general outline, any one may rule churches or construct liturgies, or ignore liturgies, as one may please, but it is intended to suggest, as a reason for the absence of more minute Scripture detail, that the matter was intentionally and wisely given to the appointed rulers of the Church, that they might administer according to the wisdom guaranteed to them by our Lord when he said: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

He was with them during the forty days in very close companionship; and when, after Pentecost, they went forth on their holy errand, they knew, in every particular, exactly what they should do. They worked to a plan; and though they were soon scattered widely apart, there was concert. So true is this, that when, a century or two after, the liturgy of St. James, in Jerusalem, of St. Mark, in Egypt, of St. John, in Gaul, and of St. Peter, in Italy, were compared, they were substantially the same; and that sameness could have come from nothing else than the original instructions of the forty days.

Probably no forty days of history have been more pregnant with results to the world than those that immediately preceded the Ascension. Our ears can never hear the things that were said; our eyes can never read a full record; but if we would know the momentous purport, we may look for it in the plan which the constituted rulers of the Church have worked to carry out.

These men, at different times, have brought to their task human infirmities, as well as divine authorities. They have erred, like other men. Judge them not by any few representatives, or by one era of their work, but by its whole scope, and spirit, and intent, and promise, from the beginning to the end; and was there ever so grand a record?

It is the outcome of that forty days' tuition. If no ear, but the ears of the Eleven, heard the voice of our Lord, as He went in and out so mysteriously among them, the world has heard, and will continue to hear, so long as the Apostolic office is perpetuated, the echoes of those days.

BRIEF MENTION.

An impressive incident in connection with the death of Bishop Robertson was the demolition of old Trinity church, completed on the day of his death. This was the church of which the Bishop was rector in the early days of his episcopate. It was twice consecrated, once by Bishop Hawkes, and again by Bishop Robertson, who found no record or report of the first consecration.

A Presbyterian minister in Scotland speaking to his congregation recently, touching the matter of worship, said that "they had adopted in the whole matter of prayer a posture which he grieved to say in point of profanity had never been paralleled in the history of any religion, heathen or otherwise, since the world began—Christian people assembled to confess their sins and to intercede, sitting bolt upright, with their eyes open, and even sometimes with their arms folded!"—Readers of THE LIVING

CHURCH will please bear in mind that in about a month two of the most valuable series ever published in this country will begin in our columns. Back numbers cannot, to any great extent, be supplied, hence new subscribers should send on names at once. We expect over a thousand during the next thirty days.—It is unfortunate that the Board of Managers did not, at the April meeting, take some decided steps to forward the Enrollment Plan. Some expression from the Board as to the appropriation of the funds raised, might have greatly strengthened the movement. The appropriation suggested by the committee in Philadelphia is not satisfactory to a large number of Churchmen, and it ought to be repudiated by the Board, even if no definite proposals are submitted.—The newspaper reporter, in his sphere, is not to be laughed at, but when he tries his hand at ecclesiastical description he is amusing without knowing it. An English paper recently spoke of the Bishop of Ely as wearing "a handsome, cream-colored cope, with a large cape at the back, and a mitre of the same color and natural as the cope!" Which, translated, means that he wore a cope and hood, and a mitre of same material as the cope.—The man who would do good with his wealth should administer his own estate, or at least that part of it which he would devote to Church and charity. The courts in West Virginia have recently set aside a large bequest for religious organizations.—Slavery has never been abolished in the State of New York, unless by the Proclamation of President Lincoln! A bill was recently introduced into the State Senate to complete an absolute statute for the gradual abolition of the effete institution.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AFTER THE RESURRECTION.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

Your correspondent, F. T. G. has inadvertently omitted one of the ten recorded appearances of our Lord after His resurrection; thus making and calling the number only nine. One, and probably the second, appearance was when, doubtless, after leaving Mary of Magdala, who had gone back alone to the grave, He met the other women also, and said to them "All Hail!" And soon He added the words: "Fear not; go bid my brethren to depart into Galilee, etc."

But is not our language very misleading, when we omit to speak of these as recorded appearances? I am persuaded that these ten are but few of many appearances. Each Gospel is very meagre in its account; and the several Evangelists alike acted on the principle of selection of what seemed most needful for the present purpose of each. St. John, speaking expressly of the Lord's appearances after His resurrection, adds, "And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of His disciples,

which are not written in this book. But these are written that ye might believe." (St. John, xx: 30). The same may be meant in ch. xxi: 25.

This is certainly asserted in Acts 1: 3. "By many infallible proofs; being seen of them forty days (not ten times), and speaking of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God." And these discourses are not given in the Gospels.

B. B. GRISWOLD.

LACK OF CLERGY.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

The editorial reference as well as the discussion by others of this subject has been of intense interest to all who realize the fact existing, and are seeking for a remedy. No good Churchman can look the situation squarely in the face without forming a resolution to do something to arrest a growing evil. In this spirit the following remarks are offered.

Is there a "lack of clergy" in the Church? No one can doubt this who keeps his eyes open, or reads the testimony of our bishops, our priests, or our Church editors.

Is the number of candidates for orders likely to change this state of things within the life of this generation? This question must be answered in the negative.

Why should the Church be crippled in this growing country because of these facts? becomes one of the burning questions of the day. In seeking a remedy the cause needs careful consideration. We give in this connection, briefly, two reasons (which have lately appeared in your columns) as a preface to ours.

First, One writer gives as the cause of the decadence in the Church ministry the fact of inadequate support, or provision for support in old age. Does this prevent young men from fitting themselves for teachers? A worn-out teacher appears to be in very much the condition of a worn-out clergyman. He has had to live on a small salary, dress as well as a minister or priest, and his outlays socially to meet the demands of society are nearly parallel. This reason may be an incident, but is it the motive?

Second, In the issue of April 3d, a correspondent gives as another reason: "The laborers are not few in the R. C. and M. E. denominations, not because the remuneration is higher in a pecuniary point of view, but because every minister in these denominations is sure of having something to do as long as he behaves himself." We doubt very much whether this fact is more than an incident, because the kind of men demanded for these times for the priesthood, are those to whom neither intelligence offices nor Methodist conference methods would appeal as a motive to seek orders.

Third, In one of our Church papers of a late date appears an article from the pen of a bishop in which he deplores the worldliness or secularization of the people as a cause why no more seek membership and orders in the Church. This contains the germ of the rock bottom truth upon this subject, but it must be placed in a more concrete form to be made effective with the common reader.

We should re-state this proposition as a decline of Churchmanship in the family; restrict it to the Church family, and not be too particular to make personal religion as popularly understood, a factor, assuming of course that the Church family is a Christian family. The Churchmanship that is good for

anything is loyal to its allegiance, is not afraid to talk about it, and does not relegate all the Church instruction of the children of the family circle to the Sunday school. This being conceded, it follows that the weal or the woe of the Church lies very near the everyday influence exerted upon its future bishops, priests, deacons, and communicants, in the families where they are born, and nowhere else, first, and in the schools where educated, second; leaving circumstances of association to be the third and lowest in importance.

Perhaps we can best express in the space allotted, an idea of what the Church family should be to foster candidates for the priesthood by a few illustrations of actual families taken from among the recollections of an editorial and reportorial life of twenty-five years. For, Mr. Editor, the writer was once a Boston reporter, one of whom you "handled without gloves" in a recent issue, and you can judge whether he ever perpetuated anything as bad as "spiritual essence flashing through three hundred pounds of avoirdupois," by these remarks.

In an Eastern diocese lived a family, one side of which boasted a long line of Church ancestry, and the other had come into the fold in early life. They had several sons and daughters. When these had grown to man's estate, the father died. The rector of the parish was confronted at the funeral with the declaration (not request) that the Congregational minister would take a part and assist in the service. We took the opportunity to investigate that matter one day, when called to the town. The children of those parents were regular attendants all through their childhood of the Congregational-Presbyterian and Sunday school near their home, and quite irregular in that of the parish church, situated in another village a few miles distant. The whole family as often worshipped in the one as the other place. With this sort of Church education were there any candidates for priests in this household? Will there ever be any in such families? As a matter of fact there are but two communicants of the Church among all those children; and one of these was only saved to the Church by marriage into a family strong enough grounded in the Faith to make as an unqualified condition of the parent's consent the promise that the prospective husband must come to the Church.

In hundreds of households (in the country and country villages) calling themselves Church families, there is absolutely nothing of a distinctive Churchly character in the education of the children, aside from the fragmentary Sunday school instruction so often given. No Church paper is ever taken. The children have never seen or read a Church Calendar or Almanac. To Church literature they are strangers. They seldom attend Morning Prayer, and frequently we find men and women so raised, especially in New England, who attend Evening Prayer whenever they go to church, because ignorant of "where to find the places," in the Prayer Book, for Matins and the Holy Communion. Few have been confirmed; the rector was only too pleased if he succeeded in having them baptized. If six or seven denominations exist in the town several of the children will be members there, instead of having been confirmed in the parish church. The parents, you know, did not want to influence their offspring religiously. "Let them grow up and choose for themselves," said they. "Extreme cases,"

says some one. Thousands such exist in Eastern dioceses and in many others.

But why multiply examples. We submit, is there likely to be few or many, or any, candidates for orders, from early associations like these?

H. L. STILLSON.

THE LOST PRINCE.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

In the truly valuable series of articles in the LIVING CHURCH on "Missions to the Oneidas," there was a reference to the claim of the Rev. Eleazar Williams to be the Dauphin of France, which I was wholly unwilling to let go unchallenged, but kept silence, in the expectation that some other person would call attention to it. The accomplished writer fails to say that the claim rested on the disclosure made by the Prince de Joinville directly to Mr. Williams himself, accompanied by the offer, from King Louis Philippe, of a princely estate, if the humble missionary would sign away forever his royal birthright. The antiquated journal (always kept by Mr. W.) is, in its record made on the night of that day, full of the strangely conflicting emotions so suddenly called forth; and is full also of prayerful ejaculations and the language of sanctified submission. *Nemo repente turpissimus fit.* This journal was closely scanned by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, the Rev. John H. Hanson, and other scholars about 30 years ago. It is certain, from sworn evidence, that the Prince de Joinville inquired for Mr. Williams, through all the journey from his landing in America to his arrival in Michigan. It is certain that Louis Philippe personally corresponded with Mr. W., after the return to Paris of his son and heir; and the unquestioned evidence of this fact was known to Dr. Hawkes, and lay before the Rev. Mr. Hanson when he wrote his unanswered book, "The Lost Prince." The first affidavit of the supposed Indian mother, referred to by Miss Cooper, was made under a false representation of what she was signing. On learning the error, she made a later affidavit which told the real truth,—that the faithful missionary was not her son. My interest in the whole matter grew largely out of having seen and heard, in early childhood, the princelike laborer himself. But the evidences of his claim are not only numerous, they are derived from wholly different and widely separated sources.

BENJ. B. GRISWOLD.

Carroll, Balto., Co., Md.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The parish of St. Matthias, Waukesha, has been accepted by the Rev. Wm. Gulon, of Vermont, a graduate of St. Stephen's College and of the General Theological Seminary. Mr. Gulon enters upon his duties of the third Sunday after Easter.

The Rev. March Chase, of Mineral Point, has removed to Howell, Mich.

The Rev. C. M. Pullen, of Janesville, Mich., will shortly remove to Houghton, Mich., where he has accepted work.

The Rev. Mr. Perkins, who has lately been a helper at Christ church, Rochester, has been appointed to the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The Rev. Sidney H. Cook's address is changed to 121 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Rev. Frederick J. Bassett has entered upon the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, Providence, R. I. Address 166 Prospect St.

The Rev. Alex. H. Rogers has accepted a call to the rectorship of Zion church, Greene, N. Y., and enters upon his duties there on the 3d Sunday after Easter.

The Rev. W. J. W. Finlay's address is changed from 44 Temple St., Boston, Mass. to Simcoe, Ont., Can.

The address of the Rev. Stephen H. Green is changed from 1823 La Salle street, to 1217 Dolman street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Rev. H. C. Hutching's address from the present time is changed, from Greenwich, N. Y. to Burlington, Vt.

The Rev. Francis Byrne, Silver Cliff, Colo., having resigned that parish, requests his letters and papers to be addressed, after June 1st, to Littleton, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

The address of the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, D.D., rector St. James's church, Chicago, is 335 Ontario St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DECLINED.—"Death."
 W. MCC.—The American Church Sunday School Magazine, 1224 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FORT SMITH, ARK.—The address of the Rev. John Fulton is 3548 Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 C. M. S. A number of such books are published, perhaps the best is "The Mutual Reason Why." Any Church bookseller will supply it.
 W. H. CHAPLIN. A resignation may be withdrawn if it has not been laid before the vestry. After it has been brought before them officially it becomes their property and cannot be withdrawn without their consent, certainly not after they have accepted it.
 CHURCHMAN.—It is usual on the restoration of a church to re-open it with special services, which are usually adaptations of the Consecration service. The use of the full Consecration service at such an occasion is not usual, nor, should we think, necessary.
 ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—The term Palm Sunday has been so generally adopted into common use that it is chopping straws to enter into a discussion as to its authority. The fact of the employment of the name in the Hymnal which is set forth by authority of the General Convention, is sufficient sanction.
 J. C.—1. The characteristic of the "Goulburn type," is that of deep personal piety without special reference to the Sacramental life. 2. Dean Goulburn is the dean of Norwich, England, and a writer of some note. 3. Three Bishops Ives, McCoskey and Cummins. Bishop Southgate resigned jurisdiction over mission work in the dependencies of the Sultan, as the Church abandoned the field. 5. A sister is consecrated to her work by taking the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. A deaconess is set apart for her work in the Church but is not under the vows of the "religious."

APPEALS.

DEAR BRETHREN.—You have all heard of the dreadful cyclone which has laid the beautiful village of Sank Rapids in ruins. Our church, the result of personal sacrifice and made beautiful by the work of faithful women, was utterly destroyed. Their property gone and most of their homes bereaved will call out the sympathy of every Christian heart. I shall be deeply grateful for any aid sent me for this work.
 Your friend and brother
 H. B. WHIPPLE,
 Bishop of Minnesota.

A FEW scholarships, yielding from one to three hundred dollars a year are needed at St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., to aid in the education of daughters of the clergy. The Board of Trustees is duly qualified to administer such trusts. Many worthy pupils have received aid at St. Mary's, and it is hoped that the liberality of Churchmen will enable the Rector to extend aid to a still larger number.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL, AUGUSTA, MAINE.
 Contributions for the partial support during the next year of from ten to fifteen pupils in this Church school for girls are earnestly solicited. Gifts of from \$25 to \$100 will enable the school to extend its advantages and influence very greatly, and it is hoped that such aid will be freely given by those interested in the progress of the Church in Maine.
 H. A. NEELY.

Portland, May 1, 1886.

THE SEABURY DIVINITY SCHOOL.

This School has a Faculty of six resident professors, and provides a course of instruction not excelled by any Theological Seminary in the American Church. It offers special advantages to all candidates who purpose to give themselves to the work of the Church in the great North-West. Its property has been faithfully administered, and at present there is no debt. That it may continue to do its work larger endowments are needed, and also prompt and generous offerings. Address the Rev. F. D. HOSKINS, Warden, Fairbault, Minn., or the Treasurer, STEPHEN JEWETT, Esq.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Is the Organization of the Church for the support of Missions, Domestic and Foreign. This is the great work of the Church. \$400,000 are required for the fiscal year to September 1st, 1886. Contributions are earnestly solicited. For particulars see *The Spirit of Missions*, the missionary organ of the Church, published monthly, at \$1 a year. Remit to JAMES M. BROWN, Treas., 22 Bible House, New York. THE REV. WM. S. LANGFORD, D. D., General Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

To the appeal of Bishop Worthington for St. James's church, Fremont, Nebraska, the following responses have been gratefully received:
 Mrs. E. W. Rollins, Mrs. F. W. Hays, A. Truesdell, C. H. Toncray, Fremont; Mrs. Hattie Burt, Dakota; Rev. C. W. Coit, Charlestown, N. H.; Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. M. C. W., Boston; Mrs. A. Russell, New Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. W. S. Johnson, Milwaukee; Mrs. B. Maurice, Towanda, Pa.; L. C. Howland, New Bedford, Mass.; C. L. McKnight, Bordentown, N. J.; Rev. R. W. Kenyon, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. R. W. Oliver, Kearney, Neb.; R. H. Taylor, Williamsport, Pa.; S. B. Lockwood, New Orleans; Mrs. Robt. DeKoven, Chicago; Baltimore; James Christie, Pencoys, Pa.; Abbie Emery, Poland Center, N. Y.; A. M. Burton, Chicago; S. L. Weather, Cleveland; Mrs. R. J. Bright, Racine; Mechanicsville, Md.; Mrs. J. M. Hatch, South-Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Asby, Racine; Anonymous, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Maria L. Remington; Mrs. Geo. Wilson; Geo. L. Lyon, N. Y.; Mrs. Julia Bedell, Cleveland; E. J. Zeller, Bellefonte, Pa.; Trinity Church Guild, Zoster, Bellefontaine, Ohio; W. A. P. Morris, Madison, Wis.; each \$1. Anonymous, A Churchwoman, Riverside, Ill.; Baltimore; H. B. Seydell, Omaha; Mrs. Ella Kroesen, Augusta, Me.; St. Clement's Church, N. Y.; Graceport, Pa.; Anonymous, Baltimore; Williams-Cameron; W. B. Ashley, Milwaukee; Brothers of Mrs. Geneva, N. Y.; W. B. Whitney, Phila.; Miss Worth-E. M. E. Phila.; C. A. Hopp, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. M. Taylor, Burnt Hills, N. Y.; W. P. Lyon, Madison, Wis.; Anonymous, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Miss Ella Hubby, Cleveland; and Miss Mary Tisdale, Cleveland; each \$5. Miss Mason, Boston; Thos. W.

Burry, Cedartown, Ga.; Mrs. E. Daskman and sister, Bridgeport, Conn.; A Churchwoman; and G. B. Worthington, Batavia, N. Y.; each \$10. Friends of Mrs. Freeman, \$16; and Bishop Wo. Wington, \$25.
 MRS. D. CROWELL.

Fremont, Neb., May, 1886.

OBITUARY.

CHILD.—Entered into Paradise, April 18, 1886, Calvin C. Childs, aged 66 years, 6 months.

THE REV. LEWIS A. KEMPER, D.D.

The announcement of the death of the Rev. Lewis A. Kemper, D.D., of the class of 1852, who died at Oconomowoc, Tuesday in Easter week, April 27th, 1886, will make the heart of every Alumnus of Nashotah sad with a sense of personal bereavement and loss for the entire life, strength and ability of Dr. Kemper's ministry and manhood were given to Nashotah, and in turn he knew and helped to mould every one of her graduates. To the few who preceded him, he was a familiar acquaintance or a fellow-student. To the many who came after him, he was the wise and patient instructor, a devoted friend, a genial counsellor and a beautiful example.

We recall for our profit and blessing the memory of his sweet simplicity of disposition, his earnestness of purpose, unselfish devotion, kindness and honor, his loyalty and love. We do therefore thank our Heavenly Father that He hath been pleased to bestow upon His Church the sanctified life, the consecrated learning, and the unwearied love, of Dr. Kemper, priest, professor, and saint, and we pray that we may with him, and all others the elect of God, have our perfect consummation and bliss in His eternal and everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

W. P. TEN BROECK,
 W. DAFTER,
 Committee of Alumni.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG man preparing for the ministry would like to borrow \$150 so as to complete his library. To be made payable in four years with interest. Address "ANGELICAN," LIVING CHURCH office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED A HOUSEKEEPER.—For St. Luke's Hospital, A Churchwoman preferred. References required. Apply between 9 and 12 A.M. at 333 Dearborn Avenue.

WANTED.—A very successful priest, resigning present work on account of inadequacy of support, only, is open to a call. Address "RECTOR," care of LIVING CHURCH.

ORGANIST.—The undersigned would like to correspond with a church in need of an organist who is well acquainted with the drilling of adult and boy choirs, also with the organ for solo playing and choir accompanying. References given as to ability and moral character. Address, ORGANIST, 1324 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED.—In Church school for girls in Eastern Oregon, a thorough teacher of instrumental and vocal music, who herself is a good soprano singer. It is also desirable that she be well read in English Literature and History, and of sufficient experience to take the position of vice-principal. Address with full particulars and also have references write to THE RECTOR, Ascension School, Cove, Union Co., Oregon.

WORK AT HOME.—The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 74 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., will gladly give information regarding circulars and advertisements offering to women Work at Home.

REV. A. G. SHEARS, M. D., Founder of the first HOME SCHOOL, offers a rare chance in his family, New Haven, Conn., for the best training of a few young boys, in health, morals, manners and books. References.

LETTERS on business of this journal should be addressed to THE LIVING CHURCH, and not to the proprietor, or to any person in the office.

FOR RENT.—Adjoining St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., cottage, suitable for a small family, \$150 a year.

A COTTAGE BY THE LAKE.—At Old Mission, Grand Traverse Bay, near the steam-boat landing, under the pines; for rent or sale. Seven rooms; ice-house filled; plain household furniture for small family; finest summer climate in the world. Will sell for \$900, rent for the summer \$100. Address Editor of this paper.

The Greatest Through Car Line of the World.—The Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.), runs through trains over its own tracks, daily, between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Alchison, Chicago and Dubuque, Chicago and Sioux City, Peoria and Kansas City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, and Kansas City and Denver. Direct connection made at each of its several western termini for San Francisco, Portland, City of Mexico, and all points in the Great States and Territories west of Chicago. Its roadbed, consisting of 5,000 miles of steel track together with its unparalleled equipment, is as perfect as the adoption of every modern improvement and device can make it. Tickets and rates via or general information regarding the Burlington Route can be had upon application to any railroad or steamship agent in the United States or Canada or to Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent Chicago.

The Church Cyclopaedia

A Dictionary of Church Doctrine, History, Organization, and Ritual; and containing Original Articles on Special Topics, written expressly for this Work by Bishops, Presbyters, and Laymen. Designed especially for the use of the Laity of the CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The list of contributors includes many bishops, presbyters, and learned laymen of the Church. The book contains over 800 Imperial octavo pages and is published at the uniform price of \$5.00.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will send THE CHURCH CYCLOPAEDIA with a subscription to THE LIVING CHURCH in advance for four dollars, postpaid. To any subscriber who has already paid in advance we will send THE CHURCH CYCLOPAEDIA, postpaid, on receipt of three dollars. THE LIVING CHURCH CO., 162 W. Wash.ington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Household.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1886.

- 16. 3d Sunday after Easter. White.
- 23. 4th Sunday after Easter. White.
- 30. 5th Sunday after Easter (Rogation). White.
- 31. ROGATION.

FOR HIS SAKE.

BY H. P. W.

As by the Church, our tender mother, led,
The "sacred way" to Calvary we tread
Mid all that agony our Saviour bore,
Piercing our heart the thought comes o'er
and o'er,
'Twas for our sake.

And then our souls with fervent longing
burn,
Desiring that we might make some return,
Some hardships bear, some costly treasure
bring,
Present to God some worthy offering,
For His dear sake.

Not us alone, but all mankind, to save,
He bore the Cross, He triumphed o'er the
grave,
Pleading, He stands before the Father's
throne,—
"Let My Blood, shed for all, for all atone,
Spare, for My sake."

To us, unworthy of the lowest place
In His blest service, with abounding grace
He gives the privilege, by angels sought,
ToteU to souls in darkness what is wrought,
All for their sake.

"The sons of God," "workers with Him"
to be,
And "like Him" when His glorious Face
we see!

Help us, O, Jesu! faithful to abide,
Accept us, at the last great Easter-tide,
For Thine own sake.

Easter, A. D., 1886.

At the Diocesan Conference the other day a well-known London clergyman stated that the lowest stratum of society was represented by a sweep who said, "I allus makes it a rule to wash my face vunce a veek, vether it vants it or not."

DR. SMITH, minister of Cathcart, Scotland, announced from his pulpit on a recent Sunday that the clerical ministrations of the parish had now been fulfilled for exactly one hundred years by two clergymen, himself and his predecessor. He came to the parish in 1829, when he succeeded the Rev. David Dow, who was instituted in August, 1785. The manse must be a very healthy house, and the whole parish exceptionally salubrious.

A CORRESPONDENT, commenting on the ailments of the choir-boys of St. Paul's cathedral, says: "Notwithstanding the vast area of the building, St. Paul's is badly ventilated, and the vitiated-atmosphere causes much languor and drowsiness amongst the congregation. The number of persons interred in the cathedral vaults is very large, and as lead coffins are never hermetically sealed, there is a continual escape of noxious gases into the building. The atmosphere of St. Paul's is quite sufficient to account for any severe epidemic among the choristers which may arise."

THE report of the Connecticut Board of Education to the Legislature begins abruptly with the confession that "the common school system of this state is in a most unsatisfactory condition." A great many school-houses are unfit to be used, the equipment of many more is very poor, there is little really first-rate teaching and a great deal that is very bad. The last mentioned lack is enlarged upon to show that the teach-

ers do not know enough; a great many possess no general information, and answers to questions about common school studies reveal, in these, "blank abysses of ignorance which in a teacher are appalling to contemplate."

AN amusing story comes from a diocese not a hundred miles distant from a seaport town. At a recent ordination the right reverend prelate in dismissing the candidates after their examination gave them an injunction to communicate with his chaplain on matters of business, and then proceeded somewhat fiercely to reprimand them for spoiling three towels in the episcopal lavatory by drying their inky fingers upon the articles in question. This black offence had, his lordship said, been brought under his notice by Mrs. Bishop and the housekeeper, and the trembling candidates were duly cautioned, and, it is to be hoped, were also duly penitent.

WE hear that the Bishop of Ripon's system of examinations for Holy Orders is acting very remarkably in one direction. It sifts out the candidates a good deal, indeed rather too much for some of the vicars, and very considerably too much for some of the candidates. In one parish, not far from Dewsbury, arrangements were made to give a very hearty welcome to the new curate on his return from Ripon. The village was placarded with announcements of a parochial tea, in which the young aspirant to honors received brevet rank, and was called "the Rev. ———." But alas! when the day came his reverence was an absentee. The Bishop and his coadjutors had been too much for him.

THE Protestant spirit of iconoclasm is not yet dead, as some fondly think. The following paragraph actually appears in the current number of a Protestant, and so-called Church of England, journal: "Some unknown persons forcibly entered St. Elizabeth's Popish chapel, at Chicago, on Monday, Dec. 28th, and mutilated numerous large oil paintings, besides breaking down and spoiling other articles of horrible idolatry, thus obeying the old command, which is almost forgotten now-a-days, even by Protestants: 'Ye shall overthrow [break down, margin] their altars, and break their pillars, and burn their groves with fire: and ye shall hew down the graven images of their gods, and destroy the names of them out of that place' (Deut. xii: 3). We want more Protestants like those of Chicago."

A SCOTCH Presbyterian, speaking of the reasons for the rapid increase of the Church, recently said: "They lie much deeper than forms, or vestments, or music. They consist in the honor which they put upon the Church as a divine institution; upon the sacred edifices which are consecrated to God's worship; upon the Sacraments as means of grace, made effectual by the abiding presence and power of the Holy Spirit; upon the ministry as a separate order of men, ordained to be stewards of the mysteries of God; in all of which our Presbyterian standards agree with them, whatever our practice may be. They consist in the decency of their public worship, which excludes, by its fixed forms, the manners of the circus and the theatre, and in the discipline which the violation of that decency brings upon the offender. They consist in the refuge which, in many places, that Church offers to sober-minded Christians who are troubled by the insistence upon political and other un-

scriptural tests of Christian character and Church membership. And, finally, these elements of growth consist to some extent, in the setting apart of set seasons for religious worship."

THE following letter from the wife of Gen. Lew Wallace will be of interest to the many readers of "Ben-Hur":

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 16, '86.
My dear Miss Little:— Almost every mail brings friendly messages from hands we may never touch, and it is a deep pleasure to know the venture sent out with much misgiving has such assured success. The work occupied all Gen. Wallace's "writing time" for seven years. After the vanishing of the Christ child, to give details of battle, love-making, social life, adventure, and over all to float the banner of the cross, and keep the Babe of Bethlehem in the mind of the reader as the central figure, was a difficult study. Only one who has tried can understand the extent of reading and fervid imagining required. Geikie's "Life of Christ" was the reference book, after the Bible, in the writing of "Ben-Hur." Eighty thousand copies have been sold, and still the white camels are coming. It has been translated into German and Turkish. The portrait in *Harper's Weekly* (March 6) is good.

Very cordially yours,
SUSAN E. WALLACE.

MISSIONS TO THE ONEIDAS.

BY SUSAN FENIMORE COOPER.

XIII

Many were the councils held by the Oneidas in this time of trial, during the years 1867 and '68. At that date the tribe was governed by a council composed of a chief and sub-chief, from the seven different bands or "totems" of the tribe. From time immemorial the Iroquois tribes have been divided into eight different bands or "totems" originating in family relationship: The "totems" were the badges assumed by each; the wolf, the turtle, the bear, the deer, the beaver, the falcon, the crane, and the plover. Of these only seven were preserved among the Oneidas. The seven chiefs and sub-chiefs of these "totems," or bands were elected for life by the women! But the matrons among the Konoshioni had a certain political influence recognized by the men; they met in council on occasions of importance, and, for instance, were the especial peace-makers, in time of war. Some ten years since there was an important change in the political condition of the tribe. From that date annual elections have been held by the men in October, when a chief sachem and six councillors are elected by the whole tribe without regard to the "totems," to serve for one year. But at the date of the troubles of which we are now writing the old form of election still existed. The chiefs and sub-chiefs met almost daily in council, and the agent from Green Bay often came over, full of threats and intimidation. Occasionally it is said bribery was resorted to. The missionary kept aloof from these councils, but his opinions were well known, and his advice always faithfully given to the people when asked. The very great majority of the tribe were strongly opposed to any removal. A direct appeal to the government at Washington was resolved upon. The newspapers at Green Bay and Chicago were active in the conflict. The chiefs became very indignant, and one of them, Cornelius Hill, a man who would do credit to any community, wrote an answer to the calumnies of the agent. His letter is here reprinted. This champion of his people was educated at Nashotah.

Editors of the Green Bay Advocate:

I am surprised and grieved to read, as I do in the *Gazette* of June 5, such language as the following concerning the

Oneidas. I quote from an article in the *Gazette*, written by a correspondent of the *Chicago Republican*, with whose opinions I have nothing to do, and about which I care nothing, but this correspondent brings in the name of the Hon. M. L. Martin, and refers to him as an old resident of Green Bay and as the U. S. Indian Agent, as being the source from which he received his information. Mr. M. L. Martin informs this correspondent that—

"All efforts to civilize the Oneidas have failed; that the Oneidas are thriftless, reckless and beastly people; that they are, every five of them, the useless consumers of the subsistence that would sustain a thousand white men; that the Oneidas are a nuisance and an obstacle to the progress of Green Bay, and that the government of the United States ought to accede to the wishes of the people of Green Bay and remove the Oneidas to some place where they may be no longer such a hindrance to the welfare of Green Bay."

Now, I am a member of the Oneida tribe, and do not feel disposed to permit such slanders of my people to pass uncontradicted. Mr. Martin is an honorable gentleman, an old resident of Green Bay, and the U. S. Agent, having charge of my tribe; he ought therefore on each of these accounts, to be the last person to depreciate the Oneidas in the estimation of the citizens of the United States but should give them the full benefit of all the praise for all the real progress they have made in civilization, which a regard to truth will justify.

Mr. Martin is brought forward endowed with all the above qualifications for a truthful and impartial witness, and really his testimony ought to be received as true, and no more ought to be said on the subject, but truth and honor demand that this testimony be proved to be basely false and slanderous.

I am but a young man, yet since I can remember, the Oneidas have advanced a great deal in civilization. Instead of "all efforts made by good men to lead my people on in civilization having failed," these efforts are now actively carried on in the tribe and no thoughts of failure disturb those who support and carry them on; in fact greater success is attending those efforts to-day than ever before. It was but a short time ago that my people were sunk in the depths of barbarism; this fact is not their fault. All nations were once as barbarous and many far lower in the scale of human existence. Not many years ago my people all lived in bark or mat wigwams; now they all have houses of some sort, many of them have good and comfortable dwellings, and a ride through our settlement and through any other town of white farmers will convince any one not blinded by prejudice and avarice that our houses are ten times better and more comfortable than the wigwams of a few years ago.

My people used to eat out of a common wooden dish placed on the earth floor of the wigwam, each one of the family or company squatting around it, armed with a wooden ladle, and dressed in nature's own garb; now we all have tables to eat from, chairs to sit on, plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, clean food cooked for the most part on good cooking stoves, instead of in the smoke and ashes of a wigwam; we are clothed in civilized garments, and most of us implore the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon our food and ourselves before partaking of what we all realize to be the good gifts of our God.

We used to sleep on the ground or on skin or a mat spread on the floors of our huts; now we all have civilized beds to sleep on and take our rest between civilized sheets as other men do.

Once we lived on the game and fish we caught and killed; now we have large farms, raise wheat, corn, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, beans and other crops suitable for cultivation in this climate. We live, for the most part, on what we raise on our farms, and can furnish forth as good a meal of victuals and one as well cooked as can be furnished in any white farmer's house.

Our women can make good bread from wheat flour, and they can cook all kinds of food in a civilized way; can set a clean table, make butter, and their own and their children's clothes, after a civilized manner. We have good barns, cows, horses, oxen, wagons, plows, harrows, axes, hoes, pitchforks, a reaping

machine and two eight horse power threshing machines.

We have churches; the Lord's day is regularly observed as a day of rest and Divine worship, and our people contribute liberally towards the support of their churches, in labor, in money, and in kind. We have schools where our children learn to read and write and cipher. There are now over 200 of our children being instructed in our schools.

The family tie or relation is sacredly regarded. We no longer have two or more wives, as in our wild state, but every man has his own wife and every woman her own husband, and we bring up our children at home in the family in a civilized way. Many white people and all uncivilized Indians have more than one wife, and this custom is well known to be a sign and test of barbarism, which cannot be found amongst the Oneidas.

There is not a jail, a grog-shop, or a house of ill-fame amongst my people; all of them exist where Mr. Martin lives at Green Bay, whose civilized progress must not be arrested by the presence of the Oneidas in its vicinity.

Mr. Martin ought to view his own people, they have for more than a thousand years been under the influence of civilization, yet how many reckless, thriftless white people there are. Look at this Green Bay whose progress must not be impeded by the presence of Indians; how many drunkards, gamblers, adulterers, shameless women, liars, thieves, cheats, idlers, consumers, slanderers there are there.

They have all kinds of religion in Green Bay, yet the greater part of the people appear to be a godless set. The whites have had great opportunities to advance in civilization, yet thousands of them have failed to become civilized; the Indians have had but a short time to become so, yet because they do not all at once become refined and civilized in a day, Mr. Martin says they are a nuisance and ought to be removed!

The efforts to civilize the Oneidas have failed no more than the efforts to civilize the whites. The whites are not willing to give us time to become civilized, but must remove us to some barbarous country as soon as civilization approaches us. The whites claim to be civilized; from them we must learn the arts and customs of civilized life, but our people learn to become drunkards of white people; if a civilized white man gets drunk, why should not a red Indian? The whites teach our people all their vices and learn them to despise virtue. The whites should try to elevate instead of trying to degrade and destroy us. Mr. Martin ought to assist us, he is the authorized agent of the United States to us, and ought, therefore, to see that our people do not obtain the means of intoxication of the whites, which is the greatest hindrance to our advancement in civilization, but he does not lift a finger towards warding off this curse from us. Instead of devising plans for our advancement in civilization, he bends all his energies to the work of depriving us of our homes.

Instead of helping us to improve our condition, he is not willing that we should peaceably enjoy our own possessions, yet he is our white friend, and represents to us the kindly interest and benevolence which the white race as personified in the U.S. Government feels in our welfare.

Such sentiments and actions, Mr. Martin no doubt considers the very natural outgrowth of that civilization he speaks of, and to which he has been subjected all his life. If such be really the case the less my people have of it the better.

But I am well aware that such feelings can not find place in the mind of a truly civilized man, be he white, black or red, but are the offspring of that rapacious and utterly selfish spirit which has stripped us of our former homes, and which unconsciously to themselves influences the minds and good judgments of many, otherwise, decent men.

The civilization which I and the greater part of my people aim at is one of honor and truth; one that will raise us to a higher state of existence here on earth and fit us for a blessed one in the next world.

We intend to strive after this civilization, and to strive after it right here where we now are, being sure that we shall find it no sooner in the wilds beyond the Mississippi.

Our progress may be slow, and with

the adverse circumstances surrounding us, it cannot well be otherwise, but progress is our motto, and those who labor to deprive us of this small spot of God's footstool will labor in vain. Mr. Martin and his white friends had better try to improve rather than to remove us, and thus benefit us and themselves at the same time.

CORNELIUS HILL,
A Chief of the first Christian party of Oneidas.

Oneida Reserve, June 13, 1868.

O PARADISE!

BY W. R. W.

"She, supposing Him to be the gardener."—St. John xx:15.

O Jesus! in Thy garden fair
All flowers sweetly bloom,
Their fragrance fills the balmy air
With wondrous sweet perfume.

There, gathered for Thy courts above,
Their tender stalks uprear,
Thou guardest each with tireless love,
From frost and winter drear.

Each flower opens its calyx wide,
Uplifts its trustful face,
And grasps with thirstful eagerness
The dews of heavenly grace.

No arid ground, no parched soil,
Have these been planted in;
The gardener with restless toil
Has weeded out all sin.

And so they grow, like stars, so pure,
Until God's harvest home—
His love, like April sun, endure,
Transplanted 'round His throne.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

BY THE REV. F. S. JEWELL, PH. D.

NO. VIII.

HOW TO USE THEM.

As with physical maladies, so with spiritual. They cannot be wisely treated without a careful diagnosis of their causes. In seeking for the causes of this distaste for Bible reading, it is idle to equivocate or evade. The search should be close, honest, penetrating; otherwise some may be sent away ignorant of their real trouble and its cure. It is one of the short-comings of the religious life in our time, that this spiritual scrutiny and self-examination are the very exercises and means of grace, which both priest and people neglect.

Among these more specific causes of aversion to Bible-reading, this sometimes occurs: Persons so long content themselves with merely listening to the public reading of the Holy Scriptures, that they lose all power to read them for themselves. In addition, they sometimes habitually neglect to make any preparation for that public hearing of the Scripture, and make no thoughtful attempt afterward, to improve by it. That is, they give no thought whatever to the consideration of the lesson, in private. But unless they do this, they can neither attain the clearest understanding of the Scriptures read, nor deepen the impressions produced. Rely wholly on this public hearing of the Word, and it will be simply staled by its re-iteration; it will cease to have any freshness in your private reading; and that reading will, of course, become an irksome task.

It may also be unfortunately the case, that the evil is aggravated, if not even produced, by so cold and indifferent a manner in the public reader, as begets inattention and, perhaps, distaste, in the hearer. Apathy at the lectern cannot but produce lifelessness in the pew. Or it may be, that the sermons, while ostensibly based on Holy Scripture, have so little Scripture in them, or betray so little comprehension of its deeper meaning, and so little spiritual sympathy with its aims, that they quicken in no one, a love for the Bible, and its devout study. This must be

the natural effect of discourses in which the deeper things of God are made subordinate to mere ethical platitudes and rhetorical diversion. If the pulpit be seemingly empty and cold, how can the pew be otherwise than unresponsive? Unless the orator contains the "godly and well-learned man," who in his ministrations, magnifies the word, how can the other be alive with devout and thoughtful listeners who in their closets search the Scriptures, to see whether these things are so? Here are sad hindrances to your learning to love the Bible. But beware that you do not make them an excuse for neglecting its study. Will your soul's health be assured by pleading the indifference of your spiritual physician?

A matter, however, which comes nearer the conscience of those who find themselves averse to Bible-study, is the evil of leaving the duty to mere accidental opportunities, to mere chance. Not that such opportunities are valueless. They should be faithfully improved. A whole education may be missed by disregarding and wasting odd moments. But their faithful use should only supplement the set periods devoted to Bible study. They should never be allowed to supplant these periods. If the Bible does contain the Word of God; if that word is necessary to make one wise unto salvation; if it was given for that purpose by divine revelation; then the Holy Scriptures are worthy of systematic attention on your part. If you do not so honor them, they will do you little good, and you can feel for them but little love. Chance attention can not beget a settled interest in anything.

There are two other causes of dislike for the study of the Bible, which should cause still greater searchings of heart; for they are neither misfortunes nor infirmities, but rather sins. It may be that, unhappily, you have too nearly adopted for yourself, the easy, slothful, secularizing, drift-religion of the day—a religion of simply floating with the general current, without struggle, without self-denial, without sacrifice. If this be so, how can you love to study the Bible—a book which, with divine authority, pronounces against your religion on almost every page; which leagues itself with conscience to condemn you; and which, if it be allowed any hold upon your thought, must destroy your peace and fancied security? Or, what is akin to this, though even worse: Suppose that you are wilfully indulging yourself in some grave sin; excusing yourself for it; perhaps even secretly making provision for it. But these are the very sins that Bible history pitilessly unmasks, Bible morality sternly condemns, and against which Bible religion launches the severest of divine threatenings. How, then, can any one who is thus grievously sinning against God and his own soul, like to read the Bible? There is but one answer; the sinner cannot love that Word of God which is, to his conscience, like a two-edged sword piercing between the joints and the marrow. As "sinning will make one leave off praying" to God, so also, it will make him averse to communing with God in His holy Word. When our sinful first parents heard the voice of God in the garden, they hid themselves. So it is with their sinful children now.

In pointing out these possible causes of the evil which some recognize and deplore, the object has not been to excuse it, nor to discourage those who would correct it. "Forewarned is fore-

armed." To discover the evil of sin and the difficulties which attend the struggle to overcome it, is often the first revelation of the Spirit's presence in the heart. He who has, through divine grace, found out thus much, has also discovered a door of hope into the tower of divine strength. Let all such gird themselves up to the work before them. We can do all things through Christ who strengthens us.

THE CHURCH OF S. CLEMENTE, ROME.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the second Monday in Lent the lower church of S. Clemente is lighted with candles and thrown open to the public. Of all the many things of interest to the student of ecclesiastical history in Rome, after the catacombs, comes this wonderful church. Built above a heathen temple at a very early date, mentioned by Jerome in 392, and used for a council of the church in 417, it was afterwards destroyed, and the modern church built above it in 1108; with all its frescoes and inscriptions, it was forgotten until 1858 when it was carefully excavated, and now bears witness to the early ritual of the Church. The upper and so-called modern church, built in the twelfth century, is itself of great interest. The mosaics of the apse contain a curious crucifixion, with St. Mary and St. John below the typical thirteen lambs.

In the apse is the old episcopal chair of the lower church, a paschal candlestick and ambo, all of which were probably in use in the fifth century. The frescoes of the earlier church extend over about four centuries; the earliest is of Christ seated and blessing, in the Greek mode, with the first, middle and little fingers, as he is also represented in the very early mosaic of St. Paul's without the walls; this and a fresco of the Virgin and Child, De Rossi puts as far back as the fifth century.

St. Clement celebrating the Holy Communion is of even more interest to the student of ritual. He stands on a foot pace, before a small low altar, vested in a white cloth with an embroidered edge; he is vested in an alb, embroidered at the bottom, a chasuble, cut not like the Roman vestment, but oval, with a Y cross more like the usual Anglican chasuble; no stole is visible, the manipule is held between the thumb and first finger of the left hand; the hands are extended in blessing. On the altar is a paten and large chalice with two handles; there are no candles or cross on the altar, but seven lamps hang before it, and the middle one holds seven small lamps. One of the figures near the altar holds a crosier. In the frescoes of perhaps a century later the censor appears.

As I wandered with the crowds through the old church, I wondered who had worshipped there; St. Jerome, without doubt, and how many other saints? If one will only take time in Rome to give oneself up to such thoughts—to realizing who have lived and suffered and died there, instead of looking on the city as a great museum! Whether the relics of its great shrines be "genuine," as we people of the nineteenth century put it, or not, how many prayers and tears and vows have they not witnessed; how much penitence and sorrow and forgiveness do those worn and polished steps of the Santa Scala represent—who does not feel that a prayer is uttered with greater fervency in such a place, surrounded by such memories and associations.

One neither knows where to stop or

what to write about in writing of such a city as Rome. Leo XIII. is decorating St. John Lateran, and if one can judge from the half-finished choir and transepts, the cold old church will look very different a few years from now.

As I wandered through the Lateran museum, especially studying the carving on the Christian sarcophagi, one or two things struck me which I have not seen mentioned. The adoration is a favorite subject many times repeated. In every case, the child is represented as several years old; may this not give their interpretation of the time when the magi arrived, and they are represented as magi, and not as kings? In the representation of the Lord's Supper, the loaves are small and all marked with the sign of the cross. And the inscriptions—what an endless source of interest those galleries walled with the spoils of the catacombs! The three orders of the ministry are strongly witnessed to, and it is needless to say, so are the prayers for the dead.

One never tires of Rome, so one never tires of writing about Rome; but space is limited, and other things must be kept for another letter. ORIEL.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON THE CHURCH.

From *The Church Times*.

"I do not in the least believe that the gift of the Holy Spirit of God is confined to the imposition of human hands." Nor does anybody else who has learned the first rudiments of religion. But that the imposition of human hands was God's appointed means for giving His Holy Spirit is the doctrine of his own Church, the Archdeacon might learn from his Prayer Book, and the New Testament might show him whence the Church doctrine is derived. If anyone with Newman's masterly skill were to arrange the Archdeacon's fallacies in the style of the Cardinal's "blot one," "blot two," at the end of his *Apologia*, the list would be a formidable one, for we have next a whole brood. The Jewish law-givers, patriots, philanthropists, we are told, were few of them priests. The man who ministered to the wounded man was not a Levite nor Pharisee, but a Samaritan. We hope the Sunday school children at St. Margaret's, Westminster, knew all this before. But we know not what inference the Archdeacon means to draw from it, unless he means that priests were not given to the Jews by God. Then we are told with a wealth of illustration, which is very superfluous, that the *Pilgrim's Progress* was written by a tinker; and Carey, the missionary was a cobbler; and Mrs. Fry was a Quaker; Wilberforce and Clarkson, etc. Well and good; but if that means that clergy are not needed, the world will naturally ask how came Dr. Farrar to be ordained, and why should he be Canon of Westminster? He asks, "Is there not Apostolical Succession" in the heroes he has named. Certainly not in the same sense in which he received it himself, if the ordination service is not a hideous sham. That laymen may do noble works for God, let the names adduced and a thousand more testify. But these laymen did not prove their faith by reviling the Christian priesthood. In fact, when girding against Apostolical Succession, Dr. Farrar lets experts see that he does not understand what it means. It is simply concerned with this one question: Since the Christian Church is revealed to us as a Kingdom, who are the valid and rightful office-bearers in that Kingdom? And that ques-

tion is touched in no way by citing admirable citizens who are not office-bearers. He might just as well meet the legal and historical question: What is meant by being a member of the British legislature? by counting up all the excellent persons who have never sat in either House. They might have enacted much better laws than the actual legislators did, but that does not touch the fact that they lacked a necessary qualification for so doing. * *

We ask in conclusion. What is the religion and the practice which the Archdeacon would substitute for that of the Church, as the Prayer Book sets forth? Down with sacerdotalism, up with—what? Pure rationalism, we reply; whatever the Archdeacon may intend. As a matter of fact, we know persons who divide their Sunday attendances between him and Mr. Stopford Brooke. The latter cut himself adrift from the Church because he saw that that Church believed in a miraculous revelation and in a divinely appointed system of worship. Those who agree in that opinion and acquiesce in it, respect his honesty and lament his error. There is really no middle course. Either the Church, with her ministry, is from God, her Sacraments are means of grace, her priesthood has a divine commission, Christ is in the midst of her; or else her profession is an unreality, and her ministers have no right to stand at her altars. Is the Apostles' Creed true or false? Not only in its setting forth the Incarnation and the Resurrection, but in the doctrine of the Holy Catholic Church? And is the Ordination service true? We ask the Archdeacon to consider these questions, and we have hopes that he will see how easy it is unwittingly to quench the smoking flax of faith in the careless, and to give encouragement to deniers of what Christian men from the beginning have held dear.

THE LORD'S DAY.—The Church's Lord left her so that she must show to the world what she has made evident to this day—that she kept His day because she could not help it—because, after His Resurrection, *He kept it*—because she loved Him—because she chose, and could not help choosing, to show her loyalty to Him Who was the fulfilment of the Law and the Prophets.

How that former day, the Mosaic Sabbath, pales in the effulgence of the Resurrection morning!

How could it be possible that Christ's redeemed should live in slavery to the day He spent in the tomb, and neglect the Day of His Rising! Their hope, their joy, their heart, was in the next day, the First Day, the Lord's Day, which they and the whole Church throughout all the world have kept since the Resurrection.

The Seventh Day, whatever it represented, gradually faded and was forgotten. The day of the Lord's Rising was the one day for the hopes of man. It and no other could possibly be the Lord's Day.—*From Eight Studies of the Lord's Day.*

GENERAL SHERMAN has a good memory for faces, but is apt to forget names. He was walking along the street in Washington one day, in company with a friend, when a man stopped him and smilingly asked after his health. "I beg your pardon," said the General, "your face is familiar, but I can't recall your name." "I made your shirts," was the reply. "Oh! why, certainly! recall you perfectly!" exclaimed the General. "Colonel," turning to his companion, "let me introduce to you my old army friend, Major Shurz."

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

A LITTLE alum put into paste, say a teaspoonful to a pint, will prevent any trouble about its keeping good. To prevent mould from gathering on the top, keep it covered with water. It is, of course, essential that it be cooked thoroughly.

FOR a wall ornament an oblong board is covered with velvet plush of cerulean blue, gilded nail heads at corners, and on this is placed diagonally a small sheaf of wheat, and in the space to right a quarter moon of yellow everlasting flower, the same flowers in purple forming the inner edge.

A VERY pretty bag may be made of scarlet cashmere with a panel on each side of cream-colored cashmere. These panels are embroidered with a cluster of palm leaves in various bright colors; the bag is lined with cream-colored silesia, and the drawing-strings are of scarlet. It will be found useful for soiled collars and handkerchiefs, as well as many other purposes. Blue, pink, or green can be substituted for scarlet.

CARE should be taken in the use of cooking vessels. Recently a family in Brooklyn were all taken sick after eating some salmon which had been corned in a copper vessel. The doctor stated they had been poisoned, and administered the proper remedies in time to prevent fatal results. On examination the fish showed green spots, caused by the action of the vinegar, used in pickling, upon the copper.

A REMEDY FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—Mix common kitchen whitening with sweet oil or water, and plaster the burn and some inches beyond it, all around it, with the paste thus made. Lay it on as thick as possible, and leave it there. It acts like a charm; the most agonizing pain is stilled in a few minutes. The application should be kept moist by applying fresh oil or water to it. A moist flannel may be wrapped round it at night to prevent it drying. The paste should remain on till the burn is healed.

WASHING BLACK PRINTS.—Put the whole dress into the kettle of suds which have been used for boiling the white clothes, and let it boil for ten minutes; then take it out into blued water, and rub out any spots which can be seen. Rinse it thoroughly, and, if it needs to be starched, make the starch with coffee rather than with boiling water. All dark-colored calicoes will look better if done up in this manner; but only the darkest shades should be boiled, using the coffee starch for all browns, and also for brown linens of all shades.

POTATO SALAD.—Slice thinly eight or ten good-sized Irish potatoes (boiled and cold); chop finely one good sized apple, and one and one-half small onions; rinse and chop the leaves of a large handful of green parsley; spread a layer of the potato in a chopping tray; sprinkle liberally with salt; then half the parsley, apple and onions; then the rest of the potato, then more salt, and the other half of the parsley, apple and onion; pour half a teaspoonful of sweet oil or melted butter over the whole, with a small cupful of vinegar; mix the whole carefully, so as not to break the potatoes.

KNITTING PATTERN.—For window curtains or shawls.

Cast on any number of stitches divisible by fourteen.

1st row: K 1, o, n (twist), o, n (twist), k 5, n, o, n, o; repeat.

2d and every alternate row: Purl.

3d row: K 2, o, n (twist), o, n (twist), k 3, n, o, n, o, k 1; repeat.

5th row: K 3, o, n (twist), o, n (twist), k 1, n, o, n, o, k 2; repeat.

7th row: K 4, o, n (twist), o, k 3 together, o, n, o, k 3; repeat.

9th row: K 3, n, o, n, o, k 1, o, n (twist), o, n (twist), k 2; repeat.

11th row: K 2, n, o, n, o, k 3, o, n (twist), o, n, (twist), k 1; repeat.

13th row: K 1, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, n (twist), o, n (twist); repeat.

15th row: N, *o, n, o, k 7, o, n, (twist), o, k 3 together; repeat from*. At the end of the last repeat k 1 instead of k 3 together.

16th row: Purl.

Repeat from beginning.

The design is a diamond with open trellis.

DIOCESAN CONVENTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD.

The ninth annual synod of the diocese convened at St. Paul's church, Springfield, on Tuesday, May 4. There was an early Communion at 7 A.M., the Rev. S. P. Simpson being the celebrant. Matins having been said at 9 o'clock, the High Celebration was begun at 10:30 the Bishop officiating, assisted by the Rev. S. P. Simpson as deacon, and the Rev. F. W. Taylor as sub-deacon. The Rev. Dr. Smedes acted as the Bishop's chaplain. The Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen, rector of St. Paul's, was the preacher, and delivered an able and learned discourse upon the Pastoral Commission, St. John xx: 15, dwelling particularly upon the training of children and the benefit of faithful catechising by the priest, instead of the inadequate and often harmful Sunday school systems of instruction now in fashion.

The synod organized at 2 o'clock P.M., by electing the Rev. J. B. Harrison, secretary, and Mr. Chas. E. Hay, treasurer. The subject of diocesan missions occupied the synod for the remainder of the afternoon and with encouraging results. In the evening the Bishop read his annual address, which was particularly interesting. After a very suggestive treatment of the Paschal Cycle, and the lessons conveyed by the late occurrence of Easter this year, the Bishop paid eloquent tributes to the memory of three deceased prelates, Bishops Lay, Young and Robertson, and also of the late Dr. Francis Harrison. Among other topics of the address were those of the Revision of the Prayer Book, Appellate Courts, "Protestant Episcopal," the Western Theological Seminary, and the happy selection of Chicago as the place for holding the next General Convention.

On the latter subject he said: "It is a matter of congratulation that the representative assembly of the entire Church will be convened next autumn in Chicago. There will result mutual advantage to both East and West by this arrangement. The East will see what their contributions of men and money in the past have helped to produce. They will see that we have not wrapped what they have so liberally given in a napkin, but that we have used it and increased it a hundred-fold. They will see that with less than a century behind us, we have converted the wilderness into a mighty empire and crowned it with a city, which sums up in its rapid growth and magnificent proportions the characteristics of the West. They will be greeted with a hospitality which will warm their hearts, quicken their love, and increase their desire to help us in the enormous work of missions, which yet remains for us to do. We shall learn from them the greatness and grandeur of the Church. The presence of such a representative body will speak for itself and deliver its message from day to day, as the bishops and deputies from all the United States and Territories assemble for worship and consultation, through a continuous session of more than three full weeks. Their coming to us will do more for us in what they will receive and give, than the repetition of an oft-repeated visit to New York or Philadelphia could possibly do for them. They will receive knowledge of us, of our circumstances and of our needs, and be better qualified to co-operate with us in planting and building up the Church among the millions, who are so rapidly filling our immense domain. They will give the pleasure and value of their presence, their solidity and strength in counsel, and their commanding influence, as representing our own ancestral homes."

On the subject of Liturgical Revision the Bishop spoke as follows: We will simply say that in its present shape it would be disastrous to the well-being and growth of our Church to adopt the Prayer Book as it stands amended by the last General Convention. No disappointment ought to be felt by any, if this should be the prevailing sentiment next October. Liturgical study is still in its infancy among us. The committee, who were set to work to enrich the Prayer Book and render its services more flexible, labored, as any committee so appointed must labor, under hard conditions. The committee is not constituted, and we presume in the nature of things cannot be, with reference to unity of view and purpose;

on the contrary diversity is sought. Different schools in the Church must be fairly represented, and different sections of the country. Under such circumstances what could be expected? We have been disappointed, but our disappointment was in the direction of surprise that the work was so well and so creditably done. It reflects high honor upon the ability and learning, but much more upon the mutual forbearance, and heroic conservatism of the committee, that they produced the result which the Book Annexed presents. * * * * We question very seriously whether the Prayer Book can ever be satisfactorily revised in the way in which it is now proposed to do the work. Perhaps it is idle to hope that any other method will be employed to reach the end desired, but we do, nevertheless. We must remember that we cannot treat the Prayer Book as we are accustomed to deal with our canons, amend them almost every year. To go no further, the experiment would be very costly, and no publisher would run the pecuniary risk of printing our tentative Prayer Books. * * * * As the work now stands, it is unsatisfactory from almost every point of view, liturgically, historically, doctrinally, and in diction and phraseology. It is, in its present shape, incomplete and inconsistent; it bears the marks of many minds and many hands. No one is to blame for this, it is the fault of the system under which we revise and amend. We have no need to make haste. If ever the caution, "*Festina lente*" was needed, it is in reference to Prayer Book revision. * * * * We feel confident that the wisdom of the Church will guide her to the conclusion that greatly as we value the labors of our committee, we cannot accept their work in its present shape as a finality. Years in all probability ought to elapse, and must elapse, before we can safely substitute an amended and enriched Prayer Book for the one which has hitherto served so well to guide our devotions and minister to us the means of grace.

On the second day of the session, the synod adopted unanimously, by a rising vote, resolutions of sympathy with the bereaved diocese of Missouri, and with the family of the late Bishop Robertson.

The deputies to the General Convention were instructed to endeavor to secure such a modification of Article VI. of the Constitution of the Church as will provide for the erection of an appellate court or courts. The Rev. Dr. Easter, on behalf of the committee to which was referred the subject of Liturgical Revision, presented a very able report, taking ground adverse to the adoption of the Book Annexed as amended; agreeing substantially with the report of the diocese of Wisconsin upon that subject, and recommending for adoption the resolutions offered in the Diocesan Convention of New York by the Rev. Dr. Thos. Richey. The report and the New York resolutions were unanimously adopted by the synod.

The diocesan branch of the Woman's Auxiliary presented an encouraging report; in fact, this meeting of the synod was marked by greatly increased zeal for mission work in the extensive jurisdiction of the diocese.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Standing Committee: Clerical—The Rev. Messrs. J. D. East-er, D. D., D. W. Dresser, Frederick W. Taylor. Lay—Messrs. S. H. Treat, C. E. Hay, Henry Stryker, Jr.

The deputies to the General Convention are as follows: Clerical—S. C. Thrall, D. D., D. W. Dresser, F. P. Davenport, Fred'k. W. Taylor; Lay—Wm. J. Quinlan, H. H. Candee, Chas. E. Hay, S. A. Foley.

The synod ratified the action of the Federate Council of the Province of Illinois in constituting the Bishop of Chicago Primus or Metropolitan of the Province.

The synod adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday afternoon, after a harmonious and busy session.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The 102d annual convention of this diocese began its sessions on Tuesday, May 4th, with Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at which the Bishop was the Celebrant. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D., his

text being St. Luke iv:21, the topic being the Church's duty in the present crisis. After the calling of the roll the Rev. John A. Childs was elected secretary and Clifford T. McCalla assistant secretary. The Bishop appointed the various committees, and then the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock. Upon the reassembling of the convention the Bishop read his address, though his voice was so weak that very few heard him. After giving a detailed statement of his work during the conventional year, he spoke of the Missionary Enrollment Fund, the new diocesan Missionary Board, and the need of an assistant bishop and urged that the election of the latter should take place at this time. Bishop Stevens suggested that some appropriate commemoration be made of the centenary of the episcopate in Pennsylvania and New York, the 4th of February, 1887 being the one-hundredth anniversary of the consecration in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, London, acting under the authority of an act of Parliament sanctioned by the King of England, of William White, Bishop-elect of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Provost, Bishop-elect of New York, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishops of Bath and Wells and Peterborough. Bishop White was the first on whom their hands were laid, and hence he was the first bishop of the Anglican line consecrated for the Church in America.

The Rev. J. Andrew Harris, D.D., offered resolutions of sympathy for the Bishop which were adopted by a standing vote. Nominations for Standing Committee and deputies to the General Convention were then made. Mr. Benjamin G. Godfrey was elected treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, Mr. George Harrison Fisher, treasurer of the Christmas Fund, the Rev. James W. Robins, D.D., registrar of the diocese. The report of the Standing Committee was read and adopted. Mr. George M. Conarroe offered a resolution which was adopted, that it is the sense of the convention that the salary of the bishop be not reduced.

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Buchanan made a report on behalf of the committee to whom was committed the consideration of the changes in the Book of Common Prayer. The following resolutions were subsequently adopted by the convention in this matter:

In the opinion of the committee it is inexpedient and undesirable to adopt the proposed changes in the Book of Common Prayer as a whole.

Resolved, That the deputies to the General Convention be urged to use their most strenuous efforts to secure the immediate adoption of such parts of the proposed changes as may be desirable and expedient, and then and there to stop the further consideration of the subject so that the agitation of Prayer Book revision may no longer continue to disturb the peace and good order of the Church.

C. Stuart Patterson, Esq., on behalf of the committee on fixing the salary of the assistant-bishop made a report and the following resolutions were adopted:

First, That the salary be fixed at the annual sum of \$5,000, payable quarterly.

Second, That in view that there has been no increase of the invested Episcopal Fund during the past twenty years, resolved, that a committee of three clergymen and four laymen be appointed to report to the next convention some plan for a substantial increase in the Episcopal Fund.

Third: That the committee provided for in the canon be requested to exercise their power to assess the parishes for an adequate provision for the payment of the salaries of the bishop and the assistant-bishop, and the convention expenses.

On the morning of the second day there was an earnest discussion upon the convocation system which has proved so great a success. On motion the following resolution was then adopted: That the convention expresses its thankfulness to God for the success of the missionary work, and that the different parishes be urged to increase their contributions to this object to the greatest possible extent.

The following were elected on the Standing Committee: The Rev. Drs. D. R. Goodwin, Henry J. Morton, C. George Currie, Benjamin Watson, Thomas F. Davies, Messrs. James S. Biddle, P. Pemberton Morris, Edward Olmsted, W. W. Frazier, Jr., and John D. Taylor.

The deputies to the General Convention are the Rev. Drs. Thomas F. Davies, Daniel R. Goodwin, J. Andrews Harris, and Wm. Neilson McVickar, Messrs. James S. Biddle, Lemuel Coffin, George C. Thomas and C. Stuart Patterson.

Nominations were made and after silent prayer the convention proceeded to ballot for assistant-bishop with the result on the ninth ballot, of the election of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D. After much discussion the report of the Committee on Federate Council was laid over until the next convention. A committee of five was appointed to confer with similar committees of the other dioceses in the State to secure reform in the laws of Marriage and Divorce.

St. Luke's church was selected as the place of holding the next convention unless the Bishop should order otherwise.

ILLINOIS.

The following reports were presented to the Provincial Synod at its recent meeting in Chicago:

The committee to which was referred the subject of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, respectfully report that the condition of the school, as shown in the statement of the rector, is such as should give great satisfaction to the friends of Church education throughout the Province. The school has been able, notwithstanding the great disaster which befell it in the burning of the buildings, to increase its facilities, while maintaining the former high standard of scholarship. The completion of the chapel so far as to bring it into effective use, marks a decided step in advance in the religious life of the school. The institution is such as we believe the synod can heartily recommend to the confidence of the Churchmen of the province. The financial condition of the school is good, but might be greatly strengthened if its services to the cause of Christian education were properly appreciated. The immediate and most pressing need is for scholarships by the aid of which the benefits of the institution might be extended to many to whom they are now inaccessible. The expenses of a school of this class cannot be reduced below the present standard without liberal aid from without, and this aid can better be given under existing circumstances by means of scholarships, making provision for at least partial support of deserving pupils. To the daughters of the clergy especially, such aid would be a great boon. All the large educational institutions of the country have thus been enabled to offer free education or liberal aid to worthy applicants. The Church should not be behind the world in providing the highest educational advantages for all who seek them.

Your committee beg leave to propose the following resolution for adoption by the synod:

Resolved, That the synod in view of the proved efficiency of St. Mary's School recommends it to the Church people of the Province as worthy of their hearty support, and especially urges the endowment of scholarships by which the benefit of the school may be extended to the daughters of the clergy and other worthy persons, to whom it is now inaccessible.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the house mother and treasurer and the Board of Trustees of the Orphanage of the Holy Child, at Springfield, respectfully report that they have examined the same, and would most heartily commend the admirable management of the orphanage so pleasingly indicated in the reports.

They would further emphasize the claims of the orphanage upon the several dioceses of the province, and would suggest that in addition to what has been already enacted by the Synod at its last session where practicable a collector for the orphans be appointed in each parish and that funds thus procured should be forwarded at least every six months, thus relieving the anxiety for daily bread so forcibly expressed by the trustees.

We would therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to each parish and mission in the several dioceses of the Province to employ a special collector for the orphanage, and to forward at least every six months the funds thus collected.

Frauds and Imitations. Let it be clearly understood that Compound Oxygen is only made and dispensed by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1528 Arch street, Philadelphia. Any substance made elsewhere, and called Compound Oxygen, is spurious and worthless, and those who try it simply throw away their money, as they will in the end discover. Send for their treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free.

Choice New Books.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR GIRLS. By MARGARET SIDNEY. To all girls who are left to face the question, "What can I do to support myself?" this little book is most lovingly dedicated. It is a thoroughly fascinating as well as suggestive story. 12mo., illustrated, cloth. Price, 75 cents.

IN LEISLER'S TIMES. By E. S. BROOKS. A Story Study of Knickerbocker New York, containing twenty-four drawings by W. T. Smedley. It not only rights up the name and fame of Jacob Leisler, the very first "people's Governor" in America, but it also deals with the beginnings of self government by the people and in republican representation. 12mo., illustrated, cloth. Price, \$1.50.

APRIL. Through the Year with the Poets. Edited by OSCAR EAY ADAMS. The fifth volume of the series furnishes his share of that "richest treat to expectant readers" of which the earlier numbers gave promise. 16mo., vellum cloth. Price, 75 cents.

THE BROWNING BOYS. A fascinating story of the growth of two boys who set out on their birthday to be helpful at home. By PANSY. 16mo., cloth. Price, 60 cents.

THE NEW PANSY PRIMARY LIBRARY. 20 volumes, 16mo., cloth. Price, \$5.00 net.

NEW EDITIONS.

In Elegant New Binding.

THE ONLY WAY OUT. A temperance story. By Mrs. JENNIE F. WILLING. It shows that there is but one sure way out of the darkness into which we are plunged by earthly trials and crosses, and that is an earnest faith in and reliance upon Christ. 12mo., 382 pp. Price, \$1.50.

GOOD WORK. By MARY DWINELL CHELLIS. A story of earnest and successful effort. 12mo., 463 pp., cloth. Price, \$1.50.

MYSTERY OF THE LODGE. By MARY DWINELL CHELLIS. The work exhibits fine insight into character and common-sense views of religion. 12mo., 388 pp., cloth. Price, \$1.50.

Any volume sent post-paid on receipt of price.

D. Lothrop & Co.,

32 Franklin St., Boston.

IRON CROSS PUBLICATIONS.

Iron Cross Paper, 25c. per yr
Church Instructor, . . . 10c.
Church Calendar, . . . 5c.
Book of Prayer } Cloth, 15c.
 } Paper, 6c.
Catechism, . . . 6c.
Constitution and } . . . 5c.
Office of the Guild }
The above three, bound
as one—The Manual 25c.
Children's Eucharist, . . 10c.
Address: IRON CROSS
2035 Tower St. PHILA., PA.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE CHILD'S BIBLE.

Introduction by Dr. J. H. VINCENT. Over 400 engravings. One agent has lately sold 150 in a town of 2,138 people; one 78 in a village of 674. The best selling book in this country.

Address CASSELL & CO., Limited, 822 Broadway, N. Y.; 49 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

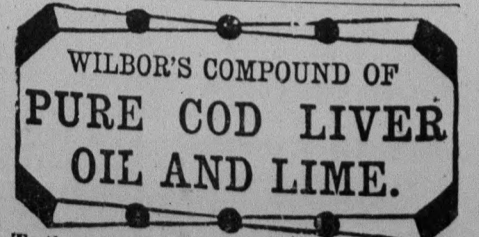
Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS: Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions for eighteen years. One hundred styles, \$22. to \$900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented. Catalogues free.

PIANOS: New mode of Stringing. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing "wrest-pin" system. Remarkable for purity of tone and durability.

ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



To the Consumptive.—Windsor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

WANTED—Agents in every town for Bushnell's Perfect Letter Copying Book. Used with ordinary ink without a press. Endorsed by thousands who are using it. A splendid change for a good man. Enclose stamp for special terms.
VAN DOREN & MAYNARD,
7 Central Music Hall,
Chicago, Ill.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood solvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.
DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.,
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

DYSPEPSIA

Variable appetite; taint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well.
JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and Kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief.
Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.
B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

HALF A MILLION GARDENS ARE ANNUALLY SUPPLIED WITH

SEEDS Peter Henderson & Co. **PLANTS**

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

Our Seed Warehouses, the largest in New York, are fitted up with every appliance for the prompt and careful filling of orders.

Our Green-house Establishment at Jersey City is the most extensive in America. Annual Sales, 2½ Million Plants.

Our Catalogue for 1886, of 140 pages, containing colored plates, descriptions and illustrations of the NEWEST, BEST and RAREST SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of 6 cts. (in stamps) to cover postage.

PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

J. B. WATKINS LAND MORTGAGE CO.

Capital, \$750,000. Surplus, \$100,000.

FARM MORTGAGES. **7% INTEREST GUARANTEED**

PAYABLE BY HALF-YEARLY GUARANTEED COUPONS AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

10,994 Mortgages negotiated, aggregating \$7,223,800

Amount of Interest and Principal paid on day of maturity, 4,118,272

Six per cent. Real Estate Mortgage Bonds, principal and interest FULLY GUARANTEED. Security SEVEN fold. For sale at our New York Office.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET FORMS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Address **J. B. WATKINS L. M. CO., Lawrence, Kansas.**
Or **HENRY DICKINSON, New York Manager, 243 Broadway.**

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, TARRANT'S EFFERESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

PERFECT HEALTH is impossible if the Digestion is impaired, the Liver inactive, or the Bowels constipated.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

WILL CURE CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, AND DYSPEPSIA.

It regulates the bowels and enables those of feeble digestion to enjoy their food. It reduces Fever, Cools the Blood, is invaluable in Piles and Inflammatory Diseases, and is a justly esteemed Aperient for Children. Economical. Reliable. Elegant. It should be found in every household. Sold by druggists everywhere. Manufactured only by **TARRANT & CO., New York.**

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

"In the Vegetable Kingdom there may be found the healing balm."

TO ANY PERSON TROUBLED WITH CATARRH

I will mail to their address the formula for making the most valuable Catarrh remedy ever discovered on receipt of \$1.00 in Stamps or Post Office Order. Or on receipt of 50 cents I will mail to their address, postage prepaid, a package of this wonderful remedy; and hundreds have been cured by its use. No one afflicted with Catarrh should be without it. It was discovered by a gentleman while traveling in Arabia Felix, where it was in use among some of the natives of that Country. A purely Vegetable Compound, and any Druggist can put it up. It is not a Patent Medicine, and never will be, as I desire that all persons may have the full benefit of it. Dr. Leavitt, a Botanic Physician of New York, says that he would not take \$5.00 for an ounce of it in case, he could not procure more. He was reduced very low with Catarrh, and it cured him. Any lady and gentlemen can find a lucrative employment in selling this remedy in their neighborhood. Reference by permission, Jackson Co. Bank, Jackson, Mich. Address **MARY Q. HARWICK, Lock Box No. 323, Jackson, Mich.**

ONE day a new gardener accosted the Bishop of St. David's as he was walking in the garden with a book in his hand, as usual.

"How will your lordship have this border laid out?" No reply. The Bishop walked on. "How will your lordship be pleased to have this border laid out?" Still no reply. On the question being repeated a third time the answer was:

"You are the gardener, I believe, and I am the Bishop."

Another day the gardener complained: "The hares have eaten up all the carnations, my lord!"

"Then plant more carnations."

A clergyman asked permission to hold two livings under the prescribed value, and, as he hoped it would be considered, within the prescribed distance. So he sought an interview, during which he unrolled an ordinance map, and measuring the scale of miles with a small rule he had brought with him, said:

"You see, my lord, they are three miles as the crow flies."

The Bishop of St. David's put his spectacles on and followed the measurement. "Yes," quoth he, "as the crow flies, I see that plainly enough; but then, you know, you are not a crow, and you can't fly. By the turnpike it is a good five miles, so I cannot permit you to hold the two livings."—*Temple Bar.*

AT the centennial at Philadelphia was exhibited the smallest steam engine in the world. The engine, boiler, governor, and pumps, stand in a space 7-16ths of an inch square, or the area of a silver 3-cent piece, and 5-8ths of an inch high, containing 148 distinct parts, mostly of gold and silver, fastened together with 52 screws, the largest of which is 1-80th of an inch, and the smallest about 1-100th of an inch in size. All the bearings are supplied with regularly turned oil cups. The boiler is supplied with a safety-valve. There are all the valves, gearing, etc., to be found upon an ordinary horizontal engine, boiler, governor, and pumps, and all work admirably. Three drops of water fill the boiler to its proper capacity. The engine alone weighs but 15 grains; the whole together, including base, but 2 pwt. 18 grains, Troy weight. It was constructed by D. A. A. Buck, watchmaker and jeweler, Worcester, Mass.

BISHOP HOUGH was a man known for his evenness of temper; nothing ever put him out, even when old age and infirmities were beginning to tell upon him. The following anecdote is told of him, which will prove the truth of this statement: A young acquaintance came to visit him when he happened to be seated at dinner; he was invited to join the repast, and while preparing to hand him a chair, the servant had the misfortune to knock down and break a curious and very valuable weather glass. The visitor began to make many apologies and regrets that his presence should have led to so lamentable an accident, but the Bishop, with much kindness, silenced him. "My good sir," said he, "pray do not distress yourself, for I consider I am much beholden to you; we have had such a long spell of dry weather that we are badly in want of rain; and now I hope we shall get it, for I never saw the glass so low in my life."

THE "Great Tun," of Heidelberg is one of the wonders of that most romantic town, and is preserved in the cellars of its half-ruined castle. It is thirty and a-half feet high, and twenty-three feet in diameter, and holds 51,920 gallons. It cost \$50,000. It was last filled in 1769; but in view of the five hundredth anniversary of the University, which takes place this year, the municipality will fill it with "wine of a good quality, to be sold at a reasonable price."

If anything clogs the waste-pipes in the house, we become alarmed, for sewer-gas is apt to generate disease. The children then, are removed to their grand-parents', or kept out-of-doors as much as possible, until the defect is remedied. But the waste-pipes of the human system are often allowed to clog, and the sufferer, who cannot get away from the poison, becomes unfit for work or pleasure. In such cases, Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will gently remove the cause, and the effect will vanish of itself. By druggists.

EVERY day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for general debility, and as a blood purifier, expelling every trace of scrofula or other impurity. Now is the time to take it. Sold by all druggists.

"I'd rather have it than a Gov't Bond," in times of sickness. N. K. Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.
Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree. Is prepared in a palatable form, easily tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate children. Emaciation, Consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood, is unequalled by any other remedy.

COUGHING, with interludes of wheezing and sneezing are heard in all public places. Everybody ought to know the remedy; and that is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar—an absolute and immediate cure of all pulmonary complaints. For sale by all Druggists at 25c., 50c., and \$1.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is the best Cough medicine. 25 cents per bottle.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 20c.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.

MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please.

50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR.

Library, Smoking, Reclining, and Invalid Chair Combined.

50 CHANCES, Price, \$7 and up. Send Stamp for Catalogue.

LUBURG MFG CO. 145 N. 8th St., PHILA. PA.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for PLATFORM ECHOES

or LIVING TRUTHS FOR HEAD AND HEART.

By John B. Gough.

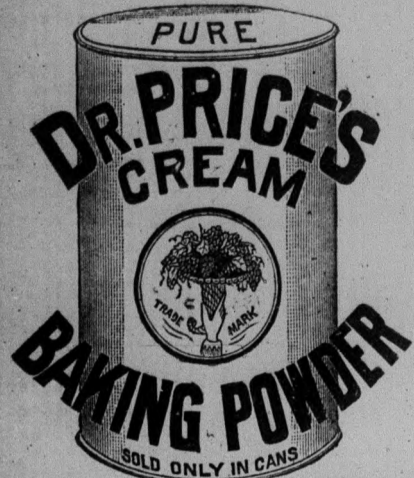
His last and crowning life work, brim full of thrilling interest, humor and pathos. Bright, pure, and good, full of "laughter and tears," it sells at sight to all. To it is added the Life and Death of Mr. Gough, by Rev. LYMAN ABOTT. 1000 Agents Wanted.—Men and Women. \$100 to \$200 a month made. Distance no hindrance. We give Extra Terms and Pay Freight. Write for circulars to **A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.**

GOT CORNS

Liebig's Corn Cure Will Cure

All kinds of hard or soft corns, callouses and bunions causing no pain or soreness, dries instantly, and never soaks anything, and never fails to effect a cure. Liebig's Corn Salve sent by mail, price 25c. Liebig's Corn Cure sent by mail, price 50c. receipt of 30c. The genuine put up in yellow paper, and manufactured only by **JOHN H. LIEBIG, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.**

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Beware of Imitations.
Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.



DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MOST PERFECT MADE.
VANILLA, LEMON, ETC., FLAVOR DELICIOUSLY.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE
UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c.
Awarded GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., Pullman Palace Car Co., &c. Made only by the **RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS.** SOLD EVERYWHERE. Sample Tin Can by Mail, 25c.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and endorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask him for it.
D. S. WILBERGER, Prop., 233 N. Second St., Phil., Pa.

PICTURE FRAMES
Ornamental Gold, Burnished Bronze Gilt, and Polished Wood Frames of all descriptions in finest styles made to order. Illustrated Catalogue Free.
J. C. NEWCOMB,
258 and 260 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

GIVEN AWAY! SEWING MACHINES.
100,000
Newest and Best.
Black Walnut, Drop Leaf Table, Cover 3 Drawers and Full Set of Attachments, only \$14.50. Cash or FREE for 25 Subscribers to THE WESTERN WORLD.

PAUL BROWN
PROFESSOR
Of Perspective and the Harmony of Color; and instructor in the Art of Drawing and Painting in Oil; and is the originator of a system, by the aid of which he is now successfully teaching the Study of Art by Correspondence. Enclose stamp for information regarding tuition, questions relating to Art Study and the renting of Paint-tubs for copying. Room 60 McCormick Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

BATES WAIST.
COMFORT, FREEDOM, HEALTH, BEAUTY.
A complete substitute for corset, chemise and corset-cover.
Worn and recommended by J. W. Howe, E. B. Harbert, F. E. Willard, L. M. Alcott, E. S. Phelps, Mary A. West and many others. Dr. Stockham in **TOBACCO** says: "It supports the skirts, offers no restriction to circulation, digestion or respiration, and stays the form better than any corset."
"A woman desiring health for herself and offspring should have a Bates Waist."
Send bust and belt measure. Plain, \$1.75; Trimmed, \$2.50. Circulars and list of Health Books Free.
SANITARY PUB. CO., 168 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS-IN BELLS - TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1500 TESTIMONIALS
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

(IN ORDERING PICTURE, MENTION THIS NOTICE.)

10C.

A BEAUTIFUL PANEL PICTURE.

We will mail a fine, beveled, gilt-edged panel of our beautiful Flowers to any one sending us ten cents in stamps at once. July first we will issue our fourth series, different designs, very handsome, same price. Address,

F. L. PEIRO, 206 Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

The Best is the Cheapest
GET THE BEST.



Injuries received in
TRAVEL, SPORT,
OR BUSINESS

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE

ARE INSURED AGAINST BY

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Original Accident Company of America, Largest in the World.

ISSUES

ACCIDENT POLICIES, Indemnifying the Professional or Business Man for his Profits, the Salaried Man for his Wages, lost from Accidental injury, with Principal Sum in case of death.

ACCIDENT TICKETS, costing only 25 cents a Day, \$4.50 for 30 Days, insuring \$3,000 and \$15, for sale at all the Leading Railway Stations and The Travelers's Local Agencies.

ALSO, A LARGE AND SOUND LIFE COMPANY,

With larger Assets in proportion to its Liabilities than any other Successful Company.

ASK AGENTS TO SHOW A COPY OF
OUR NEW LIFE POLICY.

NO CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WHATEVER AFTER TWO YEARS.

INDEFEASIBLE, NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL.

Cash Surrender Values, Paid-up Policy, or Special Term Insurance, Plainly Stated in every Policy issued.

PAID POLICY-HOLDERS \$12,000,000.

ASSETS, \$8,417,000, SURPLUS, \$2,096,000.

Lowest Rates which Twenty Years' Experience will Justify.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, PRES'T. RODNEY DENNIS, SEC'Y. JOHN E. MORRIS, ASST. SEC'Y.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS FOR CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
Mention this p. per.

MENEELY & COMPANY,
West Troy, N. Y., Bells,
For Churches, Schools, etc. also Chimes and Peals. For more than half a century noted for superiority over others.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This power never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. New York.

INVESTMENTS.

It is well known that the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, is assured of a rapid growth from now on. It is to-day the financial, commercial and Railroad centre of the Northwest. Investments made in real estate, improved or unimproved, will pay largely. Money can be loaned on the best real estate security for from six to eight per cent. References in St. Paul and East if desired.
E. S. NORTON, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A SOLID 10 PER CENT

Per annum, first mort Real Estate Loans Tacoma National Bank. BEST OF REFEREN- CES EAST AND WEST. Correspondence Solicited. Address ALLEN C. MASON, Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

9 & 12 Per Cent, Net. Real State, first Mortgage loans, netting 9 per cent on improved farms. A 1 loans on personal property, 12 per cent. Correspondence solicited.
P. H. SMITH,
Wheatland, Cass County, Dakota.

MAHOCANY AND OTHER HARDWOOD MANTELS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CRATES, TILES, ETC. BEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES.
CHAS. L. PAGE,
337 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 284, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

JAPANESE FAIRS
In order to advertise our JAPANESE GOODS DEPARTMENT we will furnish Church Fairs and Bazaars with an assortment of good- selling, reasonable-priced Japanese Wares, allowing the privilege of returning to us the unsold goods. Bill paid after Fair is over. Write for Circulars.
FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO.,
88 State Street, CHICAGO.

Yeoman's Pat. "Supreme" SOFA-BED & LOUNGE
Woven W. Spring. Ask your Dealer, or call & see it at E. B. YEOMAN'S, 248 Wabash.

AMERICAN CYCLES
ALL SIZES & PRICES
MOST EXTENSIVE LINE MANUFACTURED
SEND STAMP FOR 48 PAGE CATALOGUE
the largest Manufacturers in the United States
GORMULLY & JEFFERY,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

Steel JOSEPH Pens
Sold by ALL DEALERS throughout the World.
Gold Medal Paris Exposition, 1878.