

VOL. XXIII.

#### MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, JUNE 30, 1900.

No. 9.

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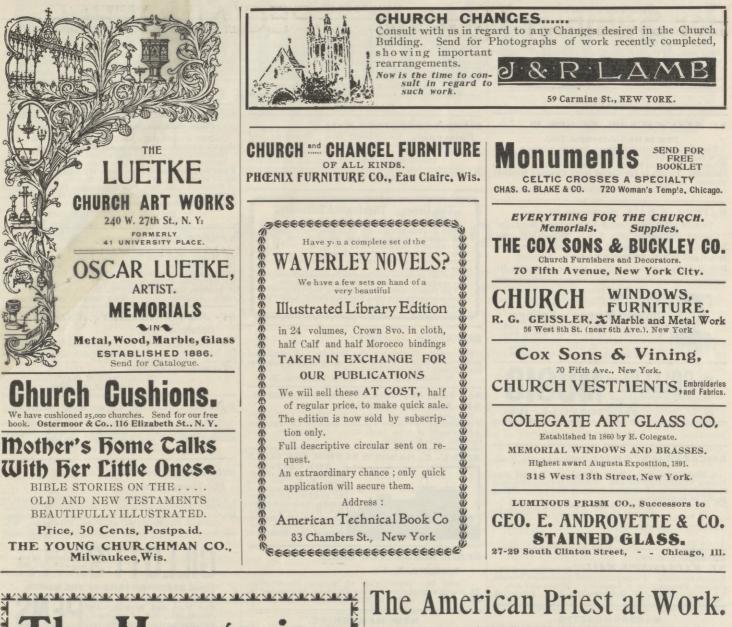
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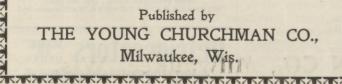
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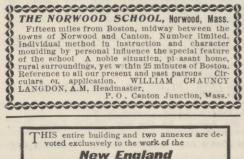
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VOL. XXIII.

#### MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, JUNE 30, 1900.

# News and Notes 🏟

THE coupling together of the names of McKinley and Roosevelt, and the adoption of a platform committing the national Republican party definitely to the course that has been pursued by the Administration in foreign affairs, as well as to the gold standard, presents in most satisfactory form the Republican side of a conflict of principles instead of personalities. There is always a danger in a presidential campaign that spots in the past lives of candidates may be discovered, by which discussion of principles may be side-tracked or rendered secondary to personal attacks, which latter are always most unfortunate. With Mr. Bryan as the certain opponent, on a platform definitely and unmistakably taking issue with that adopted at Philadelphia, we may look for a clean, honorable compaign, in which real issues of great magnitude, and not merely a set of offices, are involved. The President has both the advantage and the disadvantage of being in possession; and to our mind, considering the inevitable numbers of disappointed office seekers, and the fact that it is easier to take a general negative position of opposition than one of positive action, the disadvantage outweighs the advantage. Governor Roosevelt possesses the advantage of a strong personality, popular in his native state and in the country at large, and the disadvantage that he has incurred the distrust of a class of reformers whose intentions and motives are better than their judgment. If Mr. Bryan's running mate can be, like his chief, a man whose personal record is beyond reproach, we may look for a definite settlement of the will of the American people on the great questions at issue, which is likely to finally settle the policy of the government for all time.

THE unexpected has happened, for Brigham H. Roberts has been found guilty of polygamy by a Utah jury, in Salt Lake City. Four of the jurors were Mormons. Whether there is some "catch" in this result not yet apparent, or whether the world in its rotation is really pushing polygamy aside, even in Utah, does not yet appear. The sentence is a fine of \$150. An appeal has been made to the Supreme Court of the State.

THE sudden death of Count Mouravieff, the Russian foreign minister, adds one more item to the list of international complications. Count Mouravieff was credited with a policy of preparation for the time when Chinese dissolution might be achieved, and he used the Russian "lease" of Port Arthur as a vantage ground from which Russian interests might be advanced. Notwithstanding this policy, however, he was credited with favoring harmony between Russia and the concert of Powers at the present crisis in China, when the Russian press has been urging that the concert be abandoned, that Russia might look solely to her own interests in the celestial kingdom. The manner and suddenness of his death at the present crisis suggest ugly rumors which are afloat in diplomatic circles, but without any tangible basis. The necessity for a change in the Russian foreign office at this juncture is most unfortunate, and the peace of the world will largely hinge upon the character and diplomacy of his successor.

IT is difficult to tell what to chronicle as the sum of last week's events in China. Peking is still unrelieved, though the Chinese ministers at each of the Powers claim to have information that the foreign ministers are safe. Probably their information is imaginary. The contingent of marines of the several Powers under Admiral Seymour is still unaccounted for, between Tien Tsin and Peking, the report that they had returned to the former city proving incorrect. The U.S.S. Monocacy was damaged by Chinese guns, the American and several other legation buildings at Tien Tsin destroyed, and there has been constant fighting in that city. The Powers are working in close harmony, and each is hurrying reinforcements to China. To add to the difficulties, the river Pei Ho is now so low as to be practically unnavigable from Taku to Tien Tsin. Nearly the whole of the railroad from Tien Tsin to Peking is destroyed or controlled by the Boxers. On the whole, the situation is gloomy enough, and the large element of uncertainty, with daily rumors of terrors of all sorts, makes it difficult to separate the false from the true. For the time being, at any rate, the jealousies between the Powers are laid aside, in the presence of the common danger, and the strange but happy spectacle of British, Russians, Americans, Germans, French, and Japanese, fighting side by side, each for the other and for all, is the only bright ray through a gloomy cloud. None of the Powers as yet admit that a state of war with the Chinese government exists, and diplomatic relations at each of the European and American capitals are unbroken. The insurrection appears to be spreading southward toward the Yang Tse valley, though as yet there has been no great disturbance reported in that region.

No. 9

WHILE the interest of American Churchmen in China is by no means confined to the narrow borders of our own mission, it is not strange that our greatest interest centers in those whose work is most in touch with our own national Church, and as these have not generally been referred to in the press cablegrams, an explanation of their locality and of the localities of other Anglican missions may be interesting.

The region in immediate disturbance is that assigned in the Anglican division of fields, to the S. P. G. mission of the Church of England, organized as the Diocese of North China, with Peking as the see city, and Bishop Scott at its head. There is a Pro-Cathedral in that city, and the leading missions outside the capital are at Tien Tsin and Chefoo. That three of the diocesan clergy have been murdered, one during the winter and two during the present uprising, is known, and nothing can yet be learned of the fate of the others.

South of this Diocese come the English Diocese of Mid China, a C. M. S. mission under Bishop Moule, and our own Missionary District of Shanghai under Bishop Graves. Both these missions have their headquarters in Shanghai, the English having in that city a Cathedral, and the American mission centering round St. John's College, with theological and medical schools, a girls' school, orphanage, hospital, dispensary, etc. The American work is in the Yang Tse valley, and despatches mentioning that valley may be looked for as indications of the security or otherwise of our interests. The latest reports tell of disaffection and a feeling of insecurity, but as yet no immediate danger either to life or property.

Further south, where as yet there is little disturbance, is the C. M. S. Diocese of Victoria, with its see in the British city of Hong Kong, and with jurisdiction throughout southern China. To the westward lies the only inland mission of the Anglican communion, that of Bishop Cassel's Diocese of Western China, the most difficult field of all, of the present condition of which it is impossible to say.

In the disaffected region there are American Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian missions, as well as those of the Church of England and of French Roman Catholics.

# The Living Church.

# Diocesan Conventions.

**B** ECAUSE of an unusual amount of illness in St. Peter's Parish, Paris, the Council was undertaken by Levington et his but the people, under the able and energetic leadership of Dean Lewis, proved themselves equal to the occasion and provided abundant hospitality, including a daily luncheon at the Hotel Leland. The services were held in the Cathedral. It is a noble building, and has stood for over fifty years on the site that was occupied by the little frame house in which, over a hundred years ago, a handful used to gather, once in two weeks, for the service conducted by the Rev. Jas. Moore, the parson figuring so amiably in the stories of James Lane Allen. One impressive thing about every service was the great heartiness with which all joined in the singing and responses. We were made to think of the zeal in the Ancient Church, whose "Amen echoed like a thunderclap."

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The day preceding the opening of the Council, May 29th, was devoted to the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese. At 9:30 was held a Quiet Hour, ably conducted by the Rev. Wm. G. McCready, the general missionary of the Diocese, who is partly supported by this organization. The corporate communion, preceded by an uplifting and spiritual sermon by Bishop Burton, from the text, "And when he had sent them away, he departed into a mountain to pray," was held at 11 A. M.

In the chapel, at 2:30 P. M., was held the business meeting of the Auxiliary, to which all but two branches had sent representatives The most impressive parts of this meeting, and of the meeting held at night, were the addresses of Miss Mahan, the missionary at Beattyville, in the mountains, and of Miss Sybil Carter, whose name is synonomous with zeal in the cause of missions. It was a great privilege to have Miss Carter with us, and we feel that China, Japan, and the Indians, are much nearer to our souls since hearing her fervid eloquence.

The large number of women present at these meetings from all parts of the Diocese attests the leadership and faithful work of the Diocesan President, Miss Mary E. Harrison, who is communicating to the Diocese her own enthusiasm for Missions. The amount contributed by the Diocese through the Woman's Auxiliary during the past year, in money and boxes, was \$984. The Babies' Branch, likewise won by the affectionate interest of the Bishop's wife, contributes annually \$150 to the support of a teacher in the mountains.

#### OPENING OF THE COUNCIL.

The Diocesan Council opened its annual session with the Holy Communion administered by the Bishop, on Wednesday morning, May 30th. The Rev. Rolla Dyer preached the sermon from Isa. ix. 6 "And the government shall be upon His shoulder." It was a timely and vigorous presentation of the argument that political reformation, the progress of civilization, and the salvation of the world-all depend upon the universal, ultimate sovereignty of Christ through His reign in the individual heart.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the Rev. R. Grattan Noland was re-elected secretary with hearty unanimity, in recognition of his admirable performance of the duties of the office from the first annual Council.

#### THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

After some routine business, Bishop Burton delivered his annual address. This address was comprehensive and given in a strong, impressive manner, and made us realize what power and true-hearted unselfishness are necessary to be a successful Bishop in such a missionary Diocese as is Lexington. Tender allusion was made to the lamented death of the Rev. H. S. Simmerman. In the statistical portion the Bishop showed that during the past year he had not only visited each parish and organized station twice, except two of the latter, to which he had gone once; but in addition had started six new stations. Three missions had been organized. He had confirmed 145 persons; preached 117 sermons; delivered 100 addresses; visited 56 Sunday Schools; met 16 vestries and Church committees; attended 54 meetings of Church or philanthropic societies; and participated in 117 meetings of boards or committees.

The Bishop urged upon his clergy an interest in missions, even in face of the discouraging statement from the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, that it purposes to reduce by 20 per cent. a year, and finally withdraw entirely its appropriations to organized Dioceses. Against this proposed action, Bishop Burton protested most earnestly, bringing sound reason and convincing argument to bear upon the subject. It was resolved to forward his protest to the Board of Missions with the endorsement of the Council.

### VARIOUS LEGISLATION.

The address was followed by a presentation of the claims of the Diocesan School for Girls at Versailles by its principal, Mr. F. B. Ayer. He was followed by others, who spoke in terms of unqualified praise of the school and its management, and told of the high esteem

in which it is held by the surrounding community and of the perfect satisfaction expressed by its patrons. The Council resolved to do all in its power to advertise and advance the Seminary, and to furnish Mr. Ayer every facility and encouragement for a thorough canvass in its interests.

The Council, visitors, and all local Church people, were then most cordially entertained at a reception, by the Bishop and his charming wife, in the beautiful episcopal residence.

At the usual meeting held in the interest of Diocesan Missions, the Secretary, the Rev. R. L. McCready, read an excellent report. The chief feature to note is the appointment of the Rev. Wm. G. McCready as general missionary in charge of the work in the mountains. He has already entered upon his labors with a deep spirit of consecration. Mr. J. L. Amsden led in a movement to increase contributions to Diocesan Missions.

#### FORMATION OF A CATHEDRAL CHAPTER.

Thursday, the second day of the Council, was devoted exclusively to business, the principal feature of which was the formation by the Council of a Cathedral Chapter. This will consist of the Bishop, the Dean, the Standing Committee, the Chancellor, and the Treasurer of the Diocese, all by virtue of their respective offices; and besides, two vestrymen of the Cathedral parish elected annually by the vestry; two clergymen and two laymen elected annually by the Council; and five persons appointed annually by the Bishop. The Canon requires regular quarterly meetings and arranges for special meetings at the call of the Bishop. A Minor Chapter will perform the usual functions of an Executive Committee. In a general way, it is provided for the Chapter to have the care of the missionary, educational, and charitable interests of the Diocese. To it are to be committed the responsibilities and duties heretofore resting upon the Sunday School Board, or Secretaries; the Board of Diocesan Missions; and the Finance Committee. The two clergymen and two laymen elected by the Council were the Rev. Messrs. G. C. Abbitt and J. S. Meredith; Messrs. J. A. Herring and John L. Amsden. The Rev. G. C. Abbitt, chairman of the Committee on the State

of the Church, presented a full and admirable report, reviewing the parochial reports sent in by the clergy, and that given by the Bishop. His statements showed the Diocese to be in a substantial condition and making sure progress.

#### ELECTIONS.

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of the efficient and obliging Treasurer of the Diocese, Mr. T. B. Wood; on the Standing Committee, the Rev. Messrs. R. G. Noland, J. N. Lewis, Jr., and R. L. McCready; Messrs. F. H. Dudley, T. B. Wood, Calhoun. For Trustees of the University of the Southand C Rev. H. H. Sneed, Mr. H. C. Hudgins, Gen. Fayette Hewitt. All the Trustees of the Diocese were re-elected. For the Ecclesiastical Court, the Rev. Messrs. H. H. Sneed, W. G. McCready, A. B. Chinn, G. C. Abbitt, and Rolla Dyer. Deputies to the Missionary Council elected by the Council: Rev. A. C. Hensley and Gen. Fayette Hewitt; alter-nates, Rev. J. S. Meredith and Mr. F. H. Dudley.

After a vote of thanks to all who, by generous provision, had made everything delightful, the Council adjourned, to meet at the time and place to be selected by the Cathedral Chapter.

#### FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

#### COLONIAL MARRIAGES BILL.

London, June 22. The House of Lords to-day passed the colonial marriages bill, introduced by Lord Strathcona.

This bill legalizes in Great Britain any marriage with a deceased wife's sister that has been performed in any British colony, when legal in that colony. The bill was opposed by Churchmen generally, but it had royal favor, and those near to court circles supported the bill unanimously.

#### TOLSTOI UNDER THE BAN.

Berlin, June 19. Russian refugees who have recently arrived here report that the Greek Church authorities have issued a secret circular forbidding mass for Tolstoi, should he die unrepentant of his views not in harmony with the Church's teachings. Tolstoi has been at war with the Orthodox Greek Church ever since he published his book, My Religion. Even before that book his writings had shown strong traces of antagonism to the orthodox faith as taught by the Church of Russia, and after its appearance he continued to assail the official teachings and advocated a religious philosophy of his own.

The recent report of the declining health of Tolstoi and the anticipation of his early death have probably called out the decree of the Greek Church authorities referred to by the Russian refugees.

All recent reports of Tolstoi's health, however, have been of the most encouraging nature.

Odessa Despatch to the London Times: Notwithstanding the endeavors of the Holy Synod to suppress sectarianism among Russians, according to the official reports their numbers still increase. The following data have just been forwarded to St. Petersburg by an emissary of the Holy Synod who had been sent to investigate into this matter: The Stundists have a following of 5,300 in the Bishopric of Kherson, the Stundokhlisti about 120, the Khlisti 600, and the Skopsi about 30; whilst there are 8 Pashkovstsi living in the town of Nikolaieff. The aggregate following of the whole of the sects is about 6,000.

# NEW YORK LETTER.

**B** ISHOP SEYMOUR, of Springfield, confirmed a class at Corpus Christi Church Thursday evening, the 21st inst., acting at the request of Bishop Potter. Great progress has been made by the church in the past year, and the rector, the Rev. L. C. Rich, feels greatly encouraged. Bishop Potter has taken much interest in the church and has twice visited it during the year. One year ago services were held in an old house on West 69th street, and when the Bishop went there to confirm a class, the service had to be read in the open air, the Bishop standing on the porch of the house, because there was not room inside for the congregation. Since that time the old house has been torn down and the crypt of a new church built, in which service is now read. While the present quarters are only temporary, and it is hoped that the rest of the church may be shortly built, the congregation is comfortably housed, and the chapel which has been fitted up in the crypt is substantial and of ample size for present needs. Steps have been taken toward a consolidation of the parish of St. Ignatius' and that of Corpus Christi, but nothing has yet been definitely decided upon.

The Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleeck, as Archdeacon, preached in St. Mark's, Nepara Park, Wednesday night, the 20th inst. After the service a business meeting was held, and the Archdeacon learned that the chapel has now 17 communicants, no debt, and a fair balance in the treasury. This condition is the outcome of two years' missionary effort. There was a large attendance at the meeting, and it was resolved to make the chapel a part of St. Paul's parish, Yonkers. The Rev. W. M. Gilbert, rector of St. Paul's, accepted the chapel for the parish, and appointed a committee of ten men to purchase three lots, which, with one that has been given to the chapel, will make a fine property on which to erect a church. The Archdeacon said that he has a chapel not far away which he thinks can be moved to Nepara Park and used for the St. Mark's services. It was decided that if this plan is found impracticable, a chapel building will be at once erected.

The commencement exercises of St. Paul's Cathedral School, Garden City, Long Island, were held on the 20th in the school. The school is conducted under the supervision of the Diocese of Long Island, and a large number of the clergy were present. The special prizes, awarded for proficiency in the ancient and modern languages and in mathematics, were presented by the Very Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation. Twenty-three graduates received diplomas.

The funeral service of the late Mr. H. Walter Webb was held on Thursday, the 21st, in St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, N. Y., of which Mr. Webb had been Junior Warden. The service was read by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, rector of Groton School, Groton, Conn., assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of Heavenly Rest, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, rector of St. Mary's. The music was furnished by the choir of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The vestrymen of St. Mary's acted as honorary pall-bearers.

The outing house formerly used by the parish of Grace Church, New York, at Far Rockaway, L. I., has been loaned for this summer to the Church of the Transfiguration, which will doubtless purchase the property. Fresh Air work is no new feature of the summer work of Transfiguration parish, although it has never owned a summer home. The home at Far Rockaway is to be in charge of the Maternity Guild of the parish, under the direct supervision of the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. The home is now receiving some needed repairs and a small chapel will be arranged in the building where morning and evening prayers will be read.

The Fresh Air work of Grace Church will be done at its new summer home at New Canaan, Conn. This home was first used last summer, and it is said to be the most complete building ever used for the purpose. The main building of the home cost the donor, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, about \$25,000, and in

addition to it there are a chapel and an annex building, both of which were given by parishioners of Grace Church. St. Bartholomew's Church will have a summer home at a place called Nichols, in Connecticut; St. George's will use again its home at Rockaway, Long Island; Trinity parish has a seaside house at Great River, near Islip, Long Island; and the Pro-Cathedral has one at Tompkins Cove. Some of the other churches that are interested in this form of summer work for children, are Grace-Emmanuel, Holy Trinity, and the Church of the Holy Apostles. In addition to sending children away for a week or more in the country or by the seaside, nearly all of the churches named conduct little one-day trips for children and their mothers to country places within easy reach of New York.

#### THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

HE Church of Jesus Christ was to be no narrow conventicle of the select. It must cherish the Catholic vision and the Catholic spirit. "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto It was a Divine prediction of the Catholic Church; all me." men drawn unto Him. While such was to be its extent, in its content the Church was the body for the indwelling and outworking power of the Holy Ghost. He is the eternal Spirit, but He was a new Spirit as coming in universality of mission to be poured out upon all flesh. With the Church's Pentecostal birthday began the history of an expanding and imperial power, beholding the heathen for her inheritance and going forth to win the utmost parts of the earth for her possession. The City of God meant world-empire.

A Church that neglected or ignored this large vision and this energy of expanding effort, a Church more occupied with its laws than its life, would be so far false to its mission.

In Anglicanism there may sometimes be a tendency to exaggeration of the principle of national Churches. If there be here a particular peril, against it there is safe-guard in the spirit of foreign missions. The Church of Christ, incidentally of this or that nation, is essentially for the world, the Catholic Church, making disciples of all the nations, and needing disciples of all the nations for the full realization of Catholicity, as each people supplies its peculiar type to round out the completeness of the whole.-From the Convention Address of the Bishop of Connecticut.

S ENSIBLE Christians, observing the rather rapid subsidence of apprehensions started not least of apprehensions started not long ago by some apparent attempts, old and new, to discredit the authenticity of some parts of the Holy Scriptures, by irresponsible theories as to their literary composition, may reasonably infer from this early second thought, that the mind of the Church is almost as slow to be disturbed respecting the records of the Faith it holds, the wondrous vehicle of God's revelation, as by periodical attacks of unbelief upon the substance of the Faith itself. What is actually demonstrated in the Bible as it is and has been, on the testimony of scholars competent and reverent, is that whatever in our version really needs correction is certain enough to be admitted to revision, without effect on the unity of the multiform oracle of the Spirit, the miracle of the ages. In spite of the prevalent propensity of the popular periodical press to extol whatever in religion is vague, loose, "liberal," in doctrine and discipline and government, while careful to disparage whatever is definite, positive, venerable and orderly, it is a re-assurance for which we must give thanks, that the best learning joins with a reasonable reverence in distinguishing between that human element of language unavoidable in historic documents, on the one hand, and the inspired Gospel of Truth, with all its attendant voices and methods and forces of speech, the strength of witnesses, and the power of the Christian pulpit, on the other. Let us be thankful that the Church, after nineteen centuries, is not hunting or contending for a creed, but is confessing her belief in a Creed made once for all, before the process of distraction and disintegration was begun.-From the Convention Address of the Bishop of Central New York.

THERE is nothing nowadays so much avoided as a solicitous use of every part of time. Wretched and thoughtless creatures, in the only place where covetousness were a virtue, we turn prodigals! Nothing lies upon our hands with such uneasiness, nor have there been so many devices for any one thing, as to make it slide away imperceptibly and to no purpose. A shilling is hoarded up with care, while that which is above the price of an estate is flung away with disregard and contempt .- Addison.

# Books for Summer Reading

# THE ESCAPE OF SOPHIA.

[From Sophia: a Romance. By Stanley J. Weyman. Published by Longmans, Green & Co. Copyright.]

She hurried on, bending low; for beyond the two thorn trees all lay bare and open. Suddenly a cry rent the night; an oath and a woman's scream followed and told them that their flight was known. Their hands clasped, their knees shaking under them, they pressed on reckless now, expecting every moment to hear footsteps behind them. And joy! Sophia nearly swooned, as she saw not five yards ahead of them a ripple of broken water that ran slantwise across the river; and in a line with it, a foot above the surface, a rope stretched taut from bank to bank.

The stones were covered, all save one; but the rope promised a passage, more easy than she had dared to expext. "Will you go first, or shall I?" was on the tip of her tongue; but Lady Betty wasted no time on words. She was already in the water, and wading across, her hands sliding along the rope, her petticoats floating out on the surface of the current. The water was cold, and though it rose no higher than her knees, ran with a force that but for the rope must have swept her off her feet. She reached the middle in safety, however, and Sophia, who dared not throw the weight of two on the rope, was tingling to



"SHE REACHED THE MIDDLE IN SAFETY, HOWEVER." From "Sophia," by Stanley J. Weyman.

follow, when the dreaded sound of feet on the bank warned her of danger. She turned her head sharply. A man stood within five paces of her.

#### THE RECOGNITION OF HENRY VI.

[From *The Herd Boy and his Hermit*, by Charlotte M. Yonge. Published by Thomas Whittaker. Copyright.]

They entered the low archway of St. Peter ad Vincula, and there Hal perceived a figure in a dark mantle just touched with gold, kneeling near the chancel stops, almost crouching. Did he not know the attitude, though the back was broader than of old? He paused, as did his companions; but there was one who did not pause, and would not be left outside. Watch, unseen, had pattered up, and there was rearing up, jumping, and fawning. There was a call of "Watch! here sirrah!" but "Watch! Watch! Good dog! Is it thou indeed?" was exclaimed at the same moment, and with Watch springing up, King Henry stood on his feet looking round with his dazed glance.

"My King! my hermit father! Forgive! Down, Watch!"

cried Hal, falling down at his feet, with one arm holding down Watch, who tried to lick his face and the King's hand by turns. "Is it thou, my child, my shepherd?" said Henry, his hands

on the lad's head. "Bless thee! Oh bless thee, much-loved



THE DOG RECOGNIZES THE KING. From "The Herd Boy and His Hermit," by Charlotte M. Yonge.

child of my wanderings! I have longed after thee, and prayed for thee, and now God hath given thee to me at this shrine! Kneel and give the Lord of thy best thanks, my lad! Ah! how tall thou art! I should not have known thee, Hal, but for Watch."

#### THE WAR AND THE NEGROES.

[From White and Black under the Old Regime, by Victoria V. Clayton. Published by The Young Churchman Co. Copyright.]

My husband's brother had a man named Lewis, who, when a small boy, was a waiter at his father's home. I saw him there when we were married and made my first visit to his parents. A bright boy he was. After this brother's death, occasioned from a wound received at Murfreesboro, his property was divided and Lewis came into our possession. After Emancipation Lewis remained with us many years. His home was only a short distance from our home. He cultivated a farm successfully, and soon had acquired not only the necessaries of life, but some luxuries. He had a pair of nice horses, a buggy and wagon, and other things, and lived well; but he had never known freedom entirely without Mars' Henry's supervision.

One day he came to the conclusion that he would move away and enjoy freedom to its fullest extent. He came to see Mr. Clayton in the fall to say something about it. He seemed embarrassed when Mr. Clayton addressed him:

"Lewis, what is it you want?"

"Well, Mars' Henry, I want to move away and feel ontirely

free and see whut I ken do by myself. You has been kind to me and I has done well, but I want to go anyhow."

Mr. Clayton said, "Very well, Lewis, that is all right, move when you please; but when you leave, nail up the door of your house and leave it until you want to come back. No one else shall go into it."

Lewis and his brother, Ned, rented a farm some miles beyond Clayton, moved, and we heard no more of them until the



PRESIDENT'S MANSION, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. From "White and Black under the Old Regime," by Victoria V. Clayton

next fall, when Lewis made his appearance, very much dejected. Mr. Clayton said, "How are you, Lewis? How are you getting on?"

"Bad, Mars' Henry. I have come to ask of I ken go into my old house again."

Lewis and Ned had hired hands, gotten a merchant to furnish them, and lost almost everything they had started out with. Lewis moved back, and has been loath to leave the Claytons since, and is now with us, an old man.

#### FOUR LITTLE GRIZZLIES.

[From *The Biography of a Grizzly*, by Ernest Seton-Thompson. Published by The Century Co. Copyright.]

His Mother was just an ordinary Silvertip, living the quiet life that all Bears prefer, minding her own business and doing

her duty by her family, asking no favors of anyone excepting to let her alone.

It was July before she took her remarkable family down the Little Piney to the Graybull, and showed them what strawberries were, and where to find them.

Notwithstanding their Mother's deep conviction, the cubs were not remarkably big or bright; yet they were a remarkable family, for there were four of them, and it is not often a Grizzly Mother can boast of more than two.

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON. The woolly-coated little creatures were having a fine time, and reveled in the lovely mountain summer and the abundance of good



things.

From "The Biography of a Grizzly," by Ernest Seton-Thompson.

McLaughlin and Old Oregon. A Chronicle. By Eva Emery Dye. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

We have not heretofore had the pleasure of knowing Eva Emery Dye, but we congratulate her heartily on her book, and we also congratulate the publishers on the clear type and the fine paper, both adding so much to any book. Mrs. Dye calls her production a "chronicle." It is not a novel, nor is it strictly a history, but it is a very ingenious and delightful combination

of both. The subject is one that has not been much worked, although it is in line with the great interest now being taken in colonial history. The most popular novels of the day are those which treat of early New England and Virginian times. The book crosses the continent and introduces us to the well-known Dr. John McLaughlin, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains. There are but few persons at all conversant with the romantic history of the Hudson Bay Company and the early settlement of Oregon. So powerful was the despotism and so wide the authority of that old, far-trading organization, that the irreverent trappers used to interpret its omnipotent initials H. B. C. as "Here Before Christ.'

This well-written book gives us a life-like picture of that old regime; of the kindly and wiseold governor, McLaughlin; of the brave and enterprising Whitman and his army of pioneer Americans, and the story of the conflict between the H. B. C. and the ever-advancing Yankee, bound to win Oregon and to be the benediction of the land he won. We strongly commend this "Chronicle."

#### THE SON OF THE WOLF.

Jack London is a name which has been appearing for some time with increasing frequency in periodical literature. It is that of a very young man who promises to take a prominent place among American writers of romance and adventure. His



From "The Son of the Wolf," by Jack London. Copyright by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

experience has been such as to eminently qualify him for success in this field. At fifteen he began his career as a connoisseur of the romance of real life, knocking about the docks and waters of San Francisco Bay. At seventeen he went to sea before the mast. Out of his personal experience ashore he has vouched for the accuracy of Josiah Flynt's pictures of life "on the road." His Klondike experiences and observations furnished the material for The Son of the Wolf, a book of short stories abounding in graphic description and virile narratives published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The young argonaut has now settled down to writing. The Son of the Wolf is his first book, and is said to be an exceptional first literary performance. The book reveals one of the author's strong beliefs: that the Anglo-Saxon is the salt of the earth and bound to be the master thereof, albeit the Slav may object thereto and seek to make his objection valid by force of arms.

## THE TIMES OF GEORGE III.

Mr. Stanley J. Weyman never lacks for historical scenes around which to build his delicious novels. In The Castle Inn, lately published

by

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., he has chosen the times of George III., when romance had not died out of England, even though the Court might be unromantic. In the words of the Chicago Evening Post, "beautiful maidens could be kidnapped then; daring lovers faced pistols and swords inbehalfof theirsweethearts, and alto-

gether the pace

was a lively one. Mr. Weyman

knows how to

use the attrac-

tive colorings to the best advan-



ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE CASTLE INN," BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

. . The author is not paying off old scores tage possible. . against the world or society, but is prompted by the laudable desire to furnish entertainment for those who would forget corking care, and in this he is entirely successful.'

#### YANKEE DOODLE.

[From Stories of Great National Songs, by Col. Nicholas Smith. Published by The Young Churchman Co. Copyright.]

The tune [Yankee Doodle] was brought to this country in 1755, when the British were engaged in a war with the French and Indians. The story goes that the militia which were called to aid the British regular army were strangely clad in many colors, some wearing long coats, some short ones, and many having none of any kind to wear. In the British army was one Dr. Richard Shackburg, who not only mended shattered limbs, but was somewhat of a musician. One day he thought to play a joke upon the militia because of their grotesque figure and awkward manner, and with much solemnity he presented them the words and music of "Yankee Doodle," commending the tune as one of the most distinguished in martial music. The joke greatly pleased the well-dressed British officers, but as a joke it proved a stupendous failure, for the tune soon became the battle march of the Revolution. They who laugh last laugh best. The British officers would raise shouts of laughter when they heard the innocent and simple-minded militia play "Yankee Doodle," and the British bands would repeat it in derision of the colonists. This contemptuous use of the song by the English

army continued more than twenty years, then came the battle of Lexington, and by a strange irony of fate, the colonists made the British dance to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The giving of the tune to the ill-circumstanced militia in mockery of their unfortunate appearance, was a prophetic piece of fun, for twenty-five years later Lord Cornwallis was forced to march to the



'YANKEE DOODLE. From "Stories of Great National Songs," by Col. Nicholas Smith.

tune of "Yankee Doodle" when entering the lines of the same colonists to surrender his sword and his army to George Washington.

The Head of Pasht. By Willis Boyd Allen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$1.50.

This title is misleading in the extreme. Pasht is the Egyptian name for their cat-headed deity. Our word "Puss" probably comes from it. You begin the book with the idea that you are going to read a tale laid in the time of the Pharaohs and hovering about the temples at Luxor. No such thing. It is a Yankee detective story in which an old button with a cat's head figures. The wrong man is convicted of a murder, and his son becomes a detective with the object of finding the true murderer and freeing his father. The book is the story of his efforts, which are at last successful, and many other detective exploits are intermingled. The style is commonplace, but the novel will serve well enough for summer reading.

To Pay the Price. By S. K. Hocking. Chicago : Advance Publishing Co. Paper, 25 cts.; Linen, 40 cts.; Cloth, 75 cts.

A book on the "Sheldon" style, entirely unexceptionable, excellent for Sunday Schools and for a very large number of people who would find George Eliot or Meredith, or even Thackeray, very wearisome. There is plenty of incident, very black (indeed impossibly black) villains, and two heroines, on whom strong pressure is brought to bear, to force them to marry against their will. This "motif" is rather worn, but always interesting. Of course, the young women do not do it. The right men have their innings and win, and one turns out to be an earl's son. We wish all the ordinary novels were as clean and manly as this one.

#### THE CHASE BY WOLVES.

[From The Hungarian Exiles, by Benjamin Cowell. Published by The Young Churchman Co. Copyright.]

Gudrod's horse, being more heavily loaded, had not gained so very much by these delays, and soon Ludolph was up with him, and the howling pack were close behind. Indeed, one of them was even up beside them, his eyes glaring and his red tongue hanging out, kept off for a few possible moments longer by the savage growls of the great hound, Dag, who kept close

weeks without steering, his speaking the battleship Oregon on her record-breaking run, and-timeliest if not most entertaining. of all-his interview with President Kruger at Pretoria.

## THE DEATH OF GARCIA.

[From Running the Cuban Blockade, by Wm. O. Stoddard. Published by Herbert S. Stone & Co.]

"Forward!" he heard again from the deep, guttural voice of the general. "Our position is at the ridge. If they carry that they will cut us up!" If Tom had been a trained soldier he would have better understood,

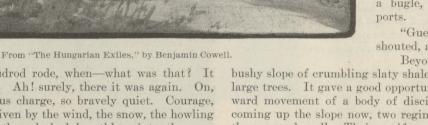
not many minutes later, with what excellent skill the Cuban general was posting his small force. "Cavalry!" exclaimed Tom. "More'n a hundred. He brought them with him. About as many more half-

armed men. Here are our fellows with the new rifles. There are the howitzers. Everybody is piling up brushwood and tree-branches and logs and stones along the top of that ledge."

He himself carried everything he could find, and he hardly looked over the ridge until he heard the sound of a bugle, followed by scattering re-

"Guess they're coming !" he shouted, and he climbed a rock to see. Beyond the ridge was a ragged,

bushy slope of crumbling slaty shale, upon which were not many large trees. It gave a good opportunity, apparently, for the forward movement of a body of disciplined soldiers. They were coming up the slope now, two regiments of them, and certainly they moved well. Their uniforms had a bright, new look.



beside the horse that Gudrod rode, when-what was that? It sounded like a bugle-call. Ah! surely, there it was again. On, Gudrod! with thy precious charge, so bravely quiet. Courage, noble Ludolph! And, driven by the wind, the snow, the howling terror closing on them, they dashed breathless into the very midst of a sturdy band of hounds and horsemen. Then there was a struggle betwixt the fierce dogs and the bewildered wolves, who had been too eager in the chase to take alarm.

#### SAILING AROUND THE WORLD.

A new book just published by The Century Co. is entitled Sailing Alone Around the World, the author being Captain Joshua Slocum.

This is a personal narrative of the sailor of the sloop Spray,



on her single-handed voyage of 46,000 miles. The author's experience as a circumnavigator of the globe was, of course, unique; but a mere seaman, not knowing how to write, could have made his account of it as tedious as a twice-told tale. In a previous book, The Voyage of the Liberdade, Captain Slocum had shown himself to be no less skilful as a writer than as a boat builder and sailing master; and in his present work he writes with a freshness and pungency that add infinite zest to the record of his voyage. The good ship was not only commanded and sailed by himself alone, but was made by his own hands.

She measured forty feet long over all, fourteen feet two inches beam, and four feet four inches depth of hold, and she was planned to "smash ice," though she never had to do it. The story of such an achievement as Captain Slocum's cannot be con-

densed into a paragraph, but the briefest summary would take note of his escape from pirates off the coast of Africa, his fight with the savages of Tierra del Fuego, his visit to Robinson Crusoe's island, his running before the wind for



"Sailing Alone Around the World." I REMEMBERED I COULD NOT SWIM.



CAVALRY! " EXCLAIMED TOM, " MORE'N A HUNDRED." From "Running the Cuban Blockade," by Wm. O. Stoddard.

Their burnished bayonets glittered in the sunshine. They were every way in strong contrast to the ragged rebels, in no uniforms. at all, less than half their numbers, who now crouched behind

the frail barrier of the hasty breastwork on the ridge, or behind the rocks and trees.

"Forward the howitzers!" ordered General Gomez. "Keep their muzzles hidden !"

"He is going to give the Spaniards a surprise party," thought Tom. "I'm told not to fire yet, but I belong to this battle."

"Keep quiet, my boy," said Colonel Garcia, walking toward him. "We are going to have a pretty desperate affair. If we are beaten take to the woods with our people. They may find you a chance to get away. Oh!" "Oh, Señor Garcia!" exclaimed Tom, springing forward,

"are you hurt?"

"Dead, Señor!" responded a Cuban soldier, stooping to examine Garcia. "Killed by their first volley. Through the heart!'

#### THE DUEL.

[From To Have and to Hold, by Mary Johnston. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Copyright.]

Our blades had no sooner crossed than I knew that in this last encounter I should need every whit of my skill, all my wit, audacity, and strength. I had met my equal, and he came to it fresh and I jaded. I clenched my teeth and prayed with all my heart; I set her face before me, and thought if I should fail her to what ghastly fate she might come, and I fought as I had never fought before. The sound of the surf became a roar in my ears, the sunshine an intolerable blaze of light; the blue above and around seemed suddenly beneath my feet as well. We were fighting high in the air, and had fought thus for ages. I knew that he made no thrust I did not parry, no feint I could not interpret. I knew that my eye was more quick to see, my brain to conceive, and my hand to execute than ever before; but



"OUR BLADES HAD NO SOONER CROSSEDCTHAN I KNEW THAT IN THIS LAST ENCOUNTER I SHOULD NEED EVERY WHIT OF MY SKILL. From "To Have and to Hold," by Mary Johnston.

it was as though I held that knowledge of some other, and I myself was far away, at Weyanoke, in the minister's garden, in the haunted wood, anywhere save on that barren islet. I heard him swear under his breath, and in the face I had set before me the eyes brightened. As if she had loved me I fought for her with all my powers of body and mind. He swore again, and my heart laughed within me. The sea now roared less loudly, and I felt the good earth beneath my feet. Slowly but surely I wore him out. His breath came short, the sweat stood upon his forehead, and still I deferred my attack. He made the thrust of a boy of fifteen, and I smiled as I put it by.

"Why don't you end it?" he breathed. "Finish, and be -d to you!"

For answer I sent his sword flying over the nearest hillock of sand. "Am I Kirby?" I said. He fell back against the heaped-up sand and leaned there, panting, with his hand to his side. "Kirby or devil," he replied. "Have it your own way."

#### A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Robert Tournay is a romance of the French Revolution, written by Wm. Sage and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; but its author has been more concerned to tell a good story than



From "Robert Tournay," by Wm. Sage. Copyright by Houghton Mifflin & Co.

to write doubtful "history." The hero, who gives his name to the book, is one of "the people." He defends against grave dishonor his young mistress, Edmé, whom he secretly loves. He joins the republican army, and, having risen to high rank, saves her from the fate of a "suspect." With the aid of a friend he subsequently rescues her from a prison ship,—a daring act which wins the love of Edmé, but throws him into prison. He is saved from the guillotine by a pardon wrested by the courageous girl, in a very dramatic scene, from Robespierre himself.

The gallant General Hoche, the cruel Robespierre, and the magnificent Danton, and the pretended marriage of Tournay and Edmé, the theft of the death warrant, and the rescue of Robespierre's victims the day of his downfall, give historical interest to the story. The actor Gaillard, who assisted Tournay to rescue Edmé from the prison ship; the beautiful "La Demoiselle Liberté," a character suggested by a real personage,-the Demoiselle Theroigne; and the patriotic aristocrat St. Hilaire, who became Tournay's cell-mate in a Paris prison,-these are characters of imperative interest.

#### WITH THE MARTYRS.

# [From The King's Message: a Story of the Catacombs, by the author of Our Family Ways in collaboration with Grace Howard Peirce. Published by The Young Churchman Co. Copyright.]

There were many Christian women in the same dungeon with Paulina, awaiting, like her, their trial, and expecting to die for the Faith; but Lucius and Adria were the only children there, and all the women were very kind to them, helping their mother to spread a couch of straw on which they could lie, and then in the darkness singing the Church's hymns and psalms, so that the children fell asleep as happily to that sweet music as if they had been in their own soft little beds at home. And it chanced that by and by the moon shone in at the small grated



# A CRYPT TO THE CATACOMBS. From "The King's Message."

window and lighted up the spot where they were lying, and then the women said to Paulina:

"See how sweetly they sleep! Surely, their Angels are with them. Fear not. Whatever happens, the blessed Lord Jesus will have a special care for His lambs." So they comforted her.

Paulina was soon called to witness a good confession under torture and in death; and the Christian friends whom she left in the prison noted how steadfastly, from

the moment of that sad parting, the children's faces were set towards the King's country. Their father and uncle they were to see no more, their mother had preceded them, and they were like travelers impatient to be gone.

### THE KENTUCKY HEMP FIELDS.

A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp The Reign of Law. Fields. By James Lane Allen. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

The subject of Mr. Allen's new story, anxiously awaited by his thousands of admirers, is, like its predecessors, Life; Life and nature study, intermingle and commingle; Life as acted upon by woods and fields; Life as moved and stimulated, or stunted and made bitter by environment. But most always it is the influence of mother Earth that broods the spirits of men and women, to lift, to inspire, to calm.

Mr. Allen never ceases to commend men to commune with nature, that

through her gentle beneficence and leadings they may reach God. The Reign of Law rises to higher levels and loftier conceptions of his universal theme than any of his earlier writings, and it will be a curious circumstance if this book is not immediately successful from the bookseller's standpoint. It will be a great surprise if it does not attain wide reading and high praise for its inherent merits and artistic excellence. What painter ever yet did anything finer than this picture of the Sower?

"Some morning when the roar of March winds is no more heard in the tossing woods, but along still brown boughs a faint, veil-like greenness runs; when every spring, welling out of the soaked earth, trickles through banks of sod unbarred by ice; before a bee is abroad under the calling sky; before the red of applebuds becomes a sign in the low orchards, or the high song of the thrush is pouring forth far away at wet, pale-green sunsets, the sower, the earliest sower of hemp, goes forth into the fields.

"Warm they must be, soft and warm those fields, its chosen birth place. Upturned by the plough, crossed and recrossed by harrow, clodless, levelled, deep, fine, fertile. Back and forth with measured tread, with measured distance, broadcast the

sower sows, scattering with plenteous hand those small, oval-shaped fruits, gray-green, black-striped, heavily packed with living maroon.

In this atmosphere, amid these hills, among these water courses, nourished by these airs, Mr. Allen has found his hero and named him David. David was born of that stock of old fighters that left Virginia, a hundred years before, for conscience sake. Conscience was carefully tended and carefully nurtured. "Fed on the Bible almost entirely, the lad was nearer the first century than the nineteenth. He knew more of prophets and apostles than modern doctors of divinity. When the longlooked-for day arrived for him to throw his arms around his father and mother and bid them good-bye, he should have mounted a camel, like a youth of the Holy Land of old, and taken his solemn, tender way across the country toward Jerusalem."

"And Gabriella! At the first creation, when all was made but woman, Gabriella was formed—all sweet womanliness. In the days of the prophets, when Sarah, past fruitfulness, trusted the Voice, and was Faith personified, it was Gabriella. Years after, Martha, type of sightless faith, her name, Gabriella."

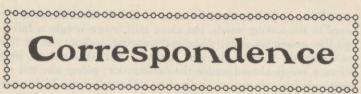
There are two types in this book-Gabriella and David. And David was another Thomas. Except he could see the wounds, he would not believe.

Mr. Allen preaches a great sermon here. "How quiet the land was, how beautiful the evening light, how sweet the air! Their talk was interrupted by the long silences which are peace.



THE SOWER. From "The Reign of Law" by James Lane Allen. Published by The Macmillan Co.

- - "Gabriella, vou saved my life."
- "'It is not I who have power over life and death."
- "'It was your nursing."
- "'It was my prayers,' murmured Gabriella. "'It was a higher Will than yours or mine."
- "'And you gave me the will to get well; that also was a great help; without you I should not have had that same will to live.'
- "And the doctor from town who stayed with me."
  - "'And a Greater Physician who stayed also.'



All communications published under this head must be signed by the actual name of the writer. This rule will be invariably adhered to. The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed, but yet reserves the right to exercise discration as to what letters shall be published.

# THE CHURCH IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

HE controversy for some weeks past in progress in your columns concerning "Virginia Churchmanship" has been distressing to those who desire above all else harmony within the ranks of our beloved Church.

That sad differences exist between the so-called "Low" and "High" Church parties cannot be denied, each party having its earnest convictions, as each, alas! has its weaknesses.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, those who are unacquainted with your fair-mindedness and courtesy may be indulging in the impression that the Western Church is showing a little jealousy of that theology (or the lack of it, according to some views of the case), which is to-day so popular that our old Diocese finds it difficult to keep at home her much-needed clergy.

Of this we have an instance even in so small a parish as Upper Truro, since very recently our rector was called to the third largest church in a Western city, boasting of some fourteen churches of our own communion.

Fortunately for us, this call was declined, owing to the unworldly spirit (not too common, even in Virginia!) of the priest-in-charge.

We are persuaded, however, that no partisan spirit actuates the Editor of THE LIVING CHURCH, who has ever shown himself friendly to the South; but that he desires simply a sifting of the facts in order to get at truth, and sometimes it is of real benefit to people to be shown their deficiences even though for the time being their virtues be overlooked.

The Editor of THE LIVING CHURCH, being also a publisher, could render the Church no better service than by the re-publication of that most valuable of reference books (for a study of the question mooted) Bishop Meade's Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia.

A careful reading of this valuable work, of which we have before us the 1857 edition, would satisfactorily settle every disputed point, since the author does not hesitate to present impartially the evil as well as the good of the colonial religious system in Virginia.

The writer of these lines is not sufficiently versed in Church history to take part in any controversy involving research or acquaintance with names and dates other than those familiar to her from childhood; but the memory of saintly men and women of a not distant past, whose lives were beacon lights to perishing souls in the vast missionary fields of the Diocese of Virginia, impels to a few words in behalf of the zeal and devotion of her clergy and laity during the century past.

Prior to 1811, there cannot be said to have existed an organized Episcopal Church within the bounds of Virginia proper, not to mention those states to which she gave birth politically and religiously, although there may be cited notable instances in her history of families and communities singularly devoted to the Church's services and ceremonies.

History has explained at length the causes leading to the crippled condition of the Colonial Church. Referring to Bishop Meade, we find that for "two hundred years from the establishment of a most imperfect Church in Virginia," no Bishop was obtainable; that even after the consecration of Bishop Madison, who seems to have been more engrossed with his duties at William and Mary College than with his bishopric, the Church in Virginia was at such a low ebb that it sent no representative to the General Convention of 1811, held in New Haven; that total ruin was at that time predicted for her "unless great exertions, favored by the blessing of Providence, are employed to raise her"; and that William and Mary College, the State center of learning was a "hot-bed of infidelity," owing to French influences.

Also, that the ordination of Mr. Meade (later Bishop), the first in a long time, "created surprise and was a matter of much conversation that a young Virginian had entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church"; that the consecration of Bishop Moore was the dawn of that new era known as the Resuscitation of the Church in Virginia, than which no epoch in Church history can produce a list of saintlier names, or show a record of more consecrated lives, enrolling, as it does, such men as William Meade, Charles Page, William Lee, George Smith, Keith, McGuire, and many others, beloved in the Church's annals, under whose efforts a mighty change began to take place.

We find, too, that while we owe this later revival within the Church to a New York Bishop, Virginia borrowed from Maryland her "code of discipline" for the Convention of 1815, at which also was proposed the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, giving further impetus to a religious growth, which, strangely enough, followed closely the Wesleyan-Whitefield movement in England and America.

Just here is food for reflection upon the much-mooted question of the propriety of fraternizing with our brethren of the "denominations," a taunt too often hurled upon us by Churchmen of other Dioceses.

A glance into Colonial history is sufficient to convince us of the bitterness of spirit exhibited toward the Episcopal Church by Dissenters. That this hostile spirit came to be regretted by the Godly ministers of the Resuscitation period, who, by continued piety and charity, gradually effected a change of sentiment and established kindlier relations with their Christian brethren of all sorts and conditions, is a matter not to be deplored, but a cause for congratulation that the Christ-like spirit was (and is) abroad in our land.

In some instances, however, the spirit of tolerance has been allowed to overstep the bounds of prudence; and the desire to win outsiders has sometimes induced our clergy to forget the dignity due to the appointed rites of the Church; yet even this error, which rumor has much exaggerated, has sometimes resulted in additions to our ranks of those who had hitherto been strangers to the "beauty of holiness" in our worship, and who are to-day among our most devoted adherents.

For some forty-five years following the Resuscitation period, the Virginia Church took mighty strides forward, and bid fair to lead in quantity as in quality the Christian bodies throughout the South; then came the Civil War, too recent for its results in the Old Dominion not to be known to all, for the fortunes of the Church have ever, to a great extent, coincided with those of the State.

Churchmen of the populous North and West, especially of the cities, with their well-organized charities and richly-endowed institutions, are seemingly forgetful of the tremendous difficulties of the Church in the South, the immense extent of the country, the race problem, the impoverished condition of those very families who were once the most liberal supporters of the Episcopal Church (especially in Virginia)—these are but a few of our discouragements within the past twenty-five years. In view of these facts, can any continue to ask, "Why is the Church weak in the South?'

Rather let us exclaim with thankfulness, seeing her progress against great odds, "What hath God wrought!"

VIRGINIA C. CASTLEMAN.

Upper Truro Parish, Herndon, Va., June 19th, 1900.

# METHODISM. ETC.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

T IS of greatest philosophical importance to define accurately, i. e., to mark with exactness the extent and content of terms used; and good logic demands that terms shall be used with the same unvarying limitations. This is especially necessary in discussions where are used familiar technical terms, which are, so to say, not only the pledge, but as well the authority for conclusions drawn from promises which contain them. Any use of such terms in any other than the familiar sense requires frank definition. I know not in what school the Rev. writer from Salmon Falls, N. H., studied the "humanities," but his use of the well-understood term "Catholic" in a different sense from that given in the Creeds, is from both a logical and theological viewpoint not less blameworthy (if intentional) than his phrases, "Corner in religion," and "Monopoly of the pure article," to designate the claims of the "One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church."

The well-trained clergy know, what perhaps some less well-trained laity may not, that such "Catholicity" as the reverend gentleman writes of is laxity, plain and simple; that the "Comprehensiveness" of the Catholic Church is not mistiness of doctrine, or uncertainty of authority; that she claims not only to be One, but the only One Church, tracing legitimate descent from the Great Commission of the Mount of Ascension, and Pentecost's outpoured Holy Ghost; that though rent by dissensions and even great schisms, she has both one heritage and one hope, praying for and looking toward the fulfilment of her Lord's Eucharistic prayer, "That they all may be One, as Thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee."

This is not Methodism, nor Lutheranism, nor Presbyterianism, nor any other "ism" growing up with man's *imprimatur*, and only man's. This is not "Episcopalianism," nor "Catholicism," for these, too, are excluded; but it is the "Catholicity" of the Church at Nicea, and of the Apostolic days. None are "faithful to the Creeds" who deny the Church of the Creeds. The Apostle's rule (II. Thes. iii. 6) was, "We command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, withdraw yourselves from every brother walking disorderly (not according to rule, irregularly), and not by the tradition which ye have received of us."

In what I have written, Mr. Editor, I have written, not for the clergy, who know all this, but for the reading laity, many of whom, as the elergy know to their sorrow, are misled by that specious charity which finds in "goodness" of lives of sectarians, an excuse for sects, and because of the evident fruits of grace, fears to utter, or refuses to believe that doctrine which "un-Churches those who are in schism,"—for whom on Good Friday the Church prays that, with "Jews, Turks, and Infidels," they may all come "in the unity of the Catholic Church and of the faith of the Son of God, into the Shepherding, in the One Fold, of Jesus Christ our Lord." CLARENCE ERNEST BALL.

Grace Church, Alexandria, Va., June 16, 1900.

[We noted last week that the discussion on this topic was concluded, but the above letter was received just too late for publication in that issue, and for that reason, as also because of its courteous and eirenic, but also staunchly Catholic tone, it is now given space as the closing of the discussion. It is pleasant to be able to say in connection with this discussion and with the allied subject of the unhappy weakness of the Church in the South, that we have had more letters, public and private, endorsing our position, from Virginia than from any other source. Those in the South who have the best opportunities of knowing whereof they speak, have vindicated our own position.—EDITOR L. C.]

## A CAUTION.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

**T** DESIRE, through your columns, to warn the public against a man, giving his name as W. G. Gilbert, and claiming to be a member of my parish, who is sailing under apparently false colors, and seems to have succeeded in imposing on some of the clergy and extorting money from them under false pretences. I do not know any such person as W. G. Gilbert, and no one so called is connected with my cure of souls. May I suggest to the brethren that, in such cases, it is sometimes safer and more economical to ask their caller if he is willing that they shall send a telegraphic message to the supposed rector or pastor? I am, yours very faithfully,

FRED C. COWPER,

Rector of St. John's Church, Ashland, Pa.

## BISHOP WILMER NOT AN EVANGELICAL.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

AM sure all friends of the late Bishop Wilmer must feel grateful to you for the appreciative words in your issue of the 23d inst., but one remark in your article would have greatly amazed the Bishop, that, viz., to the effect that he was an Evangelical in his theology. It would be nearer the truth to say that he was an old-fashioned High Churchman. In his view of the Sacraments, of Orders, and of the relation between faith and righteousness, Bishop Wilmer was distinctly not an Evangelical. I have heard him say that it took him three years to get over his three years' course at the Alexandria Seminary, and he used to say of the people of Virginia (whom he greatly loved) that "they were so afraid of being justified by good works that they would not do any."

I recall also his telling me of listening once, before the War, to a distinguished preacher in Virginia (whose name would be instantly recognized, a pronounced Evangelical) who announced his text, "My heart is fixed, O God, my heart is fixed." He thought the preacher would surely say something on that text, but was much disgusted to hear him make his first point: "My heart is fixed, O God, in *Original sin*." The experience was related to me, several years ago, in connection with a talk about Evangelicalism.

I am at a loss to know how the idea ever originated, which

you express, unless in the fact that Bishop Wilmer preached the personal Saviour, Jesus Christ. But that isn't Evangelicalism, in the party sense of the word, though it is Evangelical in the etymological, New Testament sense of the word, which, I venture to suggest, is a very different thing.

Church of the Nativity, Price Hill, Cincinnati, O., June 23, 1900.

[It is a pleasure to us to have this correction made by one so able to speak with assurance, and to know, as we had not known before, these facts as to the theological position of Bishop Wilmer.—EDITOR L. C ]

# THE WITHDRAWAL OF MISSIONARY AID. To the Editor of The Living Church:

**T** AM amazed, and I think Churchmen generally are, at the

attitude you have taken in your recent editorial, towards the action of the Board of Managers in their resolution to withdraw aid from organized Dioceses. That there is room here for difference of honest opinion goes without saying, but to threaten the Church with a new Home Missionary Society if the old cannot be whipped into line, is a species of schism and individualism entirely unworthy of the "steel" of THE LIVING CHURCH, an organ which has always stood out for catholicity and unity. But such measures as you advocate have culminated in division in vestries, parishes, and indeed in the Church at large. It is lawlessness.

Of course the measure will work hardships to those Dioceses which are stipendiaries of the Board. It works hardships to the child when the mother cuts the leading strings and bids the child walk alone, but the result is strength, self-reliance, and manhood for the child.

We have chosen these gentlemen to represent us on the Board of Managers. If their management does not please us let us put them off, and elect others, but so long as they are our Board of Managers let us follow the splendid example of Missouri and West Virginia and support them.

А. А. Аввотт.

The Hayward, Hayward St., Cleveland, O.

[This is no question of "lawlessness." In at least a dozen organized Dioceses, the resolution of the Board of Managers, if enforced, means that all points but six or eight to a dozen must be deprived of Church services, the churches nailed up, and the communicants turned loose to seek religious affiliations as best they may. If the entire diocesan and missionary work of the Diocese of Ohio, including the support of the Bishop, depended upon, we will say, the parishes at Bellevue, Canton, East Liverpool, Glenville, Marion, Akron, and Tiffin, in financial strength the Diocese would be somewhat on a parallel with the Dioceses of Mississippi, Dallas, Lexington, Quincy, Springfield, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Kansas, Arkansas, and several others, with as large and as populous a missionary field to be cared for as the present Diocese of Ohio. Would there, in that event, be no hardship placed on Ohio if outside help were withdrawn? The "splendid examples" to be emulated are those set by such Dioceses as we have named, which have assumed the humble support of their own Bishops, though not able to support their whole missionary work, instead of depending for *everything* upon the Church at large as do the missionary districts. Nineteen Bishops have written letters of protest to the Board, and four Dioceses have protested by resolution of convention—the earlier conventions having been prior to the action. Are all these Bishops and Dioceses "lawless"? Truly, THE LIVING CHURCH is willing to cast its lot with them.—EDITOR L. C.]

# ANSWERS TO POPULAR OBJECTIONS.\*

By the Rev. S. Baring Gould.

I CAN BE SAVED BY FAITH.

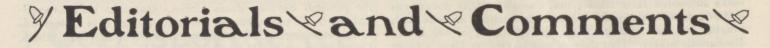
#### Answer.

S O SAID a rich man once. "Oh, doctor! I believe you are perfectly able to cure me, I believe you have made up my medicine with the utmost skill, and that the medicine will instantly recover me." But he would not take the medicine for all that. So he died.

So said a woman once. "I believe that these clothes here are exceedingly dirty and want thorough cleansing. I believe with entire faith that water will wash them and make them white again." But she did not dip the clothes. So they remained dirty.

Now Protestants who hold justification by faith only act on this principle. Christ has ordained Sacraments for healing and cleansing, and some profess their faith in Christ, but they will not use the means He has ordered. A wise man once said, "God has made the arms long and the tongue short, the arms free and the tongue a prisoner, to teach us to work and act, but to be sparing in our profession." The advocates of justification by faith find it a great deal easier to talk than to do. True faith will believe in Christ and use every means He has appointed, but false faith soothes the conscience into security and blinds it to its needs.

\*From The Golden Gate.



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# WHAT WE WERE BEFORE THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

C HERE is with a certain class of persons an inclination to exalt the present to the disparagement of the past. This is true in regard to all matters, and there are those found among us to-day who carry this inclination to such an excess that they tell us that we have evolved, or compiled, or compressed—we are not quite clear of the exact process which is supposed to have produced the result—a religion far superior and far more enlightened than that of our fathers, who (for some strange reason) are supposed to have forgotten that God was their Father and that their fellow men were their brethren.

Such an optimistic view of things was not that of the saints in older times, and St. Augustine remarks that the saints have been wont to look upon the age in which they lived as the most corrupt that ever had been. Possibly, however, had these saints and St. Augustine had the privilege of living in America at the end of the nineteenth century, they might have thought otherwise.

But it is not with regard to this whole subject at large that we propose to ask our readers' attention, but only to one particular part of it; and our object is to remove a very popular error, an error which, while it sheds lustre on our own day, gives but scant measure of justice to the Church.

In our new-found zeal for Catholic truth, and in our comeliness of worship, we are inclined to think that the Church in this country a hundred years ago was in a very sorry state, and that it is due solely to the Tractarian movement that we have now so many things which we did not enjoy a half century ago. Far be it from us to say one word that could detract from the blessedness and from the glory of the Oxford movement! It was a fresh and refreshing breath from God to the weary Church. Countless are the blessings which have come to us therefrom, and we suppose that it is no exaggeration to say that never since the unhappy days of Edward VI., has the Anglican Church been so near what Christ wished her to be, and (we may add) what her own more learned reformers would have liked to see her, as she is to-day.

Yet, while all this is true, and while much of this excellence is due to the Tractarian movement, there was much for which to praise God in the early days of our history, when these Western lands were still colonies of Great Britain. The episcopate,

indeed, was not granted us, although often sought for; but no American is ignorant of Queen Anne's many gifts to churches all over the country, especially of sets of sacred vessels in solid silver, which are still preserved and treasured in innumerable places. In fact, it was to the munificence of the royal house of Stuart that we owe, practically speaking, our Anglo-Saxon form of religion; and while indeed without royal patronage the Roman Catholic, German Lutheran, Swedish, and Dutch churches, would have been organized as well as that form of Christianity which began in New England Protestantism and has ended in New England Unitarianism, we may well doubt whether, without that Royal assistance, and without the efforts of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, there would have been any Anglican Church here to-day.

And it may not be amiss to remember that the land from which Trinity Church derives its great income now, and supports its numerous churches and charities, was the royal gift of James II., and yet (so short is the memory of favors received), that when recently that parish displayed the arms of its various benefactors, those of the House from which it received all that it had, were strangely omitted.

It has been often said that early celebrations of the Holy Communion are an innovation of the "Ritualists." So far is this from being the case, that in 1714, the year in which Queen Anne died, there were celebrations at seven or eight o'clock in the morning at St. Andrew's, Holborn, St. Ann's, St. Ann's (Soho), St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, St. Giles', St. James' Westminster, St. Mary-le-bow, St. Paul's Covent Garden, and at other churches, in London alone. This we know from a little book entitled *Pietas Londonensis*. In the same volume we find noted that many churches had the Holy Eucharist very Sunday, and that in quite a number it was celebrated twice on the same day, especially at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost.

From this it is evident that during the reign of Queen Anne, the services of the Church of England were frequent and reverent, and anyone reading the instructions given by the venerable Society to its missionaries, will see what care was taken by the home Church that she should be well represented in the Colonies.

Praise God! These efforts were crowned with success, and from the very first, the tone of Churchmanship here was strong and uncompromising. We speak sometimes of the advance which we have made since the Oxford movement. No doubt we have gained in some matters, and yet we doubt very much whether the following, adopted *unanimously* by the clergy of Maryland in 1783, and also *unanimously* ratified by the laity in 1784, could be passed in that Diocese to-day by such a vote, or unanimously in any other large Diocese. In "The Declaration of Certain Fundamental Rights and Liberties," occurs the following:

"That ever since the Reformation it hath been the received doctrine of the Church whereof we are members, that there be these three orders of ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, and that an Episcopal ordination and Commission are necessary to the valid administration of the Sacraments and the due exercise of the ministerial functions in the said Church."

Nor have we any reason to believe that these views were at all peculiar to the Diocese of Maryland. And it should never be forgotten that such sticklers were those pre-Tractarians for the exact letter of the law, that they were not satisfied with three Bishops to perform the consecration of the fourth, so long as one of the three was only in non-juring Scottish orders, and insisted upon waiting until there should be three in the English line.

But no doubt there are some who will admit that the American Church was always particular about preserving the Apostolical Succession, but are of opinion that the views which Tractarians subsequently taught with regard to the Holy Eucharist had been unknown in the American Church before that movement began to influence it. This again is an entire mistake.

When we call to mind the great change made, and made without opposition, in the Communion service, when "The Ob" tion" and "The Invocation," which had been omitted ever since the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., were restored, and not only

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restored, but restored in their ancient positions, it can hardly be supposed that such action was taken without deliberate purpose. This point is of such great historical and theological importance, that we propose making some quotations from a little book much in use in its day, but now almost universally forgotten—An Introduction Containing Observations on the Services for Morning and Evening Prayer, Sundays and Holy Days: Being A Pocket Companion to the Book of Common Prayer, etc. Philadelphia: Printed and published by Abel Dickinson, Whitehall, 1809.

This little volume can surely owe nothing to the Oxford movement. The copyright is taken by the publisher, and the name of the author is not given. On page 64 we read as follows:

"What we more compendiously express in the general conclusion of our prayers, 'Through Jesus Christ our Lord,' we more fully and forcibly represent in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, wherein we intercede on earth, in conjunction with the intercession of our High Priest in heaven. It is on account of this near alliance between praying and communicating, that we find the Eucharist was always, in the purest ages of the Church, a part of the daily service."

"Our Saviour prescribed no particular method for the performance of this service; most of the Churches in the primitive ages, and since, have taken the liberty of composing forms for themselves. The compilers of our Liturgy, following their example, no otherwise confined themselves to the ancient Liturgies, than in extracting out of them an Office for themselves, which they have done with great judgment and singular success."

Here is contained clearly a desire for the restoration of the daily Eucharist.

On page 66 the writer leads up to the doctrine of the Holy Sacrifice:

"For the first three hundred years after Christ, the Holy Board was constantly distinguished by the name of Altar. In the fourth century, in the writings of St. Athanasius, it is once called *Table*. In after times both names came to be used promiscuously; the one having respect to the oblation of the Eucharist, the other to the participation; but the Board was always placed Altar-wise, in the most sacred part of the Church; and it was fenced in with rails, in order to secure it from irreverent approach."

Having thus laid his foundation in antiquity, he goes on to discuss the Offertory (page 70):

"The priest, in placing the Bread and Wine upon the Table, offers them solemnly to God, as an acknowledgment of His Sovreignty over His creatures, and that they may thenceforth become properly and peculiarly His. So in all Jewish sacrifices, of which the people were partakers, the viands, or materials of the feast, were first made God's, by a solemn oblation, and then afterwards eaten by the communicants, not as man's but as God's provision, who, by thus entertaining them at His own Table, declared Himself reconciled, and again in covenant with In like manner, our Saviour, when He instituted the them. New Sacrifice of His own body and blood, first gave thanks and blessed the elements; that is, offered them up to God, as Lord of the Creation. So the most ancient fathers expounded this passage; and, for such reason as this, whenever they celebrated the Holy Eucharist, they offered the bread and wine for the Communion, to God upon the Altar, with this, or some such short ejaculation: 'Lord, we offer Thee Thy own, out of what Thou hast bountifully given us;' after which they received them as it were from Him again, in order to convert them into the sacred banquet of the Body and Blood of His Son."

All this would seem to be clear enough, and yet there is much more, if possible still stronger. No doubt it will cause some of our readers to open their eyes, when they learn that these were from its first organization, the doctrines of the American Church:

"As our Saviour Himself did not deliver the bread and wine until He had consecrated them, by *blessing them and giving thanks*, so the priest is expected to pour out his prayers over this mysterious food of our souls. Such a prayer is the most ancient and essential part of the whole Communion Office. There are some who believe that the part of the present form, *Who in the same night*, etc., was used by the apostles, and it is certain no Liturgy in the world has altered that particular.

"There was inserted in the primitive Forms, a particular Petition for the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Sacramental Elements. This was in the Service of the Church of England, when Popish, and was continued in the first Liturgy of Edward VI., but was left out of the second, and the following sentence

placed in its stead, 'Hear us, O merciful Father,' etc., etc. But in the American Liturgy, the Invocation is restored" (page 76). And a few sentences further on, the writer continues:

"After the Consecration, there followed, in King Edward's first Prayer Book, the prayer of Oblation, which is now placed in the English Liturgy as the first Prayer in the Post-Communion, *O Lord, and Heavenly Father,* etc., but Bishop Overall did constantly, notwithstanding, use it in this place, between the consecration and the administering. The learned prelate did this, in conformity with the practice of all antiquity, which ever esteemed the Holy Eucharist, as a proper sacrifice solemnly offered to God upon the Altar, before it was received, and partaken by the communicants" (page 76).

"The American Church has restored the Prayer of Oblation to its ancient place, and has made it expressly refer as formerly to the Bread and Wine. She has also according to the primitive practice before alluded to, directed a hymn to be sung in this place" (page 77).

We think that these quotations are quite sufficient to show that long before the Tractarian movement, and only a few years after the adoption of the American Prayer Book by General Convention, there were prevalent among the Churchmen in this country, doctrines which to-day are dubbed "High Church," or "Ritualistic," or "Catholic." A study of this little book would show that the same position was then held with regard to prayers for the dead, etc., etc.

It may be said, and no doubt will be said, by some, that this is merely of historical and antiquarian interest. This is exactly what it is not. It is a part of the proof that in every period of the Church's life, from the days of Bishop Andrewes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to this very day, the best and most learned among us have recognized the Catholic teaching of the Anglican Church, viz., that the Holy Eucharist is not only a Communion, but also a Sacrifice, which can only be offered by men who have the sacerdotal character imposed by the ordination of those having Apostolic Succession. The proof for our own American Church is superabundant, and by God's blessing is contained in the Prayer Book itself, in the Order for the Administration of the Holy Communion, and in the Office of the Institution of Ministers, both passed by the highest council of this Church, long before the Oxford movement had any existence.

Rome's claim in this respect, as in many others, is proved to rest upon false statements, and we can triumphantly deny and disprove the statement that our belief in the Apostolic ministry and in the Sacrifice of the Altar is a novelty introduced by the Oxford Tractarians.

**A** S the Fourth of July is so unfortunate as to conflict with our mailing day, we shall go to press next week a day earlier than usual, in order that the paper may be delivered at the usual time. Correspondents are requested to send matter accordingly.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. J.—*Nunc Dimittis* forms part of the Priest's thanksgiving after communion in a great many uses, but we do not know that it was ever used as a Post Communion anthem in the Liturgy itself. Such use of this canticle is peculiar to a few churches amongst ourselves which have adopted it within the last few years, probably in order to keep the congregation on their knees until a fitting time for rising. *Benedictus* and *Agnus*, on the other hand, are found in almost every Eucharistic rite, and their general restoration is greatly to be desired.

STICKLER.—(1) The color of the vestments at Synods and Conventions is always red, all such gatherings being under the invocation of the Holy Ghost.

(2) The older rule of precedence with regard to parish priests is determined by the antiquity of the parishes of which they hold the cure; but in new Dioceses, where all the parishes are of practically equal dignity and antiquity, precedence is usually determined by the length of time the priests have been in the Diocese, or by the number of years in the priesthood. Of course, beneficed priests always take precedence of the unbeneficed, vide de Herdt, Praxis Pontificalis, I. p. 194.

P. S.—THE Church has no authorized form for burial of unbaptized, excommunicate, or suicides, nor do we know of any form set forth even unofficially. However, no one is authorized to assume of any soul that it has passed away devoid of hope, and a penitential and intercessory office is quite appropriate. A priest acting in such an event exercises Christian charity but does not act directly in his priestly character; consequently some hold that he should not wear a surplice or other sign of his office. The Church is silent because she sustains no relation whatever to any except her own children; but God bears relation to all, and prayer is forbidden to none. Such a collect as the fourth of those appended to the Communion office is appropriate.

PRAYER is not conquering, but taking hold of God's willingness.— Phillips Brooks.



#### CHAPTER IV.

HE breath of trouble once started, trouble came thick and fast to St. Jude's Parish. All manner of troubles sprang into being in regard to the building of the new church; every step and feature of its inner architecture was attended by quarrels and disputes. When, finally, the chancel was built with three steps leading up from the body of the building, and three more leading up to the altar, half a dozen other families bade the church good-bye. At almost every choir rehearsal one or more boys voiced the family dissatisfaction, succeeded in spoiling the order of the evening and the work which the choirmaster-a devout Churchman imported from another parishwas trying so hard to render successful, and retired in anger and derision. Scarce a meeting of any of the women's societies but was attended by similar results. The new vestrymen who had been elected to take the places of those who had departed with Mr. Drewly disagreed with all the old vestrymen remaining, and also disagreed among themselves and with each other. And when, at last, the new building was finished, and the clergy of nearly all the other parishes in the city had been invited to attend the first morning service therein, and to help the St. Jude's parishioners to rejoice and give thanks, the congregation was very small, because, alas! the ranks of the regular members were sadly depleted. Hardly more than twenty ladies could be found in the hall next door, where luncheon was to be served to the visiting clergy, and many of the members of the Young Ladies' Society, who were to act as waitresses upon that occasion, were conspicuous by their absence.

Mrs. Sanden very nearly shed tears publicly, so mortified and distressed was she by the comparative failure of the plans which she and her husband had formulated and worked out so carefully; but the rector professed to feel no discouragement whatever.

"So much 'dead wood' missing, that is all," he told the Rev. Mr. Newton cheerfully, as they lunched together. "We shall get on all the better to let them go peacefully, and make an entirely fresh start, don't you think?"

The Rev. Mr. Newton did not think so at all, although he was too considerate, tactful, and courteous a man to say anythink to discourage another. Personally, he considered the St. Jude's affairs to be in a very bad way, without condemning Mr. Sanden in any manner. He was heartily and sincerely sorry for the old parishioners who, after striving so long and so earnestly, if sometimes so mistakenly, for the good of St. Jude's Church, should come at last to knowing the new church building, looked forward to so long, opened without their help or presence.

"We older parishioners have done more toward building up that church than these newer ones can ever do," one of the older body had mourned to him, only a day or two before, "and we have hoped and prayed for the opening of the new church building so very long. And now that the new building is to be opened, they have turned us out and shut the door."

The Rev. Mr. Newton had done his best to persuade the mourner to take heart and courage, and even to go back to the church and try bravely to work along under existing conditions; but he had failed signally in his would-be comforting efforts, and the old St. Jude's worshipper had left his study still uncomforted. Other and similar stories had been poured into his sympathetic ear, numerously during the past few weeks, and he could not help being somewhat depressed and saddened thereby, having the good and the welfare of St. Jude's parish very warmly at heart.

Something of the same depressing atmosphere seemed to be scented, to say the least, by most of his brother clergymen who were spending the afternoon at St. Jude's, and the fact that the Bishop had found it impossible to be present was felt to be a distinct grievance by many of the new parishioners. So the occasion was anything but a cheerful one, the only individuals really enjoying it being the choir boys, who sang out bravely for the first time in public at the morning service, ate an enormous luncheon directly afterward, and joyed greatly that the opening of the church had earned them a holiday from school—for the new church was formally opened upon St. Jude's Day, which happened to occur on a Tuesday—and most of the visitors made their excuses very early.

And when they had all gone, one or two of the old St. Jude's people stole in softly, or stalked in with dignified stateliness and an icy degree of non-recognition for Mr. Sanden and the newer people, and inspected the new building solemnly and disapprovingly. And then, just as the dusk was falling, they all went out again in a body, and the new church was shut up and locked.

"It's a gloomy sort of place, I can't help thinking," Mrs. Sanden sighed, as she and her husband walked home to the little flat which served them for a parsonage together; "I don't know why a new building should impress me as being so cheerless, but it does."

"We must have a few weddings to make it cheerful," said her husband, gaily. But the weddings were slow in coming, and the air of cheerlessness still seemed to hang over the place, despite the radiant gleaming of the altar candles, which had served as the ostensible reason for so many difficulties. And day by day the troubles grew and multiplied.

For a time the choir worked with comparative good will and smoothness, moved thereto by the intensity, energy, and enthusiasm of the good choirmaster. Then the choirmaster, finding his salary unpaid and having a large family to feed, sought out for himself a more lucrative field of labor. Mrs. Sanden was reluctantly compelled to take her place at the organ, with one of the men of the choir to drill the boys at singing. The authority and instruction of this man the older boys refused to recognize or sanction, and one or two were suspended or expelled, as a last expedient. More families departed, and once more there were two factions inside the church body. With the election of Mrs. Sanden as President of the Ladies' Aid Society, against the wishes of those who believed that it was better for the minister's wife not to hold so prominent an office, each faction gained adherents. The question of whether or no a new choirmaster should be engaged, or the choir work be carried along on its present basis, brought, in the train of its settlement, similar results. But half the members of the choir were present the Sunday after it had been decided to make no change for the present time.

All this time the expenses of the church had been increasing, while the income had been growing steadily smaller. At last it was decided that a Parish Meeting must be held, and some money be raised if possible. At this meeting a vestryman, whom Mr. Sanden had recently alienated by insisting upon wearing a biretta while following the choir into church on Sunday mornings, spoke his mind in regard to that personage and his work, and publicly denounced him as a man who ran churches into debt rather than accomplished for them any more valuable work. The meeting broke up in disorder, and it was said of some of the church members that they prolonged their quarrelling even when upon the public streets, and far into the night. One or two of them openly announced their intention of once more applying to the Bishop for aid in ridding themselves and St. Jude's of so unpopular a rector as Mr. Sanden now seemed to be, averring that they would have done so long before but for the charming and delightful character of his wife. Mr. Sanden and his adherents lost their tempers completely, and a number of the women shed tears. Next day the affair was in all the city papers, together with a number of sensational and hitherto unsuspected details, and that night members of one of the warring factions obtained possession of the church keys and refused to surrender them. Mr. Sanden, apparently scenting defeat or desirous of preventing all possible trouble and disputation, departed for the West as suddenly as he had arrived. His wife and son stayed behind just long enough to pack up and store all of the household furniture which they could not persuade the few friends still remaining true to them to take charge of for the present; then they also departed, and the St. Jude's people knew them no more.

And no sooner had the Sandens departed than all manner of stories, true and untrue, probable and improbable, wild and likely in character, were circulated about the unfortunate elergyman. It was definitely learned that his *forte* lay rather in building up churches than in sustaining them, and that he had left no less than seven Western parishes in haste and badly in debt. This was the reason, it was whispered, why the Bishop had been somewhat unwilling that he should be called, and also the reason why the Bishop declined to have anything to say about the matter now. But nothing definite could be learned in this connection, for the Bishop remained resolutely silent, and the St. Jude's vestrymen found it impossible to arrange an appointment with him. Not until the burden of debt distressing the St. Jude's people had become altogether too heavy to be borne, not until the sword of foreclosure threatened to fall immediately, did the good Bishop stir himself publicly in the matter, or come to the front of the affray.

The new mortgage which it had been found necessary to assume in order to build the new edifice, was exceedingly heavy. The interest upon it was due and unpaid. The interest upon the old mortgage had not been paid for months, it was now discovered, and immediate foreclosure was threatened. Bills for church furniture, prayer-books and hymnals, the new eagle lectern and the handsome font, carpets and cushions, the brass chancel rail, and the new Bible, many of which articles had been supposed to be presents from various individuals-who had neglected to furnish the money to pay for them when authorizing their purchase by Mr. Sanden-came pouring in. The coal bill for the preceding winter had not been liquidated. The gas bills had been allowed to remain unpaid until a surprising total had been amounted to, and the gas company threatened to cut off the supply. The contractor building the church, together with half a dozen of the men who had assisted in various capacities, sent in a large and imperative claim. Smaller bills and accounts reached the Bishop from all sorts of sources. And there was not one single cent in the parish treasury.

Week after week slipped by drearily, the closing of the church being expected at any moment. The few people who remained loyal remained so because of their love for the parish or from a stern sense of duty rather than from any more attractive reason. Once more the pulpit was supplied by young and untrained theological students, one of whom, being allowed to preach an original sermon for the first time, composed three conclusions to this oration. From among these three conclusions he found it impossible to select the one which he preferred, so he carried them all into St. Jude's pulpit with him, trusting to his intuitions or Providential interference to take up the right one at the right time. No light coming to him from any source, he read all three, one after the other, to the astonished St. Jude's people, many of whom were keenly aware of the point of demarkation at which all three started away from the main body of the sermon. Another embryo minister, as devoted and earnest as bashful and unsophisticated, lost the manuscript of his sermon while on the way to the church, and consumed so much time in explanations of this unfortunate circumstance that he had no time left in which to make the impromptu address which he had hastily prepared in the vestry. Still another earnest-minded young student, new to the city, and knowing nothing of the many quarrels and differences of opinion which had distressed the St. Jude's people and all but disrupted the parish so many times, preached a delightful sermon on "Peace-Makers and Peace-Breakers."

"I should think you people would have squirmed badly while that man was preaching," remarked the head of one of the St. Jude's factions to the head of the other, as they came together in the aisle, at the conclusion of the service; "some of those truths he uttered must have gone right home to some of you."

"Some of us!" retorted the person addressed, indignantly. "Some of us, indeed! Why, I was just thinking that your ears must have burned, and your heart too, all through the sermon, and no wonder."

A warm and excited discussion followed, during the course of which many trivial but vexatious and annoying personalities were exchanged, and before the church doors could be finally closed upon the wordy combatants, several fresh feuds had been nicely started, and no less than three individuals were declaring their intention of dropping out of a church in which such peculiar people and happenings thrived and prospered. One or two of the more peaceably-minded vestrymen nearly tore their hair over the unfortunate occurrence, and several of the women of the "few and faithful" contingent actually shed tears. It seemed so very important that news of no fresh disagreement should reach the Bishop at this juncture, if even the faintest hopes of retaining the church were to be entertained, and here fresh trouble had been started. Anxiety grew to consternation when it was developed that the Bishop's Secretary had accompanied the well-meaning but tactless young clergyman to the church, and, lingering quietly near the door of the edifice, had been a silent but interested listener to the entire affair.

The choir, also, was once more a prolific source of trouble. The surpliced choir worked up during the administration of Mr. Sanden had been scattered far and wide in the course of the disruptions consequent upon his untimely departure. Congregational singing, therefore, was led, Sunday after Sunday, by volunteers from among the few remaining families still attending the services at St. Jude's. This impromptu choir was rarely the same two Sundays in succession, and, like almost everything else connected with the unfortunate congregation, it seemed to breed disagreements. Accidents occurred, mistakes were made, all manner of small difficulties gotten into, for all of which each and every singer blamed all the rest. The organist, also a volunteer, and with a far higher degree of zeal and enthusiasm than of instrumental skill, came in for the blame and disapproval of all. She grew so nervous, presently, that she found it almost impossible to get through a single service without a series of mishaps. At the last service which took place before she resigned, suddenly and with tears, a most unfortunate and even laughable incident occurred.

It had been her practice, since taking charge of the organ, to hand to the minister, shortly before the opening of the service, a little slip of paper containing the names and numbers of those hymns which the choir had "run over" on the Friday night previous. On the particular Sunday which wrought her undoing, the visiting clergyman departed from the suggestions thus made to him and gave out another hymn. The organist, far more intent upon her own part of the service than upon his, did not hear or notice this change. She played, consequently, the air which had been previously agreed upon. This air consisted of but six lines, while the hymn announced by the minister was in eight-line form. Each member of the choir adopted an individual and original way of circumventing the difficulty, and the last four lines of the verse were rendered in an unintelligible jumble. A couple of children, well up toward the front of the church, giggled openly, grown men and women repressed their natural amusement and desire for laughter with difficulty. The second verse, during which the organist, realizing her mistake with mortification and confusion, endeavored to substitute another tune in the middle of the singing, was worse than the first. During the singing of the third verse she gave up entirely, left the organ in a great hurry, with bitter sobbings of uncontrollable misery and distress, and followed by fierce and angry glances from every member of the choir, and the hymn was finished, after a fashion, without instrumental music of any kind. After this mishap, such services as the St. Jude's people enjoyed, were conducted without any music whatever, and the hymns announced by the clergyman in charge for the time being, were read instead of sung.

Each of these untoward incidents and happenings, as might be expected, played a part in causing the few people still faithful to St. Jude's to grow at once anxious and unsettled. It was felt by most of these individuals that the line of endurance had been worn very thin.

"Something must be done, and done immediately, or there will be no need of doing anything," one of the vestrymen confided to his wife, about three months after Mr. Sanden had departed; "the church is dying, as it is fading away of slow anemia and inanition. Just a few more weeks of this waiting and wondering, and there will be no congregation left."

"Well, we shall surely hear something definite from the Bishop soon," answered his wife, consolingly. "Can anything be done, do you suppose, to hurry matters?"

"Everything possible has been done already," the vestryman explained, with a troubled frown. "A fresh petition was handed to the Bishop's Secretary, only a few days ago, asking him to help us, if only by turning the parish back into a mission, and directing Mr. Newton to assume charge of affairs once more. The Secretary promised an immediate answer—as immediate, that is, as he could procure for us—and we expect to receive it by next Sunday, at latest."

And, by the next Sunday it came, and was anything but cheerful or encouraging. The Bishop had sent word that he knew of no way to help the St. Jude's people out of their troubles, at that time, and the church was to be closed.

## (To be continued).

#### RAISING THE HAT AN ANCIENT SALUTATION.

When a knight of old entered a company of ladies he removed his helmet to indicate that he considered himself among friends, and that there was no need to protect himself. This practice has survived in the custom of raising the hat when saluting a lady.—June Ladies' Home Journal.



# PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

GREAT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING AND THE EXHIBITS IT WILL CONTAIN.

T THE Pan American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, May 1 to November 1, 1901, the building devoted to Machinery and Transportation will be one of the largest structures on the grounds. It will be 500 feet long by 350 feet wide, with a central court 170 feet by 100 feet, and will be located on the west side of the Court of the Fountain. It will be built in the same general architectural style of the other Exposition buildings, of the Spanish Renaissance, with red tiled roofs and the walls colored in bright tints and reds and yellows. The facades will be marked by arcaded effects, broad overhanging eaves such as are seen in many of the old Spanish mission buildings of California and Mexico. Each facade will be broken by an important architectural feature, and each corner will be flanked by domed pavilions, the design giving large extended surfaces for color effects in contrast with the deep shadows cast by the eaves. Flowers and shrubs will be used wherever possible for the ornamentation of the pavilions, loggias and balconies in such a way that their general color will blend harmoniously with that of the buildings. The openings will be grilled with wrought iron ' or screens, such as are frequently seen in the Spanish "Rejas,' style of architecture of the 16th century. Numerous entrances will be provided, the principal being in the center of the four facades. The pavilions, towers, and other proper points will be brilliantly illuminated and made attractive by banners and flags.



The central court will be utilized as a tropical garden, surrounding a pool in which various specimens of aquatic life will be seen. There will be winding pathways among the flowers and shrubbery, and many seats will be provided, so that this court will become a popular resting place for weary visitors.

The exhibits made in this building will be of a most interesting, novel and attractive character. It is not contemplated that displays of noisy and cumbersome machinery shall be made, but that the exhibits shall be selected because of their especial fitness in demonstrating the perfection which American machinists have attained in the practical application of scientific methods in construction of machines of various kinds.

In the Transportation department will be illustrated the remarkable progress which has been made in various branches of the science of locomotion, and an especial department will be that devoted to motor vehicles of all kinds. Without doubt the exhibit of the very latest inventions in automobiles will be on a very large scale; in fact, this new phase of transportation will be most fully represented up-to-date.

# BRITISH VALOR.

#### BY W. THORNTON PARKER, M. D.

**T**N THE almost insurmountable difficulties which have confronted the British army in the present war in South Africa, the enemies of England find some comfort in the criticism of the maneuvres of the troops. We also find journals of standing indulging in satire at the expense of England. A week or two ago the Boston *Herald* had a short editorial pretending to inquire whether or not the British soldier is "gun-shy." The Army and Navy Journal of January 27th contains an editorial concerning the losses of the British army in South Africa. It calls attention to the lack of use of cavalry by Lord Methuen and General Gatacre, but lauds the admirable work which the troopers of Sir George White have accomplished.

"The reports seem incredible that troops should arrive within two hundred yards of the Boer position, not suspecting the presence of the enemy, and making no use of scouting to determine that important fact." Those who have served upon the frontier in New Mexico, and especially in Arizona, need not be reminded of the difficulties of campaigning in regions similar to Arizona. I do not belittle the officers and men of our own army whose heroic battles with the Apaches have won the admiration of soldiers the world over. But the object of this paper is to say a word of praise for British valor—which is always of a very high order, and of which everyone who speaks the English tongue may well be proud.

I well remember a journey in Austria where I met the commanding officer of the garrison of Prague. I had been spending my summer vacation at an old castle near the borders of Hungary and was returning to Vienna. I had heard a great deal about the war of '66, and my observations had impressed me with the gallantry of the Austrian soldiers. The General seemed pleased with my good opinion of his comrades in arms, but very generously informed me that for the essence of soldierly grit, one must look to the Anglo-Saxons. "All other troops," he said, "can be driven and even routed, but the Anglo-Saxon—well, you must kill him!"

Deeds of valor are the exclusive property of no nation or race; they serve but to remind us that the soul of man possesses noble attributes, and that chivalry still exists. Surely Americans need not search in foreign annals for the deeds of brave men.

In this young republic of ours little attention has been given to the preservation of regimental records, and on this account much that should have been esteemed of priceless value has been scattered and lost. Regiments like the gallant old 4th Infantry, General Grant's old military home, the brave rough riders of the 3rd Cavalry, the 2nd Dragoons, Custer's gallant 7th, and others which have won fame, deserve a special history, and it is to be hoped that some decided movement will begin to make this lasting.

Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who in moments of danger have stood firm as the rocks of their native shore, and when half the world has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their country with unshaken fortitude.

One cannot help attributing some of the valor and endurance of British soldiers, which they have always shown even under great and trying difficulties, to that *esprit de corps* which is fostered by regimental tradition and carefully collected and preserved "histories."

From the Horse Guards in January, 1836, was issued the following order: "His Majesty has been pleased to command that with the view of doing the fullest justice to *Regiments*, as well as to *Individuals* who have distinguished themselves by their *Bravery* in *Action* with the *Enemy*, an *Account* of the *Services* of every *Regiment* in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant General."

In this connection it is interesting to read the excellent article on the "British Army" in the North American Review for January of this year.

#### THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Resumè of a Conversation with Field Marshall H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., Upon the Transvaal War and Considerations Arising Therefrom.

• NE of the most striking features of the present situation is the steadiness and freedom from panic shown, not only, as is natural, in military circles, but by the British public at large. This has been equally noticeable upon previous occasions when partial and preliminary reverses had occurred in the initial stages of a campaign. Military students of course are aware that to meet with unchequered success in a contest with a brave and well-armed enemy is a piece of good fortune too good to be relied upon, for in spite of the skill of commanders and the valor of the troops, isolated checks and reverses are as probable in a military campaign as in the conduct of complicated business transactions. . . .

"This steadiness and freedom from panic upon the receipt of adverse news is akin to the spirit of the British troops of whom the French said in the Peninsular War that they never understood when they were beaten. .

"This solidarity of feeling in a regiment, which is at once the cause and effect of long tradition, and of a highly developed and carefully fostered esprit de corps, is of the utmost value to an army. It enhances and accentuates the general spirit of military devotion and discipline, and, while in no wise lessening the soldier's feeling that he is part and parcel of a vast organism, binds him by a sentiment of personal attachment to his regimental chiefs and regimental colors, and leads him jealously to guard the honor and to promote the glory of his own regiment, as something with which his own personal honor and reputation are indissolubly linked. . . .

"Any changes tending to weaken or endanger this regimental esprit de corps should be regarded with disfavor. . . .

"Of one thing one is happy to be able to speak with confidence, namely, that any changes of form or lapse of time have not impaired the zeal and devotion to duty, the strict discipline, the splendid gallantry, and the spirit of self-sacrifice of men and officers of all ranks and of all arms in Her Majesty's forces.'

# ELECTRIC, STEAM, AND GASOLINE CARRIAGES

S UMMING it all up briefly, one may say that for use in cities the electric automobile stands without a rival. It is made in all models-hansom, phaeton, brougham, victoria, brake, physician's coupé, delivery wagon, and truck. No other automobile offers such variety of style and finish; and on good roads, in populous districts, no other can show such advantages. It is sufficiently rapid (has won prizes in road races against all competitors), is clean, free from noise, free from distributed electric supply-stations (things sure to come). This would seem to be the automobile of the future.

For the present, however, the electric automobile cannot offer the general usefulness of the steam carriage or the gasoline carriage; the man who would journey about the country in any direction on roads as they are must have one of these latter. The gasoline engine has won its spurs; the steam carriage is rapidly winning spurs also, and owes much of its success to the fact that for generations now engineers have been working to improve and simplify the steam-engine, while the gas engine, a more recent product, has been less perfected. Therefore, it is not surprising that the machinery in a steam automobile takes up half the space and weighs half as much as equally effective machinery in the gasoline automobile. Still, this heavier machinery bears a broader stamp of approval than the lighter, because it has had time to win that approval. Hundreds will argue for gasoline where tens favor steam. Steam carriages are speedier; I myself have ridden at forty miles an hour in one of them; but there is, of course, that boiler to make trouble. Steam carriages are cheaper by 25 per cent., and lighter by 40 per cent.; but they do not equal the gasoline carriage in convenience for touring; indeed, only two models are on the market now-one a runabout (covered or uncovered), with small seating capacity, and a two-seated road wagon (uncovered), not much better off. The questions of odor, noise, and vibration have been sufficiently considered; and in operating cost, repairs, and trouble of running, there is small choice: it is easier to see a future for steam, but the present is a toss-up.-From "Automobiles for the Average Man," by Cleveland Moffett, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for June

PRESIDENT ANGELL, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, referring to the epidemic of Grippe, stated that he had caused inquiry to be made a few days since at Byam's Match Factory. and found that none of the fifty girls and ten men employed there had ever had the Grippe, and that the bookkeeper there was the only person out of his family of eleven who escaped it. Mr. Angell suggested that wearing a little powdered sulphur in the stockings could not do much harm and might prove as effective as it is said to have proved in yellow fever and cholera, and that an occasional teaspoonful of the old remedy,-sulphur, cream of tartar and molasses,-might give an equally good or even better protection.

He also says: "A friend has been entirely cured of a terrible case of asthma by taking a teaspoonful of the old remedy, sulphur, cream of tartar, and molasses, on retiring at night, twice or three times a week, in proportions of three teaspoonfuls of sulphur, one of cream of tartar, and enough molasses to thicken. We have been trying it personally for about two months, and that or something else has relieved us wonderfully. We have a strong belief that it will also aid in guarding from grippe."

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

RON rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juice.

A layer of leather in the iron holder makes it cooler to use. A good way to take cod liver oil, to make it palatable, is by putting it into tomato catsup.

A teaspoonful of heated camphor is said to be a curative application for a sty on the eyelid.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a closed chest or canister.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.

Paper will stick to walls that are washed in a solution of onefourth pound of glue to a gallon of water.

Peach leaves pounded to a pulp, and applied to a bruise or wound from a rusty nail, or a simple cut, will give immediate relief.

In sweeping carpets use wet newspapers wrung nearly dry and in pieces. The paper collects the dust and does not soil the torn in pieces. carpet.

When laid away for any length of time, linen should be washed, ugh dried, without bluing, and laid in loose folds without much weight on it.

The camera appears now to be quite available at night. A Bermuda photographer reports exquisite landscapes taken by moonlight and even by starlight.

Put a small piece of charcoal into the pot when boiling cabbage to prevent the disagreeable odor that usually accompanies the cooking of this vegetable.

Ham water is excellent for soups. Macaroni, previously boiled, is a good addition, and vermicelli is used with advantage in white soups. A calf's hoof improves any soup.

A cheap and effective disinfectant can be made by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with this slack a barrel of lime, which may be used freely in cellars, outhouses, etc.

In the healing of burns and scalds where there is danger of contracting scars, rub the new skin several times a day with good sweet oil. Persist in this rubbing until the skin is soft and flexible.

A carpet can be mended by cutting a piece like the carpet a little larger than the hole. Put paste around the edge of the patch, then slip it under the carpet and rub it well with a warm iron until dry. If the figure be matched it makes a very neat job, as well as a quick one.

Pulverized camphor or tobacco laid between a carpet and its lining would probably help to keep moths out, but would not be efficient if the carpet is already infested. In the latter case one of the best remedies is to lay damp cloths on the carpet and iron with hot iron. If thoroughly done, the steam will penetrate the carpet sufficiently to destroy all moths and eggs.

Cleaning white satin ribbon in a bath of naphtha and allowing it to dry in the open air will remove its soiled appearance, but will most certainly flatten the pile of the satin. As naphtha is explosive when exposed to the fire or gaslight, great care must be taken when using it.

To polish shell combs rub them with flannel on which has been put some finely powdered charcoal moistened with a little water. Then with a clean flannel rub the shell vigorously with whiting or precipitated chalk, to which a few drops of vinegar has been added. After this, polish with the palm of the hand and dry powder.

White silk handkerchiefs will not yellow if they are washed in soapsuds without rubbing soap on them, dried quickly and ironed with a moderately warm iron, having an old muslin cloth between the silk and the iron. A white silk dress should be put away with blue tissue paper between every fold and then sewed up in an old sheet.

Ordinary ecru lace curtains will become white by washing. Soak them in warm soapsuds for at least thirty minutes, then cleanse by drawing them up and down through your hands. Have ready more scalding soapsuds, allow them to remain in soak for twenty minutes, rinse through two clear waters, and last through a blue water; pin to a sheet and stretch on a carpet or ordinary curtain stretcher to

All canned goods should be opened several hours, if possible, before they are used. This give them a chance to become ærated and takes away the rather flat taste they are apt to have. This is especially true of tomatoes. Careful housekeepers do not allow vegetables and fruit to stand during this process in the tins in which they are put up, but have them turned out immediately into a glass or earthern dish.

An excellent wash for plants is tobacco water. Take a handful of tobacco stems and steep them by pouring boiling water over them until the water looks like strong tea. When the water has become cool wipe off the leaves or stems with a sponge or soft cloth. Reduce the strength of the infusion with more water and thoroughly wet the earth around the roots. This will keep the plants healthy and remove all insects.

Church Calendar.

- July 1-Third Sunday after Trinity. (Green.)
- 6—Friday. Fast. 8—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. (Green.)
- 66
- 13—Friday. Fast. 15—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. (Green.)
- " 20-Friday. Fast.
- 20—Friday. Fast.
  22—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. (Green.)
  24—Tuesday. (Red at Evensong.)
  25—Wednesday. St. James, Apostle.
  26—Thursday. (Green.)
  27—Friday. Fast.
- 66

- 27—Friday. Fast. 29—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. (Green.)

# Personal Mention.

THE Rev. ROBERT W. BARNWELL, Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Alabama, has received the de-gree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Alabama.

THE Rev. GEORGE BUZZELLE will be in Europe until October 1.

THE Rev. D. D. CHAPIN has accepted the important missionary field in Wabash and White counties, Diocese of Springfield, making Mt. Carmel his center of work.

THE address of the Rev. HOBART COOKE will be Round Lake, Saratoga Co., N. Y., for the summer and fall.

THE Rev. LOUIS DE CORMIS, D.D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbia, Pa., has received from Ewing College the honorary degree of LL.D.

DURING July and August the address of the Rt. Rev. JOSEPH M. FRANCIS, D.D., Bishop of Indiana, will be St. Matthew's Rectory, Kenosha, Wis.

THE Rev. J. D. GILLILAND is now settled at Plymouth, Conn., as rector of St. Peter's Church.

THE address of the Rev. A. V. GORRELL is changed from Cresco, Iowa, to 473 Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., until further notice.

THE Rev. THOS E. GREEN, D.D., of Grace Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been granted by his vestry a three months' vacation, which he will 'spend in Colorado. His address will be until Sept. 15, St. Mark's Rectory, 1160 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo. The vestry of Grace Church will arrange for services during Dr. Green's absence.

THE Rev. E. C. HOSKINS, late of Bridgewater, N. Y., has now charge of St. Mark's, Candor; St. John's, Spencer; and St. Thomas', Van Etten, in the Diocese of Central New York. His address is Spencer, N. Y.

THE degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon the Rev. Rogers ISRAEL, rector of St. Luke's, Scranton, Pa., by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

THE Rev. C. L. MALLORY, of Delavan, Wis., has received a call to St. Matthew's Church, Kenosha, Wis.

THE address of the Rev. WM. FRANCIS MAYO is changed from Peoria, Ill., to Holy Cross House, Westminster, Md.

THE Rev. HENRY LEWIS MYRICK has received the degree of LL.D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

THE Rev. P. B. PEABODY has been transferred by the Bishop of Duluth from Hallock to Hib-bing, Minn. Please so address.

THE Rev. JAMES C. QUINN, D.D., is rector of St. Stephen's, Pittsfield, Ill., Diocese of Quincy.

THE Rev. FREDERICK F. REESE, of Macon, Ga., has been called to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va.

THE Rev. ALBERT GLENN RICHARDS, who was lately ordained to the priesthood, will rector of St. George's parish, Harford Co., Md., with residence at Perryman.

THE Rev. LOUIS T. SCOFIELD, of Livingston, N. Y., has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Clyde, N. Y.

THE Rev. L. W. SHEY is assistant minister at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address, 340 Meyran Ave.

THE Rev. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR., has been appointed assistant at St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn.

Some changes are to take place soon at St. Michael's Church, New York City, of which the Rev. Dr. JOHN P. PETERS is rector. At the end of June the Rev. CHARLES LEWIS BIGGS will leave. For seven years he has worked on the staff of the parish. He goes to do missionary work in the West. Rev. Mr. STEVENSON, who is now ill in West. the Minturn Hospital, will resume work on Sep-tember 1. On July 1 Mr. F. A. ROBERTS, just graduated from the Cambridge Divinity School, begins his work as deacon.

THE Rev. H. D. STAUFFER has entered upon his duties as rector of St. James' Church, Wooster. Ohio.

THE address of the Rev. WARNER E. L. WARD is changed from Lowell, Mass., to 3d and Dubois Sts., Newburgh, N. Y.

THE Rev. HUBERT W. WELLS, of Waltham, Mass., has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, Del., and will assume charge October 1st.

THE Rev. SIDNEY WINTER has charge of Christ Church, Stroudsburg, Pa., and should be addressed accordingly.

#### ORDINATIONS.

#### DEACONS AND PRIESTS.

MASSACHUSETTS .- In Trinity Church, Boston, by the Bishop of the Diocese: Priests. F. H. BIGELOW, R. T. LORING, M. TAYLOR.

R. M. D. ADAMS, RICHARD E. ARM Deacons. DERCORS. R. M. D. ADAMS, RICHARD E. ARM-STRONG, CHARLES B. B. BOWSER, EGISTO FABRI CHAUNCEY, REGINALD HEBER COE, WALTON S. DANKER, CHARLES K. DRAKE, WILLIAM INGLIS MORSE, ARTHUR W. MOULTON, GEORGE LYMAN MORSE, ARTHUR W. MOULTON, GEORGE LIMAN PAINE, GEORGE LAWRENCE PARKER, FREDERICK W. ROBERTS, FREDERICK W. SMITH, JOSEPH JANSEN SPENCER, PHILEMON FOWLER STURGES, and GEORGE FRANCIS WELD.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody preached the sermon

NEBRASKA.—On the First Sunday after Trin-ity Bishop Worthington ordained Addison E. KNICKERBACKER, of the Western Theological KNICKERBACKER, of the Western Theological Seminary, to the diaconate and advanced the Rev. Messrs. W. H. Moor and F. C. TAYLOR to the priesthood; the former being presented by Canon Silver and the latter by Dean Fair. Morn-ing Braver was said at 0 clalest. The ordinar ing Prayer was said at 9 o'clock. The ordina-tion service commenced at 11, with Bishop Worthington as celebrant and the Bishop Coadjutor as preacher. Mr. Knickerbacker will work in connection with the Associate Mission in Omaha; Mr. Moor continuing in charge of St. Paul's, Omaha, and Mr. Taylor of St. Peter's, Neligh, where they have already "purchased to themselves a good degree."

#### PRIESTS.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—On Ascension Day the Rev. Messrs. MARK H. MILNE and DAVID C. HUNTINGTON, in Christ Church, Hornellsville, by the Bishop of the Diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. Lord on The Priest-hood of Christ and of the Church. Mr. Milne was presented by the Rev. E. S. Hoffman and Mr. Huntington by Archdeacon Bragdon. The clergy present united in the laying on of hands, the *Veni Creator* having been beautifully rendered by Bishop, choir and congregation.

#### DIED.

CARREY .- Entered into rest, at Paris, France, June 8th, JOSEPHA A. E. PHILLIPS, widow of EDMOND CARREY, late French Consul to Chicago. Chicago papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, June 19th, 1900, at Saugatuck, Michigan, the Rev. J. RICE TAYLOR, in the 82nd year of his age. Interment at Gambier, Ohio.

#### MEMORIAL.

#### WILLIAM OSGOOD PEARSON.

WHEREAS, it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take unto Himself the soul of our dear brother, WILLIAM OSGOOD PEARSON, priest, and rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston (West Roxbury), Massachusetts.

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn his loss in the fulness of his powers, yet we cannot but give God thanks for his steadfastness in the Catholic Faith, and for his most devoted work in the parish which he founded, and where he min-istered for many years. We extend to his istered for many years. We extend to his afflicted wife and children, and to all those near May and dear to him, our heartfelt sympathy.

God ever lift up His countenance upon them, and give them peace. May the place of waiting be to him sweet refreshment, perfect cleansing, perpetual light, eternal rest.

HENRY AIKEN METCALF,

WILLIAM F. CHENEY, CHARLES J. KETCHUM,

Committee appointed by the Bishop at a meeting of the clergy held after the funeral service, June 13, 1900.

#### APPEALS.

MOBILE, ALA., June 14, 1900. THE undersigned desire to return thanks to those who have aided in the support of the Dun-can Industrial and Parochial School—the parish school of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Some have aided for the four years during which we have been in charge of the work; oth-ers for a shorter time, but to all alike we are very thankful. On the 25th of May last past, the school, after about 14 years of usefulness, came to an end, because it was impossible for us to find the means for the further continuance of On that day 16 girls were sent from the Industrial Department, having finished their four years' course of study. There is a small debt remaining on our hands and we shall be very thankful to any of our friends who may be moved to aid us further in wiping it out. JAMES J. N. THOMPSON, Priest.

(Signed) D. C. PEABODY, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Alabama.

THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONABY SOCIETY, the Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Ave., New York. Officers: RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D.D., president; RT. REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D.D., vice-president; REV. AFTHUR S. LIOVE D. decorrel cocretant. REV. ARTHUR S. LLOYD, D.D., general secretary; REV. JOSHUA KIMBER, associate secretary; MR. JOHN W. WOOD, corresponding secretary; REV. ROBERT B. KIMBER, local secretary; MR. GEORGE C. THOMAS, treasurer; MR. E. WALTER RORERTS, assistant treasurer.

assistant treasurer. This society comprehends all persons who are members of this Church. It is the Church's established agency for the conduct of general missionary work. At home this work is in seventeen missionary districts, in Porto Rico, and in forty-three dioceses; and includes that among the negroes in the South, and the In-dians. Abroad, the work includes the missions in Africa, China, and Japan; the support of the in Africa, China, and Japan; the support of the Church in Haiti; and of the presbyter named by the Presiding Bishop to counsel and guide the workers in Mexico. The society also aids the work among the English-speaking people in Mex-ico, and transmits contributions designated for the other work in that country.

The Society pays the salaries and traveling expenses of twenty-two missionary Bishops, and the Bishop of Haiti; 1,630 other missionaries depend in whole or in part for their support upon the offerings of Church people, made through this Society. There are many schools, orphanages, and hospitals at home and abroad which but for the support that comes through the Society, would of necessity be abandoned. The amount required to meet all appropria.

tions for this work to the end of the fiscal year, September 1, 1900, is \$630,000. For this sum the Board of Managers must depend upon the voluntary offerings of the members of the Church. Additional workers, both men and women, are constantly needed to meet the increasing demands of the work (both at home and abroad).

The Spirit of Missions is the official monthly magazine-\$1 a year. All information possible concerning the Society's work will be furnished on application.

Remittances should be made to MR. GEORGE

C. THOMAS, treasurer. All other official communications should be addressed to the Board of Managers, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Ave., New York. Legal title (for use in making wills): THE

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### WANTED.

-A successful primary teacher to WANTED.take independent work auxiliary to All Saints' School, Sioux Falls, S. D. Home and living expense guaranteed. A regular teacher of Eng-lish is also desired. Address Miss HELEN S. PEABODY, Star Prairie, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin.

#### JUNE 30, 1900

WANTED.-Locum Tenency for the last four Sundays in July. Address, Rev. J. NEVILLE THOMPSON, Leesburg, Fla.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMUNION WAFERS 20 cts. per hundred; Priests' 1 ct. each; Marked Sheets, 2 cts. Miss A. G. BLOOMER, 229 Railroad Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A PRIEST, disengaged during the months of July and August, can furnish pulpit supply. Address, CLERICUS, Morgan Park, Ill.

THE CHURCH ARMY Bugle Call will keep you informed on the Church Army and Rescue Mis-sion work of the Church. 50 cents a year. Box 1599, New Haven, Conn.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY (Through Messrs.

Des Forges & Co.). Ancient Ideals. A Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the

# The Living Church.

- The Christian Conception of Holiness. By E. H. Askwith, M.A., Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Charterhouse. By A. H. Todd, M.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, an Assist-ant Master at Charterhouse. With fiftyeight illustrations chiefly from photographs by L. Marshall, M.A., an Assistant Master at Charterhouse. Price \$1.50.
- The Reign of Law. A tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields. By James Lane Allen, author of The Choir Invisible, etc. With illustra-tions by Henry Fenn and J. C. Earl.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY. Tuen, Slave and Empress. By Kathleen Gray Nelson. Illustrations by William M. Cary. \$1.25.

#### E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO,

The Epistles of St. Ignatius, Bishop of Anti-och. By the Rev. J. H. Srawley, M.A., late

Scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, etc. In Two Volumes. Early Church Classics. Published under the direction of the Tract Committee of the S. P. C. K.

#### FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY.

The Cobra's Den. And Other Stories of Mis-sionary Work among the Telugus of India. By Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.D., D.D., Forty years a Missionary of the Reformed Chunch in Among the Telugue In the Company Church in America, at Madanapalle, India. Author of In the Tiger Jungle. Price, \$1.00.

#### PAMPHLETS.

- Egyptian Antiquities for Our Museums. By William Copley Winslow, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., By
- Vice President and Honorary Secretary Egypt Exploration Fund.
- Bishop's Address. The Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Tennessee. By the Rt. Rev. T. F. Gailor, S.T.D. Clarks-ville; Tennessee, May 8, 1900. St. Paul's Cathedral Choir School. Annual
- St. Catalogue. Fond du Lac, Wis.

> The Church at Work

#### CALIFORNIA. WM. F. NICHOLS, D.D., Bishop.

Bequest for Grass Valley-Window at Sonora.

A LEGACY of \$1,000 has been received by Emmanuel Church, Grass Valley, from the estate of the late John Polglase of England. This most generous gift has been placed in the new rectory fund, and steps are now being taken to raise the full amount needed for the completion of the new building.

THE Feast of the Ascension saw the beautiful "Rodgers Memorial Window" in its place in the chancel of St. James' Church, Sonora. The subject is "Christus Consolator," which comprises the central figure, and is surrounded by appropriate symbols and designs. It is the work of R. Geissler of New York, and the gift of the many loving friends of the late Henrietta C. Rodgers, who was long a most faithful worker in the church.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK.

F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Bishop. Commencement at Keble School.

THE commencement exercises of the Keble School, Syracuse, took place on Friday, June 15th. The large schoolrooms were filled with friends and alumnæ of the school, and rela-tives of the graduates. The rooms were prettily decorated with evergreens, daisies, and palms, and the class colors, blue and white. Conspicuous above the rostrum, in evergreen letters on a white ground, were the motto of the school, "Qualis vita, finis ita," and the dates 1871 - 1900.

The morning exercises consisted of the reading of the essays by the graduates, and vocal and instrumental music. The essays were of very high order, well read, and much enjoyed by all present. According to the usual custom, a large audience again assembled in the evening to listen to the address to the graduates, and to witness the conferring of diplomas by Bishop Huntington. The address was delivered by the Rev. William W. Bellinger, of Grace Church, Utica, who took for his subject, "The Fair Beauty of Woman. The speaker dwelt particularly upon Truthfulness, Dependence upon God, and Purity, as the qualities most necessary for the development of true and womanly character. The speaker's style was earnest and forcible, and deeply impressed all who listened to him, especially the young. Bishop Huntington, after a few words of timely admonition and God-speed, then conferred the diplomas upon a class of nine graduates, four having taken the regular course, two a special course, and

three having graduated from the kindergarten normal training class. Miss Jackson then held an informal reception, and, after a social hour, the twenty-ninth year of the school was brought to a pleasant close.

#### CHICAGO.

WM. E. MCLAREN, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop. CHAS. P. ANDERSON, Bp. Coadj.

# Anniversary at Edgewater.

ON SUNDAY, June 24th, the Church of the Atonement, Edgewater (Rev. J. M. D. Davidson, rector), celebrated the tenth anniversary of the opening of the new church. Special musical services were held. A historical address was made by the rector, and letters of congratulation read from the Bishop, and from the Rev. F. W. Keator, who founded the mission. In the evening the Rev. H. G. Moore, of Winnetka, preached an instructive sermon on "Worship."

#### CONNECTICUT. C. B. BREWSTER, D.D., Bishop. New Church Wanted.

THE rector of St. Paul's, Hartford, the Rev. Henry Macbeth, stated on a recent Sun-day night, that as the parish debt had now been entirely cleared away, it was time to begin agitation for a new church. It is hoped that a modest stone structure may be erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

#### EASTON.

WM. FORBES ADAMS, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop. Memorial to Bishop Lay.

THE Rev. F. B. Adkins has presented Trinity Cathedral, Easton, with a very hand-some brass cross, with satin finish. The cross is of massive proportions, the work of Messrs. J. & R. Lamb, of New York, and bears this inscription, "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Henry Champlin Lay, first Bishop of Easton, 1823 - 1859 - 1895," the dates respectively of his birth, consecration, and death. Carved upon the cross are the mitre, the triangle, the trefoil, and the symbols of the four Evangelists.

#### FOND DU LAC. CHAS. C. GRAFTON, D.D., Bishop. Corpus Christi at Oconto.

CORPUS CHRISTI Day was duly observed at St. Mark's Church, Oconto (Rev. P. Gavan Duffy, rector). There were two celebrations on the Feast, a number of communions being made by members of the C. B. S. and Society of Corpus Christi, the latter a large parochial guild of communicants. At the first vespers

on the eve, the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. Baynton.

The contract for the erection of the new church has been let, and work will be begun immediately. The Church is to be built of stone and will be ready for use on the Feast of All Saints'.

#### IOWA.

# T. N. MORRISON, D.D., Bishop.

# Improvements at Cresco.

Among the improvements made at Grace Church, Cresco, during the past two years in which the Rev. A. V. Gorrell has been in charge, are the painting of the church, a new carpet and matting, altar elevated and re-table added, prayer desk and organ bench added, and furnace practically rebuilt, and all paid for.

#### MAINE.

ROBT. CODMAN, JR., Bishop.

#### Improvements at Calais.

THE interior of St. Anne's Church, Calais (Rev. S. B. Moore, rector), is being com-pletely remodeled, the wood work being in Southern pine. Several new windows will be added, including a window presented by Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane in memory of their parents. Services are held in the vestry room during the progress of the work on the church building.

#### MARQUETTE.

G. MOTT WILLIAMS, D.D., Bishop.

#### Rectory at Iron Mountain.

PROPERTY has been purchased adjoining the church of Holy Trinity, Iron Mountain, which will be renovated and used as a rectory for the parish. The purchase price was about \$1,600.

#### MARYLAND. WM. PARET, D.D., LL.D., Bishop.

#### Dr. Leakin's Anniversary-St. John's College.

ON SUNDAY, June 10th, at the Church of the Messiah, Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. George Armistead Leakin, of Lake Roland, Baltimore county, celebrated the 57th anniversary of his ordination as deacon. About 1840 he gave his name for Confirmation to the Rev. John Johns, and was confirmed by Bishop Doane with a class of 95. Shortly after this he became a candidate for orders and studied for three years at the Theological Seminary of Virginia and was ordained deacon at the

Church of the Messiah by Bishop Whittingham on Trinity Sunday, 1843. Dr. Leakin is a son of the late Sheppard C. Leakin, at one time mayor of Baltimore.

THE Bishop of Western New York delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of St. John's College on Sunday, June 17th, in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. He also participated in the dedication exercises of Henry Williams Woodward Hall, of St. John's College, on the Monday following.

The reply to the acceptance of the Hall, on the part of the Woodward family, was made by the Bishop of Springfield.

At the conferring of degrees on Wednesday the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Osborne Ingle, rector of All Saints' Church, Frederick, Md.

DURING the visitation of Bishop Paret through western Maryland he administered quite a number of Confirmations. While at Cumberland, June 18, he held consecration services, over an addition to Rose Hill Cemetery, which was recently acquired.

THE Convocation of the Archdeaconry of Cumberland met on Tuesday, June 19, at St. Thomas' Church, Hancock. Bishop Paret was present. Four services were held and quite a number of important subjects discussed.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., LL.D., Bishop. Commencement at Cambridge—Death of Rev. Wm. O. Pearson—Miscellaneous.

THE annual commencement of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, was held June 20. Morning Prayer was said at 8:30, The usual services of graduation and at 11. followed, with the delivery of diplomas to the senior class by the Bishop of the Diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Stanley Lester of the class of 1872, rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee: Eleven men were graduated with the degree of B.A., and four others finished a partial course of study. The annual meeting of the alumni was held in the afternoon under the shade of the "alumni tree." The service followed in the chapel, where the Rev. Julius W. Atwood of the class of 1882, made an address. annual dinner in the rectory was largely attended by the trustees, visitors, faculty, and alumni of the school.

THE Rev. William O. Pearson died suddenly June 10. He was the founder of Emmanuel Church, West Roxbury, and its faithful and hard-working rector up to his death. He was born in Concord, N. H., June 9, 1851, where he attended school. He served the Church in Minnesota and in Nebraska, and since 1890 he has been connected with the Diocese of Massachusetts. The funeral took place June 13, the Bishop of the Diocese officiating, assisted by the Rev. Henry A. Metcalf. The interment was in the family lot at Jamestown, R. I.

THE forty years' service of Mr. George S. Bullers as a warden of Grace Church, Newton, was celebrated at the parish house June 20 by a reception. Mr. Bullers was the recipient of a large, handsome picture.

THE Rev. Father Field is making an effort to purchase a farm, twenty miles from Boston, where he hopes to establish a summer home for colored folk. It will be also a convalescent home for mothers.

TRINITY CHURCH has a nursery at 13 Burroughs Place, where a large and helpful work is being done for the little ones. During the alterations in the building, accommodations for the little ones has been found in the rooms of Trinity Church and in the edifice itself, where a few of the cots are placed.

BISHOP POTTER preached the baccalaureate sermon before the Harvard graduating class, June 17. The Rev. Charles H. Brent of St. Stephen's preached the same day before the graduating class of the New England Conservatory of Music.

THE Rev. Dr. Lindsay delivered a spirited address at the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Association at the Hotel Vendome. He was elected to a membership in that body.

THE Rev. Augustine H. Amory has been appointed Archdeacon of Lowell.

#### MICHIGAN.

T. F. DAVIES, D.D., LL.D., Bishop. Baccolaureate Sermon at Ypsilonti.

THE Rev. Wm. Gardam preached the baccalaureate sermon to the High School, at St. Luke's Church, Ypsilanti, on the evening of Sunday, June 17th. Mr. Gardam spoke on the subject of "Ideals, Climaxes."

#### MICHIGAN CITY. JOHN HAZEN WHITE, D.D., Bishop. New Organ at Goshen.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Goshen, which recently put in a new pipe organ, is finding its occasional organ recitals on Sunday evenings both popular and very enjoyable.

#### MILWAUKEE.

I. L. NICHOLSON, D.D., Bishop. New Trustee at Racine-Retreat at Kemper Hall.

At the recent meeting of the trustees of Racine College, the Bishop of Indiana was elected on the board.

At the annual three days' ritual for Associates of the Sisters of St. Mary and other ladies, which has just closed at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, about eighty-five Churchwomen were present. The daily services included a celebration of the Holy Communion, and the offices for the seven canonical hours, with one instruction and three meditations on the general subject of the Knowledge of God in Jesus Christ. The conductor was the Rev. Father Osborne, S. S. J. E.

#### NEBRASKA.

GEO. WORTHINGTON, D.D., LL.D., Bishep. ARTHUR L. WILLIAMS, Bp. Coadj.

#### Church Consecrated at Munroe.

ON MONDAY, the 18th of June-a glorious day-the Rev. C. A. Weed, the indefatigable rector of Grace Church, Columbus, saw the consummation of another of his labors of love in the consecration of the beautiful little church at Munroe. For two years or more Mr. Weed has driven, on alternate Sunday afternoons-wet or fine-to and from Munroe. Now comes the reward to priest and people in the erection of a very neat and substantial little church, which cost, all told, about \$1,400, and was put up under the efficient oversight of Mr. Geo. W. Hulse, of the Building Committee. The service com-menced at nine o'clock. Henry S. Smith read the instrument of donation; the Rev. C. A. Weed read the sentence of consecration, and said Morning Prayer. The Rev. Canon D. C. Pattee preached the sermon, which was a forcible presentation of the House of God as a House of Prayer. The Bishop was celebrant. The Bishop Coadjutor read the Gospel, and Canon Marsh read the Epistle and served. Application was also duly made at this service for admission as an organized mission, which being officially received by the Bishop, was gracefully transferred by him to the Bishop Coadjutor, who accepted the application, and, after a few remarks, was pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Smith, Warden, Mr. E. C. Hicks, Clerk, Mr. Henry S. Smith, Treasurer. Bishop Worthington spoke very feelingly of his connection with them in the past, and Mr. Weed gave them every encouragement for the future. A part of the Columbus choir came up and assisted in the rendering of the musical portion of the service, under the leadership of Mrs. Evans, who herself sang a beautiful offertory anthem. The visitors, numbering some 20 in all, were most hospitably entertained at luncheon before returning to Coulmbus at 12:35.

#### NEW JERSEY.

### JOHN SCARBOROUGH, D.D., Bishop. Death of Rev. Wm. H. Avery.

THE accident which befell the Rev. William H. Avery, a retired priest of the Diocese of New Jersey, on May 1st, and noted in THE LIVING CHURCH of May 12th, terminated fatally on the 21st inst. At the time of the accident, Mr. Avery was taken to the Jefferson College Hospital, and subsequently to his home in Germantown. His condition became worse, and his removal to the Germantown Hospital was deemed advisable, which was effected during the last week of May. The fracture of one hip could not be reduced, and after over seven weeks of suffering he entered Mr. Avery was born in 1846, in into rest. New York State, and was educated at Hamilton College, Clinton county, N. Y. Subse-quently, he attended the Philadelphia Divinity School, and, in 1877 was ordered deacon by Bishop Stevens, and a year later was advanced to the priesthood. His first charge was at St. Stephen's Church, Manayunk, Philadelphia, whence he went to the Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City, N. J., where he remained until six years ago, when he was obliged to retire from active continuous duty on account of ill health. His wife and a son survive him. For the last two years, Mr. Avery, with his family, resided in Germantown, Philadelphia.

#### NEW YORK.

# HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop. Commencement at St. Stephen's College.

THE Commencement exercises of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, began Sunday, June 10, with the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. L. T. Cole, B.D., Ph.D., warden of the college. His text was Hebrews v. 4: "And no man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron." His sermon, which was an especially appropriate one, was appreciated both by the students and the large congregation present.

The Junior Ball was held Tuesday evening, and Wednesday evening, the annual service of the Missionary Society. The Missionary Society had for their preacher this year the Rev. Wm. Prall, Ph.D., D.D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany. He delivered an able and eloquent address, taking as his text St. John xx. 21: "Then said Jesus unto them again, Peace be unto you; as My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you."

Then followed the Warden's reception to the alumni and seniors, after which came the various fraternity reunions. The corporate celebration of the Holy Communion for the alumni was held Thursday morning at 7:30, the Rev. Samuel Upjohn, D.D., '63, being the celebrant. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association took place at 9:30 in Bard Hall, Dr. Upjohn presiding. Besides transacting other business they elected as President for the ensuing year, the Rev. F. B. Reazor, M.A., '79, of West Orange, N. J.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE WARDEN.

At 11:45 the academic procession moved to the platform erected on the campus for the Inauguration and Commencement exercises. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New York introduced the Rev. Joseph Carey, D.D., LL.D., who delivered the address of welcome to the new Warden, the Rev. L. T. Cole, B.D., Ph.D. Dr. Carey, speaking for the Board of Trustees, expressed the confidence of the Trustees that the Warden would be equal to his great responsibilities. He spoke of the College as being the product of many labors and many tears and expressed his firm belief that Dr. Cole would add new lustre to its name.

He concluded by referring feelingly to the revered memory of our late Warden, Dr. Fair-

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bairn, praying that his mantle might rest on Dr. Cole.

Following Dr. Carey, Dr. Cole delivered his Inaugural Address. He said that there was no need for a treatise on some abstract subject, but rather for a clear declaration of the policy he intended to adopt in carrying out his work. He alluded to the striking personality of the late Warden, who for thirty-five years successfully guided the College, declaring that he had not come as an iconoclast to destroy the work of Dr. Fairbairn, but with the utmost reverence for old associations-"not to destroy, but to fulfil." "It is with this purpose in mind," he said. "that the changes of the past years have been made. The abolition of the 'Special Course, as a course, the gradual withdrawal of the Preparatory Department, the extension and deepening in both scope and method of the courses in the Department of Philosophy, the introduction of the new Department of Oratory, the doubling of the number of lectures in Chemistry, the requirement of an adequate amount of practical, experimental work in that science, made possible by the kind gift of a neighbor of the college,—all of these have been decided upon as things necessary or dwelt upon the necessity of spiritual as well as intellectual training in a Church college.

Bishop Potter then delivered an address complimenting Dr. Cole on the clearness and wisdom of his declaration of principles. He said that he had not known Dr. Cole prior to his election, but that he knew him now, and knew that he was the right man in the right place. He had but one fault to find with our Warden—that of being too modest. "The future of St. Stephen's," he said, "is not open to misapprehension. The College will conto misapprehension. The College will con-tinue." Speaking of large institutions, he tinue." Speaking of large institutions, he said: "To send a young man to one of the large institutions of to-day is to turn him adrift. The large Colleges have gone too far. Meanwhile we have planted a Christian college where the young man is under the direct personal influence of the President and Faculty."

At the close of his address, the Bishop formally inaugurated the warden, after which followed the

#### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Six young men received the degree of B.A. Mr. James Robert Lacey was valedictorian. Special course certificates were granted to four others. The Thesis degrees were then conferred. Rev. Robt. S. W. Wood, B.A., '89, Rev. Edmund Norman Curry, B.A., '94, Rev. Homer Abial Flint, B.A., '97, and Mr. George Andrew Green, B.A., '97, all received the degree of M.A. The awarding of prizes followed.

#### ALUMNI BANQUET.

As soon as the Commencement exercises were completed, the trustees, faculty, alumni, and undergraduates enjoyed the annual Alumni Banquet. There were more alumni present this year than ever before. The Warden acted as toastmaster and filled his office most happily, being ever ready with a story or remark suited to the occasion. He called upon the Bishop, who responded with a clever speech, wittily jesting about the Warden's youthfulness.

The Rev. Messrs. Wm. Prall, Ph.D., D.D., Geo. D. Silliman, D.D., '67, A. E. George, '75, Joseph Carey, D.D., LL.D., '61, A. R. B. Hegeman, M.A., '91, Chas. M. Niles, D.D., '86, Dr. Harris, Secretary of the Diocese of New York, and Messrs. John Aspinwall and Douglas Merritt, of the Board of Trustees, made excellent responses to toasts and were greeted with hearty applause. The banquet closed with three cheers for the Warden and for the Bishop.

This Commencement has been a most happy and important one for St. Stephen's. It seems to mark a turning point in her career. The College is no longer in debt.

The Bishop declares that no alarm need be felt for the future and assures us of his cordial interest in our Alma Mater. Our entrance requirements and curriculum have been changed so that no college in the land can boast of maintaining a higher standard than ours. Under these conditions we can see nothing in the future but prosperity and advancement.

The Living Church.

#### NORTH CAROLINA. Jos. B. CHESHIRE, D.D., Bishop. Progress in Colored Work.

THE Archdeacon in charge of the colored work in the Diocese has issued a report in which he gives the details of the work among his people in the Diocese. It appears that during the year past, offerings in the colored missions amounted to something over \$2,000. The work contemplated requires about \$7,000 for building purposes, in addition to the support of the few missionaries working among the colored people in North Carolina. Services are maintained more or less regularly in 16 such missions, at 11 of which there are chapels already erected.

#### OHIO.

### WM. A. LEONARD, D.D., Bishop. Baccalgureate Sermon at Steubenville.

THE baccalaureate sermon to the High School was preached at St. Paul's, Steubenville, by the rector, Rev. G. W. Hinkle, on Sunday, June 17th. The church was crowded with the pupils and friends of the school. The graduates of the High School followed the choristers in their movement to the choir, singing the processional, "Ancient of Days." The service was full choral evensong, the choir being accompanied by an orchestra as well as by the organ.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

O. W. WHITAKER, D.D., LL.D., Bishop.

St. Mark's Chapel-Military College-Bi-Centennial of Old Swedes' Church-Consecration of St. Paul's, Overbrook-Holy Comforter.

A BANQUET was tendered to Lewis A. Wadlow, choirmaster and organist of St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, on Thursday evening, 14th inst., by the senior members of th choir, as a testimonial of esteem and goodwill. The hall was artistically decorated with an abundance of palms and roses. Appropriate toasts and music lent their charms to the occasion.

THE Rev. Richard H. Morris, one of the assistants at old St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, was united in Holy Matrimony to Miss Mary Sellers, of Bridgetown, N. J., on Saturday, 16th inst., in that church, the rector, Rev. Richard H. Nelson, officiating.

THE memorial Lady chapel which is to be erected as an annex to St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, as noted in THE LIVING CHURCH of the 16th inst., will be in entire keeping with that noble structure. It will be entered from the chancel by the clergy, and from the south aisle by the people; and will extend out almost to Locust St. The interior will be beautifully decorated, and the windows are to be of the finest stained glass. The altar, which is now being made in Italy, well be of alabaster. The chapel will seat about 60 persons.

THE baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, was preached by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City. His text was "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I." He dwelt upon the necessity of character in the ideal life, the pursuit of riches, honor, and power in the world being subservient thereto. The service was to have been held at St. Paul's Church, but the storm interfered, and the assembly room at the institution was utilized.

SPECIAL services were held at St. Alban's Church, Roxborough, on Sunday, 17th inst., in commemoration of St. Alban's Day, and it was also the anniversary of the ordination of the rector, the Rev. Charles S. Lyons. In the evening, Roxborough Lodge, 66, I. O. O. F., attended the service in a body. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Olmstead, of Bala.

BI-CENTENNIALS are of rare occurrence in this country. Two have been observed in this Diocese since 1894—old Christ Church, and Trinity Church, Oxford, both near Philadelphia. But in these parishes, only the bi-centennials of their organization were celebrated. In the case of Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church, it was the 200th anniversary of the dedication of the church edifice that was most fittingly observed; for the present building was erected on the site of the original place of worship, which dated from 1677. Through all these 200 years the services have gone on uninterruptedly.

Notwithstanding the furious north-east storm which raged all day, the quaint little church was crowded. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. S. Lord Gilberson, rector of St. James' (Swedes) Church of Kingsessing, and the Rev. A. A. Marple, rector of Christ (Swedes) Church, Upper Marion. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Jesse T. Burk, of St. Peter's Church, Clarkboro, N. J., in which he described the advent of the Swedish emigrants to the Delaware river, who brought their religion with them. He marvelled at the reunion on the banks of the Delaware of Mother Church of England and the Swedish Church after a separation of 900 years. With glints of history from Olaf to Gustavus Adolphus, to Oxenstiern, to the Swedes and Quakers on the Delaware, he saw in the settlements here and the stretching forth of Swedish immigration to our great Northwest the providences of thousands of years. A special choir under the direction of Richard H. Thomas, organist and choirmaster, rendered some exceptionally fine music, which included Gounod's Te Deum in C. Tours' Jubilate in F. and an anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me," composed for the occasion by Hugh A. Clarke, Mus. Doc., Professor of Music, University of Pennsylvania. At this service there was present a lady, a descendant of Andrus Bengustun, who was a reader of the service when the Swedish language was the vernacular, and in the old log church, which preceded the present edifice.

The service in the afternoon was said by the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, of Old Christ Church, and the Rev. R. H. Nelson, of St. Peter's, which latter was formerly a "chapel of ease" to the former, and both originally recognized as "Church of England." The sermon was preached by Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, in whose Diocese Holy Trinity Church, Wilmington, was also planted by the Swedes 201 years ago, At this service, the organist was S. K. Kollock, and the music was Hopkins' *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* in C, Gounod's "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," and Mosenthal's "I will magnify Thee, O God."

In the evening, the regular Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. Leverett Bradley, associate rector of St. Luke's - Epiphany and Dean of the South-East Convocation, with the Rev. William K. McGown, of Grace-Emmanuel Church, New York City, who was assistant at Gloria Dei, 1885-1888. The sermon was preached by Bishop Whitaker and was mainly historical. He took as his text II. Samuel vii. 29, being the same which Andrew Rudman had selected when he preached the dedication sermon on the First Sunday after Trinity, 1700. The musical portion of the service consisted of Stainer's Magnificat in A, Field's Nunc Dimittis in D; and "Praise God in His Holiness" by Tours. The offerings of the three services were for the improvement fund. Since the church was organized it has had

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15 rectors—from the Rev. Jacob Fabritius, 1677-1692, to the present, the Rev. S. B. Simes, who took charge in 1868. Through the agency of the latter, the grounds, parish and school buildings as well as the rectory, have been kept in perfect order, the church has been renovated and restored, the endowment fund has been virtually completed, and he has secured for the parish the contingent bequest of one-third of the residuary estate of the late Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., ex-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Swedish ancestry.

At the conclusion of the last service, a reception was tendered Bishop Whitaker in the parish house.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish in Philadelphia a chapter of the "Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor" (C. A. I. L.).

ON WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., St. Paul's Church, Overbrook, Philadelphia (Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, rector), which had been erected by members of his family as a memorial to William Simpson, Jr., was consecrated by Bishop Whitaker in the presence of a very large congregation. There were about 20 of the clergy in attendance, from town and country, who vested at the near-by residence of Dr. J. N. Adams, and all, wearing white stoles, marched to the church, where they were received by the The usual consecration servicevestry. -Mr. John E. Payne, accounting warden, presenting the instrument of donation-having ended, morning prayer was said. The sermon was preached by the Bishop from the text "Will God indeed dwell on the earth" (I. Kings viii. 27), in which he contrasted the old notion of God dwelling only in certain sacred places, with the new dispensation wherein it is held that God dwells in the temples of the heart; and that the outward forms of churches were only the means to the inner evolution of the Christ life. Although the Bishop did not name China or the Chinese, the thoughts of everyone present were doubtless directed by his words to the calamities which have already befallen, and to others which still threaten so many Christians in that country. "Let us remember those far-off missions," he said, "where the faithful missionaries of Christ have been murdered, and where others are in doubt if they are yet to live. Let us remember them in their peril and anxiety, and ask the Lord to be with them, that they may find comfort in Him; that they may be strong in Him; that He may be with them in life and death." The mixed vested choir, under the direction of Harry A. Matthews, organist, rendered a beautiful musical service.

At the commencement exercises of the DeLancey School, Philadelphia, held in the assembly room of the school on Wednesday, 13th inst., the Rev. L. M. Robinson, chaplain, made the opening prayers. After a brief address by the Head Master, Joseph D. Allen, 23 young Churchmen received their diplomas. The Alumni Cup for proficiency in studies, athletics, and popularity in the school (the best "all around" boy) was awarded by T. Morris Perot, president of the Alumni Association, to George Fox, Jr. Other prizes for Highest Scholarship and General Excellence were awarded; and a large number received certificates of honorable mention and commendation.

THE charter recently asked of Common Pleas Court No. 3, Philadelphia, for the "Corporation of the All Saints' Sisters of the Poor" was filed on the 13th inst. for the approval of the judges of that court. This corporation is designated as a "religious, charitable, educational, and missionary society of women of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, engaged in work among the poor of Philadelphia and elsewhere." It is to be supported by the gifts of charitably disposed persons. The officers of the association are as follows: President,

the Rev. George H. Moffett; Vice President, Greville E. Freyer; Secretary and Treasurer, John Douglas Brown, Jr., all of Philadelphia, and Directors, Adelaide Carpenter and the Rev. Robert H. Paine ,of Baltimore; the Rev. Richard H. Nelson and J. Lawrence Wetherill, of Philadelphia.

THE Rev. Dr. H. L. Duhring, secretary of the Sunday School Association, announces that the Lenten offering from the Diocese have gone beyond \$20,000, the largest amount yet contributed. The sum received from 3,200 schools in the United States was \$189,-900, which is also an excess over any former year. The amount contributed by teachers and scholars in 23 years was \$1,013,035.

A CONFERENCE of chapters, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in the southeast section of Philadelphia, composed of the chapters connected with All Saints, Evangelists, Messiah, Trinity (Southwark), St. Andrew's, St. John the Evangelist's, and St. Peter's parishes, was held on Thursday evening, 14th inst., in St. Andrew's parish house, 8th st. The evening was occupied by a thorough discussion on "The Duties and Requirements of a Brotherhood Man."

THE silver jubilee, or 25th anniversary of the consecration of the Memorial Church of the Holy Comforter (Rev. W. H. Graff, vicar) was observed on Friday, 15th inst. There were celebrations of the Holy Eucharist at 6:30 and 7:30 a.m., and evensong at 7:45 p.m. The music was rendered by a choir of 50 voices under the direction of N. S. Knorr, choirmaster, Miss Anna E. King, organist. The Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, one of the former vicars of the church, who had assisted at the Eucharistic services in the early morning, and who was expected to make an address in the evening, was unable to be in attendance, but addresses were made by the vicar, the Rev. W. H. Graff, the Rev. D. S. the Hamilton of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., and by Bishop Coleman, of Delaware.

This church is an offshoot of old St. Peter's. The first service of the mission was held in that church, Nov. 29, 1868, when the Holy Communion was celebrated by the rector, Rev. Dr. Thos. F. Davies (now Bishop of Services were afterwards held Michigan). in Mission Hall, 2nd and Pine Sts., over the entrance to the "New Market." In 1871. a new location was found at 18th and Manton Sts., when it was called the Memorial Chapel of St. Peter's Church. Shortly after, it was decided to build a temporary chapel at 19th and Federal Sts., which was opened Jan. 7, 1872, by the Rev. Dr. Davies, acting as celebrant, Rev. Robert F. Chase, priest-in-charge, assisting. The corner-stone of the present edifice of the Memorial Church of the Holy Comforter was laid by Bishop Stevens June 15, 1874, and one year later, consecrated by the same prelate. Both the church and the beausame prelate. tiful parish house on the south, were erected at the sole expense of Miss Margaretta Lewis, a devout communicant member of old St. Peter's, in memory of several members of her family, and she provided also a liberal endowment which now amounts to \$76,000. The vicars who succeeded Mr. Chase were the Rev. Messrs. J. A. Nock, T. P. Hutchinson, G. M. Christian, Algernon Morton (who died two years later), Rev. W. P. Lewis, D.D., A. H. Vinton, D.D., Stewart Stone (who vicar for 11 years and died Dec. 13, 1895). Rev. H. Page Dyer, who had been his assistant, took charge for a few months, and until the present vicar accepted charge. The church is under the government of the corporation of old St. Peter's Church (Rev. R. H. Nelson, Holy Comforter Memorial is in a rector). flourishing condition, and has a large attendance, especially of young and active members, a fact which was commented on by both the visiting clergymen as being a sign of a vigorous church. A reception in the parish building followed the service.

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#### PITTSBURGH. CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, D.D., Bishop.

#### Corner Stone Laid at Braddock—Daughters of the King—Woman's Auxiliary—Northern Convocation—Anniversary at Meadville.

ON THURSDAY, June 14th, the corner-stone of Trinity Church, Braddock, was laid by the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by a number of the clergy. Addresses were made by the Bishop, Archdeacon Cole, the Rev. Frank Steed, of Crafton, and Mr. C. M. Schwab, of the Carnegie Steel Co. The music for the occasion was furnished by a choir of mixed voices, with piano and cornet accompaniment.

The new church will be of buff brick vitrified, 65 feet in length, and 26 in width, at the transepts 49. There will be an open timber roof, height 26 feet in the clear, trusses and ceiling yellow pine, all interior finished in yellow pine. In the stone basement will be Sunday School room, robing and Bible class rooms, kitchen and heating apparatus. The church will seat about 250. entire cost of the building will be defrayed by Mr. C. M. Schwab, in behalf of his wife's mother, a communicant of the parish, Mrs. M. E. Kinsev: and will be somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, including the furnishing of the church. A pipe organ will be donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie,. The church at present is under the care of the Rev. George Rogers.

ON TUESDAY, June 19th, the Bishop of Pittsburgh preached the baccalaureate sermon at the closing exercises of the Yeates Institute, Lancaster.

ON TUESDAY, June 19th, at the Church of the Nativity, Crafton, there was an all day meeting of the Pittsburgh Local Assembly of the Daughters of the King. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 10 o'clock, by the rector, the Rev. Frank Steed, with a sermon appropriate to the occasion by the Rev. J. R. Wightman, Archdeacon of Luncheon was served by the Pittsburgh. chapter belonging to the church, in the parish robms. In the afternoon there was an important business meeting held, to perfect arrangements for the annual meeting of the Order, which will convene in Pittsburgh in the month of October. The attendance was good, and the occasion a most enjoyable one.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 6th, St. Matthew's Church, Eldred (the Rev. H. M. Clarke, Ph.D., priest in charge), was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. F. S. Spalding, of St. Paul's Church, Erie.

THE last meeting of the Clerical Union for the season of 1899-1900 took place on St. Barnabas' Day, at the Hotel Henry, beginning with luncheon at one o'cleck. The paper was read by the Rev. Amos Bannister, of Beaver Falls, who had for his subject "Two Cases of Dissent."

THE monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary occurred at the Church Rooms, on Thursday, June 7th, when the business for the year was brought to a close. The treasurer reported all pledges fulfilled and a balance of over \$100 in the treasury, whereupon a gift was made for the building of the church at Sendai, Japan. The meetings will be discontinued until the first Thursday in October.

THE Northern Convocation of the Diocese held a meeting in the Church of the Ascension, Bradford, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 6 and 7. On Wednesday there was evensong at 8 o'clock, with a sermon by the Rev. A. J. Nock, of Titusville, and a class was presented for Confirmation. On Thursday there was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:30, by Bishop Whitehead, followed by a business meeting at 9:30, and at 9:45 came an excegesis of St. John xx. 23, by the Rev. J. M. Robertson, of Emporium, with discus-

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sion. At 11:30 there was a review of the Hon. Sam. Jones' book, *The New Right*, by the Rev. A. E. Montgomery, of Erie. In the afternoon the Rev. H. E. Gilchrist, of Osceola Mills, read an essay on "Clerical Changes and Support," which was made the subject of discussion, and in the evening the Rev. A. R. Taylor, of Warren, read a paper on "The God of Omar Khayyam," which was followed by a general discussion. The Convocation was considered a particularly successful and enjoyable one. The day after the Convocation, the rector of the parish, the Rev. A. R. Kiefer, with his wife, left Bradford for New York, and sailed for England on the *Etruria*, on Saturday, June 9th, to be absent during the summer. Services will be supplied in the meanwhile by the Rev. R. A. Russell, of South Omaha.

TRINITY SUNDAY and the two succeeding days were noteworthy as marking the seventyfifth anniversary of the formation of Christ Church, Meadville, and were fittingly ob-served. The first service on Trinity Sunday was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock, when 84 received. Morning Prayer followed at 9:30 with the Sunday School. and an address by the Bishop of the Diocese. The grand choral festival service took place at 10:45, and consisted of a celebration of the Holy Communion by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ordination to the diaconate of Mr. H. B. Pulsifer, with sermon by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, of Cambridgeport, Connecticut, a former rector of the parish. The music was a striking feature of the service, the anthems being "How beautiful upon the mountain are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings," and "Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house."

In the evening there was choral evensong with a sermon by the Rev. Rogers Israel, of Scranton, also a former rector, and the apostolic rite of Confirmation was administered to 6 candidates, presented by the rector, the Rev. G. S. Richards.

On Monday, St. Barnabas' Day, there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, and in the evening an Historical Paper was read at 8 o'clock, by Leon C. Magaw, Esq., senior warden of the parish, followed by a reception from 8:30 to 11.

Tuesday, June 12th, being the real anniversary, there was an early celebration of the Holy Communion, and a grand service later, with sermon by the Rev. G. Arnold Carstensen, of Providence, R. I., who at one time was in charge of the parish.

### RHODE ISLAND.

THOS. M. CLARK, D.D., LL.D., Bishop. WM. N. MCVICKAR, D.D., Bp. Coadj.

#### New Church at Swansed.

A NEW stone church has been erected at Swansea for Christ Church parish, with funds received by the bequest of the late Frank S. The church stands on the site of the Stevens. old wooden structure which was its predecessor, with a grove of fine trees surrounding it. The material used is Fall River Granite, the interior woodwork is of cypress dark stained, and the finishings of antique oak. The arch-itecture is old English Gothic. There are itecture is old English Gothic. a tower and a belfry containing the old bell, and in the rear of the building, a memorial parish house, erected in memory of the original officers of old Christ Church. The chan-The furnishings of the church cel is deep. are memorials in almost every instance. One of the most elaborate is a chancel window, manufactured in England after designs and ideas furnished by Mrs Stevens, and erected in memory of him whose liberality built the church. Among other memorials are included several windows, a pulpit of carved oak, the altar and reredos, the lectern, credence table, Bishop's chair, font, etc.

# The Living Church.

SOUTHERN OHIO. THOS. A. JAGGAR, D.D., Bishop. BOYD VINCENT, D.D., Bp. Coadj. Dayton Degnery—Diocesan Library.

THE annual meeting of the Dayton Deanery opened with evening prayer and sermon on the subject of Missions, by the Rev. J. K. Lewis, in Christ Church, Xenia, in the evening of June 6th. At 8:30 the next morning, there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, followed by a business session at 9:30, when the different missionaries made reports of their respective fields of work. The Rev. A. C. McCabe, Ph.D., was re-elected Dean, and Rev. I. T. Bagnall was re-elected secretary and treasurer. A paper on the subject of Higher Criticism was read by the Rev. Abdiel Ramsey, of Piqua. He showed how little need there is of alarm among Christian people over the work of the higher critics. In the dis-cussion on the paper the fact was brought out that the result of a century of most thorough criticism was to leave the whole canon of scripture just where the Church has always held it. The Convocation voted to raise \$1,224 the coming year for Diocesan Missions. At the afternoon session a paper was read by the Rev. Charles H. Lee of Greenville, on "Hindrances to successful Church work in the Middle West." Mr. Lee showed that Sunday desecration, Arianism in doctrine, neglect of family prayer, ignorance of the Bible, lack of zeal on the part of clergy and laity, and under-valuation of the Sunday School, were among some of the chief hindrances to the success of the Church in the middle West.

THE library of the late Rev. Claude A. Quirel, of Cincinnati, has been given by his widow to the Diocese. It will be placed at the Pro-Cathedral and will be used as the beginning of a diocesan library.

#### SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,

A. M. RANDOLPH, D.D., LL.D., Bishop. Death of Rev. J. Green Shackelford.

THE Rev. J. Green Shackelford, rector of Antrim Parish, Halifax county, died at his home at Houston from appendicitis on the 17th inst. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Norfolk. Mr. Shackelford was a native of Warrenton, Va., and a graduate of the University of Virginia, from which he took the degree of LL.B. in 1874, and of the Alexandria Seminary class of 1881. He was ordained by Bishop Whittle, to the diaconate in 1881 and to the priesthood in 1882. His principal charges were at Ashland, Va:, Fremont, Ohio, and the parish of which he was rector at the time of his death.

#### SPRINGFIELD.

GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D.D., LL.D., Bishop. C. R. HALE, D.D., LL.D., Bp. Coadj. Church Consecrated at Belleville.

THE Bishop of the Diocese consecrated St. George's Church, Belleville, on Whitsunday. The church was completely filled when the Bishop, with his assistants, knocked at the door, which was opened to him by the senior warden on behalf of the vestry and congregation. The choir preceded the Bishop and the elergy up the nave. The instrument of donation was read by the senior warden, Mr. J. E. Thoma. The Bishop celebrated the Holy Communion and preached a sermon from Psalm lxviii. 18. The offerings were to form the nucleus for a rectory fund, and it is hoped that before long a comfortable home for the rector may be erected on the lot in the rear of the church.

# VERMONT. A. C. A. Hall, D.D., Bishop.

Church at Arlington.

THE repairs on St. James' Church at Arlington, have been completed, and the rededication service was held early in June. The parish has always been an influential one in the Diocese. It was organized Sept. 25th, 1790, and the centennial was kept on June 18th. 1890. The church was practically founded in 1764, when the town was first settled by a colony from Connecticut, including Jehiel Hawley, Zadok Hard, Nathan Canfield, and others, who commenced lay services in their houses, and kept them up until a minister was called and a church built. Gov. Chittenden, during the Revolutionary war, occupied a house which was afterwards used as a rectory, where the State Seal had its origin as follows: "The drinking cups of the Governor were made from the horns of oxen, the lower end being cut off and bottomed with wood. An English lieutenant perceived the beautiful view of the red mountain, embracing a field of wheat, with a cow intervening, and beyond a high knoll with a pine tree on it. He engraved this scene on the bottom of the This attracted the attention of Allen, cup. and it was adopted as the State Seal."

Abel Hawley assisted in the lay-reading, and it is said he was the only person who could safely reprimand and reprove Gen. Ethan Allen for his impiety. The first church, which was a small wooden building, remained until 1829, when the present fine stone church was built. The galleries have been removed, a chancel added, also new floors, pews, pulpit, altar, choir-stalls, and all the furniture required in a modern church, and a beautiful memorial window put in; making it the handsomest church in the state.

#### WASHINGTON.

H. Y. SATTERLEE, D.D., LL.D., Bishop.

#### Baccalaureate Sermon at Washington and Lee-Summer Vacations-St. Barnabas' Guild.

ON SUNDAY, June 17,th the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Epiphany Church, was present at the Commencement exercises of the Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va., and preached a most impressive baccalaureate sermon to the students.

THE Bishop, with Mrs. and Miss Satterlee, have left for Europe, where they intend spending the summer. Dr. Mackay-Smith, of St. John's Church, with Mrs. Mackay-Smith and family, have left the city, to spend some time in Germany.

ON SUNDAY evening, June 10th, in St. Paul's Church, near Washington Circle, the rector, Rev. Alfred Harding, assisted by the Rev. E. Thompson, assistant, conducted the annual service of St. Barnabas' Guild for Nurses, when six fresh associates were admitted, two of whom were nurses. Appropriate hymns were sung and the service was fully choral. The Rev. Louis Wood, of Epiphany Chapel, preached a stirring sermon, choosing for his text the motto of the guild: "Blessed are the merciful." He told them their work was the gospel of mercy, and showed them how much difference there was between the nurse as a professional wageearner and one who did her work with Christ's view on the subject. He wished they would get rid of that most objectionable feature of posing as martyrs. He said: "It is a popular statement or doctrine, that nurses have no time for worship. You can't be merciful with a shrivelled soul!" Again, he said, "Physicians have much to answer for if they made the poor nurses work so hard, that they have no time to think of their own salvation."

#### WESTERN MICHIGAN. GEO. D. GILLESPIE, D.D., Bishop.

Death of Rev. J. Rice Taylor-Flower Service at Kalamazoo-Akeley Institute.

ON JUNE 19th the death occurred of the Rev. J. Rice Taylor, an aged and retired priest of the Diocese, at his home in Saugatuck. Mr. Taylor was born in Cambria, N. Y., in the year 1818, and graduated from Kenyon College with the degree of B.A. in 1842, taking the degree of M.A. in 1845. He

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was ordained to the diaconate in 1845 and to the priesthood in 1856. His priestly minis-trations were consecutively at Milan, O., Newport, Ky., Mt. Vernon, O., Allegan, Mich, St. Paul's Mission, East Cleveland, Grand Haven, Mich., Holland, Mich., St. George's chapel, New York, Atlantic City, N. J., Poultney, Vt., Grand Rapids, Mich., and St. Barnabas' chapel, New York. Since 1890 he has lived a retired life at Saugatuck.

A NEW festival seems to have appeared for the children of the Church, namely, "Flower Sunday." The Rev. R. R. Claiborne, rector of St. Luke's Church, Kalamazoo, seems to have made the day profitable as well as pleasant for the children, as the following account will show:

One of the most beautiful of the services for children was that held at St. Luke's Church at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, when the children of the Sunday School placed on the altar their gifts of flowers for the sick and unfortunate. The sight was a very pretty one as class after class of white clad midgets filed up to the altar with their bouquets, laid them in fragrant piles inside the communion rail and returned to make room for the others. The service was a special one, and during the placing of the flowers a new hymn, "Oh Gather the Flowers Together" was sung by the vested choir.

In a short address the Rev. R. R. Claiborne told something of the meaning of the service. "These flowers brought to the altar by little children are offerings of thanksgiving for the mercies granted them during the past year," said he. "When we see a great building such as this church, we admire the work of the architect. In hearing a piece of beau-tiful music we think of the composer, and when standing before a beautiful painting we do honor to the painter. But when we take all together we find that God is greater than all. He is the Creator and Instructor. He painted these flowers and made the human voice, and so we can see something of God from His works as we can see man from his, and in recognition of this we do this service and hope to do it every year-not as a spectacular performance, but as a loving offering to the Father. So the children give these blossoms to God, returning to Him what He has given them. After the service they will take them to the hospitals and the sick, and perhaps someone may be touched by the offer ing and be brought to God through a little child. They have brought them here as tokens of God's love and laid them at His altar, and I am sure they will be blessed.

ON SUNDAY, June 10th, Bishop Gillespie delivered the baccalaureate sermon for Akeley Institute at St. John's Church, Grand Haven, and other exercises followed on Monday, including a musicale. On Tuesday evening class day exercises were held.

On Wednesday morning the chapel was nearly filled with the relatives and friends of the graduating class, with representatives from all of the nine previous graduating classes. The class motto, "Veritas," was in letters of gold over the chapel altar. The venerable Bishop, in his address of welcome, spoke of the sad duty which last year was his -to give notice of the withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson from the school, and it was again this year with deep regret he was obliged to state that the connection of Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Anketell with Akeley Institute will cease.

He said that the next principal would be Miss Cheyney, who had been associated with the school for a year as teacher. The Bishop said that the trustees had decided to establish a juvenile department to the institute. He also spoke of the intentions of the Alumnæ to present two stained glass windows, at the end of the chapel in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Anketell.

Diplomas were presented by the Bishop to six young ladies. In the afternoon the annual alumnæ banquet was held at the Cutler | House and proved a most enjoyable affair.

#### WESTERN NEW YORK.

WM. D. WALKER, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop. Commencement at De Veaux College-New Windows.

FOUNDERS' DAY was celebrated at DeVeaux College on Saturday, June 16th. The exercises began with a service in the chapel at which a very interesting and thoughtful address was delivered by the Rev. Philip W. Mosher, rector of St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, and a trustee-elect. The prizes and honors for the year were afterwards announced in the schoolroom by the headmaster.

An exhibition drill, a drill by a squad of the "old boys" and a collation, concluded the day's programme. During the past year DeVeaux has received from the Regents of the University of New York a certificate grading it as an academy, thus increasing the value of its diplomas to boys that may wish subse-quently to take up professional studies in New York State.

The next school year opens on Thursday, Sept. 13, 1900.

A VERY beautiful and costly window has been erected in Christ Church, Rochester, in memory of Mrs. E. M. Smith, of which we hope soon to send a description in detail.

THE Rev. Robert Walter North, L.H.D., rector of St. Luke's Church, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship of that parish on Whitsunday.

THE twelfth anniversary of the parish of the Good Shepherd, Buffalo, and of the rectorship of the Rev. Thos. B. Berry, was appropriately observed on Sunday, the First after Trinity.

Two handsome stained glass windows have recently been placed in the chancel of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, as the gift of Mr. Jas. Sherlock Andrews, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Lois Whitney Andrews. The subjects are the Annunciation and the Visitation. The windows were unveiled on Trinity Sunday, when the rector, the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, made an address descriptive of the subjects of the windows, and of the other works of art adorning St. Andrew's Church.

# Oil and Gold Mines.

VISITORS SPEAK OF THE FOOD USED.

Major Desborough, writing from Fresno, Calif., says: "I found Grape-Nuts food 45 miles in the mountains in an old oil camp, where the whole crowd, 10 men, eat it for breakfast every day and every Sunday have it in a pudding for dinner." General E. C. Machen, an old confederate

soldier, has just returned from an extended trip through the Southwest and along the Mexican border, investigating mining proper-ties. He says: "No matter where I traveled, I always found it possible to get Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee of which I am very fond."

The Grape-Nuts breakfast food is especially valued by campers and frontier people, as it is already cooked and ready for instant service, and being concentrated, furnishes unusual strength and nourishment, in a small quantity. It is believed that a man can travel further and exercise more continuously on a few teaspoons of Grape-Nuts than on

like quantity of any other food known. The reason for this is that there are selected elements in Grape-Nuts that furnish direct to the brain and nerve centers, the necessary particles to rebuild the delicate gray matter contained in these parts, therea man continuously fed on Grape-Nuts is absolutely certain of a good condition of the nervous system, which is really the controller of the entire body.

# A GOOD COMPLEXION

#### DEPENDS ON GOOD DIGESTION.

This is almost an axiom although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by prop-erly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order tokeep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want, and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are, good digestion, good health and a clear, bright complexion.

THE Nickel Plate Road will sell excursion-tickets to Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and return on July 6th, at \$14 for the round trip, with return limit of August 7th, 1900. Tickets will be good on any of our three trains. Cheap rates to other eastern points. Van Buren St. Passenger Sta-tion, on the Loop. For further information, ad-dress J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St. Chicago. dress J. 1. St., Chicago.

#### FOURTH OF JULY

rates via Nickel Plate Road. One fare for the round trip, July 3 and 4, within two hundred miles of starting point. Return limit July 5, 1900. Write J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars.

#### THE DELIGHTFULLY COOL SUMMER RESORTS

Of the North and Northwest are reached most quickly and comfortably via the Chicago & North-Western. R'y. Among the principal resorts being Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, Pistakee Lake, Lake Geneva, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Devil's Lake, Green Bay, Neenah-Menasha, Marquette, Gogebic Lake, Ashland, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. For tickets rates-and descriptive pamphlets giving full information, apply at ticket offices, 193 Clark St. and Wells St. Station.

#### MARQUETTE, ON LAKE SUPERIOR,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort. For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," con-taining a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, III.

# \$31.50 ROUND TRIP TO DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, AND PUEBLO,

via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, on June 20, July 9, 17, and Aug. 1st, good re-turning until Oct. 31st; also very low rates on same dates to Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Deadwood, and Hot Springs, S. D. Quickest time. Best service. For tickets, re-servations, and full information, apply at ticket offices Chicago & Northwestern Ry, 193 Clark St., and Wells St. Station, Chicago. es c. City, D.

#### WEST MISSOURI. E. R. ATWILL, D.D., Bishop. New Church at Brookfield.

THE new church of Grace parish, Brookfield, has been completed, and was open for services on Trinity Sunday. The edifice is of stone. The interior is finished in hard pine in its natural color, and there are several fine stained glass windows. During the week beginning with Trinity Sunday, mission services were held every day, being conducted by the Rev. John Gray.

# WESTERN TEXAS. JAS. S. JOHNSTON, D.D., Miss. Bp.

# W. T. Military Academy.

THE West Texas Military Academy closed its seventh year last week with eight gradu-One hundred and forty boys have been ates. in attendance during the year, from points as widely separated as Connecticut and Wy-oming, Illinois and Mexico. For two years past the School has been obliged to refuse a part of the applications for boarders, for lack of room to receive them. The rector under whom the school was started, the Rev. A. L. Burleson, has been obliged to resign the work of the Academy and of St. Paul's Church, his wife's health having broken down under the care of the institution. At the close of the recent commencement exercises, Bishop Johnston, in a very complimen-tary speech, presented the retiring rector with a large mahogany chest, with engraved plate: "To Mr. and Mrs. Burleson, from St. Paul's Parish and W. T. M. A., June, 1900. The chest contained handsome and valuable lots of silver knives, forks, spoons, etc. A splendid carving set in a separate box was also included in the presentation.

At the Convocation of the Missionary District of Western Texas, the following resolution, offered by the Rev. P. W. Jones, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved: that the Convocation of Western Texas will part from the Rev. A. L. Burleson with sincere regret. As rector of the West Texas Military Academy for seven years past, his able and untiring efforts as teacher and head master have made this Academy all that could be desired as an educational institution and a permanent power for good in this missionary district. We commend him as a workman who needs not to be ashamed of his work. teacher and administrator of practical affairs he has wrought among us true and laudable service.

Mr. Burleson will be succeeded next year by the Rev. Mercer G. Johnston, a son of the Bishop, as rector; Mr. J. F. Howard as head of the scholastic department, and Mr. J. T. Williams as business manager. The two latter gentlemen have been assistants at the Institute for several years. The work is in excellent condition.

#### CANADA.

# Synod of Huron.

THE Synod of the Diocese of Huron opened June 19th. At the morning session on the 20th, a resolution introduced by Canon Richardson that a message be sent to the Queen, of congratulation on the sixty-third anniversary of her accession to the throne, on that day, was received with great enthusiasm. In connection with the report of the committee on Sunday observance, the Lambeth Conference's delivery on the subject was mentioned.

THE new Church of St. George's, Clarkesburg, is nearly finished and is to be opened in July. The Bishop laid the corner-stone of St. Paul's Church, Kirkton, June 7th, and consecrated Christ Church, Port Stanley,

#### Diocese of Niagara.

ONE of the matters discussed at the second day's session of the Synod, June 20th, was clergymen's stipends. And it was decided that when able, the congregations must guarantee \$600. There was also a good deal of discussion over the aged and disabled clergy fund, it being contended that to establish it, \$8,000 only was required instead of \$13,000 which had been asked for. The canon was referred back.

#### Election of Coadjutor Bishop for Ontario.

DEAN WILLIAMS of Quebec having declined to accept the office, it was decided to hold a meeting of Synod to make another election, June 20th, but no Bishop could be found to preside. It is feared, therefore, that the elec-tion will have to be postponed till the autumn.

#### Diocese of Toronto.

AT THE business session of the Synod, June 14th, it was decided to hand over the entire management of its investments and funds to a trust company, which must guarantee a net income of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on invested funds and 31/2 on uninvested money. It was stated that a similar agreement made with a company in the Diocese of New York by the Church there has been quite successful.

Bishop Sweatman held an ordination in St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, on Trinity Sunday, when eight candidates were admitted to deacons' orders and three were advanced to the priesthood.

THE annual meeting of the Synod opened on June 11th. On the 13th, the Diocesan Fund Committee presented their report, in which it is stated that the result of their efforts towards raising money for the support of missions is unsatisfactory. The report says in part: "Many are the reasons, or rather pretexts, which are alleged as contributing to this unfortunate result, but the committee is of the opinion that all may be embraced in the one word, Apathy," and gives as a reason, "the educating of the congregations to bestow what they call their gifts only when an equivalent is given in the shape of a ticket to a skirt-dance, a seat at Madame Jarley's wax-works, etc."

#### Diocese of Montreal.

SPECIAL services were held in the city churches in Montreal, Sunday, June 17th, in commemoration of the bi-centenary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Dean Carmichael, at St. George's, made a most eloquent appeal, saying in the course of his remarks that nothing that the Church in Canada could do, could pay back the debt it owed to the S. P. G. The Church in older Canada owed its existence to that Society. The Rev. Ihsan Ullah, a converted Mohammedan, and ordained priest of the Church, has been preaching in Montreal churches, and has excited much interest.

**ON TRINITY Sunday Montreal congregations** had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Eugene Stock of the Church Missionary Society. He preached at St. Martin's in the morning and St. George's in the evening. A large audience to hear him on the following evengathered ing in the Diocesan College Hall, where a missionary public meeting was held. Bishop Bond held an ordination in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on Trinity Sunday.

#### Diocese of Quebec.

Bishop Dunn was to sail for the Labrador coast, June 18th, where he intends to spend the month of July engaged in Episcopal work in that far-off portion of his Diocese. The Bishop has been holding Confirmations in the eastern townships. He also arranged for an ordination at Gaspe Basin June 17th.

THE fourth general visitation of the clergy of Quebec has been arranged for the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September next, to be held at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The opening sermon will be preached by Bishop Hall of Vermont, who has kindly consented to take part in the Conference. All the clergy of the Diocese are expected to be present.



THE normal growth of a healthy in-The normal growth of a near of a fant is enormous; the average infant increases its weight seventy-five per cent in the first three months of life. To produce this increase the infant system demands sufficient and proper nourishment. Mellin's Food and fresh milk meets this demand ; it contains the nutritive elements for the flesh, bones, muscles, and teeth; in fact, nourishes the whole system, and provides for the perfect and normal development of the child.

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## MAGAZINES.

Blackwood's for June opens with an interesting sketch of the "Children of the House of Kajar, " that is the young princess of Persia, Rajar, that is the young princess of Fersia, and their English tutor. As a matter of course there are several articles on military affairs and the war in Africa. "Lord Jim: A Sketch," drags a little. The writer whose "Musings without Method" have taken the place of late of the "Looker-On," causes us to regret the latter's disappearance, much as we were often inclined to resent the insolence of his tone in connection with American affairs. He was at any rate in command of a piquant style and made his points in refreshingly clear and forcible English. On the whole. this number of "Maga" is hardly up to the average. We must not omit, however, refer to the charming glimpse of village life entitled, "One of the Old School."

THE Scottish Review (Quarterly) for April is a good number, with its usual thor-oughly Scottish flavor. The opening paper oughly Scottish flavor. is an account of the adventures of James Keith, "Scotsman, Frenchman, Spaniard, and Russian; and finally, the great Marshal Keyt, whose statue is in the Wilhelmplatz, and whose figure is to be seen on the Denkmal of Frederick the Great in the Unter den Linden." It is a most delightful story, but full of an undertone of deep pathos. The second article is an excellent account of The Hudson Bay Company, from its foundation in 1667 to its absolute relinquishment of dominion in 1871, a long and honorable history. Art. IV., "The Literary Inspiration of Imperialism," is a review of the influence which a few writers have had in forming the idea of the Greater England, among whom Rudyard Kipling is last, but not least. The article on "Sir William Henry Flower, K.C.B., etc.," is full of valuable and interesting information in regard to the work of that eminent naturalist. There are several other articles, not forgetting one or two on the war. The summaries of Foreign Reviews, and the notices of new books, are always valuable features of this magazine.

# The Living Church.

## THE SCHOOLS OF AMERICAN ORA- | THE DEMAND FOR GOOD SPEAKERS. TORY.

IN A few months the orators will be doing their best all over the country. Speechmaking is the show part of the campaign. Every party man who has the gift of saying things well and holding the attention of a crowd is asked to participate. The opportunities are abundant and attractive, and nearly all of our public men began in that way. It is the real American school of eloquence, and it has some of the best graduates the world has ever known. Of course the simple experience on the stump breeds extravagance of statement and manner, but these things are generally smoothed down if the man gets into public life.

There is where Congress becomes a postgraduate school. It is often called the grave-yard of village reputations, but more than that it is the fortune or the finish of local eloquence. If the orator can combine the force and common sense of his district with the higher demands of the national forum, he will soon take his place among the few men who are honored for their balance as well as for their brilliancy. The criterion of oratory is the result. "A good speech is a good thing," said O'Connell, "but the verdict is the thing."-The Saturday Evening Post.

### THE BUSY WANTED.

Don't say, "I am too. busy." God never goes to the lazy or the idle when He needs men for His service. When God wants a worker He calls a worker. When He has work to be done He goes to those who are already at work. When God wants a great servant He calls the busy man. Scripture and history attest this truth. As you read this list of men whom God has used, think of those in your own church who are working for Him: Moses was busy with the flocks at Horeb: Gideon was busy threshing wheat by the wine press; Saul was busy searching for his father's lost beasts; David was busy caring for his father's sheep; Elisha was busy plowing with twelve yoke of oxen; Nehemiah was busy bearing the king's wine cup; William Carey was busy mending and making shoes; Adoniram Judson was busy investigating religious truths. God never calls an idler into His service. Indolent young people who look toward the Christian service will never get a call from God. It is workers He wants.-Selected.

#### THE TRUE IDEAL OF NEGRO EDUCA-TION.

HAMPTON does not intend to make a white man out of the negro, but its aim rather is to help him be himself, in the very best sense. The so-called "educated negro" is sometimes a pathetic specimen of unhappiness and discontent. But the educated young negro of the Hampton type is more, rather than less, of a negro than ever. He loves his race, and wants nothing better than the splendid chance he finds to-day in the United States to work with and for his people. He sees the true drift of things, and declines either to be despondent or defiant. While he must see that the people of his race have to undergo some hardships and some injustice, he also sees that the white people of the South are in the main the negro's friends and well-wishers; and he is taught at Hampton that since the war the white people of the South have voluntarily paid out in taxes for the support of negro schools something like \$60,000,000. It is the concern of the Hampton negro and those whom he represents to see that the colored teachers are provided who shall know exactly

how to secure good results from the money that continues thus to be expended .- From "'Learning by Doing' at Hampton," by Albert Shaw, in the American Monthly Review of Clark Stree and and Ind April.

ONE reason that the present is a great time for the orator is the fact that more people can appreciate good English and eloquent Indeed, the supply is not keeping sentences. up with the demand.

Recently the present writer spent an evening with one of the most eloquent men in the United States. On his desk were letters by the dozen asking him to speak in six different states in the same week, the occasions being banquets and anniversaries, and there were telegrams from three of the principal cities of the country begging him to accept invitations to important functions. In one case letters and telegrams had poured in upon him for a full week, and two delegations from the same organization had come several hundred miles to get him to be their orator .- The Saturday Evening Post.

## THE PLACE OF THE HYMN.

"AND when they had sung a hymn, they went out unto the Mount of Olives." Then came Gethsemane and Golgotha. Jesus knew what was before Him, and yet He sang a hymn. Shall we not rather say, Jesus knew what was before Him, therefore He sang the hymn? When we are expecting joy, we sing

# Hard to Stay Great.

FORCES IN NATURE INTENDED TO LEVEL THOSE WHO PUSH AHEAD OF THE MASS.

By brains, hard work, and self-denial a man reaches a position of wealth and greatness

Right then, by a natural law, the contrary forces set to work to tear him down, to prevent his getting too far ahead of the regular evolutionary development.

Think it over and you will remember your own and your friends' experience.

When fortune's face begins to smile, misfortune's iron hand appears, for the man yields to some or many of the "tearing down" forces, anxiety, worry, whisky, tobacco, lust, coffee, etc., etc. Health begins to leave, and the man is unable to hold his lofty position.

Only the grim, determined fellow, who recognizes the devils that would rob and slay him, and who sturdily and steadily refuses to allow them to work on him, is able to "stay great."

Is it worth while?

You are your own master and judge. You can kill them or you can yield, and they will down you.

A man says, "I can't quit."

There is but one answer, "Get down then to the lower place that the big crowd of 'commons' occupy.

It is only the "masters" who can remain masters.

Coffee is one of the most dangerous sluggers in the list, for it is veiled and seemingly harmless, but its mission is to weaken heart, kidneys, and digestion; then slowly follows weakness of purpose and inability, and the victim all unconscious of the reason, steps backward and downward from his hardearned place among the great ones.

It is easy to shift the coffee habit by taking on Postum Food Coffee, a distinct and scientific "anti" for coffee.

Postum (well-made) satisfies the coffee taste, and instead of breaking down the heart and nerve centers, builds them up in a remarkable manner as the result of the action of the ingredients carefully and expertly selected from nature's storehouse of sustaining and rebuilding food elements.

You can be great and stay great if you have sturdy determination and make use of the discoveries of modern science and research. Postum Food Coffee is made at the famous pure food factories of the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich. and

# A Charming Resort.

" For those whose summer days are to be spent in this country, to those who would see a new life and hear a new tale, who would profit as well as grow brown and buxom, why not try a sojourn at Chautauqua? Situated a short distance from Buffalo on the shores of the highest navigable lake in the United States, some 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, this summer settlement of some six or seven thousand souls is almost unique in the world

"What will you have for your pleasures? Will you row, will you sail, will you play golf, or will you go wheeling? Do you you go wheeling? Do you Nould you study? Will you love music? Would you study? Will you have books your friends? Whatever your tastes may be, all is to be found at Chautauqua.

"Dame Nature is at her best, and starlight nights and sunny days, with soft balmy breezes, are ever and ever marking bright sig-nals over the weather calendar of old Father Time. In the amphitheater, where 5,000 people can see and hear, there are concerts and lectures two or three times each day. Last year Governor Roosevelt held an audience spell-bound, and other celebrities are heard in their time and turn.

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"All the pleasures of Chautauqua can be had for a small expenditure. It is just the place for those who would rest from one kind of occupation by trying another.

"Ennui never lurks there; life and activity abound. It was a wise philosopher who said that human happiness was best reached under two conditions: Where one had just a little more money than he required and a little less time than he needed. No one at Chautauqua has enough time, and it takes only a small pocketbook to supply one's daily wants."

Tourist tickets to Chautauqua are now on sale via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway at \$20.00 for the round trip from Chicago. Good until Oct. 31.

Special excursions July 6th and 27th, \$14.00 for round trip for tickets good thirty days. F. M. Byron, G. W. A., Chicago.

# THE KING'S MESSAGE. A Story of the Catacombs.

By the Author of "Our Family Ways" in collaboration with Grace Howard Pierce. Price, 50 cts. net.

"The scenes of this story are laid in Rome about the middle of the third century, and recall to mind the tragic vicissitudes of the Christians of that period, the dim and solemn associations of the catacombs, and also the public and pagan life of the city above ground. . . . Our children will be the better for reading its lessons, and their elders, too, will find its message full of interest and edification. Three pictures of the catacombs help to convey to the reader a more vivid impression of the sceness described in the narrative.—Living Church.

# The Art of Extempore Speaking

Without MSS. or Notes. How to attain Fluency of Speech. By the Rev. HAROLD FORD, M.A., LL.B., B.C.L. Price 75cents, net.

"In an attractively printed volume of 115 pages, at a price within the reach of every Clergy man and Student of Divinity, the Rev. Mr. Ford sets forth with great clearness, a few simple rules which will be found very helpful in acquir-lng an art so necessary to all public speakers, and especially our younger Clergy. We cordially commend the work."—Diocese of Fond du Lac.

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#### JUNE 30, 1900

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our songs, but when we anticipate sorrow or trouble we are apt to be dumb, or complain and mourn. But Jesus sang the song though He knew that the next hour He would sweat drops of blood. We have so many hymns that will strengthen our hearts in sorrow and for sorrow. Blessed is the man who can sing one of these hymns at the foot of his Mount of Olives .- Selected.

ORGANISTS will please take a hint from Addison: "Those fingering gentlemen should be informed that they ought to suit their airs to the place and business; and that the musician is obliged to keep to the text as much as the preacher. For want of this, I have found by experience a great deal of mischief; for when the preacher has often, with great piety and art enough, handled his subject, and the judicious clerk has, with the utmost diligence, culled out two staves proper to the discourse, and I have found in myself, and in the rest of the pew, good houghts and dispositions, they have been all in a moment dissipated by a merry jig from the organ-loft."

FOLLOWING the analogy of food, we ought to pray as we eat, at stated times. I do not say that it is as easy to pray as to eat, for with the most of us physical appetite is stronger than spiritual. It is much less difficult to neglect a call to the oratory than to the refectory, and there are to my knowledge many starved souls who have not possessed strength of character sufficient to enable them to live up to a rule of stated devotion. What fleshless skeletons they would be had they pursued the same course with their bodies. Imagine yourself going to the table for food only now and then, only upon some great occasion or exigency, only to alleviate the symptoms of impending starvation; and yet that is the way of prayer which thousands practise! In either case, which enducate pre-praying, the adoption of particular times in-duces a habit. Habit is an act constantly repeated, and a good habit immeasurably enhances the value of good acts .- Bishop Mc-Laren.

A FREE church is not one where a person is at liberty to cheat the Lord and be guiltless. It is one in which the maxim especially applies, "Freely ye have received, freely give.

Some people do not understand what lib-erty is, and are unworthy of freedom. They take liberty to be license to commit sin and only do right when compelled. The man of the free spirit is generous not from compulsion, but because he is treated generously.

An objection made to a free church is An objection made to a free church is that a person cannot always have his ac-eustomed seat. It certainly is desirable that a person have his own seat, not only for his own sake, but because it gladdens the pastor to see it always occupied. The regular at-tendants at any church can almost always have their own seats by coming five minutes have their own seats by coming five minutes before service time.

That time would be well spent in the study of the Prayer Book, not in conversation with the person in the seat in front. Not to be able to refrain from whispering at improper times is to be like a school child. Some of our congregation know their Prayer Book so well that they can say the Kyrie Eleison properly with the rector in a sick room.

If a stranger is found in your seat, you should be more glad to have him occupy it than to have it yourself. If you are conscious of being annoyed, say the Miserere (Ps. v. 1), including the petition: Stablish me with Thy free (generous, princely) spirit.-W. C. P., in The Church Record.

IT HAS always seemed to me that, at the administration of the Holy Communion, no communicant ought to allow the alms basin to go by without his or her gift going into

# The Living Church.

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National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.



# The Living Church.

Wheat For a good, hearty, nourishing, winter breakfast, to fit for school or office, try this: **Breakfast Porridge** To one quart of boiling water add one-half teaspoon full of salt and three-fourths of a cup of Cream of Wheat. Stir it in slowly and cook fifteen minutes or longer, in a covered dish set in boiling water. Cooking one-half or threequarters of an hour increases its delicacy of flavor. Serve hot with cream and sugar. Many prefer it to stand until it jellies, as this adds somewhat to its delicacy. Ask your grocer to show you the beautiful Cream of Wheat pictures. Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Good at All Seasons but invaluable during Spring and Summer. Renowned as a system cleanser and blood purifier for 56 years. It regulates and refreshes the stomach, liver and bowels, and is taken with pleasure by both children and adults. 50c. and \$1. Trial, 25c. **Tarrant's "Dermal,"** a dainty anti-septio powder for nursery, toilet, after shaving, cures chafing, best foot powder, 25c. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by **TAPPANT & CO** Chemists, New York TARRANT & CO., Chemists, New York, Est. 1834. FIRST-CLASS LINE CEA CENTRA MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE 4/LROP Via Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Independence, Waterloo, Webster City, Fort Dodge, Rockwell City, Denison and Council Bluffs. **UBLE DAILY SERVICE** Buffet-library-smoking cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago. LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

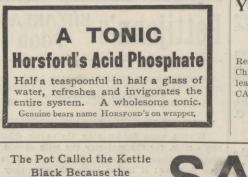
**Cream of** 

Is known the world over for the delicacy it lends to all kinds of fish, meats, soups, salads and other staple dishes.

it. The Holy Eucharist is the Feast of Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving and almsgiving are twin sisters, never rightly separated. We all, through the priest's words, offer upon the al-tar "our alms and oblations." At the Celebration therefore, the wife should give for herself, not the husband for her. The son and daughter should give for themselves, not the father for them. Each and every com-municant should take pains at that time at least to give. I frankly say that, for myself, even though officiating, I do not feel it right not to have my own gift also in the basin. I think it should be urged strongly upon all communicants, and especially upon all those being prepared for Confirmation, that every one, young and old, male and female, rich and poor, each one for himself or herself, should take pains to have a gift without fail placed in the alms basin at the time of the Celebration of the Holy Communion. I earnestly ask that no communicant will go to Church on a Communion day without his or her individual gift being held ready to be offered on God's holy altar.-Bishop Tuttle.

THE order of service for the dedication of St. Cuthbert's (a Presbyterian) Church in Edinburgh, Scotland, has been handed us. It is printed with notes (or rubrics) in red, and directs the congregation to stand while "the minister, elders and others enter from the Session house by the West Door," singing a hymn. In the service is introduced the Pater Noster, the Apostles' Creed, the *Te Deum* (sung standing), with several hymns that we had not expected to find, and the Hallelujah Chorus also, and there is a repetition of the entering ceremony upon the procession's retiring. We can ourselves testify to a stone Altar, with reredos containing niches, having statuary of Bishops in full vestments and ecclesiastical insignia, of great perfection and beauty, recently erected by the Presbyterians in St. Mungo's Cathedral, Glasgow, one of these figures being the patron saint, with crozier, bestowing his blessing.—Brooklyn Cripple News.

THERE is a return published at intervals of children withdrawn from the religious teaching in London Church Schools, with the reasons for their withdrawal. In these solemn days of warfare, we cannot afford to miss any of the humor of minor events, of which this list is a rich example. We observe which this list is a life example. We observe with interest that our modern children are great theologians. One child of nine cannot any longer attend the Scripture lesson because he is an "Evangelical Interdenomina-tionalist." Another girl of ten is a Humanitarian Deist; while another infant of tender years is an Orange Protestant, and would have her religious susceptibilities outraged by orthodox teaching. Several, we see, are withdrawn because they are Jacobites, which should surely be more of a reason for abstinence from the history than the Scripture lesson. In view of the movement for union amongst the Churches, these fierce theological differences amongst infants are most lamentable .- Family Churchman.



Housewife don't use



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JUNE 30, 1900